MINCOR

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28 August 2017

STRONG RESULTS HIGHLIGHT SCOPE TO INCREASE GOLD INVENTORY AND PRODUCTION AT WIDGIEMOOLTHA

Major drill program planned for September 2017 to test the potential for a single large open pit at Flinders–Flinders West

- Additional strong drilling results at the Widgiemooltha Gold Project point to potential increases to Mincor's Resources and Reserves.
- Encouraged by today's and previously announced results around the Flinders and Flinders West deposits, Mincor will significantly step up exploration around these deposits. A reverse circulation (RC) drill program of 4,000 to 5,000 metres will further test the potential of this highly-mineralised section of the 5.5 kilometre-long Widgiemooltha Fault corridor.
- These results highlight the scope for a large single open pit mine around the Flinders and Flinders West deposits.
- Today's results from Flinders West included:
  - 16 metres @ 4.40 g/t Au from 35 metres (MRC298) to end of hole (EOH)
  - 13 metres @ 1.85 g/t Au from 43 metres; and
  - 9 metres @ 1.51 g/t Au from 69 metres (MRC566)
  - 4 metres @ 3.14 g/t Au from 37 metres (MRC460).
- The drill program planned to commence in September 2017 will include:
  - Infill drilling around ore grade intersections in an area between Flinders, Flinders West and West Oliver
  - Extensional drilling from Flinders to Nottingham Castle to test a wide, highly prospective corridor
  - A series of deeper holes to extend well-developed higher grade zones.
- Infill drilling at West Oliver confirmed broad, high-grade mineralisation. Results included:
  - 14 metres @ 5.49 g/t Au from 14 metres (MRC560)
  - 7 metres @ 4.98 g/t Au from 26 metres (MRC480)
  - 10 metres @ 2.60 g/t Au from 17 metres (MRC527)
  - 5 metres @ 3.16 g/t Au from 19 metres (MRC559).
- Mincor remains on track for first gold production at Widgiemooltha by March 2018.

Mincor Resources NL (**ASX: MCR**) is pleased to announce additional strong drilling results which highlight the potential to grow the Company's gold inventory and planned production at its Widgiemooltha Gold Project in WA (see Appendix 1).

The results from the Flinders West prospect at Widgiemooltha (Figures 1 to 3) follow previous strong results from the Flinders West, West Oliver and Flinders F04 prospects (see Mincor's ASX announcements of 7 August 2017 and 28 June 2017).

These results show the growing importance of the Flinders area in what is a highly-mineralised section of the Widgiemooltha Fault corridor. The Resource potential and opportunity for extensional growth can be demonstrated to the north of Flinders–Flinders West to Nottingham Castle some 350 metres apart. These prospects are connected by a highly prospective fault corridor that is now much wider than first interpreted. Only two sections have been drilled between the prospects, both of which returned highly encouraging results.

To thoroughly test and determine the true scale of this highly-mineralised area, Mincor will undertake an extensive 4,000 to 5,000-metre RC drill program. The program will infill the area between the main Flinders orebody and Flinders West. In this area, limited drilling has returned several intersections that are potentially economic but are yet to be captured in the Resource models. Extensional drill section lines are also planned to test the strike extents of the prospective corridor north towards Nottingham Castle (Figures 2).

Mincor believes that additional Resources in these intervening areas, if confirmed in the upcoming drilling program, could lead to a much larger single open pit than currently planned. A successful drilling program and mining study could also lead to higher production than the 73,000 ounces outlined in the Feasibility Study (see Mincor's ASX announcement of 26 April 2017). The Company confirms all material assumptions underpinning the Feasibility Study continue to apply and have not materially changed. The drilling program will commence once permitting has been received.

Other results returned today as part of the July 2017 program include drilling at West Oliver, Hronsky and Flinders (see Appendix 1).

At West Oliver, two re-entries and three new infill holes were targeted at the centre of the Reserve as part of a due diligence process to further confirm the geological interpretation and grade continuity. All holes confirmed the high-grade sub-vertical core and the flatter east-dipping zones. High-grade infill intercepts returned at West Oliver include: 7 metres @ 4.98 g/t Au (MRC480); 14 metres @ 5.49 g/t Au (MRC560); 5 metres @ 3.16 g/t Au (MRC559); and 10 metres @ 2.60 g/t Au (MRC527) – see Figure 3b. An updated Resource model is expected to be completed in September 2017.

Mincor's Managing Director, Mr Peter Muccilli, said the latest drilling program at Widgiemooltha had rewarded the Company's investment in drilling and demonstrated the exceptional growth potential of the Widgiemooltha Gold Project.

"These results highlight the growing endowment of the area and the potential for further increases in our Gold Resource inventory," he said. "Mincor's commitment to the drilling program demonstrates our confidence in the tonnage and grade potential of this gold system over an extensive strike length.

"The growth potential of the Project underlines the value of our decision to press ahead quickly towards mine development. Gold production is targeted in the March Quarter 2018, subject to Board and regulatory approvals."

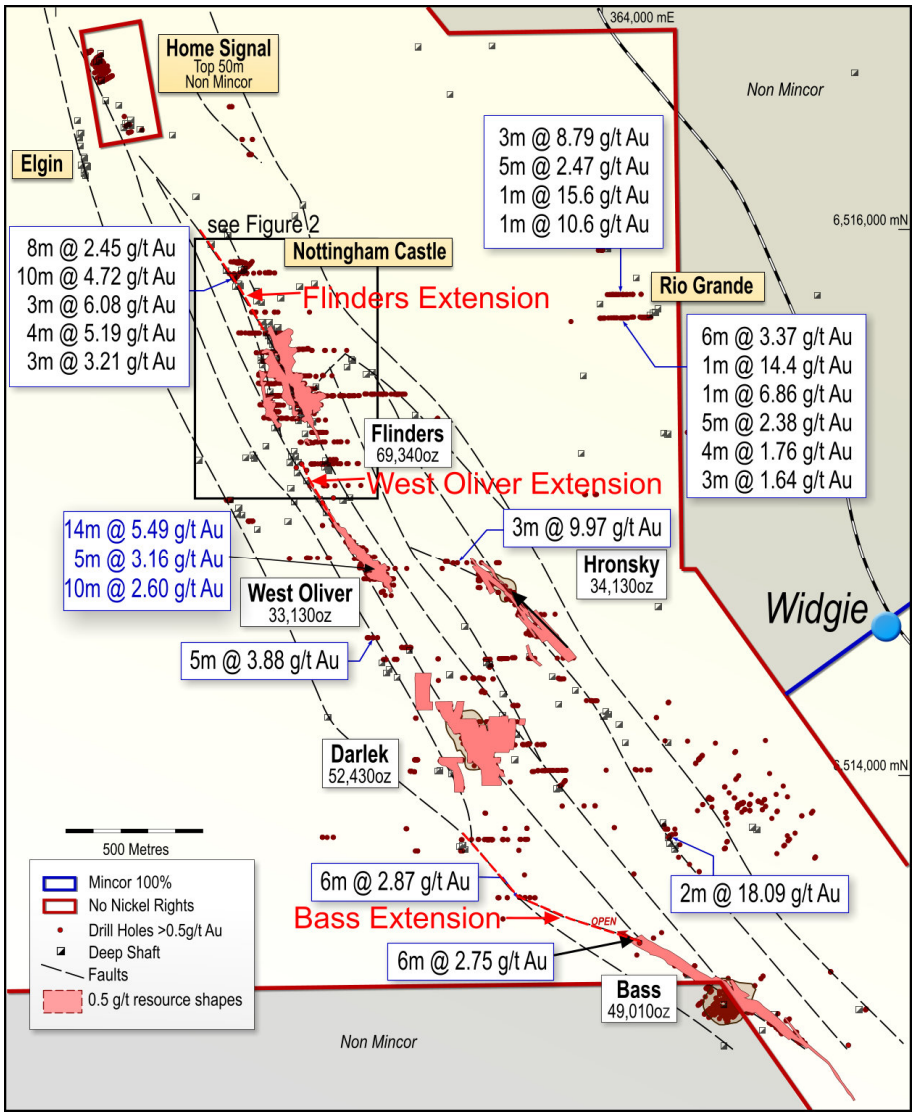

FIGURE 1: Regional potential of Widgiemooltha – with intersections not yet captured in Resource along the Widgiemooltha Fault corridor

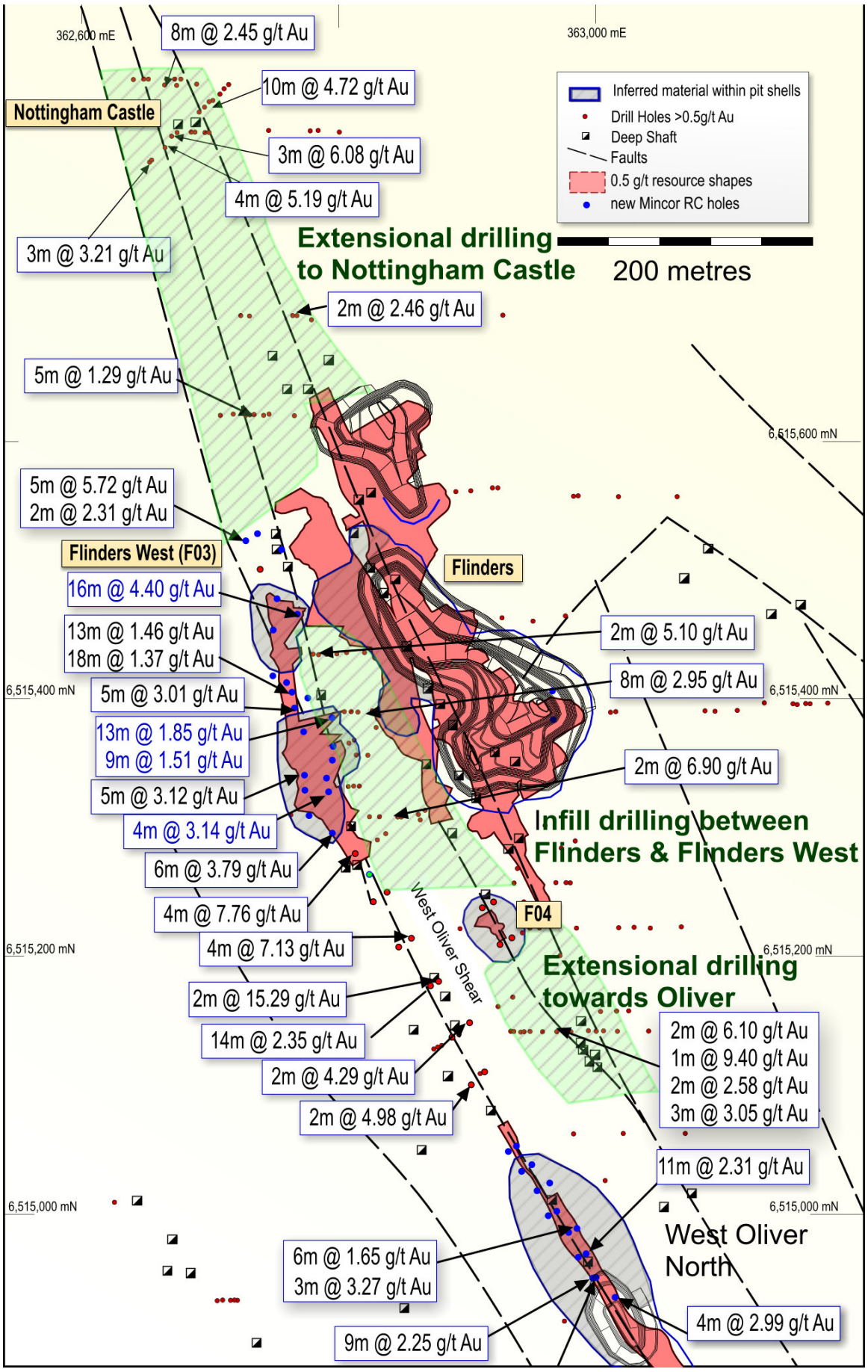

FIGURE 2: Plan of West Oliver North to Nottingham Castle showing the strong endowment in the area (for previous Flinders West gold intersections, please refer to August and June 2017 ASX announcements)

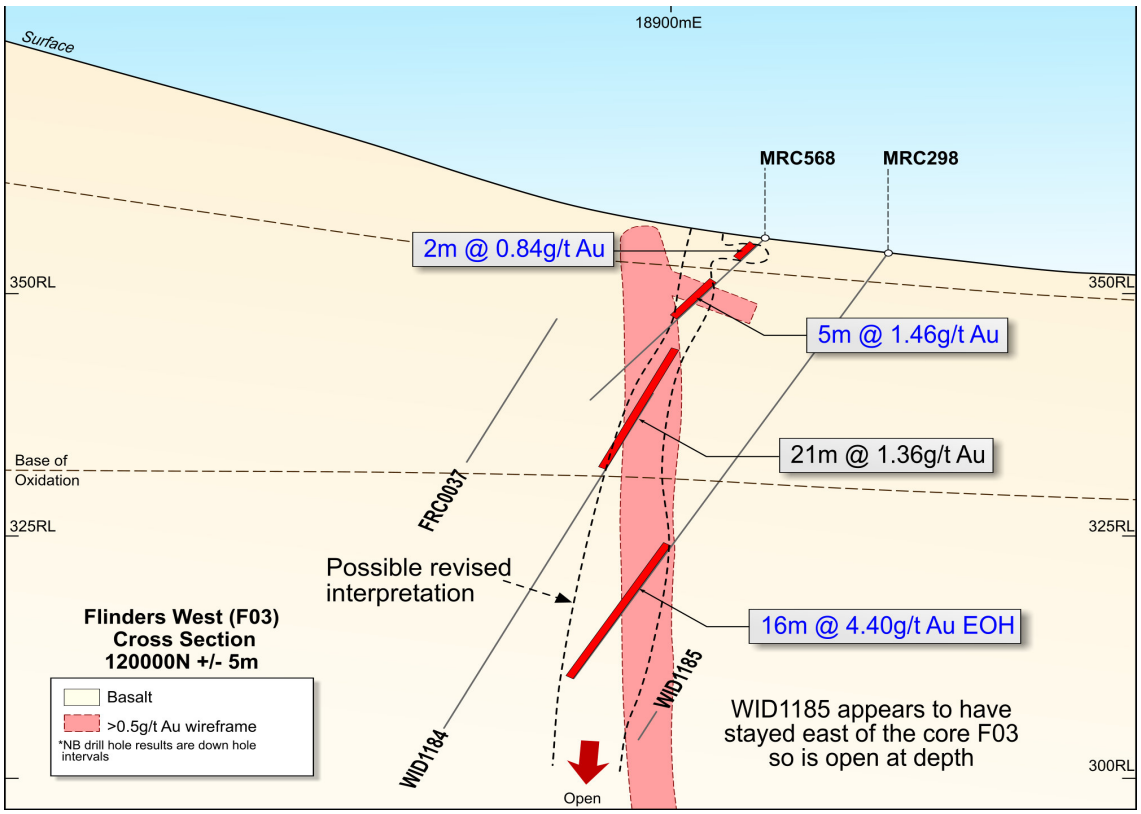

FIGURE 3a: Flinders West cross section

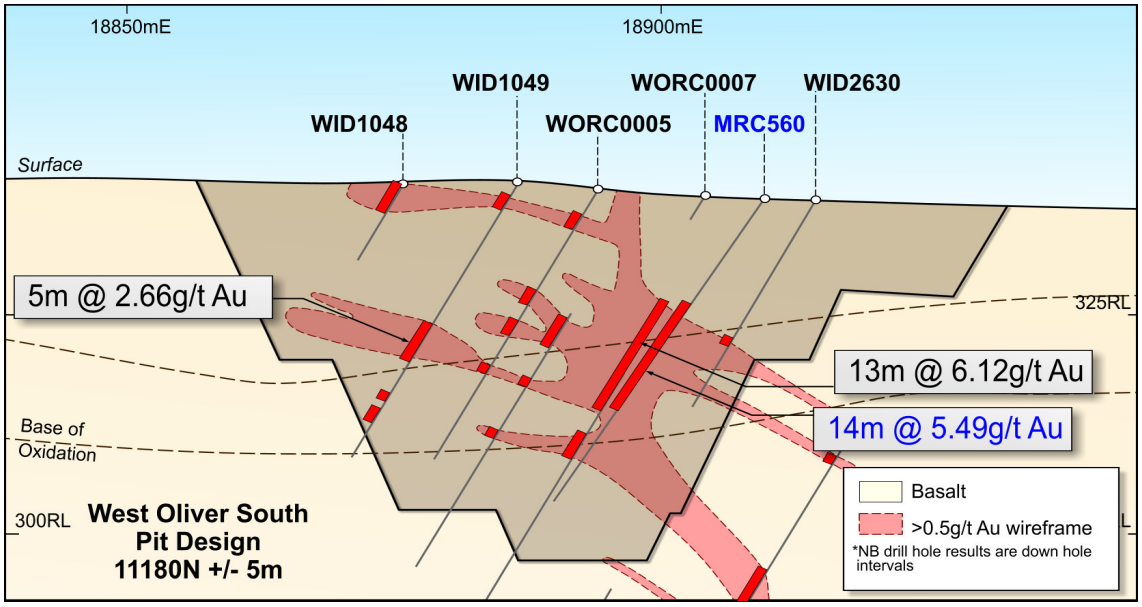

FIGURE 3b: West Oliver cross section

The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Robert Hartley, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hartley is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- ENDS -

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APPENDIX 1: Drill Results

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Gold g/t
	MGA easting	MGA northing	RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth				
Flinders										
MRC557	362738.35	6515528.77	357.45	42	-60	239.5	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.58
MRC558	362755.70	6515515.97	354.20	46	-50	239.5	5.00	8.00	3.00	2.62
MRC558							36.00	37.00	1.00	3.46
MRC562	362792.93	6515328.62	354.39	58	-60	239.5	16.00	17.00	1.00	1.16
MRC562							28.00	29.00	1.00	0.60
MRC562							32.00	33.00	1.00	0.53
MRC562							44.00	45.00	1.00	1.28
MRC562							48.00	50.00	2.00	1.01
MRC563	362791.19	6515338.76	354.88	42	-60	239.5	0.00	8.00	8.00	1.78
MRC563							15.00	16.00	1.00	0.58
MRC563							28.00	30.00	2.00	0.95
MRC564	362795.36	6515352.98	354.53	67	-60	239.5	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.86
MRC564							23.00	25.00	2.00	4.86
MRC564							27.00	29.00	2.00	0.82
MRC564							31.00	32.00	1.00	0.82
MRC564							43.00	44.00	1.00	3.12
MRC564							48.00	49.00	1.00	0.76
MRC564							50.00	65.00	15.00	0.61
MRC565	362796.07	6515363.62	353.91	88	-60	239.5	16.00	17.00	1.00	1.18
MRC565							22.00	35.00	13.00	1.20
MRC565							46.00	50.00	4.00	0.74
MRC565							55.00	60.00	5.00	1.26
MRC565							68.00	76.00	8.00	1.40
MRC565							77.00	78.00	1.00	0.62
MRC565							81.00	82.00	1.00	0.56
MRC566	362794.32	6515385.40	352.91	96	-60	239.5	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.34
MRC566							5.00	6.00	1.00	0.56
MRC566							19.00	21.00	2.00	0.74
MRC566							34.00	37.00	3.00	1.63
MRC566							43.00	56.00	13.00	1.85
MRC566							60.00	64.00	4.00	0.93
MRC566							69.00	78.00	9.00	1.51
MRC566							84.00	91.00	7.00	0.59
MRC566							94.00	96.00	2.00	0.85
MRC567	362768.87	6515465.41	354.46	46	-60	239.5	11.00	14.00	3.00	1.46
MRC567							20.00	21.00	1.00	0.91
MRC567							41.00	42.00	1.00	0.51
MRC568	362752.67	6515478.31	355.64	22	-50	239.5	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.84
MRC568							6.00	11.00	5.00	1.46
MRC569	362966.00	6515406.96	341.19	54	-65	239.5	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.76
MRC569							16.00	17.00	1.00	1.70
MRC569							19.00	22.00	3.00	0.64
MRC569							25.00	27.00	2.00	0.98
MRC569							32.00	33.00	1.00	0.56
MRC569							37.00	40.00	3.00	1.32
MRC569							46.00	47.00	1.00	6.00
MRC569							48.00	49.00	1.00	0.58
MRC570	362967.15	6515385.03	341.39	40	-65	239.5	31.00	32.00	1.00	4.11
MRC570							35.00	36.00	1.00	0.74
MRC460	362787.38	6515325.02	354.90	52	-60	239.5	37.00	41.00	4.00	3.14
MRC460							43.00	44.00	1.00	0.52
MRC460							16.00	17.00	1.00	1.16
MRC460							28.00	29.00	1.00	0.60
MRC460							32.00	33.00	1.00	0.53
MRC460							44.00	45.00	1.00	1.28
MRC460							48.00	50.00	2.00	1.01
MRC298	362761.08	6515484.12	354.09	51	-60	239	35.00	51.00	16.00	4.40

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Gold g/t
	MGA easting	MGA northing	RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth				
West Oliver										
MRC527	363193.82	6514752.90	338.00	32	-60	239.5	17.00	27.00	10.00	2.60
MRC559	363184.46	6514759.68	338.15	54	-60	239.5	14.00	16.00	2.00	1.03
MRC559							19.00	24.00	5.00	3.16
MRC559							34.00	35.00	1.00	0.70
MRC560	363169.99	6514773.26	338.46	40	-60	239.5	14.00	28.00	14.00	5.49
MRC561	362823.99	6515264.53	351.64	40	-60	239.5	31.00	32.00	1.00	2.02
MRC561							39.00	40.00	1.00	0.61
MRC314	363193.44	6514739.09	339.99	48	-60	239	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.51
MRC314							40.00	42.00	2.00	0.60
MRC314							47.00	48.00	1.00	1.18
MRC315	363208.19	6514747.35	339.67	65	-60	239	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.60
MRC315							32.00	39.00	7.00	0.96
MRC315							46.00	49.00	3.00	0.78
MRC315							53.00	54.00	1.00	0.51
MRC315							59.00	60.00	1.00	1.10
MRC480	362913.42	6515110.18	343.47	28	-60	239.5	26.00	33.00	7.00	4.98
MRC480							48.00	49.00	1.00	0.64
Hronsky										
MRC571	363855.80	6514505.09	324.72	47	-60	239.5	44.00	45.00	1.00	2.79
MRC572	363769.68	6514558.03	327.24	22	-60	239.5				NSA
MRC573	363780.28	6514564.40	326.92	33	-60	239.5	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.57
MRC573							30.00	32.00	2.00	1.09
MRC574	363756.83	6514573.85	327.64	24	-60	239.5	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.76
MRC575	363765.93	6514578.88	327.39	30	-60	239.5	7.00	9.00	2.00	1.26
MRC575							26.00	27.00	1.00	3.42
MRC478	363798.07	6514527.71	326.26	58	-60	239.5	38.00	40.00	2.00	0.59
MRC478							44.00	45.00	1.00	0.89
MRC478							48.00	49.00	1.00	1.35

*0.5 g/t Au cut-off applied

APPENDIX 2: Gold Mineral Resources as at April 2017

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	**2017**	**-**	**-**	**295,810**	**2.3**	**142,420**	**2.5**	**438,220**	**2.4**	**33,130**
	2016	-	-	193,750	2	41,450	1.7	235,200	1.9	14,440
Jeffreys Find	**2017**	**-**	**-**	**833,400**	**1.7**	**321,700**	**1.5**	**1,155,100**	**1.7**	**61,560**
	2016	-	-	833,400	1.7	321,700	1.5	1,155,100	1.7	61,560
Bass	**2017**	**-**	**-**	**385,990**	**2.2**	**344,400**	**2**	**730,390**	**2.1**	**49,010**
	2016	-	-	223,900	2.4	174,250	2.3	398,150	2.4	30,340
Hronsky	**2017**	**-**	**-**	**201,430**	**2.6**	**261,250**	**2.0**	**462,680**	**2.3**	**34,120**
	2016	-	-	80,900	2.5	55,400	2.4	136,300	2.5	10,770
Darlek	**2017**	**-**	**-**	**712,790**	**1.9**	**169,170**	**1.6**	**881,960**	**1.9**	**52,430**
	2016	-	-	733,111	1.7	164,650	1.4	897,750	1.7	47,620
Flinders	**2017**	**-**	**-**	**796,000**	**1.8**	**486,250**	**1.5**	**1,282,240**	**1.7**	**69,340**
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,328,900	1.7	1,328,900	1.7	73,910
TOTAL	**2017**	**-**	**-**	**3,225,410**	**2.0**	**1,725,180**	**1.8**	**4,950,600**	**1.9**	**299,590**
	2016	**-**	**-**	2,065,050	1.8	2,086,350	1.7	4,151,400	1.8	238,640

Notes:

- Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.
- Resources are inclusive of Reserves reported at 0.5 g/t cut-off.
- Refer to the 6 February 2017 ASX release for JORC Table 1 details.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rob Hartley who is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL and has sufficient experience 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 Hartley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 3: Gold Ore Reserves as at April 2017

DEPOSIT	PROVEN		PROBABLE		TOTAL		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	-	-	130,160	2.7	130,160	2.7	11,340
Bass	-	-	94,980	2.9	94,980	2.9	8,950
Hronsky	-	-	164,510	2.9	164,510	2.9	15,600
Darlek	-	-	181,010	2.3	181,010	2.3	13,140
Flinders	-	-	252,930	2.9	252,930	2.9	23,560
Total	**-**	**-**	**823,590**	**2.7**	**823,590**	**2.7**	**72,580**

Notes:

- Calculations have been rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes, 0.1 g/t Au grade and 10 ounces; differences may occur due to rounding.
- Probable Ore Reserves contain a small amount (4%) of Inferred Resource material.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Reserves is based on information compiled by Dave Clark who is a full-time employee of Minero Consulting and has sufficient experience 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 Clark consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Fellow of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 4: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • 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.	• Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected in 1 m intervals. The whole sample was riffle split in a two-stage splitter, that produced a 75% split stored on site in plastic bags, the remaining 25% was split to a 2-5 kg sample for assaying. The remaining 12.5% was only collected for duplicate samples otherwise it was discarded. • Samples were submitted to an accredited commercial laboratory, samples over 3 kg in weight were 50:50 riffle split before proceeding with sample preparation. • All samples were analysed via 50 g fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, RC, 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).	• Drill type is all 150 mm diameter RC.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	• Sample recoveries were not recorded, however given the excess sample weights in the 12.5% splits which were recorded by the laboratory, recoveries were very good.
Logging	• 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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC chips are geologically logged for lithology, alteration, vein percentage and oxidation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Mincor RC samples were split by riffle splitter at the drill rig into a small calico bag for laboratory analysis and the reject collected in green plastic bags and left at the drill site. • Standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted every 10 samples within a drill sequence. • All the samples were dry and sample collected for assaying weighed 2 kg to 5 kg which is considered appropriate for grain sizes of the material expected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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. • 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.	• Mincor samples were sent to SGS, a NATA accredited laboratory. The samples were oven dried and pulverised. A 50 g charge weight of the resultant pulverised material is assayed using a high grade fire assay fusion method using lead flux with a silver collector. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) is used to determine the final concentration of gold. This method is considered a total measure of gold. • In addition to Mincor quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) samples submitted with the batch, SGS uses its own certified reference materials for QAQC adherence.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Mincor holes are logged on Microsoft Excel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases, these have their own inbuilt libraries and validation routines.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The instrument used is a Leica Captivate RTK GPS. The survey control was SSM Widgiemooltha 35, horizontal accuracy of 0.015 m, vertical accuracy 0.05 m. • The drill hole collar survey accuracy would be, Positional 0.05, Vertical 0.1; these were single shots, sometimes under trees. • Holes are picked up in MGA94 UTM 51.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill-hole spacing is nominally 20 m x 20 m within Resource areas and up 100 m between prospects.
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. • 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.	• Hole azimuths were orientated either at 239° to 59°, and commonly 60° dips. • Mineralised structures appear to strike at a approx. 330° and are steeply dipping. • Thus, drill orientation should not introduce any bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The sampling of RC material is overseen by Mincor exploration employees in the field and the samples are taken into Mincor's custody at the time of drilling, whereupon they are organised and stored at secure company premises before being delivered to the contracted laboratory by Mincor staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• In-house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis. QAQC reports are generated by database consultant.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results (criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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. • 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.	• All resources lie within Mining tenements owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates. M15/48 – Darlek – 13/02/2026 M15/103 – Flinders – 11/12/2026 M15/105 – Flinders North – 21/10/2026 M15/478 – Flinders South – 2/8/2032 M15/1830 – Hronsky – 16/3/2038.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Bass was previously explored by WMC and mined by Resolute. • Hronsky was explored by Black Mountain Gold NL and mined by Amalg. • Darlek was previously explored by WMC and mined by Resolute.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Archean quartz-sulphide vein gold controlled by major north-northwest structures and hosted in metabasalt rock units. • Some evidence of supergene enrichment.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o downhole length and interception depth o hole length. • 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.	• See the table (Appendix 1) attached to this release.
Data aggregation methods	• 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. • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Intersections have been reported above 0.5 g/t Au, intercepts are length weighted only. Up to 2 metres of internal dilution in some instances.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• Mineralisation is generally steep, so downhole intercepts will be greater than true widths, however until the reinterpretation is complete, it is not yet known which intercepts will be associated with steep structures or with flatter lying supergene enrichment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• See plan of recent drill-hole locations.
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.	• All holes including holes with no significant results are listed in the table (Appendix 1).
Other substantive exploration data	• 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.	• No groundwater was intersected in drilling. • Fresh rock is very competent.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Resources at the extremities are usually still open down plunge and along strike, see diagrams.