

ASX & Media Release

ASX Code – AZM 2nd March 2017



www.azumahresources.com.au

Investment Highlights:

Wa Gold Project:

- Feasibility Study Completed
- 2.1Moz Mineral Resource including 1.4Moz (67%) Measured & Indicated
- 624,000oz Ore Reserve at 2.14 g/t Au
- Initial 7yr mine-life at +/- 90,000oz pa
- Excellent Infrastructure (grid power, water, established roads, airport)
- Mining Leases granted
- Exploration licenses of 2,400km² with >150km strike of prospective Birimian terrain.
- 16.5% strategic investment in Ghana neighbour, Castle Minerals Limited (~10,000km²)
- Board and management team of successful explorers, mining and corporate professionals

Issued Capital:

559.82M ordinary shares

Directors & Management:

Chairman: Michael Atkins

Managing Director: Stephen Stone

Non-Executive Directors: Geoff M Jones Bill LeClair

Company Secretary: Dennis Wilkins

Contact:

Stephen Stone Mb: +61 (0) 418 804 564 stone@azumahresources.com.au

Rock Chips Enhance Julie West Prospectivity

- One existing and three new prospects evaluated:
 - 17.4g/t, 3.63g/t, 2.48g/t, 2.03g/t and 1.72g/t (JW1)
 - 4.01g/t, 3.93g/t (JW2)
 - 2.29g/t (JW4)
- Geochemical sampling and mapping underway to screen and delineate these and additional targets for drill testing.

"The recently acquired Julie West licence continues to deliver new targets highlighting its prospectivity and capacity to deliver more mineralisation into Azumah's growing 2.1 million ounce platform" Azumah Managing Director, Mr Stephen Stone, said.

"The 5,885m multi-target drilling programme completed in late 2016 delivered four new discoveries of primary mineralisation for the Wa East region, including at the Georgie prospect on the Julie West licence. We look forward to the eventual drilling of these latest targets and to hopefully replicating these successes".

Ghana focused gold explorer and developer Azumah Resources Limited (ASX: **AZM**) ("Azumah" or "the Company") advises that rock chip sampling at one existing and three new prospects on its 146km² Julie West licence, has returned numerous high-grade results supporting the likelihood that additional Mineral Resources will be delineated on the property.

Azumah recently reported its first discovery on the Julie West licence where first-pass RC drilling at the Georgie target returned intercepts of **3m at 9.78g/t Au from 12m** (JURC793) and **2m at 4.35g/t Au from 7m** (JURC794) (*refer ASX release dated 12th December 2016*).

A review of historical exploration over large tracts of the structurally complex and granite dominated Julie West licence generated the three new targets and renewed interest in another that had been sparcely drilled in 2010. Several other anomalies have yet to be fully screened and ranked for testing.

Forty-four rock chip samples were collected from generally limited areas of outcrop in or around the areas of gold-in-soil anoamlism or from shallow artisinal workings.

JW1 Prospect

The JW1 prospect, 2.8k northwest of the Julie West deposit, is a small area of recently appeared artisinal miner activity associated with northwest trending quartz veins with sulphides (pyrite). These are hosted within a predominantly flat, sheared granitic (tonalite) terrain overlain by a thin vaneer of transported soils. Six widely-spaced historical RC drill holes returned generally narrow intercepts of up to 1m at 5.35g/t Au.



Julie West Licence: Recent Rock Chip Sampling Results on Geophysics and Structure

Rock chip samples collected by Azumah have returned values of 17.40g/t, 2.48g/t and 2.03g/t in quartz veins and 3.63g/t from the host tonalite rock and confirm and extend previous sampling. Azumah mapping has identified multiple generations of quartz veining not tested by the RC drilling and therefore the possibility of a target of reasonable substance rather than just a single narrow-vein. Follow-up mapping and trenching is planned to determine target dimensions and also to investigate the possibility of the host rock being mineralised other than proximal to the quartz veins.

JW2 Prospect

The JW2 prospect, 7.0km west of the Julie West deposit, lies in an area of 2m thick transported cover indicating previous surface soil sampling was likely to have been ineffective. The area is dominated by highly sheared, northwest striking tonalite and felsic dykes which dip ~-50° northeast. Rock chip samples from an exposed quartz vein (with sulphides) within artisanal shafts returned assays of 4.01g/t and 3.93g/t and also 0.46g/t from the host tonalite. Follow-up detailed mapping and auger work is planned to determine the extent of anomalism.

JW4 Prospect

The JW4 prospect, 3.4km northwest of the Julie West deposit and 2km west of the Danyawu deposit, is a new area of interest identified by reconnaissance mapping. It comprises quartz veins with boxwork textures after the weathering of sulphides. One of several rock chip samples returned 2.29g/t Au. More detailed evaluation will be undertaken.

Other Targets

The **JW3** prospect, 4.2km west of the Julie West deposit, returned two rock chip samples assaying 0.99g/t Au and 0.61g/t Au taken from a small artisinal miner pit located on the same northwest trending magnetic feature/structure that hosts the **Alpha-Bravo-Charlie** prospect. Whilst not high grade, they infer that this structure may be important in focusing mineralisation and that its 14km strike on the licence is worthy of closer attention. Mineralisation at JW3 occurs within sheeted quartz veins striking northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast within a sheared tonalite. Further detailed mapping of the quartz veins along with auger drilling is planned to determine the extent of the mineralisation whilst other areas of the structure to the northwest and southeast will also be prospected.

Inspection of widespread shallow artisanal workings in and around the **Alpha-Bravo-Charlie** target itself suggests that mineralisation is associated with several generations and orientations of quartz veining and that this target may have a broader extent than the very limited historical drilling has indicated. Auger sampling and trenching is being planned to define drill targets.

Stephen Stone Managing Director Tel. 61 (0) 418 804 564

stone@azumahresources.com.au

References

All references to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves pertain to ASX releases dated 2nd September 2014, 23rd March 2015 and 12th October 2016 respectively. Also refer to Tables 1 and 2 herein. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production targets and forecast information continue to apply and have not materially changed other than a positive material reduction in capital costs (refer ASX release dated 9th May 2016). For further information on Azumah Resources Limited and its Wa Gold Project please visit its website at www.azumahresources.com.au which contains copies of all continuous disclosure documents to ASX, Competent Persons' Statements and Corporate Governance Statement and Policies.

About Azumah

Azumah Resources Limited is a Perth-based, ASX-listed (ASX:AZM) company focused on exploring and developing its regional scale Wa Gold Project in the Upper West Region of Ghana, West Africa.

Three main deposits have been discovered and extensively drilled at Kunche and Bepkong, adjacent to the Black Volta River and Ghana's border with Burkina Faso, and at Julie ~80km to the east. Several satellite deposits, including Aduane and Collette, have also been delineated.

To date the Company has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of **2.1Moz of gold grading 1.5g/t Au** including 1.4Moz Measured and Indicated grading 1.7g/t Au with these evenly distributed between Kunche-Bepkong and Wa East (Julie)(Table 2).

The Julie West licence, acquired from Castle Minerals Limited (ASX:CDT) (refer AZM ASX release dated 27th April 2016) hosts the Julie West and Danyawu prospects for which an update to JORC 2012 standard has confirmed for Julie West a Mineral Resource of 52,000oz Au Indicated and 4,000oz Au Inferred and for Danyawu a Mineral Resource of 13,000oz Au Inferred.

Mineral Resources have grown progressively through focused exploration of the Company's **2,400km**² licence holdings which encompass large tracts of prospective Birimian terrain, the rocks that host the majority of West Africa's gold mines. Azumah anticipates Mineral Resources will continue to grow through the systematic testing of its pipeline of specific targets, prospects and many areas of interest.

Azumah has completed a Feasibility Study for a mining operation based on an initial seven-year life and producing ~90,000z Au per year from the open pit mining and treatment of ore through a nominal 1.2 million tonnes per year carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing plant (1.8Mtpa treating softer oxide material). The plant will be located adjacent to the Kunche deposit and incorporate a flotation and regrind circuit to treat Julie primary and some transitional ore which will be hauled by road to the processing plant.

A JORC 2012 Ore Reserve of 624,000oz Au (9.1Mt at 2.14g/t Au) has been defined based on recently completed studies. The designed optimised pits also contain Inferred Resources of 28,000oz Au. Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken to confirm a high average overall gold recovery of ~92% for the Kunche, Bepkong and Julie deposits (Table 1).

Azumah has had **two**, **15-year Mining Leases** granted over its key deposits (Ghana government holds a 10% free carried interest in their 'rights and obligations' and is also entitled to a 5% gross gold royalty) and is now moving to obtain environmental operating permits.

No technical, social or environmental impediments to development have been identified, no communities need to be rehoused and there is a generally strong support from stakeholders for the Project. Whilst the region has no other major industry, the Project benefits from excellent regional infrastructure including **grid power to site**, good quality bituminised and non-bituminised roads, easy access to water, a 2km sealed airstrip at the regional centre of Wa and good general communications.

Azumah holds a **16.5%** interest in its neighbour and junior Ghana explorer, **Castle Minerals NL** which has ~**10,000km**² of licences adjacent to Azumah

Competent Persons' Statements

The scientific and technical information in this report that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results is based on information compiled by **Mr Stephen Stone**, who is a full-time employee (Managing Director) of Azumah Resources Ltd. Mr Stone is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stone is the Qualified Person overseeing Azumah's exploration projects and has reviewed and approved the disclosure of all scientific or technical information contained in this announcement that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results.

Statements of Competent Persons for the various Mineral Resource Estimates, Ore Reserve Estimates and Process Metallurgy can all be found on the Company's website at http://www.azumahresource.com.au/projects-competent_persons.php



Wa Gold Project – Licences, Key Deposits and Prospects (Refer to Tables 1 and 2)

Table 1: Ore Reserves S	ummary – JORC	Code 2012
-------------------------	---------------	-----------

	Proved		Pro	bable	To	Gold To Mill	
(As at August 2014)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade g/t Au	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade g/t Au	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade g/t Au	Gold oz
Kunche	4.91	1.92	0.05	3.11	4.97	1.94	309,000
Bepkong	1.79	1.84	0.11	1.97	1.90	1.85	113,000
Julie	0.29	2.45	1.93	2.89	2.21	2.84	202,000
Total	7.00	1.92	2.09	2.85	9.08	2.14	624,000

Values have been rounded. NB: The Ore Reserve excludes 28,000oz inferred gold deemed 'Mining Inventory'

	I	Measured	I		Indicated			Inferred			Total	
Deposit	Tonnes (M)	Grade g/t Au	Gold oz									
Kunche	8.42	1.7	468,000	2.24	1.4	99,000	4.86	1.2	183,000	15.52	1.5	751,000
Bepkong	2.22	1.8	128,000	1.70	1.3	73,000	1.17	1.2	44,000	5.09	1.5	245,000
Aduane							1.77	1.5	85,000	1.77	1.5	85,000
Julie	0.89	1.4	41,000	10.06	1.6	507,000	5.98	1.5	286,000	16.93	1.5	834,000
Julie West				0.38	4.2	52,000	0.03	4.0	4,000	0.41	4.2	56,000
Danyawu				0.07	5.5	13,000				0.07	5.5	13,000
Collette							1.69	1.5	79,000	1.69	1.5	79,000
Total	11.52	1.7	637,000	14.45	1.6	744,000	15.50	1.4	681,000	41.49	1.5	2,063,000

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate – JORC Code 2012 – Updated October 2016

Note: Values have been rounded. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was used for Kunche, Bepkong, Aduane, Julie and Collette, and a lower cut-off of 1.0g/t Au was used for Julie West and Danyawu.

Forward-Looking Statement

All statements other than statements of historical fact included on this website including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Azumah, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of Azumah that could cause Azumah's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forwardlooking statements contained on this website will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place any reliance on these forward-looking statements. Azumah does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained on this website, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

Appendix: Wa Gold Project - JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The following information relates to rock chip grab samples collected during January and February, 2017.		
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate	Samples were located by handheld GPS, using coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone30N.		
	calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	A brief sample description was recorded, including lithology, grain size, texture, fabric, along with any additional comments.		
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done	Between 0.5 and 2kg of rock material was collected from outcrop or subcrop, and placed inside individually uniquely numbered bags.		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling	this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	 The bags were transported to SGS in Tarwka for sample preparation and geochemical analysis. Laboratory Sample preparation included: Drying the sample at 105°C for 4 hours. Grinding the sample to less than -6mm. Pulverising the sample for 4 minutes to achieve 85% of sample passing -75µm in grain size. Gold analysis was carried out by fire assay method FAA505 which has a detection level of 0.01 ppm Au. N/A
techniques	hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	N/A
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	N/A
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resources	Sampled material was logged geologically, including lithology, grain size, texture, fabric, alteration and any other comments.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was restricted to describing individual rock samples collected.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A
preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples were dry. No samples were split.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were dried and ground to 85% passing 75 microns using laboratory mills for fire assay (FAA505) analysis. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia and gold content is determined by flame atomic absorption spectroscopy.
		The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of	No sub sampling occurred. The entire sample was crushed, pulverised and homogenised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling	No field duplicates were collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	Sample size is considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The analytical technique used was fire-assay with an atomic-absorption finish (FAA505) which is industry standard for Au.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	N/A
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No QC samples were inserted
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel has not occurred.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data was all recorded as hard copies. Geological logging and sample intervals were recorded in digital form using a logging computer or Excel templates. This data was imported into a SQL database for validation and QC. The analytical data was imported into SQL database with all related metadata and QA/QC information.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit. These values have been entered as the negative of the detection limit.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The collar locations of all holes were located using a hand-held GPS (accurate to ±2m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is WGS84 Zone 30 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surfaces of all properties were created using a GeoEye image and Digital Surface Model. This was corrected and validated using DGPS drill hole points collected in the field.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Rock samples were collected at random locations, based on prospective outcrops identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Rock sampling is not suitable for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Rock sampling is reconnaissance in nature only, and it is not possible to determine whether such sampling has achieved an unbiased sampling of possible structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	N/A
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of Custody is managed by Azumah staff (geologists and technicians). Samples are stored on site and delivered to the SGS Laboratory at Tarkwa Samples submission sheets are in place to track the progress of every batch of samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry good practice. Data was validated by CSA Global during loading into the database. Checks included Depth from Depth to, sample interval hole depth and overlapping sample intervals. Any data which failed the checking process is returned to Azumah for validation. Global consistency was also checked at a later stage by plotting holes on sections using the database and reconciling assays against the geology.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral	Type, reference	The Project area is located in the Upper West Region in the north-west
tenement and	name/number, location	corner of Ghana.
status	enure and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	All leases are held 100% by Azumah Resources Ltd (Ghana) or its wholly owned subsidiary Phoenix Resources Ltd.
partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	All samples were collected on the Julie West PL10/13 which has been purchased from Castle Minerals via an assignment by Bunda Holdings Pty Ltd of its purchase rights (<i>refer ASX release 27th March 2016</i>). Formal transfer of the licence to Phoenix Resources Ltd by Ghana MINCOM is in progress.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment	ary						
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenem	ients are in	i good stand	ling with I	no known	impediments.		
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration on the Julie West PL10/13 has been conducted by Newmont and Castle Minerals Limited. Azumah has conducted all exploration since acquiring the lease in 2016.							
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Julie district is at the termination of the transcurrent Baayiri Fault, which manifests as a classic horsetail system. Various structures in this horsetail host the Julie, Collette and Kjersit mineralisation within the Wa Project.					:, which orsetail ct.		
			Locally the Baayiri fault is manifest as a series of east-west trending thrust and strike/dip-slip faults with cross cutting/antithetic structures that tend northeast and northwest. Both Julie West and Danyawu are located at junction of these structures. The Julie West vein is outcropping, while Danyawu is 'blind' and lies some 20m below the surface. Both deposits are hosted within granodiorite						
			Julie West Gold mineralisation at Julie West is almost exclusively confined to a moderately dipping (-50°) quartz reef, with only subordinate grades being reported in the host diorite. The primary vein dips to the northeast and varies in thickness from 1m to 9m with an average of approximately 3.5m. The mineralised vein has a north-south extent of 560m. Danyawu Gold mineralisation at Danyawu is defined by a zone of quartz veining with minor pyrite alteration within a host granodiorite. This zone has a moderately shallow north dip with the mineralisation exhibiting a well-defined 40° plunge to the northeast. The primary vein varies in thickness from 1m to 16m with an average of approximately 8m. The mineralised vein currently has a drill defined north-south extent of						
Drill Hole	A summary of all information material to the	Sample D	etails:						
monnuuon	understanding of the	SampleID	NAT_East	NAT_North	RL_Plot	Au_ppm	Comments	Lith1	
	exploration results	H000258	582524	1117432	266	-0.01	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ	
	the following information	H000259	582444	1117745	266	-0.01	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ	
	for all Material drill holes:	H000260	582083	1115862	266	-0.01		VQZ	
	easting and northing of the drill hele celler	H000261	582393	1117101	261	-0.01		VQZ	
	elevation or RI	H000262	581712	1117691	275	-0.01		GMD	
	(Reduced Level –	H000263	585000	1116152	243	0.02	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ	
	elevation above sea	H000264	582082	1115680	269	4.01	Sheared tonalite with milky az vein	VQZ	
	level in metres) of the	H000265	582518	1117410	266	0.01		GTO	
	 drill noie collar dip and azimuth of the 	H000266	586321	1118008	241	3.63		GTO	
	hole	H000267	587512	1118311	234	0.04	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ	
	• down hole length and	H000268	582111	1115635	269	0.46		GTO	
	interception depthhole length.	H000269	584407	1117432	258	0.02	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment	ary					
	If the exclusion of this	H000270	582111	1115632	269	3.93	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
	information is justified on	H000271	585757	1117252	241	0.02		VQZ
	information is not Material	H000272	586436	1118523	254	0.02		VQZ
	and this exclusion does	H000273	585874	1117379	239	0.28		VQZ
	not detract from the	H000274	584846	1116884	245	-0.01		VQZ
	understanding of the	H000275	585526	1117271	246	0.03	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
	report, the Competent	H000276	584449	1116266	246	-0.01		VQZ
	explain why this is the	H000277	585444	1117252	247	0.02	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
	case.	H000278	584473	1116292	244	-0.01		VQZ
		H000279	586271	1118119	245	1.72	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
		H000280	584755	1116249	243	0.99		VQZ
		H000281	586320	1118007	241	2.48		VQZ
		H000282	585970	1118612	255	0.57		VQZ
		H000283	584756	1116250	243	0.61	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
		H000284	586396	1119213	252	2.29	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
		H000285	586714	1119494	288	0.14	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
		H000286	584809	1119756	261	0.11	Translucent qz	VQZ
		H000287	587336	1119545	281	0.01	Milky qz	VQZ
		H000288	585536	1119986	281	-0.01		VQZ
		H000289	579070	1121180	289	-0.01	Milky qz	VQZ
		H000290	585541	1120055	283	-0.01	Smoky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
		H000291	585175	1120132	272	0.1	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
		H000292	584555	1116254	246	-0.01	Milky qz	VQZ
		H000293	586265	1118109	244	17.4	Milky qz with box work fabrics	VQZ
		H000294	579589	1122714	282	-0.01	Translucent qz	VQZ
		H000295	580692	1121912	283	0.04	Sheared granite with milky qz vein	GGT
		H000296	585542	1120057	283	0.06		GGT
		H000297	580208	1122613	263	0.02		GGT
		H000298	580536	1121921	275	-0.01	With box work fabrics	GGT
		H000299	587106	1119163	248	-0.01		GTO
		H000300	586270	1118118	245	2.03	Translucent qz	GTO
		H000301	586262	1118109	244	0.08		GTO
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Rock Chip applied.	results are	presented	without a	ny weight	ing and/or cut-off	grades
	Where aggregate	Not releva	nt.					

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not relevant.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No intercepts widths are reported
lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	N/A
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to diagrams in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Summary results of drilling to date is presented in the body of the text and in the tables above.
Other substantive exploration	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported	All meaningful and material exploration data has been referred to in the body of the text or on accompanying figures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Previous exploration on the Julie West PL has included auger drilling, soil/rock sampling, mapping, and RAB and RC drilling.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	All planned further work has been discussed in the body of the text.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to diagrams in body of text.