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Electronic Lodgement

Significant Copper Intercepts of up to 11.9% Confirmed at Tollu

Redstone Resources Limited (**ASX: RDS**) ("**Redstone**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the assay results of its recent 3,234m RC drilling program at the Tollu Copper vein project ("**Tollu**"), at the Company's 100% owned West Musgrave Project (the "**Project**").

The RC drilling program, focused on the Forio Prospect and additional Forio analogues (**Figure 1 and Table 1**), has returned a number of high grade and broad copper intersections, including 1m at 11.9% (TLC 153), the second highest grade ever intersected at Tollu. These significant assay results include:

Significant Copper Intercepts

- 14m at 3.25% Cu from 27m (TLC153), which includes:
 - 4m at 6.45% Cu from 28m, inclusive of 1m at 11.9% from 31m; and
 - 5m at 3.2% Cu from 35m.
- 4m at 4.54% Cu from 58m, including 1m at 6.56% Cu from 59m (TLC153).
- 5m at 1.16% from 114m, including 1m at 3.12% from 115m (TLC154).
- 2m at 3.3% from 57m, including 1m at 4.2% from 58m (TLC163).
- 29m at 0.53% from 219m (TLC164), which includes:
 - 1m at 2.31% from 221m; and
 - 4m at 1.4% from 237m.
- 3m at 1.13% from 146m, including 1m at 2.58% from 147m (TLC165).
- 6m at 1.1% from 58m (TLC148).

Refer to **Table 2** for other significant copper intercepts.

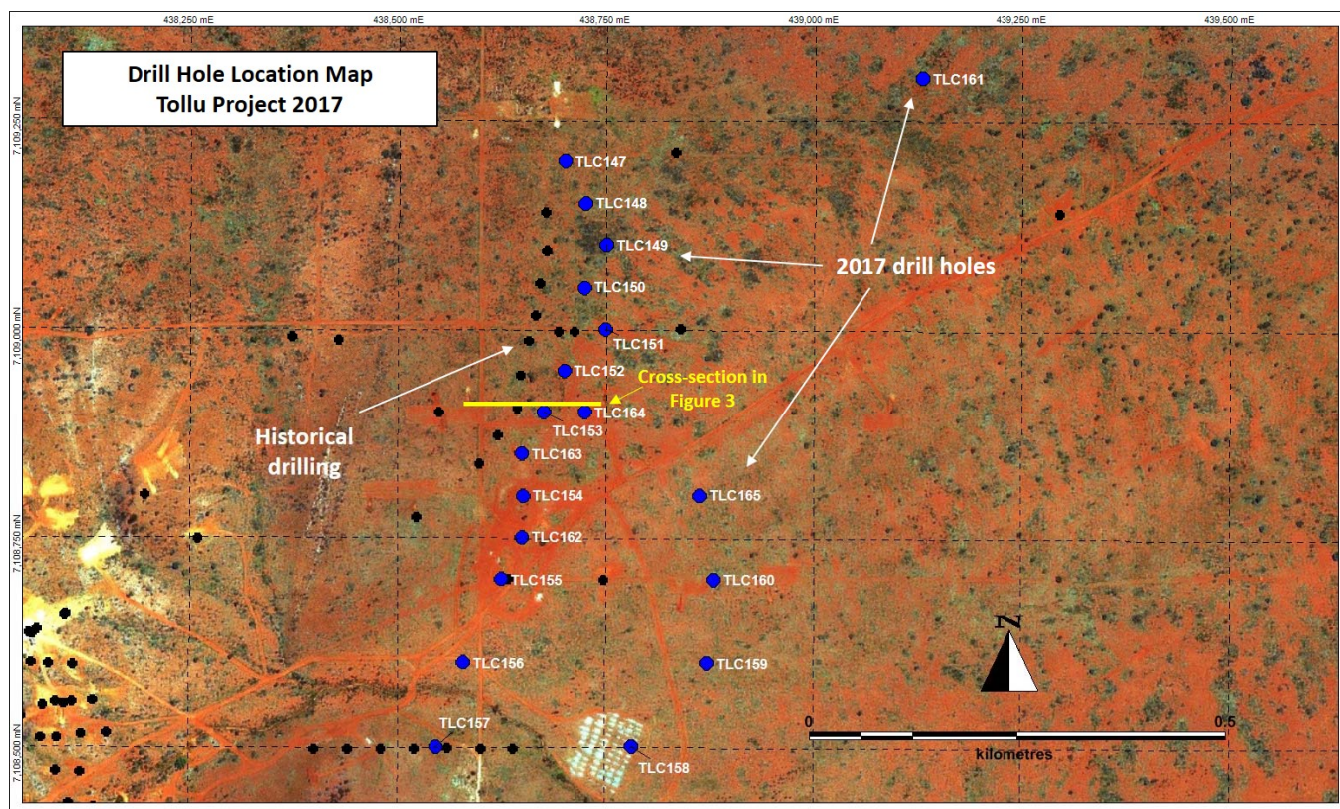


Figure 1 – Tollu Project 2017 Drill Hole Location Map

HOLEID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV	GRID	COORD_QUALITY	EOH	AZI	DIP
TLC147	438699.6	7109201.9	553.5	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	75	270	-60
TLC148	438724.5	7109151.7	553.1	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	100	270	-60
TLC149	438749.9	7109101.8	553.3	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	175	270	-60
TLC150	438724.3	7109051.0	553.9	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	100	270	-60
TLC151	438749.0	7109001.0	554.4	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	175	270	-60
TLC152	438699.1	7108951.5	555.1	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	100	270	-60
TLC153	438674.3	7108901.4	555.9	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	150	270	-60
TLC154	438649.8	7108800.8	557.1	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	150	270	-60
TLC155	438624.2	7108700.7	558.5	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	180	270	-60
TLC156	438579.4	7108601.6	559.6	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	200	270	-60
TLC157	438546.6	7108501.0	560.2	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	230	270	-60
TLC158	438782.2	7108501.8	556.9	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	225	270	-60
TLC159	438871.9	7108601.2	555.1	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	200	270	-60
TLC160	438879.5	7108701.1	554.7	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	200	270	-60
TLC161	439129.5	7109301.7	549.0	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	225	270	-60
TLC162	438649.8	7108751.6	558.0	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	174	270	-60
TLC163	438649.4	7108851.5	557.1	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	125	270	-60
TLC164	438724.6	7108901.7	555.5	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	250	270	-60
TLC165	438862.0	7108802.0	554.6	MGA52	RTK_GPS0.1	200	270	-60

Table 1 – Tollu Drill Hole Collar Locations



The drilling has confirmed the Forio prospect as a third mineralised system in proximity to, and as significant as, the previously identified Chatsworth and Eastern Reef prospects (**Figure 2**). The results demonstrate the potential to define additional copper lodes within the Tollu Project area.

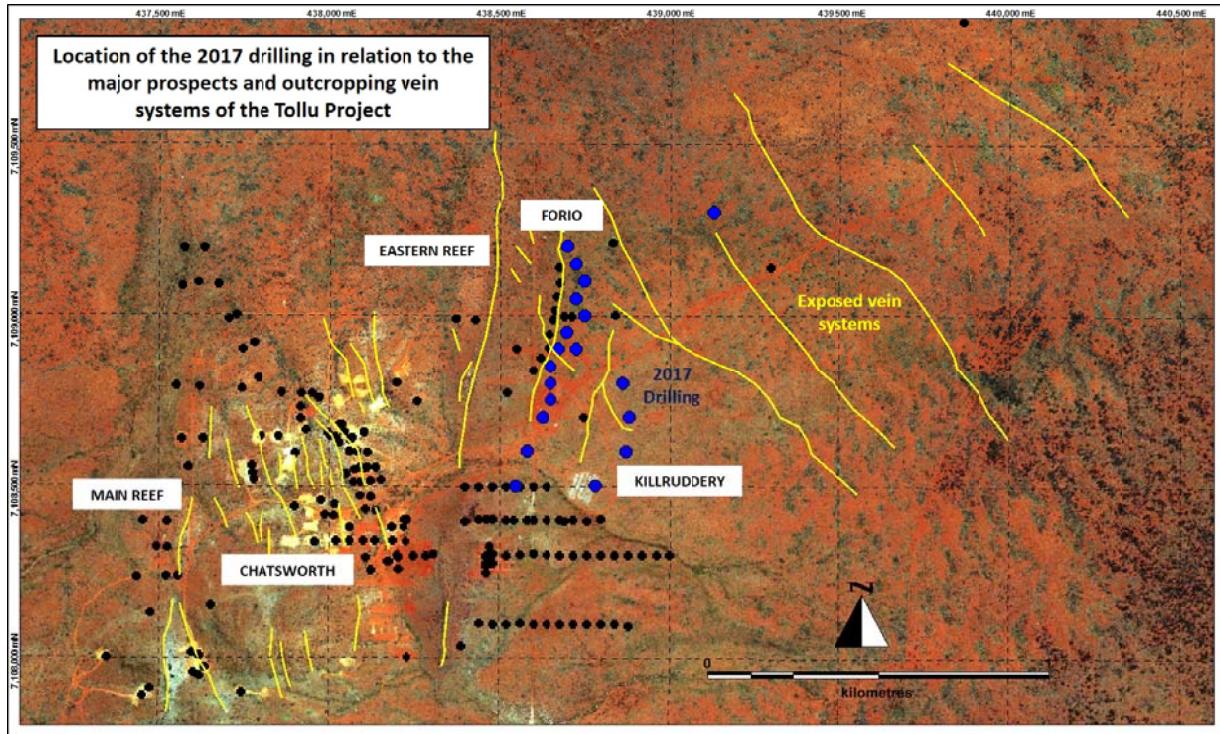


Figure 2 – Location of the 2017 drilling in relation to the major prospects and outcropping vein systems of the Tollu Project

The drilling has also confirmed mineralisation in the parallel Killruddery prospect and revealed anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values from another mineralised vein located further to the east. This highlights the potential of the Tollu mineralising system in conjunction with the recently identified EM targets in the broader Project area.

The 2017 drilling has proven that sulphide copper mineralisation within the Forio Prospect runs for a strike length of approximately 800m north and south and extends from the surface - as demonstrated by recent field observations and the results of the shallow drilling in 2015 (ASX releases 27 February 2016 and 28 April 2016) – remaining open at depth. The deepest hole drilled through the veins continued to intersect significant copper mineralisation at 149m downhole (**Table 2**). The thickness and concentration of copper at this depth suggests that the mineralisation has the potential to continue to over 360m deep (true depth), as it does at the Chatsworth prospect (TC80 – refer ASX release 4 April 2012 and JORC Table 1 of 15 June 2016).

With the second highest grade single metre intersection ever recorded on the Project, 11.9% from 31m (TLC153) (**Figure 3**), the 2017 drilling confirms that the copper mineralisation at Forio is comparable to previous high grades intersected elsewhere at Tollu.

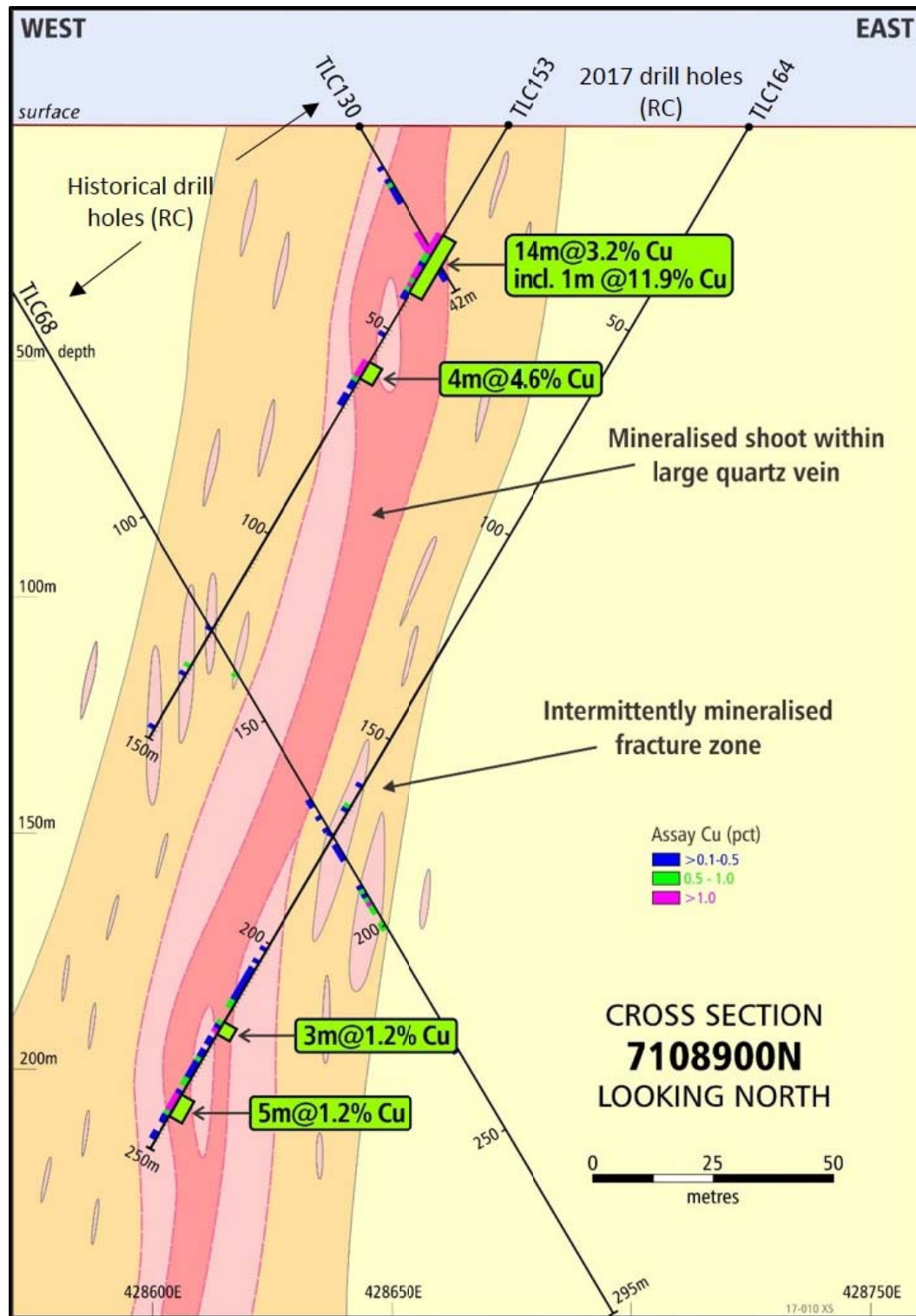


Figure 3 – Forio Cross-section

The limited number of holes drilled to test the analogue vein system directly to the east of Forio, known as the Killruddery Prospect, confirmed the potential for additional copper mineralisation to be found outside of the already defined Tollu copper vein system. This is considered highly encouraging in light of the anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mineralisation in hole TLC161 and the two recently identified EM anomalies that are located directly to the north and along strike of the Tollu structural corridor (**Figure 4**).

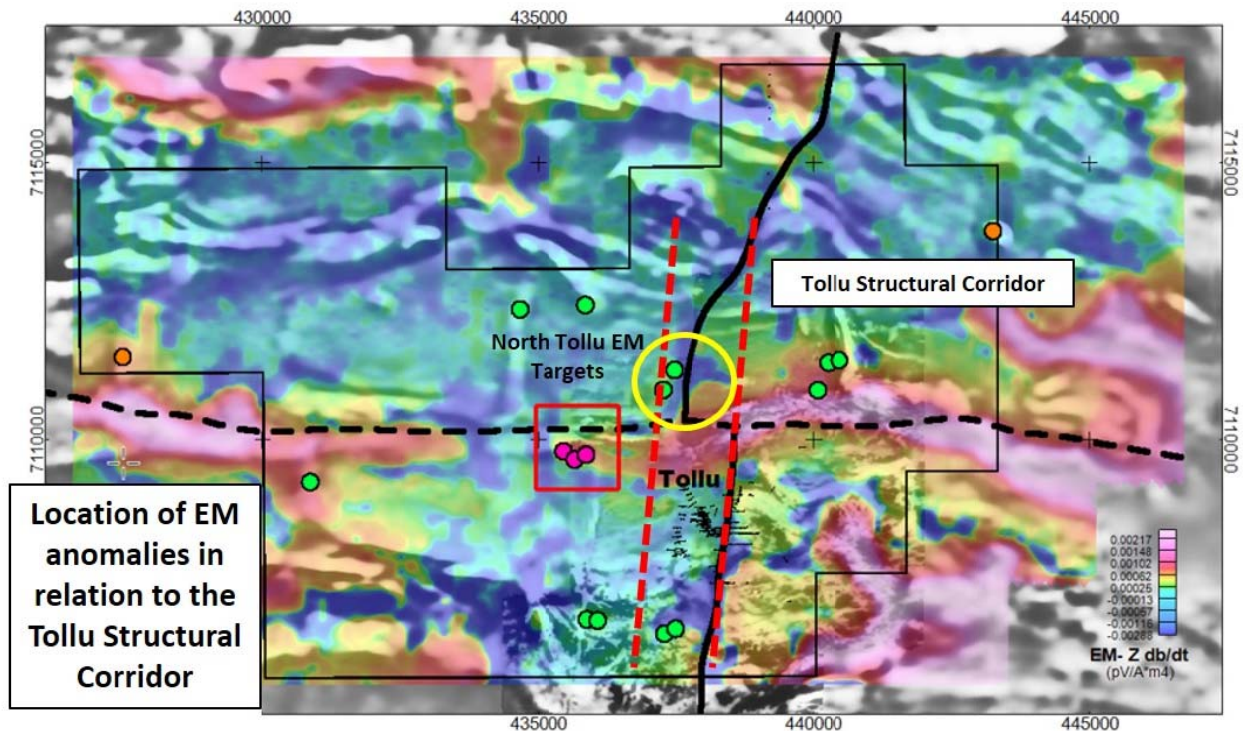


Figure 4 – Location of EM anomalies in relation to the Tollu structural corridor. Tenement E69/2450 airborne magnetic image (grey) with late time Z component channel 48 (10.667 msec after turn off) as the colour image.

Commenting on the continued excellent results, Redstone’s Chairman, Richard Homsany said:

“From undertaking only a very limited amount of drilling at Forio and the immediate surrounds, these new assay results clearly demonstrate some of the strongest copper mineralisation discovered at the Project to date and highlight the potential to identify multiple high grade lodes related to the main Tollu fault. It also upgrades and increases the priority of 2 of the 11 recently identified EM targets which lie within the Tollu fault corridor. These targets, which are yet to be tested, may be extensions of the Tollu Cu vein system.

These recent results at Tollu continue to increase our confidence in the Project and prove that the potential copper endowment is not constrained. In conjunction with the 11 EM anomalies recently identified, the Board has enhanced confidence that additional exploration on Redstone’s West Musgrave Project can lead to further ore grade copper inventories as well as other large scale mineral discoveries.”



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Cut-off (Cu %)	Dilution
TLC148	58	64	6	1.10	0.1	None
TLC149	13	20	7	0.20	0.1	None
TLC151	159	162	3	0.70	0.1	None
TLC151	160	161	1	1.00	1.0	None
TLC151	166	167	1	1.20	1.0	None
TLC152	71	75	4	0.30	0.1	none
TLC153	27	41	14	3.30	0.5	Yes
TLC153	58	62	4	4.60	1.0	None
TLC154	114	119	5	1.20	0.1	None
TLC155	114	121	7	0.40	0.1	None
TLC155	122	126	4	0.43	0.1	None
TLC155	149	152	3	0.44	0.1	None
TLC155	156	161	5	0.38	0.1	None
TLC155	174	175	1	1.76	1.0	None
TLC156	2	17	15	0.34	0.1	None
TLC156	182	189	7	0.20	0.1	None
TLC157	2	6	4	0.23	0.1	None
TLC162	145	149	5	0.33	0.1	None
TLC163	57	59	2	3.30	1.0	None
TLC163	76	77	1	1.20	1.0	None
TLC163	100	102	2	1.60	1.0	None
TLC164	204	216	12	0.27	0.1	None
TLC164	219	248	29	0.53	0.1	Yes
TLC165	146	149	3	1.13	0.1	None

Table 2 – Other Significant Copper Intercepts

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results was authorised by Dr Greg Shirtliff, who is employed as a Consultant to the company through Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd. The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Barry Bourne, who is also employed as a Consultant to the Company through geophysical consultancy Terra Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Bourne is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Both Mr Bourne and Dr Shirtliff have sufficient experience of relevance to the tasks with which they were employed to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Both Mr Bourne and Dr Shirtliff consent to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.



ABOUT REDSTONE RESOURCES

Redstone Resources Limited (**ASX: RDS**) 100% owned Tollu Copper Project (**"Tollu"**), part of the Company's broader West Musgrave Project (the **"Project"**), is located in the southeast portion of the prospective West Musgrave region of Western Australia. The Project is located central to the Cassini Resources Nebo Babel prospect to the West and the Metals X Ltd Wingellina Ni-Co project to the East.

The Company has identified copper prospects at the Chatsworth, Eastern Reef and more recently Forio at Tollu, highlighting the potential for multiple high grade hydrothermal copper lodes proximal to the main Tollu fault.

The Company recently completed a detailed ground-up review of the project geology incorporating the historic geological, geochemical and geophysical dataset. This review identified the suitability of the electromagnetic (EM) geophysical method for identifying potential targets and the company subsequently completed an airborne EM (**VTEM_{max}**) survey in April 2017.

This survey identified 11 priority targets, with the recently drilled high priority EM1A target, located 3.5km east of Tollu, identifying sulphide rich volcanoclastics. The preliminary multi-element geochemistry results from this drilling are pending in the December 2017 quarter.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Tolu Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques & Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature & 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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity & the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. Samples were split from the sample stream every metre as governed by metre marks on the drill string, by a cone splitter approximating between 7-13% of the full metre of sample. The dust box was used to control the flow of chips to the cone splitter. Duplicates were taken every metre from the alternate sample opening on the cone splitter. This gave flexibility to where field duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sampling stream to the lab and allowed for compositing at any depth or interval. On a regular basis both sample and duplicate were weighed with a simple hook based hand held scale to check for representivity of both the metre sampled and the duplicate. This weight was not recorded, rather used as an in-filed measure to alert drillers of issues with the cone splitter and drilling. Samples were collected in calico bags – each bag weighed approximately 1-3kg. In areas of targeted copper veins 1m RC chip samples were selected for laboratory analysis using a calibrated (using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders) hand-held XRF to discriminate high copper (Cu) values. HHXRF Cu value cut-offs used to select samples for laboratory based geochemical analysis was 0.1% and in most cases, the 1m sample either side of that value was also selected. In some drill holes the entire holes was sampled; where so outside the mineralised zones were composited into 5m composites. At the EM1 drilling site the entire drill hole was sampled for geochemical analysis; samples were sent to the lab in 5m composites or less where 5m was not possible (eg. At end of hole). A small (1-2 teaspoon sized) representative sample was kept of each

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metre for record purposes.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples for the purpose of geological logging and geochemistry. Compositing was performed for some geochemical samples (see elsewhere in this table) • RC sampling completed using a 5.5" diameter drill bit with a face sampling hammer. RC drilling rigs were equipped with a booster compressor.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC Drillers were advised by geologists of the ground conditions expected for each hole and instructed to adopt an RC drilling strategy to maximize sample recovery, minimize contamination and maintain required spatial position. • Sample recovery is approximated by assuming volume and rock densities for each metre of the drill hole and back referencing to this for individual metres coming from the cone splitter. • Actual metal grades are not detailed in the ASX release. No correlation was observed between the amount of sample passing through the cone splitter and the geology or amount of sulphides observed.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling in this ASX release is by reverse circulation (RC). RC holes are geologically logged on a 1m interval basis. Where no sample is returned due to voids or lost sample, it is logged and recorded as such. The weathering profile is logged with no washing/sieving as well as washed/sieving to identify the transition into fresh rock and to identify unweathered quartz veins. In fresh rock all RC chips are logged by washing/sieving. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Visual estimations of sulphides and geological interpretations are based on examination of drill chips from a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig using a hand lens during drilling operations. Chips are washed and sieved prior to logging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be noted that whilst % mineral proportions are based on standards as set out by JORC, they are estimation only and can be subjective to individual geologists to some degree. Details of the sulphides, type, nature of occurrence and general % proportion estimation are found within the text of the release.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. & whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality & appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. All sampling techniques are described above. The nature and quality of the sampling technique was considered appropriate for the drilling technique applied and for the geochemical analysis sought. As described above a cone splitter was used to split samples from the RC sample stream. The cone splitter was levelled prior to drilling and this level was checked at regular intervals throughout the drilling of each drill hole to ensure representivity of sample. A field duplicate was taken for every metre sampled and both duplicate and original sample were weighed in the field using a hook based hand held scale to check for sample representivity. Filed duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sample submission at approximately 1 in 20 samples or 5% of the sample stream. Quartz sand blanks were introduced into the sample stream at 1 in 20 or 5%. The laboratory introduced copper standards for samples from the area of copper veins (TLC holes) at the rate of 1 in 20 or 5% or at smaller intervals. At the lab, samples were crushed to a nominal 2mm using a jaw crusher before being split using a rotary splitter into 400-700g samples for pulverising. Samples were pulverised to a nominal >90% passing 75 micron for which a 100g sample was then selected for analysis. A spatula was used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. The ALS geochemical laboratories in Adelaide use their own internal standards and blanks as well as flushing and cleaning methods

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>accredited by international standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample sizes and splits are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled as according to the Gi standard formulas.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geochemical analyses performed consisted of a four acid digestion and/or peroxide fusion before Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICPMS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer (ICPAES). This technique is considered a total analysis. As described above the HHXRF used to determine which samples were selected for analysis in the area of the copper veins was calibrated using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders at the start of every day and approximately every hour when analysing. All standards, blanks and filed duplicates are described above. The total error for copper (Cu) concentrations as measured by field duplicates for the samples represented by this ASX release was +19.5% -15.9% (mean difference). This is considered within expectations for geochemical sampling of RC drilling and shows no significant bias towards the positive or negative.
Verification of sampling & assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of significant intersections as shown by the results of geochemical analyses has been made via Redstone employees internally. There has been no dedicated twinned holes in this drilling program. All geological and geochemical data has been checked by both Redstone employees and Zephyr directors. All geological and drilling data has been entered into a Redstone Access database. The geochemistry is currently being analysed but will also eventually be included in the Access database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality & adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collars referenced in this ASX release have been surveyed for easting, northing & elevation using an RTK GPS system which was left to calibrate for 1.5 hours prior to recording survey data for each project location. The accuracy according to the GPS unit averaged approximately 10cm for all recordings (north, south and elevations). Data was collected in MGA94 Zone 52 & AHD.
<i>Data spacing & distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) & classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling has been for exploration only, spacing varies between targets. AT EM1A the spacing varies between 200m (E-W), 50m (N-S) and the final hole was drilled directly over the first, but vertical (refer to the table in the ASX release for actual locations)
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill angle details are given in the text of the release and in the table in the release. Orientation is according to the exploration target (see text of release for further details).
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All geochemical samples were selected by geologists in the field and sent directly to the laboratory from the field in a single vehicle, packaged in bulk bags. Results of geochemical analysis were sent directly to the designated Redstone geologist for entering into the Access database and for analysis.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement & land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EM1A target and Tollu project are located within E69/2450 (Western Australia). This exploration license is held by Redstone Resources. The tenements are in good standing & no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been limited recent exploration undertaken by other parties at Tollu and no previous exploration at EM1A.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The genetic origin is currently under review and part of a research project.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easting & northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip & azimuth of the hole down hole length & interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See the table in the release.
<i>Data aggregation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compositing has been described above. The technique for compositing used entailed the lab crushing every metre to a nominal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>methods</i>	<p><i>grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated & some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>2mm crushed grain size before splitting off a 400-700g, sample using a rotary splitter, of each metre for compositing. The lab then proceeded to composite the 400-700g samples.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known & 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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No true widths have been stated in this ASX release, just downhole intercept lengths. However, for EM1A only, the angle of the modelled plate from the EM anomaly and the angle of the drill hole targeting the plate has meant that most drill holes intercept the target at a near perpendicular angle.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps & sections (with scales)&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 & appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ASX release
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only observations are reported, see data details above for further information
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size&method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data collected is considered material to this announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature & scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations & future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The details of the nature of future work at Tollu and EM1A are currently being assessed.

Section 3 Estimation & Reporting of Mineral Resources

NOT APPLICABLE