



## ASX Announcement and Media Release

29 March 2017

### **MULTIPLE GOLD ZONES INTERCEPTED DURING MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM AT KALAMAZOO'S FLAGSHIP WA GOLD PROJECT**

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- **Many significant gold intercepts and multiple mineralised zones<sup>1</sup> intersected at A-Zone gold project in WA**
- **Results include:**
  - **2 metres of 9.54 g/t Au from 62 metres in hole MJAZRC054**
  - **2 metres of 4.35 g/t Au from 24 metres & 6 metres of 3.21 g/t Au from 29 metres in hole MJAZRC060**
  - **5 metres of 3.23 g/t Au from 25 metres in hole MJAZRC063**
- **Initial results come from first 1/3 of results received so far**
- **More results due in coming weeks**
- **Minjar Gold Pty Ltd is sole funding A-Zone drilling and development studies**

Emerging copper-gold exploration company, Kalamazoo Resources Limited (**ASX: KZR**) ("**Kalamazoo**"), today announced it had intercepted several significant intersections of gold mineralisation during its maiden drilling program at its flagship gold project in Western Australia.

Kalamazoo has now completed a maiden 75 hole RC and diamond drilling program for 3,375 metres at the A-Zone Gold project ("**A-Zone**") which forms part of Kalamazoo's wholly-owned Snake Well Gold Project (Figure 1), located about 450km north of Perth in the Mid-West region.

This first round of results come from the northeastern end (Figure 2) of the A-Zone gold project. The results of the first 20 drill holes (19 Reverse Circulation (RC) and one diamond drill indicate several significant intersections of gold mineralisation have been intercepted, generally supporting the position and tenor of gold grades indicated by the historical drilling (Refer to Table 1 and Figures 2 to 5).

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Table 1. Significant gold intercepts, A-Zone, North Eastern portion

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The drilling is part of an overall works program to complete development studies at A-Zone, in preparation for a feasibility study for consideration of a decision to mine. Any resultant production would be processed through the **Minjar Gold** processing plant as part of the Ore Sale and Purchase Agreement (see *ASX announcement dated 31 January, 2017*), and from which Kalamazoo receives 60% of the free cash flow.

### A-Zone results details

The Snake Well Gold Project is located within the Murchison Province with the A-Zone gold deposit located in M59/474 at the western end of the Snake Well Project (Figure 1). Shallow gold mineralisation at A-Zone was discovered in the late 1980's with further drilling completed by Giralia Resources in the early 2000's.

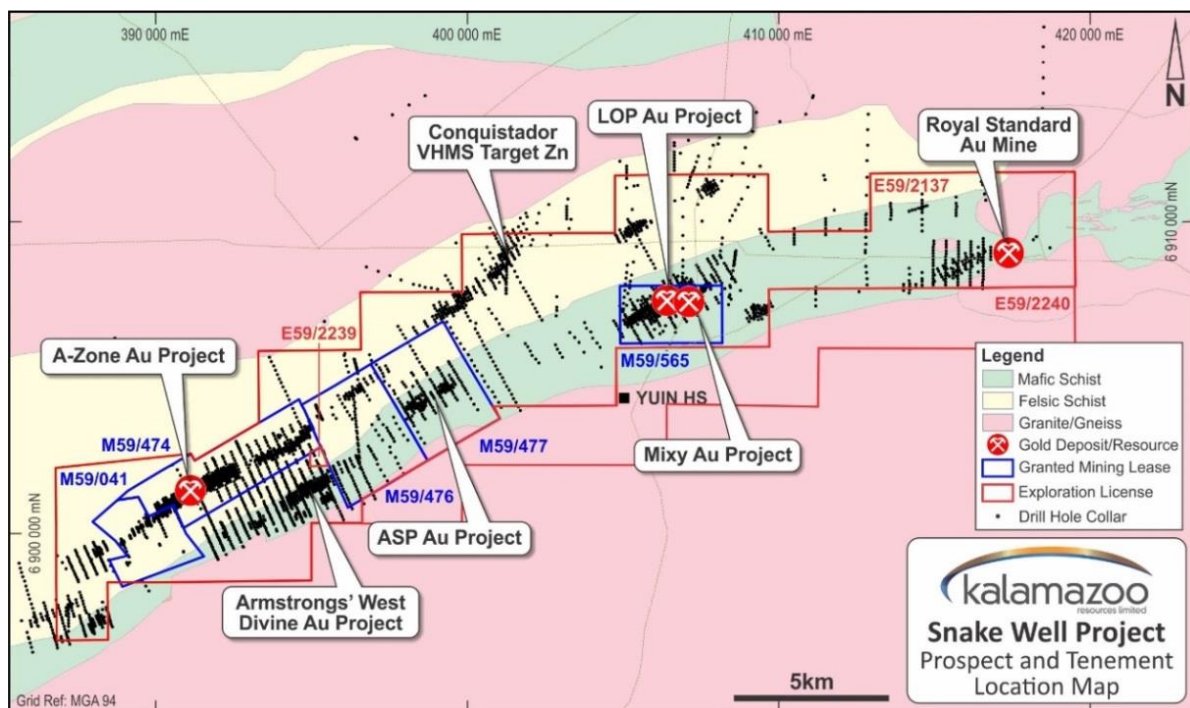


Figure 1: Location of A-Zone Project area

Note: The tenement outline has since been modified to reflect two new tenement applications E59/2240 and E59/2239 and one relinquished tenement, E59/2200, since the Prospectus was issued in October 2016.

Gold and elevated copper, lead, zinc and silver mineralisation is hosted within quartz veined pyritic quartz-sericite schists interpreted to be of felsic origin and possibly of VHMS association (Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide type).

Mineralisation at greater than 0.5 g/t gold is present in a series of elongate lenses over a surface strike of 1.2 kilometres and the sub-parallel lenses dip to the southeast (Figures 4 and 5). Locations for the 75 completed RC drill holes are shown in Figure 2, while Figure 3 indicates the holes reported in today's announcement in more detail.

The results reported today represent approximately the first 30% of Kalamazoo's maiden drill program. The diamond drill hole, reported here was one of five completed and were drilled principally to permit metallurgical, geotechnical and geology studies to be completed. The remaining four diamond holes are being processed with the overall results due over the next few weeks.

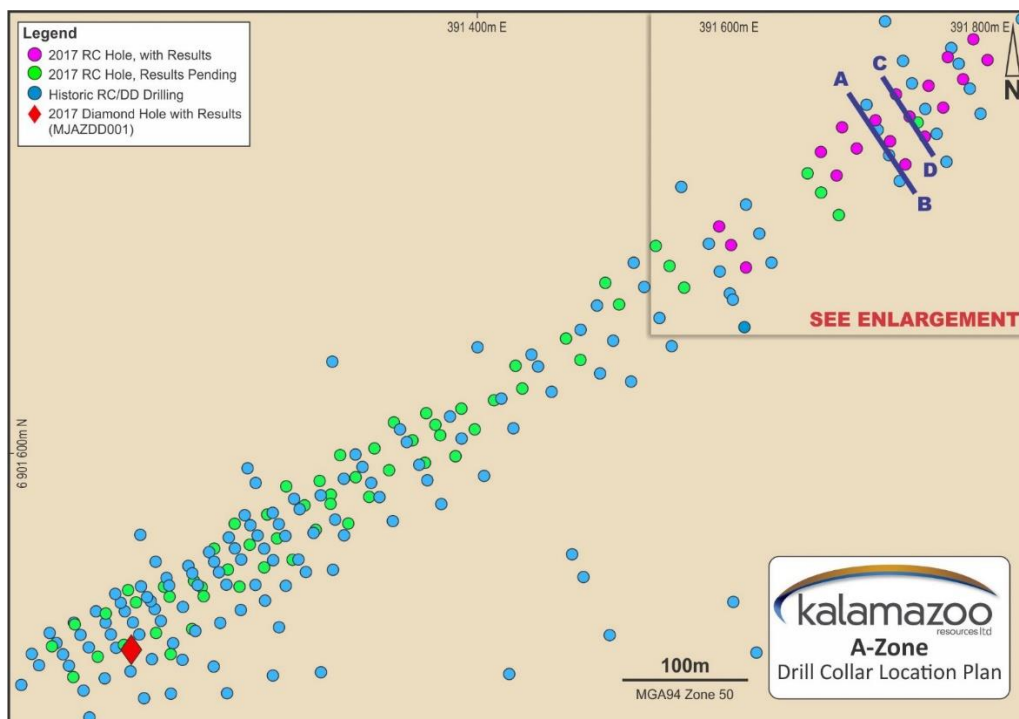


Figure 2: Drill collar location plan of both historical and recent holes.

Significant down-hole assay intersections are reported in Table 1, using criteria of a lower threshold of 0.5 g/t Au, and a maximum of 2 metres of downhole dilution (<0.5 g/t Au) included within the intercept length. Qualifying data as required under JORC 2012 guidelines are presented in Table 2.

Cross sections A-B and C-D are displayed in Figures 4 and 5 respectively, illustrating a representative portion of results reported here. The section locations are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Section A-B shows that the new drilling supports the spatial location and gold tenor as previously intersected in historical drilling.

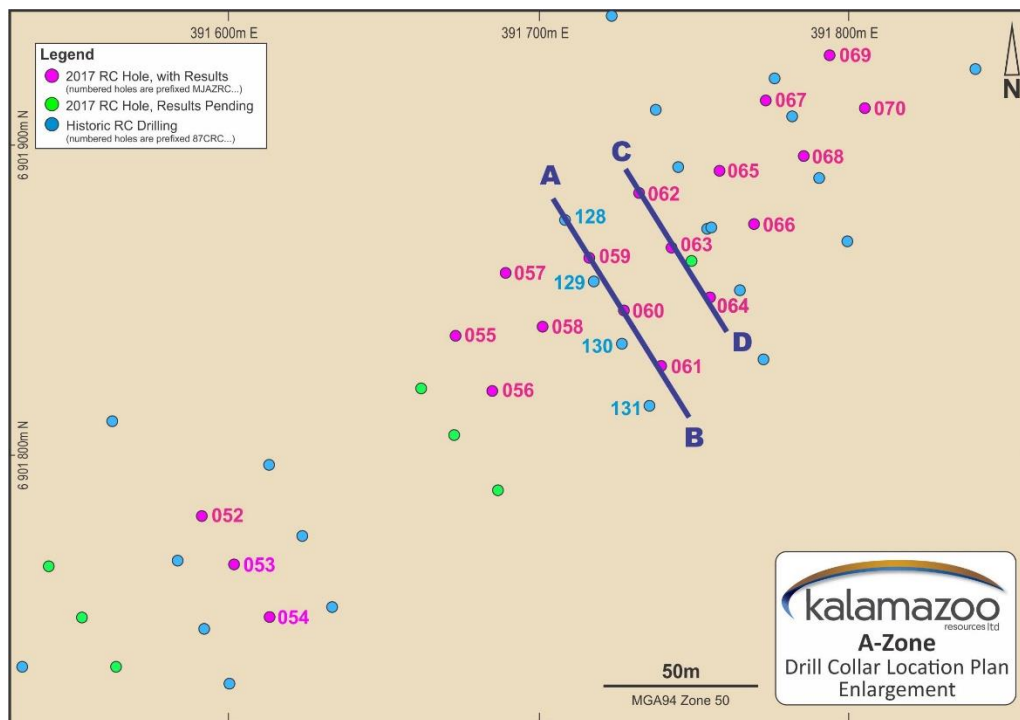


Figure 3: Enlargement of north-east A-Zone drill collar location plan of both historical and recent holes.

As this announcement only relates to the first third of the drilling program there is insufficient data to complete wire-framing and modelling in order to provide for a full statistical comparison between the new results and the historical results, which will occur over the coming weeks, as the full set of results is received.

The drilling on Section A-B targeted the principal hanging wall (or upper) mineralised lode, that dips at approximately  $65^{\circ}$  to the south-east. Historic drilling on Section A-B indicates the presence of deeper footwall mineralisation. On Section C-D, drilling similarly indicates two lode positions, appearing to dip at approximately  $50^{\circ}$  to the south-east.

Significantly, mineralisation is open at depth in fresh rock, as also indicated in historical drilling. Most of the current drilling targeted the oxide and transitional zones along with some shallow, fresh mineralisation.

The Board of Kalamazoo is extremely encouraged with these initial results from the A-Zone and will keep shareholders updated on the development and exploration programs at the Snake Well Gold Project.



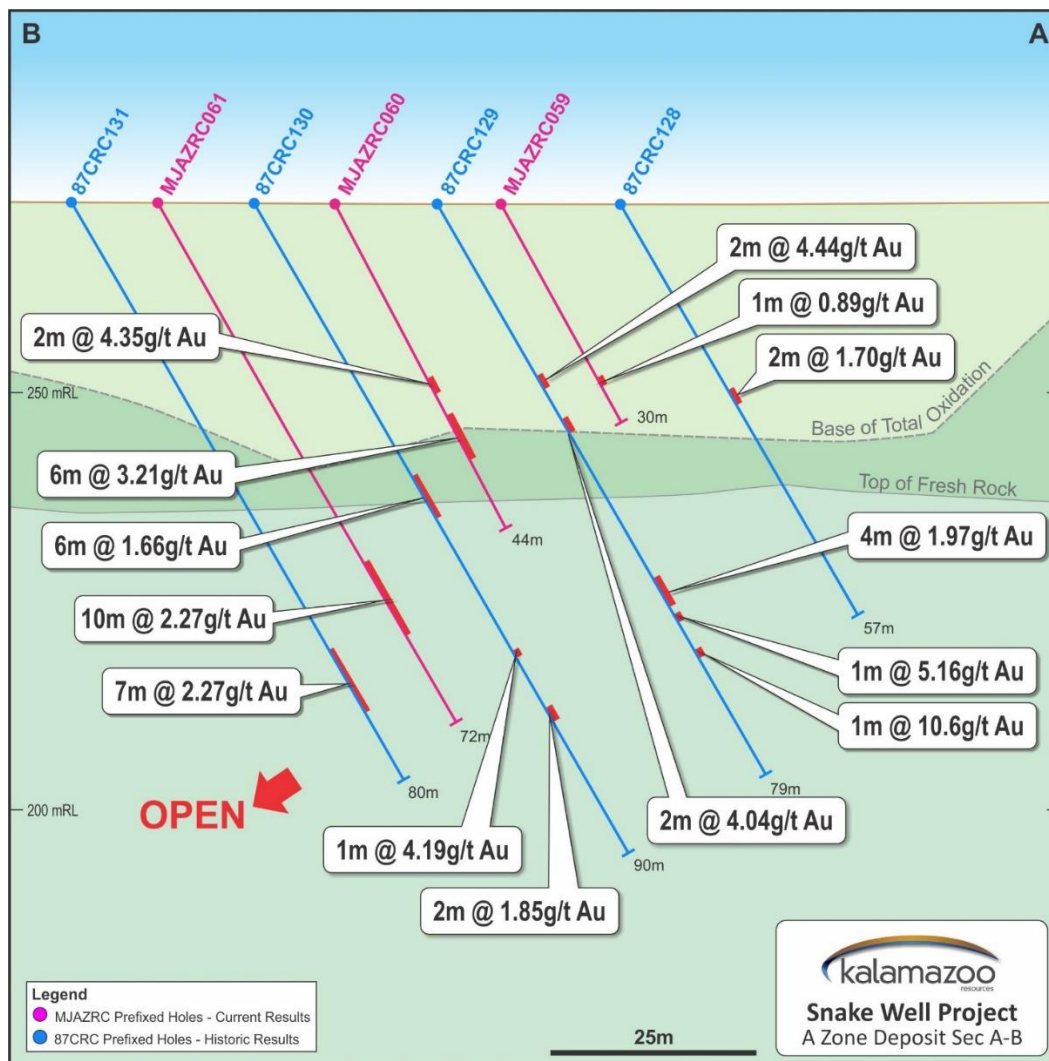


Figure 4: A-Zone Cross Section A-B looking west

(Intersections are down hole lengths of >0.5 g/t Au, and include a maximum of 2m at <0.5 g/t Au)  
(Note: Selective historical drill hole intercepts, 87CRC128 to 87CRC131 were included within the Inferred Mineral Resource for A-Zone. For a detailed description of this Mineral Resource, refer to the Independent Geologist's Report in Section 5 of the Prospectus, October 2016.)

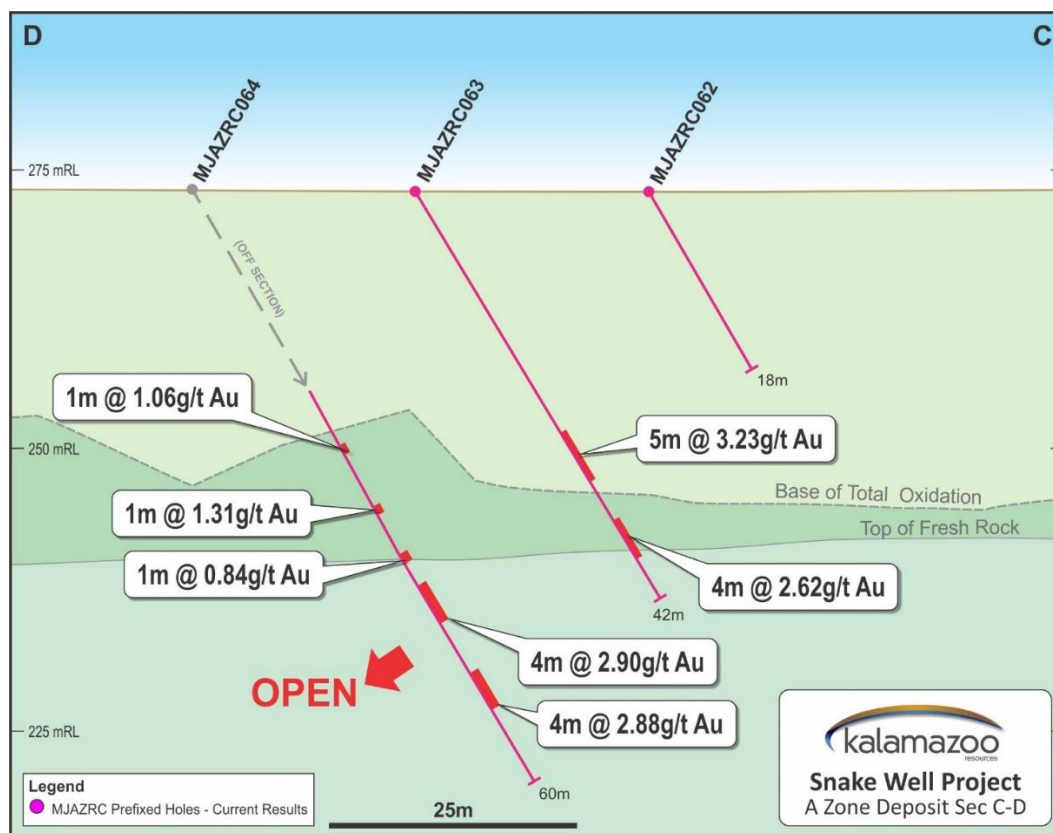


Figure 5: A-Zone Cross Section C-D looking west

(Intersections are down hole lengths of >0.5 g/t Au, and include a maximum of 2m at <0.5 g/t Au)

#### About Snake Well Project

Kalamazoo's flagship gold asset is the Snake Well Project, which is located 450km north of Perth in the Mid-West region. It consists of five granted mining leases, one granted exploration licence and two exploration licence applications. The Snake Well Project covers Archaean rocks over an area of approximately 263km<sup>2</sup> and a 45km prospective strike length of the Talling greenstone belt, in the western portion of the Murchison Domain that hosts a number of significant mineral deposits including Golden Grove (Cu-Zn), Big Bell (Au), Cue (Au), Deflector (Cu-Au) and Mt Magnet (Au).

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Hole No	Easting (m) MGA94 Z50	Northing (m) MGA94 Z50	RL (m) AMD	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (magnetic)	Dip (degrees)	Intercept Length (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	AU (g/t)
MJAZDD001	391123.69	6901446.31	272.37	51.6	326	-60	2	27.8	29.8	1.26
MJAZDD001							2	45.7	47.7	1.37
MJAZRC052	391591.48	6901780.21	272.08	42	326	-60	1	11	12	0.75
MJAZRC052							7	34	41	0.89
MJAZRC053	391601.72	6901764.80	272.10	44	326	-60	1	26	27	1.96
MJAZRC053							2	38	40	1.55
MJAZRC054	391613.30	6901747.57	272.14	78	326	-60	2	62	64	9.54
MJAZRC055	391673.08	6901838.60	272.54	30	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC056	391684.93	6901820.93	272.64	45	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC057	391689.27	6901858.89	272.59	18	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC058	391701.02	6901841.54	272.58	40	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC059	391716.00	6901863.74	272.68	30	326	-60	1	24	25	0.89
MJAZRC060	391727.19	6901846.99	272.70	44	326	-60	2	24	26	4.35
MJAZRC060							6	29	35	3.21
MJAZRC061	391739.11	6901829.07	272.82	72	326	-60	10	50	60	2.27
MJAZRC061							1	63	64	0.57
MJAZRC062	391732.32	6901884.48	272.54	18	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC063	391742.76	6901866.74	272.69	42	326	-60	5	25	30	3.23
MJAZRC063							4	34	38	2.62
MJAZRC064	391754.78	6901851.09	272.84	60	326	-60	1	26	27	1.06
MJAZRC064							1	32	33	1.31
MJAZRC064							1	37	38	0.84
MJAZRC064							4	40	44	2.90
MJAZRC064							4	49	53	2.88
MJAZRC065	391757.98	6901891.59	272.64	28	326	-60	5	16	21	2.53
MJAZRC066	391769.52	6901874.26	272.73	50	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC067	391773.11	6901914.04	272.64	30	326	-60	1	12	13	0.51
MJAZRC068	391785.02	6901896.20	272.68	48	326	-60	1	15	16	1.51
MJAZRC068							4	24	28	0.58
MJAZRC068							4	34	38	1.10
MJAZRC069	391793.39	6901928.53	272.63	22	326	-60	NSR			
MJAZRC070	391804.68	6901911.66	272.70	45	326	-60	1	22	23	1.18
MJAZRC070							7	31	38	0.70
MJAZRC070							2	40	42	0.70

Table 1: Significant gold intercepts, A-Zone, North Eastern portion  
(Intercepts are all down hole lengths of >0.5 g/t Au, and include a maximum of 2m at <0.5 g/t Au)  
(MJAZRC denotes a RC drill hole and MJAZDD denotes a diamond hole)

#### **Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this release that relates to the exploration results of the Company is based on information compiled by Mr Lance Govey, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Govey is an employee of BinEx Consulting who is engaged as the Exploration Manager for the Company. Mr Govey 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 Govey consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For additional and detailed information, including the JORC 2012 Minerals Resource Estimates for the Snake Well Project, please refer to the Independent Geologist's Report prepared by Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants in Section 5 of the Company's Prospectus dated 3 October 2016 and Supplementary Prospectus, dated 14 November 2016.

#### **Forward Looking Statements**

Statements regarding Kalamazoo's plans with respect to its mineral properties and programmes are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Kalamazoo's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that Kalamazoo will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral resources/reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of Kalamazoo's mineral properties. The performance of Kalamazoo may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, staff and contractors.

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**Table 2. JORC Code, 2012 Edition**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The deposit was sampled by reverse circulation (RC) drilling - a total of 75 holes for 3,146 metres.</p> <p>RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals.</p> <p>The deposit was sampled by Diamond Drilling – a total of 5 holes for 228.5 metres, for the purposes of geological observation, geotechnical assessment, metallurgical testing and assaying.</p> <p>Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the RC sample strings at the rate of 5%, comprising gold standards and blanks (CRM's or Certified Reference Materials) and coarse blanks (barren chip samples).</p> <p>RC field duplicate samples were taken at a rate of one every twenty samples.</p> <p>Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.</p> <p>Historical holes were also reverse circulation (RC) drilling.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</i></li> </ul>	<p>RC drilling was conducted with a modern track mounted drill rig utilising high pressure and high volume compressed air and a 140mm (5.5") diameter face sampling percussion hammer.</p> <p>Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognised quality contractor. Core was drilled at HQ size (63.5mm) from surface to end of hole using the triple tube method to improve recovery in soft ground encountered near surface.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative</i></li> </ul>	<p>RC sample recovery and sample condition (dry, moist or wet) was visually logged on the original drill logs and transferred to the digital drill hole database. Out of a total of 3146 RC</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>samples, 72 were logged as moist, 27 wet and one with no sample return.</p> <p>Diamond coring was conducted using triple tube to maximise the recovery.</p> <p>Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval.</p> <p>There has been no assessment of core recovery and grade.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All Core and RC chips were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, oxidation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database.</p> <p>RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature.</p> <p>Geotechnical logging of core is quantitative in nature and was undertaken by an external consultant.</p> <p>All core was photographed.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Core was quarter sawn and sub-sampled on 1m intervals for assay to be used in selection of intervals for metallurgical test work.</p> <p>RC samples were sub-sampled using a rig mounted cone splitter to produce original and duplicate split samples of approximately 3kg weight, a standard industry practice.</p> <p>The splitter was routinely cleaned at the end of each drill rod (6m) or as needed if damp material clung to the splitter.</p> <p>Duplicate samples were collected when splitting RC samples to assess the sampling precision</p> <p>Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>RC and diamond core samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited ALS Minerals laboratory in Perth.</p> <p>RC samples were weighed, dried, and pulverized in total to nominal 85% passing 75 micron (Method PUL23), and a 50g sub sample assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Au-AA26).</p> <p>Historical RC samples were assayed for Au by a mixture of aqua regia/AAS and fire assay methods.</p> <p>Core samples were weighed, dried, crushed and thereafter pulverized and assayed as for RC samples.</p> <p>In addition to the Company QAQC samples included within the batches the laboratory includes its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates with every batch.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Intersection assays were documented by professional staff members of Minjar Gold Pty Ltd and independently verified by Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants on behalf of Kalamazoo Resources Limited.</p> <p>All assay data were received in electronic format from ALS, checked and verified by Minjar Gold and merged into a proprietary database.</p> <p>No assay adjustment was applied.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All drill hole collars were initially pegged using RTK differential GPS and then re-surveyed post drilling, to x-y accuracy of 2cm and height (z) to +/- 10cm (relative to AHD).</p> <p>All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 50).</p> <p>Collars were measured relative to two local control stations installed and verified by a licensed survey group.</p> <p>Historical holes were surveyed using hand held GPS (+/-5m).</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Most holes are spaced at approximately 25m line spacing by 20m along lines.</p> <p>Current reporting is for progressive exploration results and not for Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drill lines are oriented approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of known mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>geological structure</b>	<p><i>known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks and bulk-bags for direct delivery via a registered transport company to the laboratory.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	Data quality has been reviewed by Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, and Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants on behalf of Kalamazoo Resources Limited.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Results reported are from the A-Zone Prospect, located within M59/474, a granted mining lease within the Snake Well Project area, owned 100% by Kalamazoo Resources Limited. Under an Ore Purchase Agreement between Kalamazoo and Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, Minjar Gold has the right to undertake all studies required leading to the possible mining development of the A-Zone gold deposit.</p> <p>M59/474 is in good standing and subject to completion of all normal pre-mining permitting requirements no impediment is foreseen to obtaining a licence to operate.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Historical exploration of the A-Zone was undertaken by Roebuck Resources, CRA Exploration and Giralia Resources.</p> <p>Giralia published a Mineral Resource estimate in 2004 for A-Zone.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	A-Zone is a shear hosted Archean gold deposit located within the Talling Greenstone Belt of the western Murchison Province.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill</i></li> </ul>	All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</li> </ul>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>• Where aggregate 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p>Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and no upper cut-off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept length of two metres has been applied in the table of results supplied, and up to two metres of internal dilution have been included.</p> <p>No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<p>Interpretation of mineralised shapes is at an early stage and until more data is available and 3D modelling is completed only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are unknown.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Included elsewhere in this release.</p>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and</li> </ul>	<p>All results above 1m at 0.5 g/t Au lower cut have been reported.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported 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.</li> </ul>	None to report with this release.
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<p>Metallurgical test work on core samples and drill cuttings.</p> <p>Spatial and statistical comparisons of historic and recent results.</p> <p>Mineral Resource modelling and estimation.</p>