SARACEN MINERAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

ACN: 009 215 347

Strong drilling results across the portfolio

Thick, high grade drill results at Whirling Dervish point to further growth adjacent to the Carosue Dam mill

Key Points

Carosue Dam

- At **Whirling Dervish**, first drilling from the underground drill drive returned thick high grade extensional results including:
  - **14.2m @ 2.4g/t** (FW)
  - **34.0m @ 4.2g/t** (FW)
  - **34.0m @ 4.1g/t** (FW)
  - **7.0m @ 3.2g/t** (HW)
  - **7.0m @ 5.3g/**t (HW)
- The results demonstrate continuous high grade trends extending well below the current Whirling Dervish Ore Reserve
- Infill highlights from Whirling Dervish include **34.5m @ 4.4g/t** (FW), **11.7m @ 5.3g/t** (FW), **20.5m @ 3.7g/t** (HW), **34.1m @ 4.7g/t** (HW) and **23.6m @ 5.8g/t** (HW), de-risking the Mineral Resource ahead of mining
- At **Karari**, the first hole (after a short drilling hiatus) returned an exceptional extensional result, 50m north of the current Ore Reserve:
  - **13.8m @ 9.1g/t**
- At Karari, deeper drilling up to ~900m below surface is planned from a new expedited underground drill platform (completion anticipated March quarter 2018), targeting a ~10 year mine life
- At **Deep South**, infill highlights include **8.8m @ 8.5g/t, 4.2m @ 7.5g/t** and **2.8m @ 9.9g/t**
- Gravity work continues to highlight the prospectivity of the relatively untested 12km strike of the **Carosue Dam corridor**

Thunderbox

- At Kailis, grade control drilling highlights include **22.0m @ 8.8g/t, 21m @ 38.4g/t, 15m @ 37.7g/t, 9.0m @ 12.7g/t, 9.0m @ 2.2g/t** and **22m @ 20.0g/t, 21m @ 38.4g/t 15m @ 26.4g/t and 7m @ 45.5g/t**

Saracen Managing Director Raleigh Finlayson said the latest results provide further strong evidence of the organic growth opportunities immediately adjacent to the Carouse Dam mill.

“With Whirling Dervish showing early promise, and Karari’s outstanding form continuing, Saracen is well positioned to continue mining at Carosue Dam for at least the next 10 years,” he said.

Corporate Details:

27th November 2017

***ASX code*:** SAR

Corporate Structure:

Ordinary shares on issue: 812.9m

Unvested employee performance rights: 8.7m

Market Capitalisation: A$1.2b
(share price A$1.48)

Cash & Bullion (30 September): A$60.5m

Debt: Nil

Directors:

Mr Geoff Clifford
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Raleigh Finlayson
Managing Director

Mr Martin Reed
Non-Executive

Dr Roric Smith
Non-Executive

Ms Samantha Tough
Non-Executive

***Substantial Shareholders*:**

Van Eck Global 12.6%

Wroxby 6.0%

Paradice 5.1%

***Registered Office*:**

Level 11
40 The Esplanade
Perth WA 6000
Telephone: +61 8 6229 9100
Facsimile: +61 8 6229 9199

For further details contact:

Troy Irvin
Telephone +61 8 6229 9100
info@saracen.com.au

Carosue Dam Operations – Drilling Update

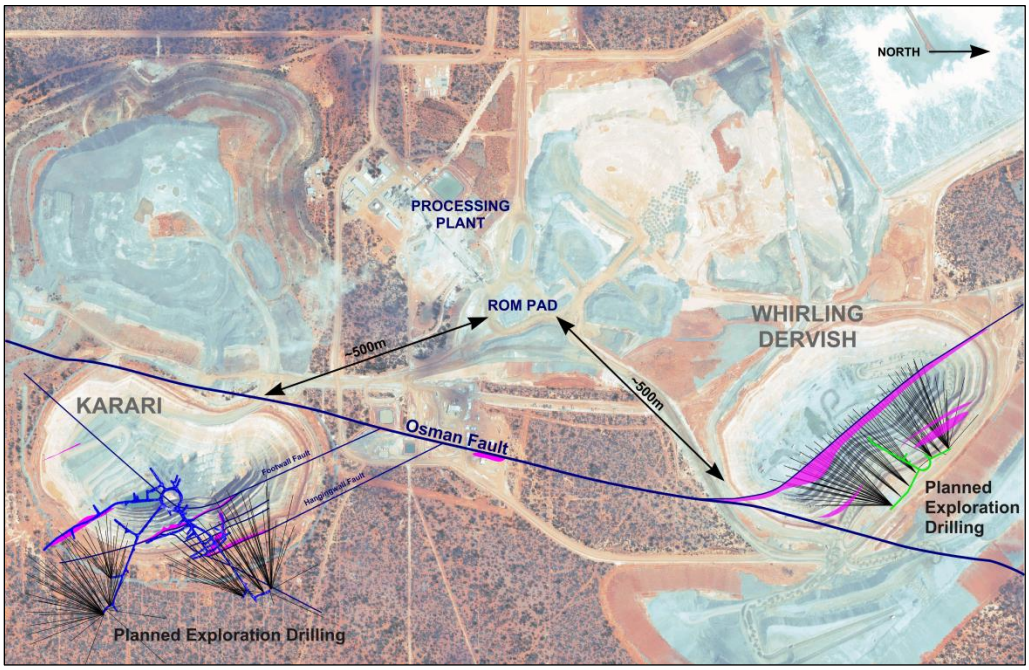
Drilling at the Carosue Dam Operations has continued with three underground diamond rigs operating across the three underground mines – Whirling Dervish, Karari and Deep South.

Whirling Dervish Underground

Drilling has rapidly progressed at Whirling Dervish over the last two months from the mine's first dedicated underground drill platform.

The initial focus has been on close spaced infill drilling (nominal 20m x 20m) across the upper levels proximal to the portal location. This will provide valuable local scale geological information. Observations are currently being interpreted and supplemented with detailed geochemical analysis to provide additional insight into the genetic relationship between Whirling Dervish and the neighbouring Karari deposit.

Figure 1 – Karari / Whirling Dervish Plan – Neighbours straddling the Carosue Dam processing plant



The infill drilling program at Whirling Dervish has improved visibility on the higher grade trends, similar to those observed at the Karari deposit, previously identified in resource drilling conducted from surface.

Below is a table of significant Whirling Dervish infill intercepts.

Significant drill results include:		
WDGC020	35.0m @ 2.4g/t	FW
WDGC018	35.5m @ 2.7g/t	FW
WDGC012	34.5m @ 4.4g/t	FW
WDGC050	11.7m @ 5.3g/t	FW
WDGC034	8.0m @ 7.6g/t	FW
WDGC003	13.1m @ 4.9g/t	FW
WDGC048	20.5m @ 3.7g/t	HW
WDGC045	22.7m @ 3.5g/t	HW
WDGC047	23.6m @ 5.8g/t	HW
WDGC043	34.1m @ 4.7g/t	HW
WDGC035	11.1m @ 3.1g/t	HW

Excellent drill productivities enabled a number of extensional holes to be drilled earlier than planned.

The extensional holes returned a number of encouraging results in both the Footwall and Hangingwall lodes (Figures 2 and 3). These drill results are below the current Ore Reserve and demonstrate the continuity of the high grade trends identified in the current drill data.

Below is a table of significant Whirling Dervish extensional intercepts.

Significant drill results include:		
WDRD043	14.2m @ 2.4g/t	FW
WDRD044	34.0m @ 4.1g/t	FW
WDRD045	34.0m @ 4.0g/t	FW
WDRD042	7.0m @ 3.2g/t	HW
WDRD043	7.0m @ 5.3g/t	HW

Figure 2 – Whirling Dervish Long Section – Footwall Lode, New Drill Results

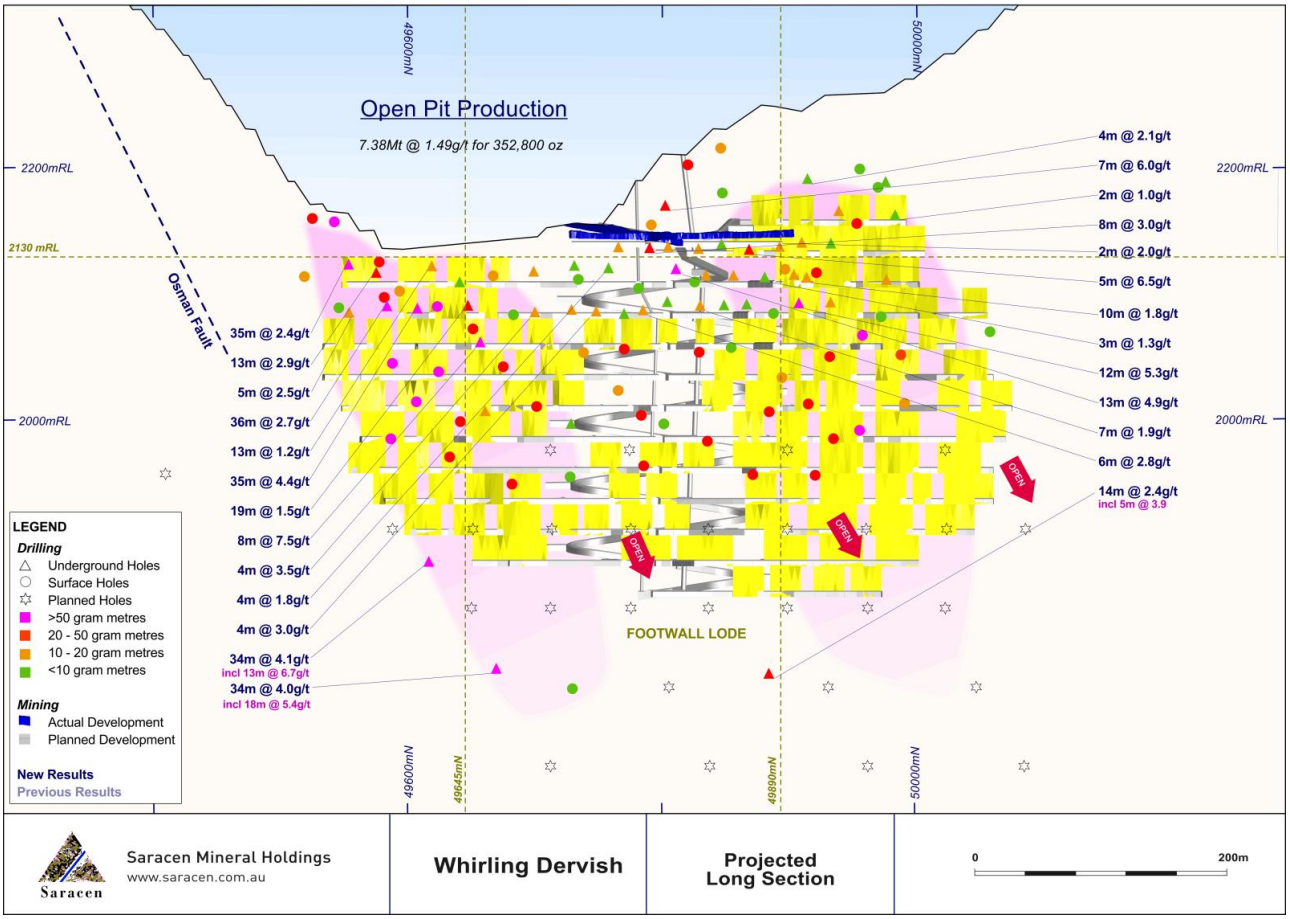


Figure 3 – Whirling Dervish Long Section – Hangingwall Lode, New Drill Results

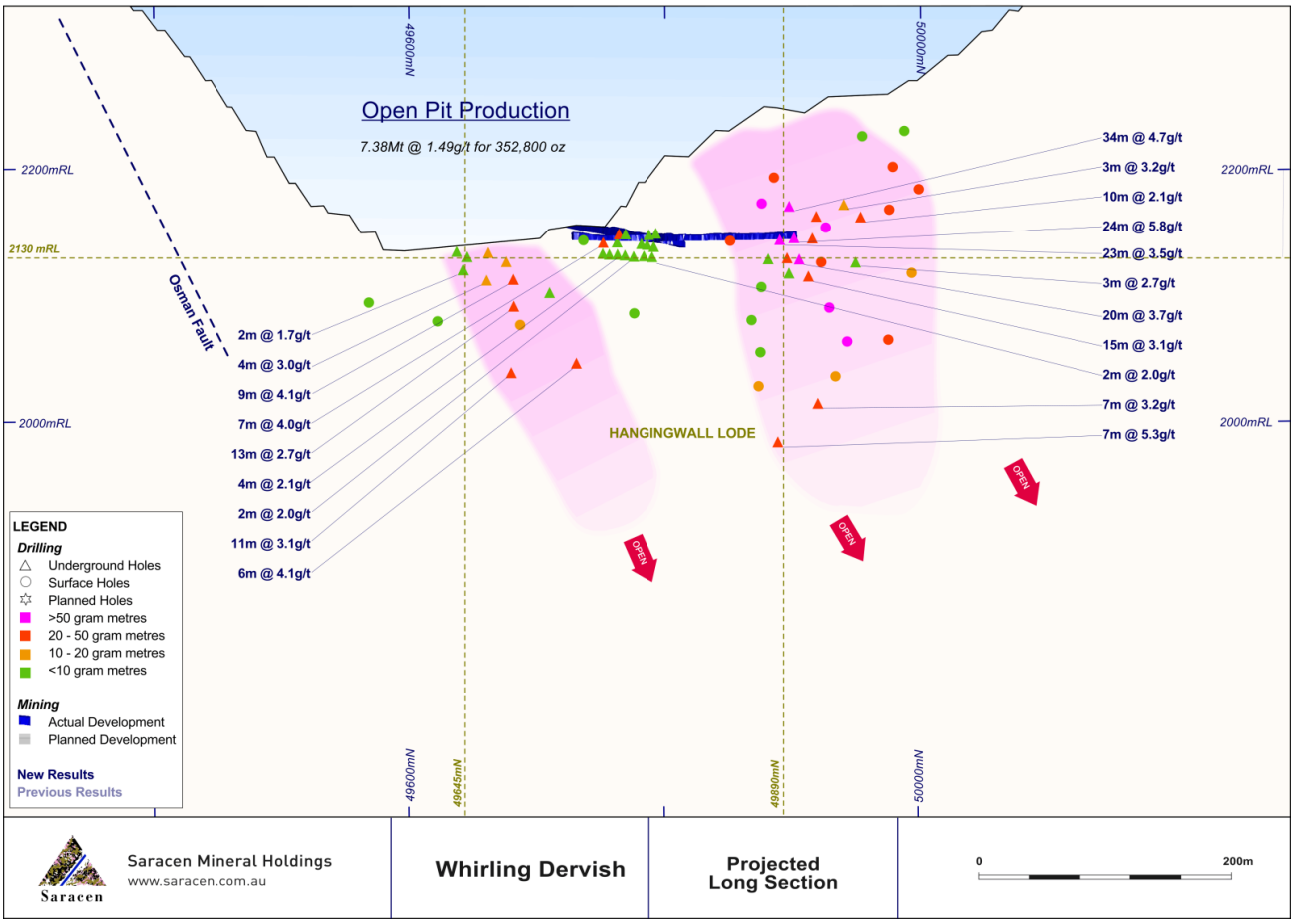


Figure 4 – Whirling Dervish Cross Section, New Drill Results

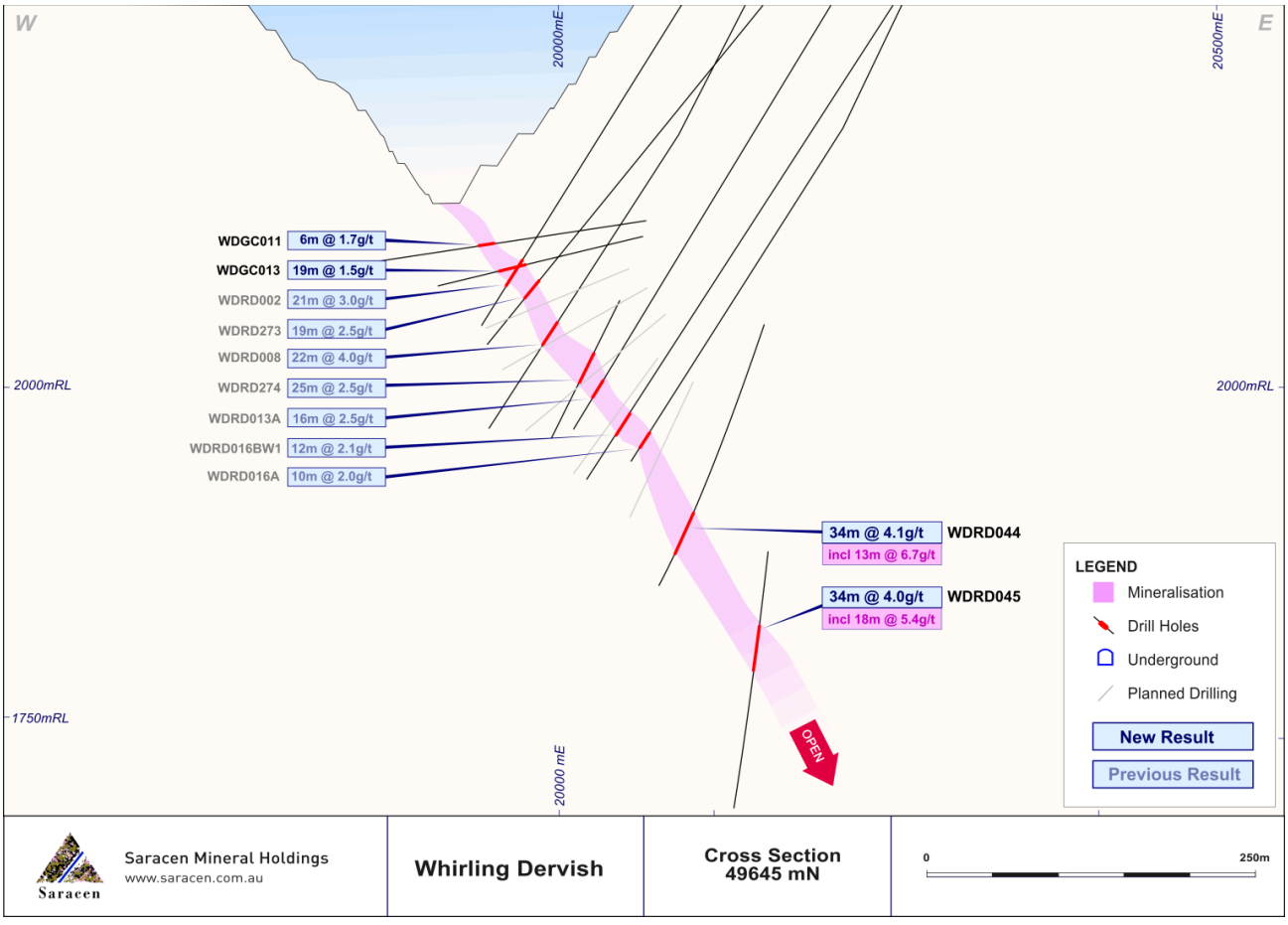


Figure 5 – Whirling Dervish Cross Section, New Drill Results

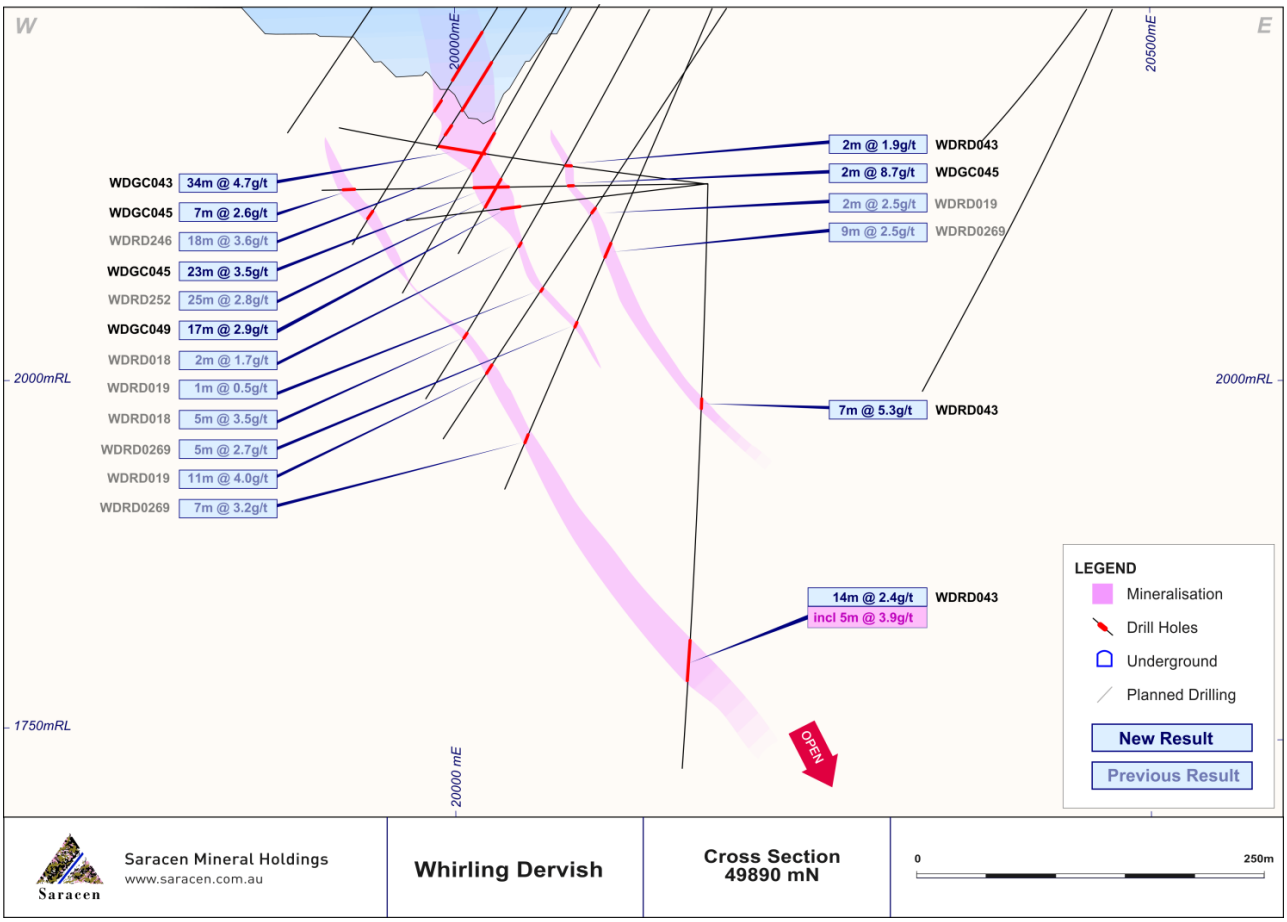
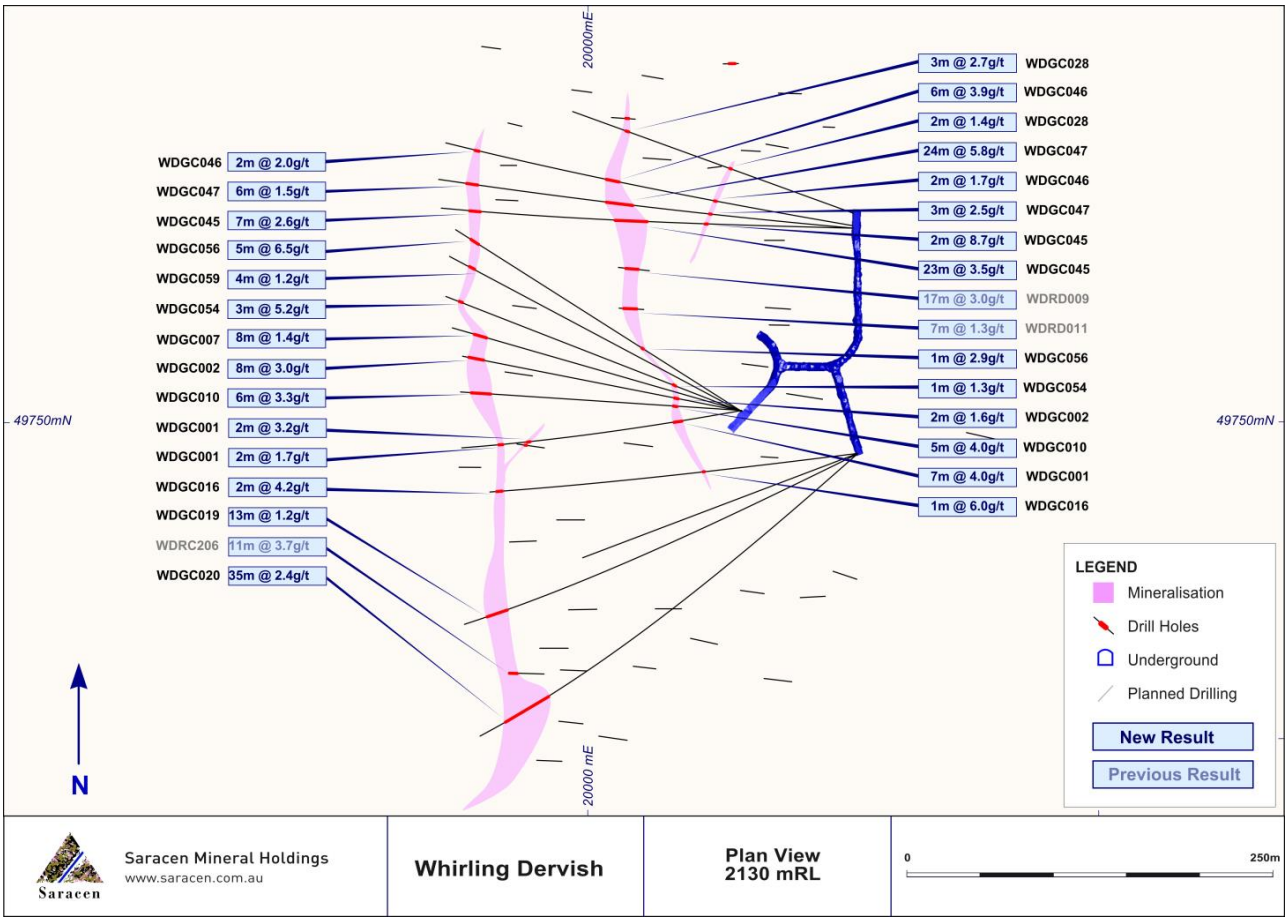


Figure 6 – Whirling Dervish Plan View, New Drill Results

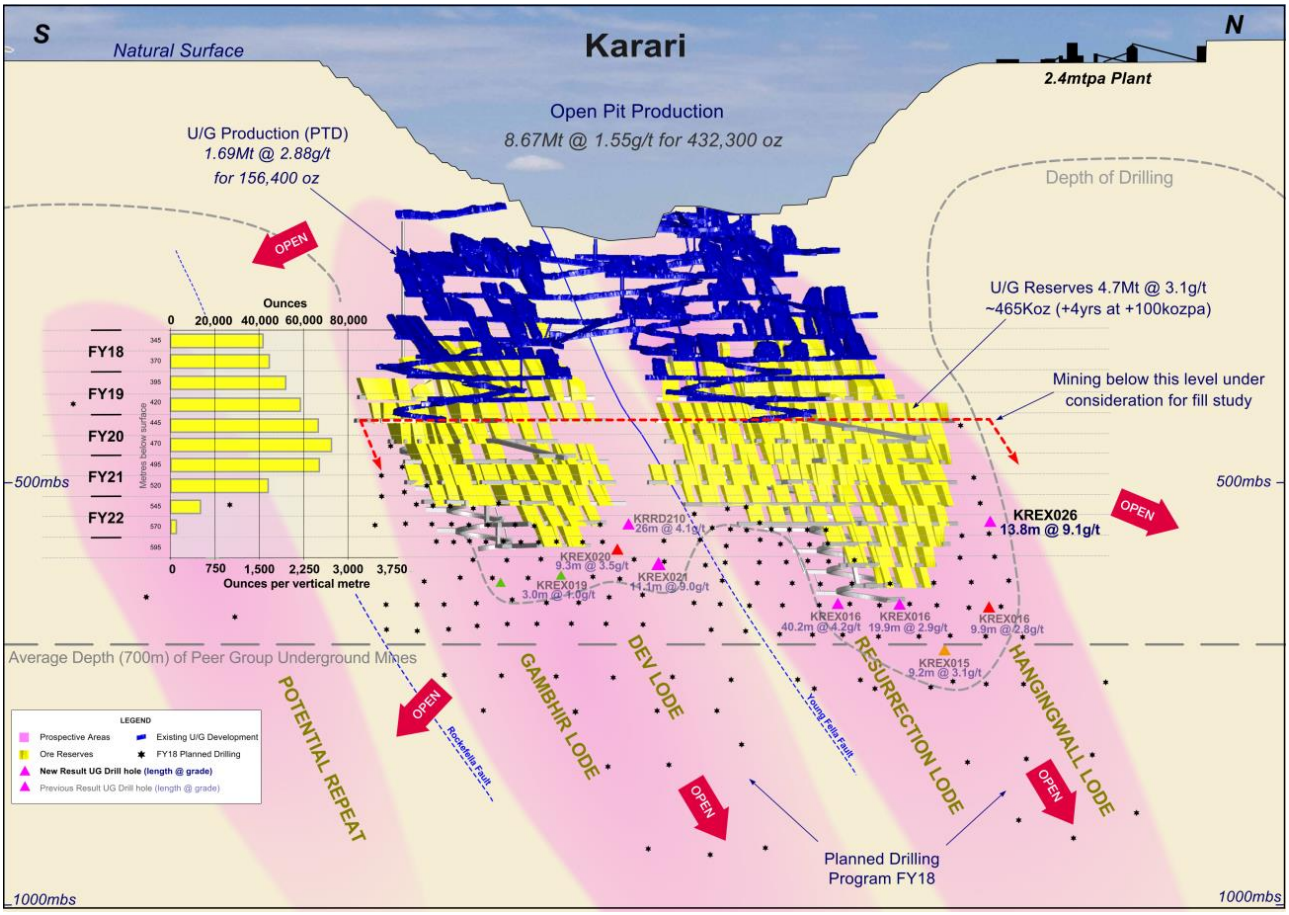


Karari Underground

In early November drilling at Karari recommenced and will be focused on extensional drilling from the existing northern drill platform.

The first hole drilled after the short hiatus returned an exceptional **13.8m** @ **9.1g/t**, north of the Ore Reserve (Figure 7).

Figure 7 – Karari Long Section, New Drill Results



The addition of a third jumbo at Karari will expedite the development of a new drill position in the north, 150m below the existing platform. Completion is anticipated in the March quarter 2018, enabling the deeper holes (up to 900m below surface) to be drilled from underground. This will result in less drill metres and therefore will enable additional holes to be drilled compared to an earlier plan to drill the deeper holes from surface.

Deep South Underground

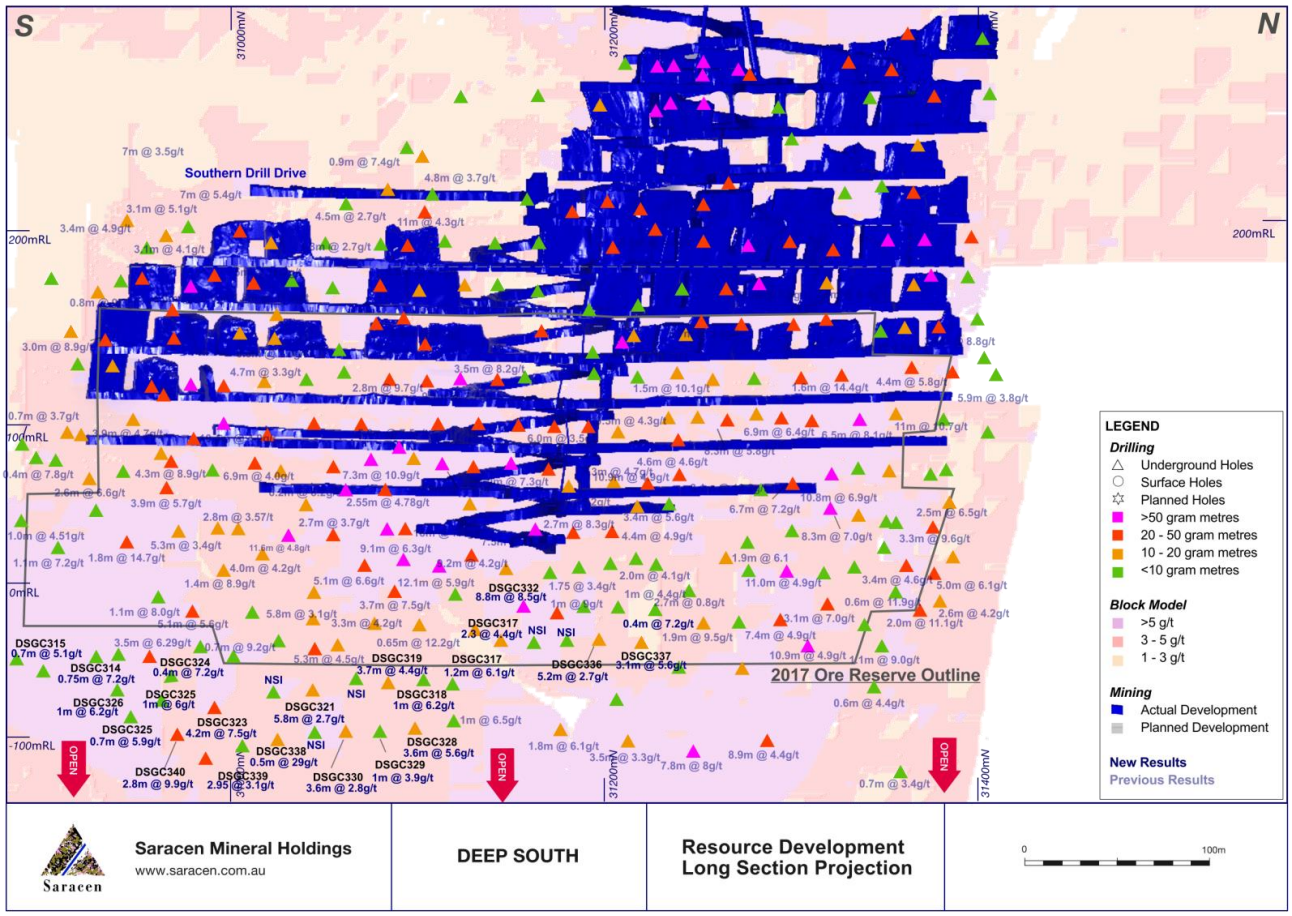
Drilling has progressed exceptionally well at Deep South over the last two quarters. Drill penetration rates have been higher than planned which has enabled drilling flexibility across the Carosue Dam operations. For example, the Deep South rig had a three week secondment to Whirling Dervish, as a result of the accelerated drilling rates.

Drilling has now transitioned into infilling the area below the 30 June 2017 Ore Reserve as new drill positions become available. The results returned from the recent drilling have been in line with expectations.

Below is a table of significant Deep South intercepts.

Significant drill results include:	
DSGC332	8.8m @ 8.5g/t
DSGC340	2.8m @ 9.9g/t
DSGC323	4.2m @ 7.5g/t
DSGC328	3.6m @ 5.6g/t
DSGC319	3.7m @ 4.4g/t
DSGC317	2.3m @ 4.4g/t
DSGC338	0.5m @ 29.0g/t

Figure 8 – Deep South Long Section, New Drill Results



Extensional exploration drilling will commence late in the June quarter 2018.

Thunderbox Operations – Drilling Update

Kailis Open Pit

The Kailis open pit, located 5km north of Leonora, will provide supplementary oxide ore to the Thunderbox plant over the remainder of financial year 2018.

With much of the pre-strip completed an intensive grade control program has been executed to define the grade distribution ahead of ore mining.

Kailis ore delivery to Thunderbox has been sequenced to coincide with the completion of the A Zone and the commencement of fresh ore mining from the C Zone at Thunderbox. Kailis ore will have a positive effect on optimising mill throughput, and also contribute additional grade during this transition period.

Kailis mineralisation is controlled by a flat dipping shear zone (Figures 9 and 10) hosted in a large granite intrusive. The shear is structurally complex with extensional shears and veins in both the hangingwall and footwall to the main primary shear zone. The shear zone is later cut and offset locally by late brittle faults. The shear zone and mineralisation is also complicated by deep weathering down the structure, with local areas of regolith enrichment.

These factors combined have resulted in an enriched oxide zone with highly variable grades within the primary shear zones. To understand the scale of the variability and to maximise the outcome from the pit, an intensive grade control program has been conducted. In high value areas of the pit, a 4m x 5m drill pattern has been completed to maximise the recovery of ounces during the mining process.

Figure 9 – Kailis Cross Section, New Drill Results

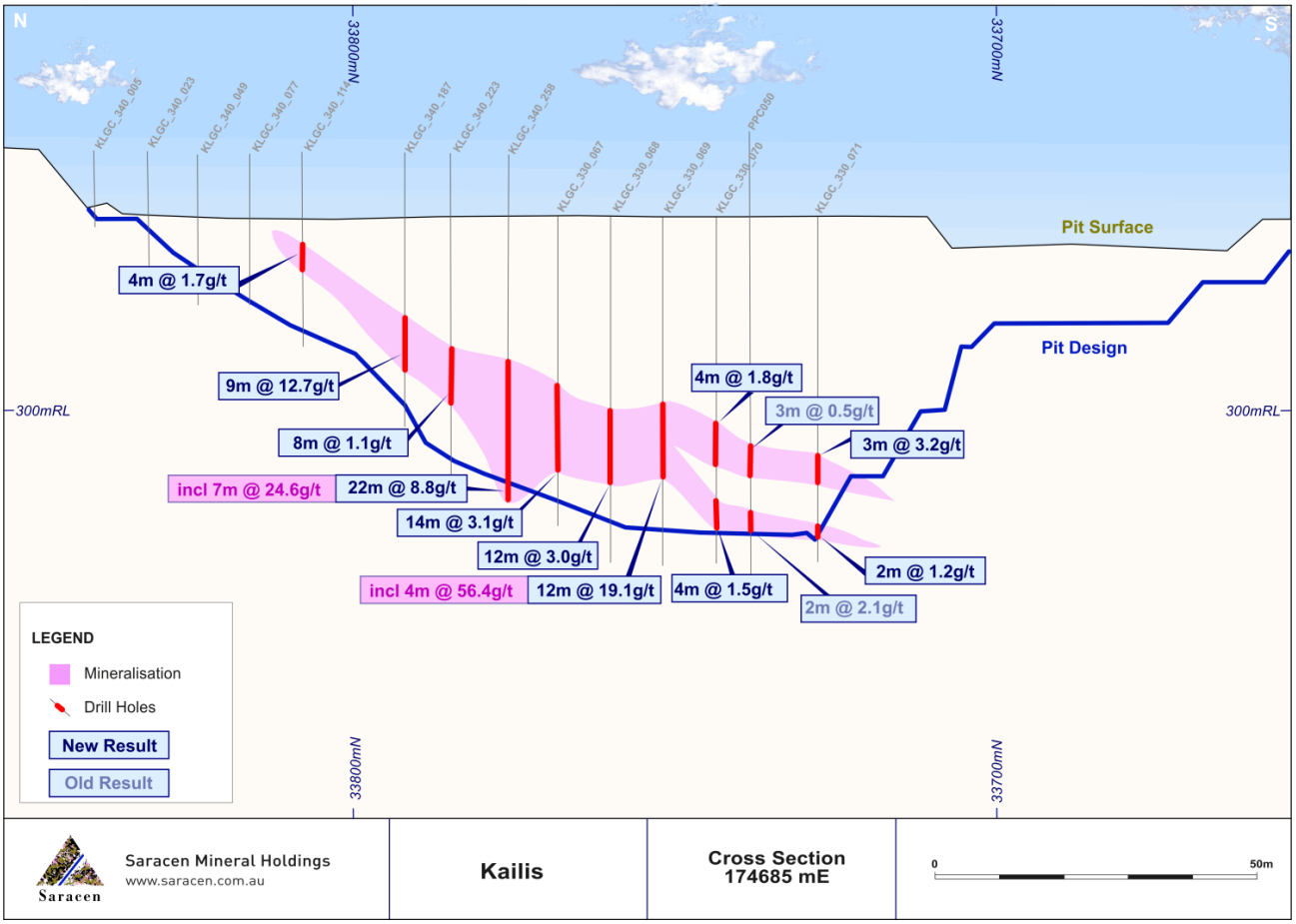
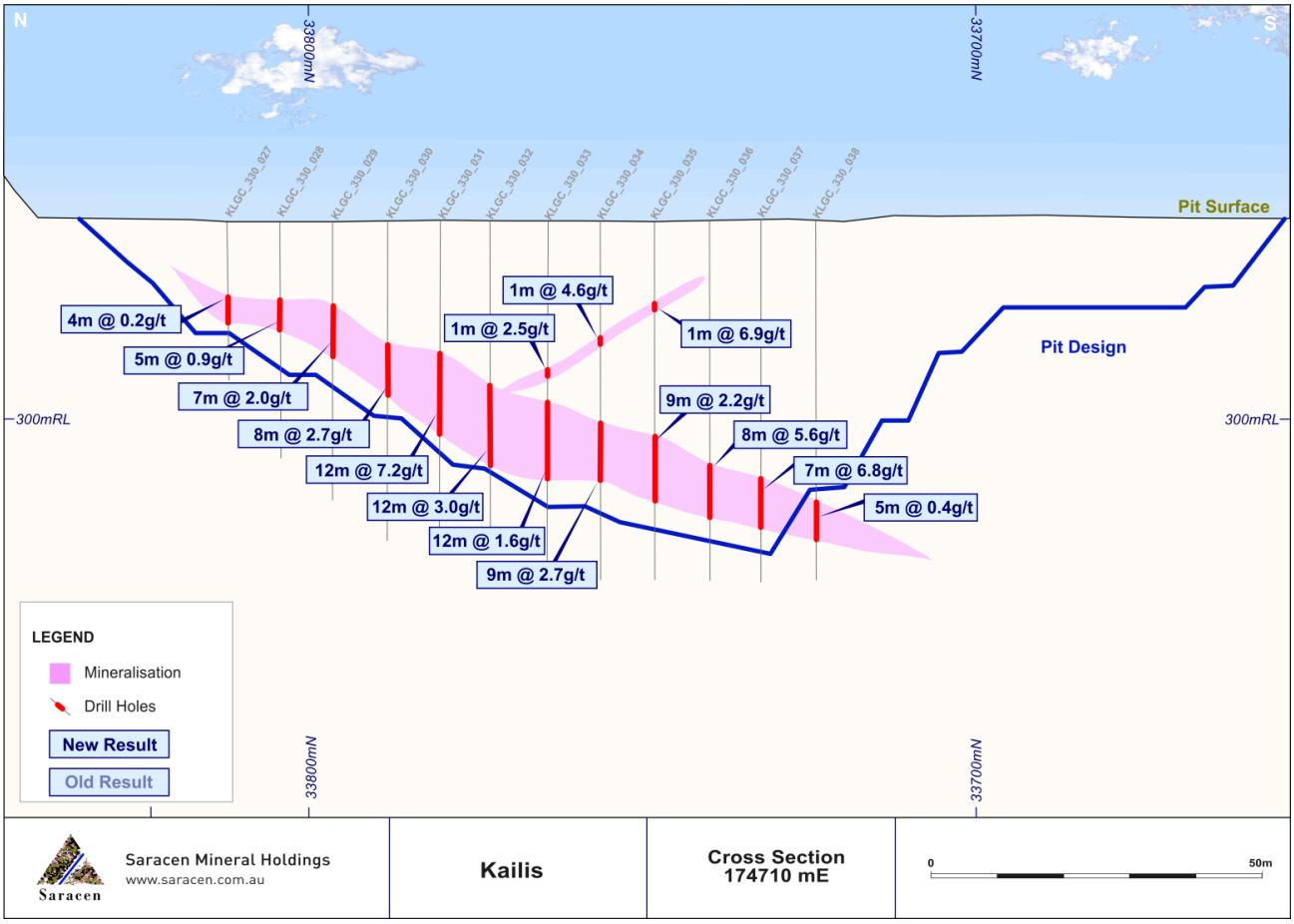


Figure 10 – Kailis Cross Section, New Drill Results



The drilling has highlighted the inherent variability of the grade distribution and as such the mining method has been carefully considered to ensure optimum results. To reduce the risk of misclassification between ore and waste, a “bulk” approach to the mining of the ore zone has been adopted, where the whole shear zone envelope will be mined. This will maximise the ounces delivered to the mill and increase mined recovery.

Below is a selection of significant Kailis intercepts.

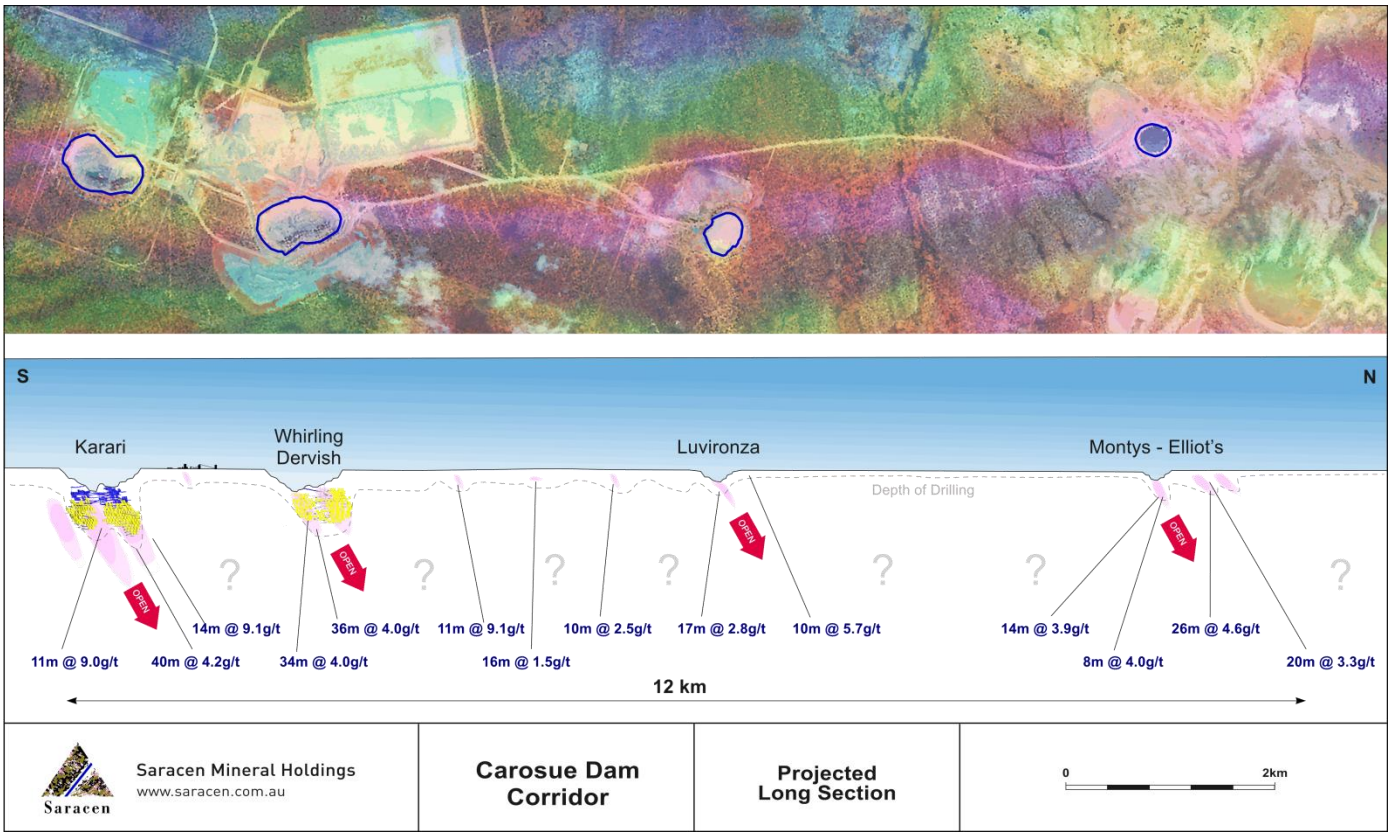
Significant drill results include:	
KLGC_340_258	22.0m @ 8.8g/t
KLGC_330_102	21.0m @ 38.4g/t
KLGC_330_118	15.0m @ 37.7g/t
KLGC_330_068	9.0m @ 2.2g/t
KLGC_330_035	12.0m @ 3.0g/t
KLGC_330_138	22.0m @ 20.0g/t
KLGC_330_057	15.0m @ 26.4g/t
KLGC_330_036	8.0m @ 5.6g/t
KLGC_330_233	7.0m @ 45.4g/t

Regional Exploration – Update

Carosue Dam corridor

Recent detailed geological investigations at Karari, now flowing on to Whirling Dervish, has shed new light on the prospectivity of the Carosue Dam corridor. The key stratigraphy host to the district's largest deposits is mapped in the coarse gravity data shown below (Figure 11).

Figure 11 – Carosue Dam Corridor



A gravity crew is currently improving the data spacing to more accurately refine the stratigraphy and controlling structures along the corridor. Shallow historical drilling highlights the potential of the system with multiple ore grade intercepts over the 12km strike not adequately followed up.

Improving the gravity dataset is the first step to building an improved geological understanding of the full potential of the Carosue Dam district.

Figure 12 – Target Attributes – Carosue Dam corridor

Target attributes:	
Shallow	Average depth of SAR underground mines ~350m (v peers ~700m)
Consistent geology	Mapping the prospective corridor
Persistent geology	All deposits open along strike and at depth
Under-explored	Deposits discovered within last 30 years (v ~100 years Goldfields)
Readily monetised	Near existing mill / infrastructure, high IRR opportunities

Appendix A – Whirling Dervish Geological Overview

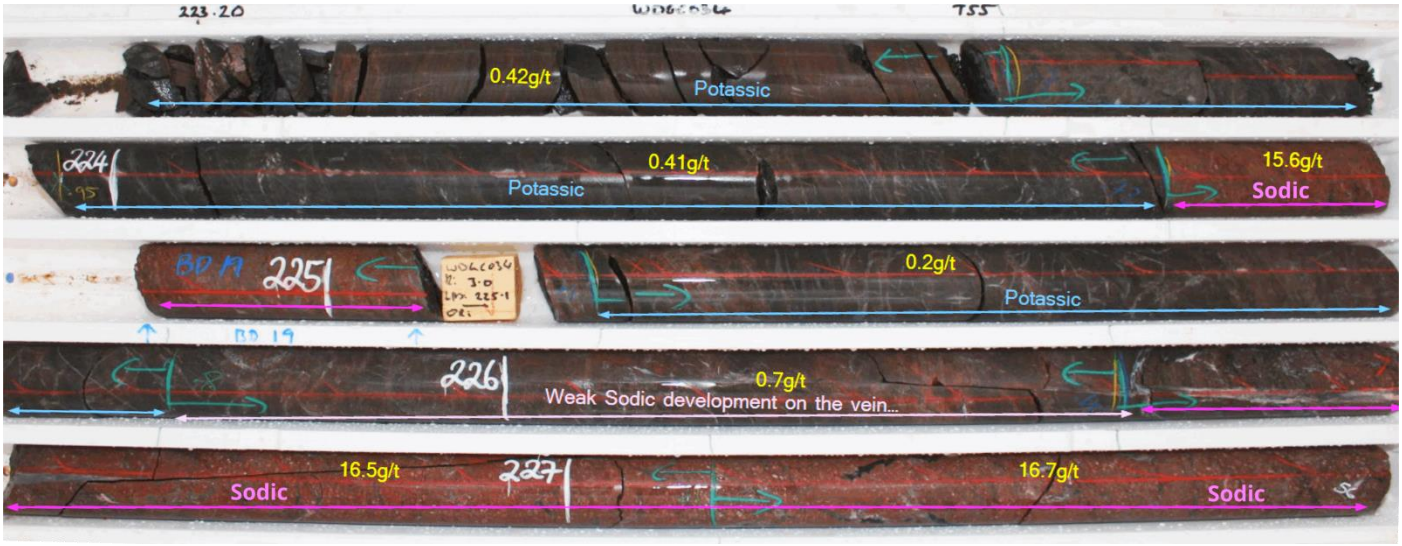
Like Karari to the south, Whirling Dervish is hosted in a sequence of sandstones and siltstones of a syn-tectonic volcanoclastic sedimentary basin (Carosue Basin), located in the hangingwall of the regional Keith-Kilkenny Fault. Bedding in the felsic to intermediate volcanoclastic sandstones is generally poorly developed, however locally graded bedding and cross-bedding indicate an upright, easterly younging direction. The volcanoclastic units are intruded by a suite of dykes that range from monzonitic to syenitic composition. Intrusive lamprophyres are also present.

The host sequence provides a combination of competency contrasts and geochemical variability which enables a favourable environment for gold deposition. Mineralisation is controlled by a series of north-south striking shear zones that dip moderately to the east (Figures 4 and 5). The shear zones display typical pinch and swell morphologies, with extensional linking structures similar to Karari (Figure 6). There are two dominant shear zones at Whirling Dervish the Footwall and the Hangingwall. Both lodes were exploited in the open pit which was completed in 2015.

The alteration associated with the shear zones is dominated by weak to moderate potassic and sodic alteration. The potassic alteration takes the form of irregular veinlets, disseminated biotite and biotite pseudomorphs after amphibole. The sodic alteration is characterised by an increased abundance of hematite and albite with lesser amounts of biotite, magnetite, carbonate and pyrite. Sodic alteration typically overprints the potassic alteration and is often associated with extensional veins and breccias that are related to high grade mineralisation. Visually the sodic alteration is distinguished by its striking red colouration. This relationship is also present at Karari

Figure 12 – Sodic alteration with small quartz veinlets and disseminated pyrite

Figure 13 – Potassic alteration, grading into sodic alteration, highlighting grade relationship



For further information please contact:

Investors:

Troy Irvin
Corporate Development Officer
Email: info@saracen.com.au
www.saracen.com.au

Media Enquiries:

Read Corporate
Paul Armstrong/Nicholas Read
Contact: (08) 9388 1474
Email: info@readcorporate.com

Competent Person Statements

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources related to Gold is based upon information compiled by Mr Daniel Howe, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Daniel Howe is a full-time employee of the company. Daniel Howe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Daniel Howe consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Table 1 – Karari Drill Results

KARARI DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017								Downhole			
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KREX026	438598.4	6663710	68.335	357.2	306.6	-49.13		**309**	**322.8**	**13.8**	**9.14**
							and	335	336	1	3.37

Table 2 – Whirling Dervish Drill Results

WHIRLING DERVISH DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017								Downhole			
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
WDGC001	438305.4	6665475	145.871	198.2	215.20	-6.94		26.65	27	0.35	4.66
							and	31	32	1	3.38
							and	**43**	**50**	**7**	**4.03**
							and	142	142.7	0.7	3.58
							and	145.4	146	0.6	3.24
							and	**150**	**152**	**2**	**3.22**
							and	**179**	**181**	**2**	**1.72**
WDGC002	438305.3	6665475	145.889	197	234.41	-2.05		7.85	9	1.15	6.07
							and	**45**	**47**	**2**	**1.64**
							and	61.3	62.24	0.94	7.97
							and	**180.77**	**188.4**	**7.63**	**2.96**
WDGC003	438305.2	6665475	145.848	258.5	242.14	-7.63		73.4	74	0.6	4.09
							and	**174.9**	**188**	**13.1**	**4.85**
WDGC004	438305.3	6665475	145.873	177.5	220.76	-22.42		13.3	15.3	2	4.45
							and	28	29.5	1.5	3.04
							and	33.2	34	0.8	6.96
							and	43	44	1	4.57
							and	130	131	1	3.20
							and	139	140.1	1.1	8.59
							and	**163**	**166.7**	**3.7**	**3.01**
							and	171	172.3	1.3	3.48
							and	174.65	175	0.35	13.50
WDGC005	438305.1	6665475	145.526	189.6	235.77	-20.92		15	15.42	0.42	4.28
							and	**158.57**	**164.09**	**5.52**	**2.76**
WDGC006	438305.1	6665475	145.469	246.8	229.10	-21.77		13.8	15	1.2	2.86
							and	**40.85**	**44.5**	**3.65**	**2.14**
							and	170	171	1	3.90
WDGC007	438305.3	6665475	145.826	206.95	240.28	-2.30		20	21.3	1.3	2.68
							and	61.8	62.5	0.7	3.76
							and	76.95	77.75	0.8	3.00
							and	**181.54**	**190**	**8.46**	**1.39**
							and	191	191.36	0.36	3.46
WDGC008	438305.3	6665475	145.888	188.9	225.67	-10.00		17.3	18	0.7	2.86
							and	25	30	5	2.71
							and	46	47	1	2.82
							and	57.85	58.5	0.65	8.57
							and	**145.8**	**149.9**	**4.1**	**1.77**
							and	164.9	166.2	1.3	3.51
							and	174	174.4	0.4	2.88
WDGC009	438305.3	6665475	146.004	189.1	213.42	-21.09		27.65	28.65	1	2.74
							and	42.47	43.8	1.33	7.11
							and	55.3	55.91	0.61	3.38
							and	125.12	127.3	2.18	6.27
							and	161.48	166.28	4.8	2.55
WDGC010	438305.3	6665475	145.885	194.9	227.25	-1.96		**42.6**	**48**	**5.4**	**4.04**
							and	53	54	1	4.06
							and	62.6	63.2	0.6	6.85
							and	168.4	170.6	2.2	4.14
							and	**181.37**	**187.77**	**6.4**	**3.30**
WDGC011	438378.3	6665509	142.384	399	201.50	-6.37		145.45	146.35	0.9	3.00
							and	155	160.52	5.52	2.56
							and	**248.6**	**255**	**6.4**	**1.73**
							and	257.1	257.65	0.55	2.88
WDGC012	438378.3	6665508	142.373	318.1	194.20	-12.40		110.95	112	1.05	8.35
							and	**148.1**	**152**	**3.9**	**3.02**
							and	**243**	**277.5**	**34.5**	**4.43**
							and	285.1	287	1.9	4.04

WHIRLING DERVISH DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m	Grade g/t
WDGC013	438378.2	6665509	142.287	300.1	202.62	-12.28		124	126	2	4.70
							and	139.95	141	1.05	3.00
							and	**145.85**	**155.03**	**9.18**	**4.12**
							and	213.85	214.95	1.1	4.66
							and	216.7	217.6	0.9	3.03
							and	**233.98**	**253**	**19.02**	**1.53**
WDGC014	438378.9	6665508	142.492	378.3	186.84	-4.71		169.5	170.95	1.45	3.02
							and	**263.95**	**276.98**	**13.03**	**2.86**
WDGC015	438379	6665508	142.365	366.03	179.80	-10.90		**130**	**132**	**2**	**1.68**
							and	247.45	247.9	0.45	3.96
							and	**266.3**	**271**	**4.7**	**2.51**
WDGC016	438378.2	6665509	142.608	282	216.08	-6.10		**104**	**104.7**	**0.7**	**5.95**
							and	170	171	1	16.50
							and	**244.6**	**246.9**	**2.3**	**4.20**
							and	259	259.5	0.5	3.79
							and	270	270.6	0.6	5.42
WDGC017	438378.9	6665508	142.479	267.1	214.93	-13.52		102.2	104	1.8	6.76
							and	107.9	108.75	0.85	2.54
							and	112.9	118.1	5.2	2.82
							and	164.9	167	2.1	3.62
							and	**224.4**	**228.55**	**4.15**	**3.54**
							and	244	245	1	4.21
WDGC018	438378.2	6665509	142.302	360.2	185.10	-10.62		**240.9**	**275.9**	**35.5**	**2.69**
WDGC019	438378.8	6665508	142.441	306.2	195.70	-3.74		197.2	199	1.8	5.82
							and	**258.14**	**270.72**	**12.58**	**1.20**
							and	276.7	277.68	0.98	2.97
WDGC020	438378.9	6665508	142.62	356.2	179.55	-2.39		**269**	**304**	**35**	**2.40**
WDGC023	438262.4	6665623	143.623	320.5	235.86	7.49		83	85.1	2.1	5.14
							and	97.95	98.45	0.5	3.52
							and	178	179	1	4.63
							and	**189.35**	**192.7**	**3.35**	**3.16**
							and	199.2	199.9	0.7	4.34
							and	301.5	302	0.5	3.88
WDGC024	438262.4	6665623	143.623	329	242.42	6.59		85.35	87.7	2.35	3.90
							and	94	94.75	0.75	3.91
							and	124.7	125.12	0.42	3.72
							and	**178**	**188**	**10**	**2.11**
							and	192.6	194.52	1.92	4.05
							and	200	200.9	0.9	7.80
							and	204	205	1	2.81
							and	209.2	209.85	0.65	3.68
							and	214.4	215.45	1.05	3.79
							and	**282.9**	**285**	**2.1**	**1.06**
WDGC028	438262.4	6665623	143.623	275.9	243.90	-6.56		**69.3**	**71.35**	**2.05**	**1.40**
							and	86.65	89.8	3.15	2.59
							and	**162.65**	**165.5**	**2.85**	**2.67**
							and	249.4	253.4	4	2.55

WHIRLING DERVISH DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m	Grade g/t
WDGC029	438262.4	6665623	143.623	276	251.80	-5.89	results pending				
WDGC030	438262.4	6665623	143.623	222.5	240.98	-12.74	results pending				
WDGC034	438379.6	6665508	142.804	266.7	202.93	-19.70		98.25	98.71	0.46	4.91
							and	117.1	118	0.9	4.68
							and	143.25	144.5	1.25	4.68
							and	**149.1**	**162.5**	**13.4**	**2.70**
							and	**224.73**	**232.75**	**8.02**	**7.55**
							and	246.8	249.4	2.6	3.10
WDGC035	438379.6	6665508	142.804	279	200.90	-38.49		134.5	135.2	0.7	3.57
							and	**169.5**	**180.6**	**11.1**	**3.07**
							and	219.1	221.7	2.6	4.41
WDGC036A	438379.6	6665508	142.8	261	224.70	-39.13		112	112.7	0.7	3.44
							and	115.5	115.95	0.45	4.28
							and	**155.15**	**161.1**	**5.95**	**4.09**
							and	188	189.3	1.3	9.15
WDGC037	438382.4	6665507	141.281	353.2	173.80	-16.07	results pending				
WDGC038	438382.4	6665507	141.281	365	173.41	-31.21	results pending				
WDGC043	438268.9	6665616	143.676	324	225.53	6.12		**100.25**	**102**	**1.75**	**1.91**
							and	148	148.65	0.65	3.13
							and	**160.9**	**195**	**34.1**	**4.74**
							and	**303.15**	**307**	**3.85**	**2.16**
WDGC044	438268.6	6665617	143.648	315	233.80	6.75		94	95	1	11.40
							and	99	99.6	0.6	10.50
							and	172.47	187.62	15.15	2.83
							and	283.38	285	1.62	4.08
WDGC045	438268.4	6665617	143.434	281.22	224.80	0.14		**98.2**	**100.1**	**1.8**	**8.66**
							and	**139.8**	**162.5**	**22.7**	**3.46**
							and	**253.75**	**260.5**	**6.75**	**2.59**
WDGC046	438268.5	6665617	143.462	284.63	233.69	0.18		**77**	**79.2**	**2.2**	**1.68**
							and	**96**	**98.95**	**2.95**	**2.46**
							and	**161.25**	**167.2**	**5.95**	**3.87**
							and	**260.8**	**262.9**	**2.1**	**2.40**
WDGC047	438268.8	6665616	143.479	287	229.00	0.08		92.7	93.2	0.5	5.04
							and	96	98	2	2.83
							and	**146.15**	**169.8**	**23.65**	**5.77**
							and	256	256.85	0.85	4.04
							and	**260**	**265.9**	**5.9**	**1.49**
WDGC048	438269	6665616	143.474	258	230.70	-6.51		73	77.1	4.1	3.53
							and	94	95.55	1.55	3.33
							and	130	131	1	5.05
							and	**141**	**161.5**	**20.5**	**3.71**
							and	240	242.65	2.65	3.88
							and	248.2	248.58	0.38	3.98
WDGC049	438268.9	6665616	143.136	254.5	226.99	-7.02		90.77	91.27	0.5	6.44
							and	**132.7**	**149.95**	**17.25**	**2.89**
							and	172.27	173.27	1	4.51
							and	**239**	**245.58**	**9.58**	**1.78**
							and	248	249	1	3.09
WDGC050	438270.8	6665614	143.353	251.2	229.76	-13.24		75	84.5	9.5	3.18
							and	129.57	130.04	0.47	7.90
							and	**222.22**	**233.9**	**11.68**	**5.30**

WHIRLING DERVISH DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
WDGC051	438270.8	6665614	143.353	251.2	221.90	-6.26		132.4	133	0.6	7.10
							and	148.35	150.31	1.96	3.81
							and	236.5	237.33	0.83	7.78
							and	**241**	**243.94**	**2.94**	**1.34**
WDGC052	438270.8	6665614	143.353	249	235.74	-13.08		71	72	1	2.82
							and	75.85	78.4	2.55	3.82
							and	83.8	84.9	1.1	4.14
							and	**138.15**	**153.6**	**15.45**	**3.08**
							and	228.7	229.5	0.8	3.19
							and	232.85	234.5	1.65	3.71
WDGC053	438305.3	6665475	145.885	257.91	236.10	6.94		67.73	68.2	0.47	4.49
							and	80.6	80.95	0.35	2.64
							and	208.76	209.45	0.69	2.76
							and	**215.57**	**222.3**	**6.73**	**6.04**
WDGC054	438305.4	6665475	145.935	220	245.40	-2.05		**61.3**	**62.15**	**0.85**	**1.29**
								176.9	178.1	1.2	2.70
							and	**206**	**208.6**	**2.6**	**5.22**
WDGC055	438305.3	6665475	146.022	210	248.20	-8.90		81.65	82.44	0.79	4.65
							and	198.28	202.33	4.05	4.62
WDGC056	438305.3	6665475	145.912	233.6	256.17	-1.12		11.9	15.75	3.85	2.63
							and	62.7	63.3	0.6	4.07
							and	**80.4**	**81.1**	**0.7**	**2.89**
							and	**212.8**	**218**	**5.2**	**6.47**
WDGC057	438305.1	6665475	145.274	192	243.40	-18.85		9.73	10.25	0.52	3.01
							and	**53**	**55.08**	**2.08**	**2.24**
							and	72.51	73.02	0.51	3.26
							and	157.85	158.4	0.55	4.50
WDGC058	438305.3	6665475	145.912	200.2	257.24	-17.41		9.9	10.55	0.65	6.31
							and	14.3	14.9	0.6	5.26
							and	**55.3**	**57.3**	**2**	**1.97**
							and	183.35	184.05	0.7	7.59
WDGC059	438305.2	6665475	146.015	228	251.29	-1.49		61.85	62.86	1.01	3.44
							and	197.35	198.75	1.4	3.02
							and	**207.82**	**212**	**4.18**	**1.22**
WDGC060	438305.2	6665475	146.021	218.65	254.18	-8.15		9.5	10.4	0.9	2.71
							and	11.55	14.6	3.05	2.91
							and	84.4	85	0.6	2.66
							and	186.5	187.1	0.6	3.16
							and	199.65	200.65	1	4.65
							and	202.2	203	0.8	2.87
							and	205.1	206.3	1.2	3.50
WDGC061	438305.3	6665475	145.961	258.01	252.20	-18.63		54.05	54.5	0.45	4.66
							and	**166.1**	**173**	**6.9**	**1.88**
WDGC062	438305.2	6665476	145.74	215.77	262.58	-16.67		58.39	58.96	0.57	2.66
							and	186.65	187.28	0.63	2.92
WDRD042	438268.9	6665618	141.97	324	274.02	-70.52		**135.05**	**142**	**6.95**	**3.24**
							and	249.15	249.5	0.35	10.70
							and	267.5	272	4.5	3.45
WDRD043	438269.2	6665618	141.979	421.9	278.47	-88.43		**155.8**	**162.7**	**6.9**	**5.34**
							and	294.32	295.05	0.73	4.35
							and	311.3	312.3	1	4.32
							and	**329.9**	**343.8**	**14.2**	**2.35**
							incl	**340**	**344.69**	**4.69**	**3.87**
							and	355.98	357	1.02	11.00
WDRD044	438380.3	6665509	141.21	465.07	162.81	-60.50		27.6	28.15	0.55	6.85
							and	227.3	228	0.7	2.92
							and	230	230.7	0.7	5.98
							and	234	234.75	0.75	3.16
							and	240	241	1	2.95
							and	243	244	1	3.52
							and	**273**	**307**	**34**	**4.12**
							incl	**293.1**	**306**	**12.9**	**6.67**
							and	359	360	1	3.78

WHIRLING DERVISH DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Grade g/t**
WDRD045	438379.5	6665509	141.379	510.05	155.60	-79.42		295	295.96	0.96	2.59
							and	**330.5**	**364.5**	**34**	**4.05**
							incl	**343**	**361**	**18**	**5.42**
WDRD046	438382.4	6665507	141.281	438	164.67	-28.36		21.75	22.05	0.3	3.88
							and	299	301.6	2.6	4.43
							and	308.85	309.5	0.65	3.52
WDRD047	438262.4	6665623	143.623	332.9	250.40	5.74	results pending				
WDRD048	438262.4	6665623	143.623	341.8	260.13	4.51	results pending				
WDRD050	438262.4	6665623	143.623	272.5	254.50	-11.28	results pending				
WDRD053	438262.4	6665623	143.623	261	261.70	-19.23	results pending				

Table 3 – Deep South Drill Results

DEEP SOUTH DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017								DOWNHOLE			
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
DSGC314	456104.8	6731147	86.572	252	116.52	-37.89		201.4	202.15	0.75	7.20
							and	245	246	1	4.59
DSGC315	456104.8	6731147	86.572	282	124.71	-36.55		230.1	230.8	0.7	5.09
							and	232.97	233.4	0.43	4.49
DSGC317	456110.3	6731226	83.608	182.8	60.37	-60.56		157.5	158	0.5	3.57
							and	165.7	166.9	1.2	6.11
							and	171	171.35	0.35	5.75
DSGC318	456110.3	6731226	83.608	188.8	74.45	-61.46		152.72	153.1	0.38	4.10
							and	155.53	156.08	0.55	5.05
							and	157.47	157.8	0.33	3.60
							and	162.5	163.5	1	6.24
DSGC319	456096.2	6731184	85.05	200.5	64.45	-54.58		**172.27**	**176**	**3.73**	**4.35**
DSGC320	456096.2	6731184	85.05	209.7	76.70	-54.80		177.5	178	0.5	2.83
DSGC321	456102.3	6731159	85.707	210.05	73.788	-54.65		179.46	180	0.54	2.99
							and	183.66	189.5	5.84	2.66
							and	194.5	195.13	0.63	4.27
DSGC322	456102.3	6731159	85.683	216	86.058	-54.3	no significant intercepts				
DSGC323	456104.8	6731148	85.764	236.9	97.858	-52.57		194.75	195.2	0.45	3.79
							and	**196.9**	**201.1**	**4.2**	**7.53**
							and	204	204.3	0.3	2.94
							and	**205.3**	**205.7**	**0.4**	**10.70**
DSGC324	456104.8	6731148	85.764	248.82	107.268	-50.32		196.4	197.3	0.9	3.43
							and	207	207.35	0.35	7.20
DSGC325	456104.8	6731147	85.697	272.8	114.498	-47.28		208.7	210.42	1.72	2.93
							and	219.37	219.95	0.58	6.82
							and	230.59	231.3	0.71	5.93
DSGC326	456104.8	6731147	85.778	266.8	116.598	-43.1		216.9	217.85	0.95	6.22
							and	220.9	221.25	0.35	7.89
							and	226.3	226.8	0.5	3.20
DSGC327	456098.3	6731175	85.36	233.8	40.388	-55.96		**204.4**	**206.8**	**2.4**	**4.45**
DSGC328	456098.3	6731175	85.396	233.9	48.978	-59.01		**194.75**	**198.35**	**3.6**	**5.66**
							and	206.4	206.9	0.5	13.00
							and	228.8	229.35	0.55	5.59
DSGC329	456098.3	6731175	85.402	231	60.008	-60.81		203.3	204.3	1	3.98
DSGC330	456098.3	6731175	85.392	234	71.598	-61		196.3	199.9	3.6	2.81
							and	213.75	214.05	0.3	2.84
							and	216.2	216.6	0.4	5.49
DSGC331	456098.3	6731175	85.406	237	83.728	-61.68	no significant intercepts				
DSGC332	456108.6	6731346	43.994	119.8	113.258	-33.49		81.6	82.1	0.5	8.42
							and	**102.5**	**111.25**	**8.75**	**8.48**
DSGC333	456108.6	6731346	43.921	142	125.208	-40.62		**117.63**	**122.52**	**4.89**	**2.58**
							and	**125.1**	**127.42**	**2.32**	**4.37**
							and	130.92	132.4	1.48	3.15
DSGC334	456108.7	6731346	43.907	132	114.978	-44.99	no significant intercepts				
DSGC335	456108.7	6731346	43.957	117	101.758	-50.26		96.8	97.14	0.34	3.61
DSGC336	456108.6	6731346	43.951	117	84.098	-52.42		**92.92**	**93.35**	**0.43**	**9.38**
							and	**96.82**	**102.02**	**5.2**	**2.69**
DSGC337	456108.7	6731346	43.916	116.8	64.068	-52.13		**92.03**	**95.13**	**3.1**	**5.60**
							and	98	98.5	0.5	2.65
DSGC338	456104.7	6731147	85.847	237	78.718	-60.6		**205.21**	**205.72**	**0.51**	**29.30**
DSGC339	456104.7	6731147	85.847	260.8	100.018	-58.18		204.3	204.83	0.53	6.90
							and	218.67	221.62	2.95	3.14
							and	227.43	227.82	0.39	6.62
DSGC340	456104.7	6731147	85.847	269.8	106.398	-54.18		**203.24**	**204.75**	**1.51**	**6.89**
							and	**218.18**	**221**	**2.82**	**9.91**
DSGC341	456104.7	6731147	85.847	255	108.498	-47.84		208.75	209.4	0.65	8.05
							and	213.7	214.7	1	6.01
							and	246.3	247.2	0.9	3.08

Table 4 – Kailis Drill Results

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_340_001	332960.5	6808607	340.072	12	27.004	-90		7	8	1	1.50
KLGC_340_002	332956.2	6808609	340.211	12	27.004	-90		7	9	2	0.60
KLGC_340_003	332951.7	6808611	340.302	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_004	332942.6	6808616	340.553	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_005	332933.7	6808621	340.65	12	27.004	-90		0	2	2	0.71
KLGC_340_006	332924.9	6808625	340.681	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_007	332915.7	6808629	340.386	12	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.70
KLGC_340_008	332913.7	6808625	340.139	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_010	332914.2	6808630	340.283	12	27.004	-90		8	9	1	1.00
KLGC_340_012	332936.5	6808615	340.614	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_013	332927.4	6808619	340.557	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_017	332906.2	6808622	339.856	12	27.004	-90		10	11	1	0.95
KLGC_340_022	332938.9	6808609	340.201	18	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_023	332929.6	6808613	340.171	18	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_024	332921.1	6808618	340.391	12	27.004	-90		10	11	1	0.62
KLGC_340_025	332912.3	6808622	340.097	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_026	332909.4	6808617	340.07	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_027	332893	6808628	340.184	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_028	332886	6808637	340.432	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_029	332876.5	6808641	340.587	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_030	332867.8	6808645	340.268	12	27.004	-90		1	2	1	18.30
KLGC_340_031	332849.1	6808653	340.355	12	27.004	-90		5	6	1	1.72
KLGC_340_033	332932.8	6808607	340.143	18	27.004	-90		0	2	2	2.31
KLGC_340_034	332923.6	6808612	340.13	12	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.52
KLGC_340_039	332913.9	6808615	340.174	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_040	332903.4	6808616	339.96	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_043	332851.2	6808646	340.283	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_048	332935.6	6808601	340.291	24	27.004	-90		3	4	1	0.68
							and	11	12	1	1.64
							and	16	17	1	0.71
KLGC_340_049	332926.4	6808606	339.899	24	27.004	-90		21	22	1	0.78
KLGC_340_050	332917.6	6808611	340.142	18	27.004	-90		11	12	1	0.66
KLGC_340_052	332897	6808614	340.056	18	27.004	-90		13	17	4	1.09
KLGC_340_053	332889.1	6808621	340.122	18	27.004	-90		6	7	1	3.86
							and	11	13	2	1.07
							and	15	16	1	1.17
KLGC_340_054	332882.8	6808630	340.444	18	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.71
							and	8	9	1	0.56
KLGC_340_055	332872.7	6808633	340.519	18	27.004	-90		7	8	1	1.82
KLGC_340_056	332864.2	6808638	340.084	18	27.004	-90		11	12	1	0.56
KLGC_340_057	332772.2	6808678	340.095	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_058	332845.4	6808645	340.086	12	27.004	-90		9	12	3	0.68
KLGC_340_059	332938.3	6808596	340.232	30	27.004	-90		4	7	3	1.06
							and	24	25	1	0.55
KLGC_340_060	332929.4	6808600	340.218	24	27.004	-90					
KLGC_340_064	332786.7	6808673	340.195	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_076	332931.7	6808594	340.33	30	27.004	-90		8	9	1	2.45
							and	19	24	5	0.67
KLGC_340_077	332922.8	6808599	340.186	24	27.004	-90		17	18	1	0.87
KLGC_340_078	332913.8	6808603	339.924	24	27.004	-90		21	22	1	0.50
KLGC_340_080	332893.4	6808607	340.048	24	27.004	-90		15	17	2	1.09
KLGC_340_081	332885.4	6808613	340.107	18	27.004	-90		15	16	1	0.59
KLGC_340_082	332878.8	6808623	340.245	18	27.004	-90		1	2	1	13.20
							and	11	12	1	0.55
KLGC_340_083	332869.2	6808626	340.366	18	27.004	-90		13	14	1	0.76
KLGC_340_084	332860.5	6808631	340.318	18	27.004	-90		2	6	4	4.97
							and	12	14	2	0.98

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_340_085	332786.5	6808662	340.041	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_086	332777.4	6808666	340.084	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_087	332768.9	6808671	340.125	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_088	332840	6808635	340.38	18	27.004	-90		15	16	1	0.68
KLGC_340_089	332834.3	6808646	340.758	18	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_090	332826	6808651	340.479	18	27.004	-90		11	12	1	1.08
KLGC_340_091	332816.7	6808655	340.114	12	27.004	-90		7	8	1	1.98
KLGC_340_092	332804.3	6808653	340.152	12	27.004	-90		11	12	1	1.42
KLGC_340_093	332798.9	6808664	339.97	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_095	332925.2	6808593	340.134	30	27.004	-90		15	16	1	3.03
							and	21	22	1	0.55
KLGC_340_096	332916.6	6808597	339.952	24	27.004	-90		17	20	3	0.60
KLGC_340_103	332906.8	6808600	339.875	24	27.004	-90		14	16	2	1.98
							and	18	20	2	0.59
KLGC_340_114	332919.2	6808592	340.016	30	27.004	-90		**14**	**18**	**4**	**1.74**
KLGC_340_115	332910.1	6808596	339.999	24	27.004	-90		16	17	1	1.48
							and	20	22	2	1.32
KLGC_340_117	332889.7	6808600	340.064	34	27.004	-90		17	26	9	1.50
							and	30	32	2	0.65
KLGC_340_118	332881.8	6808606	340.151	24	27.004	-90		23	24	1	1.60
KLGC_340_119	332875.2	6808615	340.207	24	27.004	-90		18	19	1	0.65
KLGC_340_120	332865.9	6808619	340.366	24	27.004	-90		16	17	1	3.12
KLGC_340_121	332856.7	6808623	340.285	24	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_122	332783	6808655	339.995	18	27.004	-90		12	14	2	1.69
KLGC_340_123	332774.1	6808659	340.085	18	27.004	-90		11	12	1	0.72
KLGC_340_125	332764.8	6808664	340.13	18	27.004	-90		6	7	1	0.75
							and	11	12	1	1.62
KLGC_340_126	332836.3	6808628	340.673	24	27.004	-90		21	23	2	5.86
KLGC_340_127	332830.6	6808639	340.823	24	27.004	-90		14	15	1	0.54
KLGC_340_128	332822.2	6808643	340.477	24	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_129	332813	6808648	340.168	24	27.004	-90		13	14	1	2.29
KLGC_340_130	332800.6	6808645	340.185	18	27.004	-90		12	13	1	0.73
KLGC_340_131	332795.5	6808657	340.048	18	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_133	332921.8	6808586	340.142	36	27.004	-90		1	2	1	14.90
							and	21	29	8	0.92
KLGC_340_134	332912.8	6808590	340.035	30	27.004	-90		4	8	4	3.03
							and	21	27	6	1.54
KLGC_340_140	332903.3	6808593	340.155	30	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.59
							and	20	26	6	3.72
KLGC_340_151	332906.5	6808589	340.264	36	27.004	-90		0	9	9	1.51
							and	18	27	9	0.90
KLGC_340_152	332886.2	6808593	340.282	30	27.004	-90		5	6	1	0.55
							and	10	11	1	1.06
							and	17	30	13	2.94
KLGC_340_153	332878	6808600	340.293	30	27.004	-90		25	28	3	0.72
KLGC_340_154	332871.3	6808608	340.28	30	27.004	-90		0	2	2	2.31
KLGC_340_155	332861.8	6808612	340.149	24	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_156	332853.2	6808616	340.086	24	27.004	-90		20	23	3	2.20
KLGC_340_157	332779.2	6808648	340.058	24	27.004	-90		9	12	3	0.80
							and	22	23	1	1.34
KLGC_340_158	332770.6	6808652	339.885	24	27.004	-90		21	24	3	8.21
KLGC_340_160	332761.5	6808657	340.078	24	27.004	-90		20	24	4	36.77
KLGC_340_161	332832.8	6808620	340.207	30	27.004	-90		23	27	4	0.82
KLGC_340_162	332827.1	6808632	340.402	30	27.004	-90		18	23	5	2.03
KLGC_340_163	332818.3	6808636	340.153	30	27.004	-90		0	1	1	3.39
							and	19	20	1	4.54
KLGC_340_164	332809.6	6808641	340.284	24	27.004	-90		7	9	2	38.56
KLGC_340_165	332797.2	6808638	340.162	24	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_340_166	332791.8	6808650	340.051	24	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_168	332917.9	6808579	339.747	36	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.11
							and	14	18	4	1.50
							and	22	24	2	2.09
KLGC_340_169	332909	6808584	340.125	42	27.004	-90		6	7	1	0.83
							and	17	30	13	1.71
KLGC_340_174	332899.2	6808586	340.236	42	27.004	-90		15	28	13	11.13
							and	32	33	1	0.59
KLGC_340_186	332919.6	6808574	339.695	42	27.004	-90		13	14	1	0.61
							and	26	27	1	3.72
KLGC_340_187	332911.8	6808578	339.865	42	27.004	-90		10	11	1	1.74
							and	15	19	4	0.83
							and	**25**	**34**	**9**	**12.67**
KLGC_340_188	332903.2	6808582	340.1	42	27.004	-90		25	29	4	5.77
							and	40	41	1	0.59
KLGC_340_189	332882.7	6808586	340.177	42	27.004	-90		14	20	6	7.54
							and	25	35	10	1.31
KLGC_340_190	332874.8	6808592	340.013	30	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.52
							and	11	15	4	1.05
							and	19	20	1	1.86
							and	26	30	4	5.66
KLGC_340_191	332867.8	6808601	340.407	36	27.004	-90		25	28	3	1.34
KLGC_340_192	332858.6	6808605	340.137	30	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_193	332849.6	6808609	339.927	30	27.004	-90		23	28	5	0.72
KLGC_340_194	332775.4	6808640	339.971	30	27.004	-90		25	28	3	2.59
KLGC_340_195	332766.7	6808645	339.799	30	27.004	-90		4	6	2	6.55
							and	26	28	2	21.07
KLGC_340_196	332757.8	6808649	339.982	30	27.004	-90		21	27	6	1.91
KLGC_340_197	332828.8	6808613	340.302	30	27.004	-90		27	28	1	0.83
							and	29	30	1	1.01
KLGC_340_198	332823.6	6808625	340.183	30	27.004	-90		20	23	3	0.92
KLGC_340_199	332814.8	6808629	340.052	30	27.004	-90		24	25	1	7.41
KLGC_340_200	332806	6808634	340.195	30	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_340_201	332793.4	6808631	340.079	30	27.004	-90		29	30	1	2.04
KLGC_340_202	332788.2	6808643	340.022	30	27.004	-90		3	4	1	1.14
							and	22	26	4	1.02
KLGC_340_204	332914.5	6808572	339.68	48	27.004	-90		4	6	2	1.70
							and	28	29	1	0.90
							and	33	36	3	11.79
KLGC_340_205	332905.8	6808577	340.023	48	27.004	-90		0	2	2	12.94
							and	6	8	2	1.99
							and	26	36	10	3.15
KLGC_340_211	332895.9	6808579	340.142	48	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.69
							and	13	14	1	1.05
							and	29	37	8	4.00
KLGC_340_212	332886.7	6808584	340.395	48	27.004	-90		3	8	5	1.06
							and	18	36	18	1.62
KLGC_340_213	332877.7	6808588	340.132	36	27.004	-90		0	6	6	1.27
							and	23	36	13	7.34
KLGC_340_222	332916.4	6808566	339.825	54	27.004	-90		20	22	2	3.14
							and	37	39	2	1.06
KLGC_340_223	332909	6808571	339.854	54	27.004	-90		0	7	7	0.69
							and	10	11	1	0.64
							and	24	25	1	0.56
							and	**30**	**8**	**8**	**1.10**
KLGC_340_224	332899.3	6808575	340.031	48	27.004	-90		20	21	1	1.82
							and	32	37	5	6.19
							and	44	45	1	1.00

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_340_226	332881.3	6808584	340.175	42	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.61
							and	7	8	1	0.76
							and	16	19	3	3.83
							and	24	37	13	1.22
KLGC_340_227	332872.7	6808588	340.069	42	27.004	-90		0	2	2	6.18
							and	6	12	6	1.28
							and	22	35	13	5.68
KLGC_340_228	332863.6	6808593	340.265	42	27.004	-90		10	11	1	1.33
							and	28	35	7	0.72
KLGC_340_229	332854.6	6808597	340.086	42	27.004	-90		0	1	1	3.93
							and	3	4	1	1.34
							and	12	13	1	0.53
							and	27	32	5	0.85
KLGC_340_230	332845.9	6808602	339.857	36	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.03
							and	28	29	1	4.81
KLGC_340_231	332771.9	6808633	339.841	32	27.004	-90		29	30	1	0.76
KLGC_340_232	332763.3	6808638	339.819	36	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.68
							and	4	5	1	1.54
							and	29	31	2	40.27
KLGC_340_233	332753.9	6808642	339.865	36	27.004	-90		5	9	4	3.01
							and	29	36	7	45.53
KLGC_340_234	332825.7	6808606	339.87	36	27.004	-90		0	2	2	0.67
							and	6	7	1	0.95
							and	32	33	1	1.21
KLGC_340_235	332820.3	6808618	340.231	36	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.68
							and	27	31	4	1.58
KLGC_340_236	332811.3	6808622	340.097	36	27.004	-90		8	9	1	0.54
							and	30	31	1	6.01
KLGC_340_237	332802.4	6808627	340.118	36	27.004	-90		6	7	1	0.54
							and	25	32	7	1.32
KLGC_340_238	332789.6	6808624	340.019	36	27.004	-90		7	15	8	0.85
							and	32	34	2	0.77
KLGC_340_239	332784.7	6808636	339.938	36	27.004	-90		21	22	1	0.50
							and	27	30	3	1.18
KLGC_340_241	332910.6	6808565	339.966	54	27.004	-90		32	40	8	2.68
							and	45	47	2	1.11
KLGC_340_242	332902.1	6808569	340.078	54	27.004	-90		12	13	1	0.65
							and	27	28	1	1.36
							and	32	42	10	3.99
							and	53	54	1	0.60
KLGC_340_243	332866.3	6808588	340.189	48	27.004	-90		11	17	6	1.12
							and	27	30	3	7.72
							and	32	33	1	1.76
KLGC_340_245	332834.9	6808602	339.81	36	27.004	-90		4	5	1	1.81
							and	27	32	5	1.06
KLGC_340_247	332892.1	6808572	340.124	54	27.004	-90		33	40	7	4.29
KLGC_340_248	332883.2	6808577	340.334	48	27.004	-90		28	48	20	6.42
KLGC_340_249	332874.3	6808581	339.894	48	27.004	-90		9	13	4	1.73
							and	18	21	3	1.41
							and	27	37	10	4.31
							and	41	42	1	0.53
KLGC_340_257	332913.5	6808559	339.988	54	27.004	-90		8	9	1	1.05
							and	35	46	11	5.81
							and	51	52	1	0.52
KLGC_340_258	332904.7	6808563	339.918	54	27.004	-90		15	16	1	0.93
							and	21	24	3	2.38
							and	**32**	**54**	**22**	**8.84**
							incl	**34**	**41**	**7**	**24.55**

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_340_259	332895.8	6808568	339.908	54	27.004	-90		13	14	1	0.94
							and	31	43	12	2.28
							and	51	52	1	1.10
KLGC_340_260	332886.7	6808572	340.382	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.55
							and	24	25	1	1.99
							and	30	43	13	4.35
KLGC_340_261	332877.8	6808577	340.178	48	27.004	-90		30	36	6	11.88
KLGC_340_262	332868.9	6808582	339.933	48	27.004	-90		8	9	1	0.51
							and	23	24	1	0.51
							and	28	38	10	3.13
							and	44	45	1	0.54
KLGC_340_263	332859.6	6808586	340.219	48	27.004	-90		28	39	11	0.91
							and	47	48	1	1.40
KLGC_340_264	332851.3	6808591	340.243	42	27.004	-90		3	4	1	1.55
							and	13	14	1	0.62
							and	33	34	1	2.82
							and	38	39	1	0.90
KLGC_340_265	332842.2	6808595	339.837	42	27.004	-90		1	2	1	0.69
							and	31	33	2	2.59
							and	39	40	1	1.56
KLGC_340_266	332768.1	6808626	339.883	42	27.004	-90		24	26	2	0.70
							and	28	29	1	0.53
							and	33	34	1	0.56
KLGC_340_267	332759.5	6808631	339.936	42	27.004	-90		10	11	1	5.77
							and	21	25	4	0.54
							and	33	35	2	1.34
KLGC_340_269	332750.4	6808635	339.823	42	27.004	-90		3	6	3	0.61
							and	23	26	3	3.53
							and	33	38	5	3.43
KLGC_340_270	332807.5	6808615	340.151	42	27.004	-90		9	10	1	2.03
							and	33	34	1	36.00
KLGC_330_003	332920.8	6808496	329.073	42	27.004	-90		39	41	2	0.99
KLGC_330_007	332918	6808502	329.07	54	27.004	-90		30	51	21	2.81
KLGC_330_008	332957.6	6808590	330.096	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_330_011	332918.6	6808516	329.842	54	27.004	-90		9	10	1	4.22
							and	18	19	1	1.29
							and	37	54	17	5.30
KLGC_330_012	332915.4	6808508	329.331	54	27.004	-90		35	48	13	2.35
KLGC_330_013	332912.3	6808501	329.452	54	27.004	-90		6	7	1	0.86
							and	32	51	19	2.67
KLGC_330_014	332952.9	6808593	330.27	12	27.004	-90	no significant intercepts				
KLGC_330_015	332949.5	6808586	330.037	18	27.004	-90		9	10	1	0.53
KLGC_330_024	332916.3	6808521	329.837	54	27.004	-90		3	4	1	0.66
							and	9	10	1	1.80
							and	21	22	1	0.59
							and	37	50	13	1.68
KLGC_330_025	332913.2	6808514	329.626	54	27.004	-90		37	48	11	3.72
KLGC_330_026	332909.6	6808507	329.587	54	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.97
							and	36	51	15	1.31
KLGC_330_027	332943.3	6808584	329.966	24	27.004	-90		4	5	1	0.56
							and	7	8	1	0.69
							and	**12**	**16**	**4**	**0.21**
KLGC_330_028	332939.8	6808577	329.969	36	27.004	-90		8	10	2	0.55
							and	**12**	**17**	**5**	**0.94**
KLGC_330_029	332936.1	6808570	329.8	42	27.004	-90		**13**	**20**	**7**	**2.07**
							and	26	27	1	0.59
KLGC_330_030	332931.2	6808564	329.87	48	27.004	-90		**19**	**27**	**8**	**2.66**
KLGC_330_031	332928.7	6808556	329.938	48	27.004	-90		**20**	**32**	**12**	**7.16**

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_032	332925.9	6808549	329.839	48	27.004	-90		4	5	1	0.79
							and	13	19	6	1.23
							and	**25**	**37**	**12**	**2.95**
KLGC_330_033	332921.3	6808542	329.776	54	27.004	-90		6	7	1	0.54
							and	8	9	1	0.79
							and	11	12	1	6.90
							and	21	22	1	0.68
							and	**28**	**40**	**12**	**1.61**
KLGC_330_034	332918	6808535	330.052	54	27.004	-90		17	18	1	0.50
							and	**31**	**40**	**9**	**2.67**
KLGC_330_035	332914.3	6808527	329.807	54	27.004	-90		11	13	2	3.98
							and	20	23	3	1.11
							and	**33**	**42**	**9**	**2.21**
KLGC_330_036	332910.3	6808520	329.853	54	27.004	-90		12	17	5	1.22
							and	**37**	**45**	**8**	**5.61**
KLGC_330_037	332906.9	6808513	329.7	54	27.004	-90		22	23	1	1.47
							and	**39**	**46**	**7**	**6.78**
KLGC_330_038	332903.3	6808506	330	54	27.004	-90		**43**	**48**	**5**	**0.37**
KLGC_330_039	332926.1	6808561	329.94	48	27.004	-90		12	13	1	7.80
							and	14	15	1	4.38
							and	18	30	12	3.42
KLGC_330_040	332922.8	6808554	330.137	48	27.004	-90		19	20	1	7.62
							and	24	36	12	2.85
KLGC_330_041	332919.3	6808549	329.956	54	27.004	-90		26	32	6	1.90
							and	39	42	3	1.07
KLGC_330_042	332915.5	6808540	330.009	54	27.004	-90		28	37	9	4.48
							and	41	44	3	2.32
KLGC_330_043	332911.6	6808533	330.092	54	27.004	-90		14	16	2	0.58
							and	31	32	1	2.04
							and	35	43	8	1.13
							and	47	48	1	0.66
KLGC_330_044	332908	6808526	330.027	54	27.004	-90		9	20	11	0.72
							and	33	49	16	3.38
							and	51	52	1	0.51
KLGC_330_045	332904.4	6808519	329.981	54	27.004	-90		13	22	9	0.74
							and	39	45	6	5.87
							and	52	53	1	1.59
KLGC_330_046	332900.5	6808512	329.917	54	27.004	-90		18	20	2	2.84
							and	24	25	1	1.63
							and	31	38	7	1.75
							and	41	48	7	2.41
KLGC_330_047	332916	6808553	330.249	48	27.004	-90		1	2	1	0.74
							and	25	43	18	2.22
KLGC_330_048	332912.5	6808546	330.177	54	27.004	-90		27	34	7	4.04
							and	39	40	1	1.16
KLGC_330_049	332908.7	6808539	330.295	54	27.004	-90		14	17	3	13.13
							and	27	34	7	1.21
							and	38	39	1	1.92
							and	47	48	1	0.60
							and	50	51	1	0.52
KLGC_330_050	332904.9	6808531	330.181	54	27.004	-90		11	26	15	1.07
							and	35	43	8	6.65
							and	48	53	5	0.69
KLGC_330_051	332901.8	6808524	330.025	54	27.004	-90		11	17	6	1.99
							and	38	45	7	2.27
							and	49	52	3	0.65

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Grade g/t**
KLGC_330_052	332898.1	6808517	329.924	54	27.004	-90		29	31	2	0.80
							and	39	44	5	5.21
KLGC_330_053	332894.1	6808511	330.141	54	27.004	-90		23	24	1	0.67
							and	38	43	5	0.68
KLGC_330_054	332909.9	6808552	330.375	48	27.004	-90		27	35	8	1.89
							and	39	44	5	0.92
KLGC_330_055	332906.4	6808544	330.244	54	27.004	-90		12	13	1	1.24
							and	17	18	1	0.55
							and	28	44	16	2.63
							and	50	51	1	0.92
KLGC_330_056	332902.6	6808537	330.166	54	27.004	-90		11	12	1	0.81
							and	19	20	1	0.75
							and	26	32	6	0.57
							and	33	42	9	12.85
							and	47	48	1	21.30
KLGC_330_057	332899	6808530	330.087	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.55
							and	15	17	2	1.48
							and	28	29	1	1.47
							and	35	50	15	26.36
KLGC_330_058	332895.6	6808523	330.167	54	27.004	-90		14	15	1	0.58
							and	27	28	1	4.05
							and	38	44	6	4.75
KLGC_330_059	332892	6808516	330.117	54	27.004	-90		38	43	5	5.43
KLGC_330_060	332906.5	6808558	330.253	48	27.004	-90		7	8	1	1.67
							and	15	16	1	1.38
							and	23	37	14	0.92
KLGC_330_061	332903.6	6808551	330.245	48	27.004	-90		27	32	5	9.69
							and	38	42	4	0.82
KLGC_330_062	332900.2	6808543	330.179	54	27.004	-90		28	38	10	1.54
							and	45	46	1	2.49
KLGC_330_063	332896.5	6808536	330.061	54	27.004	-90		17	18	1	0.68
							and	32	45	13	4.43
KLGC_330_064	332892.8	6808529	330.138	54	27.004	-90		7	8	1	0.90
							and	24	25	1	53.70
							and	27	28	1	4.89
							and	37	45	8	0.93
							and	52	53	1	4.07
KLGC_330_065	332889.3	6808522	330.08	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	2.78
							and	32	33	1	0.62
							and	36	43	7	3.40
							and	48	49	1	1.35
KLGC_330_066	332885.8	6808515	330.186	54	27.004	-90		16	19	3	0.63
							and	31	32	1	0.50
							and	41	45	4	4.02
							and	51	53	2	85.76
KLGC_330_067	332901.3	6808556	330.281	48	27.004	-90		16	20	4	0.58
							and	**26**	**40**	**14**	**3.10**
KLGC_330_068	332897.4	6808549	330	54	27.004	-90		15	16	1	0.95
							and	**34**	**46**	**12**	**3.03**
KLGC_330_069	332893.8	6808542	330.189	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	2.17
							and	20	21	1	1.36
							and	**29**	**41**	**12**	**19.10**
							incl	**29**	**33**	**4**	**56.42**
							and	47	53	6	0.57
KLGC_330_070	332890.2	6808535	330.224	54	27.004	-90		25	26	1	0.72
							and	**32**	**36**	**4**	**1.80**
							and	**44**	**48**	**4**	**1.45**

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_071	332883	6808520	330.335	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	3.85
							and	15	17	2	3.12
							and	**39**	**42**	**3**	**3.12**
							and	**48**	**50**	**2**	**1.16**
KLGC_330_072	332898.8	6808562	330.333	48	27.004	-90		23	38	15	4.79
KLGC_330_073	332894.7	6808555	330.329	48	27.004	-90		8	14	6	0.73
							and	27	44	17	2.00
KLGC_330_074	332891.2	6808548	330.171	54	27.004	-90		16	17	1	2.57
							and	29	32	3	9.32
							and	36	39	3	0.63
							and	45	47	2	3.18
KLGC_330_075	332887.5	6808541	330.039	54	27.004	-90		18	21	3	4.43
							and	30	37	7	10.75
							and	43	54	11	0.87
KLGC_330_076	332883.6	6808534	330.138	54	27.004	-90		15	18	3	0.57
							and	37	41	4	0.90
							and	45	47	2	1.63
							and	52	54	2	5.53
KLGC_330_077	332880.2	6808527	330.258	54	27.004	-90		23	25	2	1.29
							and	34	35	1	0.91
							and	36	44	8	2.66
KLGC_330_078	332876.6	6808519	330.13	54	27.004	-90		3	4	1	0.61
							and	51	52	1	0.69
KLGC_330_079	332892.1	6808560	329.956	48	27.004	-90		2	9	7	0.83
							and	24	29	5	30.76
KLGC_330_080	332888.6	6808554	329.955	48	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.51
							and	5	6	1	0.98
							and	8	14	6	1.04
							and	27	30	3	49.00
							and	34	35	1	0.75
							and	42	44	2	9.00
KLGC_330_081	332884.9	6808547	330.093	54	27.004	-90		1	2	1	0.67
							and	5	8	3	1.11
							and	20	21	1	4.86
							and	28	32	4	8.58
							and	36	40	4	1.44
							and	46	48	2	4.20
KLGC_330_082	332881.2	6808540	330.057	54	27.004	-90		8	10	2	1.06
							and	18	19	1	0.81
							and	22	23	1	0.57
							and	31	34	3	16.29
							and	44	45	1	14.10
							and	49	51	2	5.98
KLGC_330_083	332877.6	6808533	330.202	54	27.004	-90		11	13	2	1.44
							and	21	23	2	3.52
							and	38	47	9	2.41
KLGC_330_084	332873.9	6808525	330.186	54	27.004	-90		1	2	1	0.69
							and	17	18	1	2.48
							and	25	26	1	1.47
							and	39	46	7	5.47
							and	52	54	2	0.87
KLGC_330_085	332889.4	6808566	330.045	42	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.49
							and	5	6	1	0.75
							and	12	13	1	1.24
							and	21	37	16	4.07

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_086	332885.9	6808560	329.957	48	27.004	-90		0	10	10	0.63
							and	26	37	11	10.11
							and	41	46	5	1.10
KLGC_330_087	332882.3	6808552	329.862	48	27.004	-90		1	9	8	3.02
							and	14	19	5	1.71
							and	27	40	13	3.99
							and	44	48	4	4.72
KLGC_330_088	332878.8	6808545	329.927	54	27.004	-90		7	12	5	1.27
							and	16	18	2	2.83
							and	29	31	2	1.15
							and	40	41	1	0.80
							and	43	44	1	1.57
							and	48	50	2	5.31
KLGC_330_089	332875	6808538	330.076	54	27.004	-90		10	12	2	0.99
							and	19	21	2	1.18
							and	32	44	12	2.84
							and	52	54	2	1.74
KLGC_330_090	332871.3	6808532	330.04	54	27.004	-90		12	14	2	1.86
							and	22	23	1	0.68
							and	39	46	7	3.20
KLGC_330_091	332867.7	6808524	330.155	54	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.74
							and	10	11	1	1.29
							and	18	19	1	5.60
							and	31	32	1	0.52
							and	37	38	1	1.48
							and	49	51	2	1.04
KLGC_330_092	332900.3	6808599	329.791	18	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.53
							and	8	9	1	1.52
							and	10	14	4	0.67
KLGC_330_093	332883	6808565	329.883	48	27.004	-90		13	14	1	1.13
							and	24	41	17	6.38
KLGC_330_094	332879.6	6808558	330.07	48	27.004	-90		4	5	1	0.56
							and	9	10	1	1.42
							and	14	15	1	1.73
							and	21	30	9	11.39
							and	34	35	1	0.83
							and	42	47	5	3.34
KLGC_330_095	332875.9	6808551	330.087	54	27.004	-90		3	7	4	0.55
							and	14	16	2	1.71
							and	27	33	6	14.01
							and	42	52	10	1.53
KLGC_330_096	332872	6808544	329.976	54	27.004	-90		13	19	6	0.91
							and	30	31	1	20.30
							and	37	38	1	1.19
							and	43	44	1	1.12
							and	49	50	1	3.59
KLGC_330_097	332868.7	6808537	330.007	54	27.004	-90		19	20	1	0.54
							and	34	44	10	1.05
							and	53	54	1	12.00
KLGC_330_098	332865.4	6808530	329.897	54	27.004	-90		15	19	4	0.51
							and	23	24	1	0.76
							and	28	29	1	0.61
							and	30	31	1	0.59
							and	40	43	3	27.86
							and	47	49	2	1.04
KLGC_330_099	332880.7	6808571	329.746	42	27.004	-90		20	34	14	9.28
KLGC_330_100	332876.9	6808564	329.947	48	27.004	-90		25	42	17	4.24
							and	46	47	1	2.69

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_101	332873.4	6808557	330.069	48	27.004	-90		10	11	1	0.69
							and	27	34	7	4.74
							and	40	45	5	2.57
KLGC_330_102	332869.6	6808550	330.023	54	27.004	-90		8	16	8	1.25
							and	28	49	21	38.37
KLGC_330_103	332866.1	6808543	329.96	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.68
							and	5	8	3	0.75
							and	12	13	1	1.68
							and	31	34	3	7.70
							and	38	52	14	1.49
KLGC_330_104	332862.5	6808536	329.946	54	27.004	-90		3	4	1	0.57
							and	6	9	3	1.42
							and	34	45	11	7.29
							and	53	54	1	0.68
KLGC_330_105	332858.6	6808528	330.131	54	27.004	-90		12	17	5	1.90
							and	33	34	1	0.55
							and	40	44	4	7.93
							and	48	50	2	0.80
KLGC_330_106	332874.5	6808570	329.913	42	27.004	-90		20	39	19	6.22
KLGC_330_107	332870.7	6808563	330.075	48	27.004	-90		8	13	5	0.63
							and	23	34	11	3.02
							and	40	46	6	0.55
KLGC_330_108	332866.7	6808555	330.152	54	27.004	-90		0	10	10	1.35
							and	22	23	1	0.64
							and	27	54	27	6.75
KLGC_330_109	332863.4	6808548	330.041	54	27.004	-90		3	5	2	0.76
							and	10	16	6	0.84
							and	30	34	4	2.38
							and	38	40	2	0.85
							and	44	49	5	0.50
KLGC_330_110	332856	6808534	329.986	54	27.004	-90		13	22	9	0.77
							and	37	43	6	2.76
KLGC_330_111	332868.9	6808570	329.916	42	27.004	-90		22	36	14	4.55
KLGC_330_112	332865.3	6808563	330.094	48	27.004	-90		20	33	13	9.66
							and	37	43	6	4.60
KLGC_330_113	332862.1	6808556	330.103	54	27.004	-90		1	2	1	5.90
							and	17	18	1	0.54
							and	29	37	8	6.72
							and	42	49	7	2.73
							and	53	54	1	0.61
KLGC_330_114	332854.5	6808542	330.096	54	27.004	-90		9	13	4	0.76
							and	25	26	1	2.29
							and	35	37	2	2.29
							and	41	43	2	4.80
							and	52	53	1	0.63
KLGC_330_115	332860.7	6808565	329.805	48	27.004	-90		26	44	18	5.52
KLGC_330_116	332854.5	6808553	330.146	54	27.004	-90		5	7	2	1.58
							and	12	16	4	2.42
							and	29	35	6	1.23
							and	42	49	7	1.75
KLGC_330_117	332851	6808546	330.23	54	27.004	-90		11	13	2	1.27
							and	17	19	2	0.91
							and	32	37	5	1.05
							and	41	45	4	2.75
							and	50	53	3	1.77
KLGC_330_118	332847.5	6808539	329.863	54	27.004	-90		0	2	2	1.83
							and	18	21	3	0.95
							and	34	49	15	37.69

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_119	332862.9	6808580	329.976	42	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.86
							and	2	3	1	0.53
							and	13	17	4	0.53
							and	23	31	8	4.24
KLGC_330_120	332859.4	6808573	329.988	48	27.004	-90		19	37	18	11.07
							and	42	46	4	1.66
KLGC_330_121	332854.6	6808564	330.11	48	27.004	-90		27	34	7	4.44
							and	38	46	8	2.00
KLGC_330_122	332851.3	6808557	330.055	54	27.004	-90		4	5	1	0.59
							and	31	36	5	1.34
							and	43	47	4	1.67
KLGC_330_123	332843.9	6808543	330.092	54	27.004	-90		18	21	3	2.03
							and	34	35	1	36.80
							and	39	50	11	4.10
KLGC_330_124	332846	6808559	330.023	54	27.004	-90		14	16	2	1.30
							and	30	36	6	11.32
							and	41	47	6	1.55
KLGC_330_125	332841.9	6808553	330.247	54	27.004	-90		31	38	7	4.48
							and	43	48	5	1.91
KLGC_330_126	332839	6808545	329.821	54	27.004	-90		17	19	2	2.91
							and	33	51	18	1.21
KLGC_330_127	332854.1	6808585	330.04	42	27.004	-90		12	30	18	2.23
							and	41	42	1	1.31
KLGC_330_128	332850.4	6808577	330.184	48	27.004	-90		12	13	1	0.83
							and	20	34	14	3.45
KLGC_330_129	332846.6	6808570	330.011	54	27.004	-90		23	24	1	0.60
							and	25	40	15	4.76
KLGC_330_130	332842.7	6808563	330.076	54	27.004	-90		19	21	2	2.55
							and	28	32	4	6.35
							and	37	44	7	1.17
KLGC_330_131	332837.1	6808552	330.169	54	27.004	-90		14	15	1	1.05
							and	21	22	1	3.55
							and	31	42	11	1.23
							and	47	49	2	0.90
KLGC_330_132	332846.7	6808582	329.946	42	27.004	-90		0	5	5	0.96
							and	15	16	1	0.76
							and	24	33	9	3.92
KLGC_330_133	332842.7	6808575	329.98	48	27.004	-90		17	18	1	0.63
							and	22	41	19	7.26
KLGC_330_134	332837.4	6808564	330.082	48	27.004	-90		0	12	12	1.14
							and	18	20	2	0.98
							and	28	31	3	4.85
							and	39	42	3	0.93
KLGC_330_135	332834.4	6808557	330.262	48	27.004	-90		3	10	7	1.39
							and	18	19	1	47.20
							and	30	47	17	1.19
KLGC_330_136	332830.5	6808550	330.21	48	27.004	-90		15	16	1	2.10
							and	37	41	4	1.52
KLGC_330_137	332826.2	6808542	330.123	54	27.004	-90		35	39	4	0.82
							and	46	49	3	0.66
KLGC_330_138	332841.5	6808582	329.872	42	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.54
							and	8	9	1	0.79
							and	14	36	22	20.04
KLGC_330_139	332837.5	6808575	329.79	48	27.004	-90		22	31	9	2.52
							and	35	41	6	3.62
KLGC_330_140	332833.8	6808568	330.036	48	27.004	-90		29	31	2	8.70
							and	36	43	7	0.57
KLGC_330_141	332829.8	6808571	330.047	41	27.004	-90		27	31	4	7.81
							and	35	39	4	1.62

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_142	332826.5	6808564	330.095	48	27.004	-90		11	15	4	3.75
							and	21	22	1	1.37
							and	30	31	1	3.31
							and	42	47	5	2.98
KLGC_330_143	332822.6	6808557	330.324	54	27.004	-90		11	14	3	2.49
							and	22	23	1	1.02
							and	33	34	1	1.50
							and	41	42	1	4.93
							and	46	47	1	1.57
KLGC_330_144	332831.4	6808585	329.862	42	27.004	-90		6	7	1	1.51
							and	12	14	2	1.12
							and	17	18	1	0.55
							and	20	21	1	0.59
							and	26	38	12	4.27
KLGC_330_145	332827.8	6808578	329.909	48	27.004	-90		17	19	2	3.09
							and	24	41	17	1.29
KLGC_330_146	332824.4	6808571	330.061	48	27.004	-90		0	3	3	2.62
							and	27	35	8	4.86
							and	39	45	6	1.17
KLGC_330_147	332818.9	6808560	330.412	54	27.004	-90		4	12	8	0.64
							and	38	40	2	1.99
							and	42	47	5	1.32
KLGC_330_148	332811.6	6808546	330.434	54	27.004	-90		20	21	1	0.58
							and	38	42	4	4.14
KLGC_330_149	332831.3	6808596	330.158	42	27.004	-90		22	24	2	4.22
							and	31	37	6	0.65
KLGC_330_150	332827.7	6808589	329.933	48	27.004	-90		6	8	2	1.38
							and	23	38	15	3.42
KLGC_330_151	332819.6	6808572	330.089	48	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.81
							and	27	34	7	5.69
KLGC_330_152	332816	6808565	330.444	54	27.004	-90		12	14	2	2.01
							and	19	21	2	0.73
							and	29	36	7	2.24
							and	41	44	3	1.31
KLGC_330_153	332812.2	6808558	330.451	54	27.004	-90		33	34	1	1.13
							and	40	44	4	4.44
KLGC_330_154	332823.9	6808591	329.848	48	27.004	-90		13	14	1	1.12
							and	19	20	1	0.52
							and	26	36	10	3.76
							and	42	43	1	0.93
							and	46	47	1	0.97
KLGC_330_155	332818.5	6808583	329.892	48	27.004	-90		16	17	1	3.08
							and	22	24	2	6.33
							and	29	42	13	4.70
KLGC_330_156	332813.8	6808573	330.132	48	27.004	-90		6	7	1	4.06
							and	19	34	15	4.32
							and	38	39	1	0.54
							and	43	48	5	8.40
KLGC_330_157	332821.7	6808599	330.13	48	27.004	-90		13	18	5	1.37
							and	24	26	2	0.96
							and	32	36	4	1.29
KLGC_330_158	332806.3	6808569	330.453	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.72
							and	7	11	4	0.60
							and	17	19	2	1.12
							and	36	37	1	0.77
							and	41	43	2	2.94
							and	48	49	1	0.97
KLGC_330_159	332802.6	6808562	330.506	54	27.004	-90		31	32	1	6.48
							and	40	46	6	0.84

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_160	332808.2	6808583	329.965	48	27.004	-90		20	43	23	4.19
KLGC_330_161	332801.2	6808571	330.376	54	27.004	-90		16	18	2	1.07
							and	28	30	2	0.67
							and	41	42	1	2.02
KLGC_330_162	332816.4	6808611	330.41	36	27.004	-90		16	18	2	0.65
							and	21	22	1	0.63
							and	23	25	2	7.85
KLGC_330_163	332812.2	6808603	330.243	42	27.004	-90		15	16	1	0.72
							and	25	28	3	7.25
							and	35	36	1	0.82
KLGC_330_164	332809	6808597	329.893	42	27.004	-90		26	31	5	9.24
							and	37	41	4	0.97
KLGC_330_165	332805.6	6808589	330.021	48	27.004	-90		22	23	1	1.94
							and	28	31	3	2.35
							and	41	42	1	1.84
KLGC_330_166	332802.1	6808582	330.157	48	27.004	-90		23	26	3	0.76
							and	30	33	3	5.65
							and	36	37	1	0.70
							and	39	43	4	11.90
KLGC_330_167	332798.3	6808575	330.432	54	27.004	-90		16	21	5	1.57
							and	27	30	3	1.03
							and	39	45	6	2.36
KLGC_330_168	332794.8	6808568	330.382	54	27.004	-90		10	11	1	1.32
							and	38	42	4	3.31
KLGC_330_169	332801.4	6808592	330.062	48	27.004	-90		12	13	1	0.63
							and	21	22	1	0.72
							and	27	42	15	2.33
KLGC_330_170	332795.5	6808581	330.23	54	27.004	-90		24	30	6	1.29
							and	41	44	3	1.38
KLGC_330_171	332789.1	6808567	330.22	54	27.004	-90		3	4	1	5.10
							and	22	23	1	4.08
							and	29	45	16	1.03
KLGC_330_172	332804.1	6808608	330.447	42	27.004	-90		1	3	2	0.56
							and	7	12	5	0.73
							and	20	23	3	0.78
							and	27	28	1	2.42
KLGC_330_173	332800.3	6808601	330.223	42	27.004	-90		7	8	1	0.59
							and	11	13	2	0.58
							and	17	23	6	0.60
							and	27	30	3	2.89
							and	36	41	5	0.64
KLGC_330_174	332796.4	6808593	330.131	48	27.004	-90		3	4	1	2.26
							and	22	24	2	0.86
							and	29	38	9	3.81
							and	43	44	1	1.00
KLGC_330_175	332792.9	6808587	330.228	48	27.004	-90		23	30	7	1.37
							and	32	33	1	1.40
							and	36	39	3	1.67
							and	44	45	1	1.26
KLGC_330_176	332789.2	6808579	330.305	48	27.004	-90		23	24	1	10.70
							and	29	32	3	1.31
							and	38	46	8	1.39
KLGC_330_177	332785.5	6808572	330.263	54	27.004	-90		2	3	1	1.74
							and	27	45	18	0.94
KLGC_330_178	332789.8	6808592	330.114	48	27.004	-90		22	25	3	0.98
							and	29	38	9	1.16
							and	44	46	2	0.64

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_179	332783.6	6808579	330.12	54	27.004	-90		4	8	4	1.82
							and	17	18	1	0.58
							and	26	28	2	0.68
							and	31	32	1	0.71
							and	38	42	4	2.58
KLGC_330_180	332798.5	6808620	330.277	42	27.004	-90		16	17	1	2.36
KLGC_330_181	332794.9	6808613	330.111	42	27.004	-90		20	21	1	1.84
							and	26	27	1	9.69
							and	31	32	1	1.92
							and	38	39	1	0.51
KLGC_330_182	332791.5	6808606	330.114	48	27.004	-90		18	23	5	2.16
							and	28	31	3	3.19
							and	40	41	1	1.24
							and	45	46	1	0.69
KLGC_330_183	332787.8	6808598	330.092	54	27.004	-90		10	11	1	0.92
							and	20	23	3	0.82
							and	29	31	2	1.05
							and	39	40	1	1.21
							and	46	49	3	0.55
KLGC_330_184	332784.2	6808591	330.118	54	27.004	-90		14	15	1	1.78
							and	23	26	3	1.01
							and	29	31	2	2.69
							and	36	42	6	1.58
							and	46	48	2	1.70
KLGC_330_185	332780.5	6808584	330.105	54	27.004	-90		7	8	1	2.86
							and	24	26	2	1.11
							and	38	44	6	1.46
KLGC_330_186	332777.1	6808577	329.979	48	27.004	-90		5	11	6	1.00
							and	38	39	1	1.65
							and	41	42	1	0.64
							and	46	47	1	1.65
KLGC_330_187	332786.4	6808606	330.168	48	27.004	-90		2	3	1	0.99
							and	6	7	1	0.60
							and	11	32	21	1.75
							and	42	46	4	0.59
KLGC_330_188	332778.9	6808592	330.279	54	27.004	-90		22	26	4	1.07
							and	37	38	1	2.12
							and	42	43	1	2.64
KLGC_330_189	332775.3	6808584	330.032	54	27.004	-90		14	15	1	1.06
							and	24	27	3	1.17
							and	29	30	1	1.49
							and	37	44	7	1.57
							and	53	54	1	1.96
KLGC_330_190	332770	6808574	330.117	54	27.004	-90		0	17	17	2.65
							and	33	35	2	1.05
							and	45	50	5	2.62
KLGC_330_191	332786.1	6808617	330.182	30	27.004	-90		4	5	1	1.74
KLGC_330_192	332782.6	6808610	330.174	48	27.004	-90		11	17	6	0.69
							and	21	22	1	0.73
							and	28	29	1	5.53
							and	47	48	1	0.79
KLGC_330_193	332778.7	6808603	330.22	54	27.004	-90		8	13	5	0.84
							and	16	25	9	6.38
							and	29	39	10	0.80
KLGC_330_194	332775.3	6808596	330.115	54	27.004	-90		19	24	5	1.26
							and	30	31	1	2.24
							and	36	37	1	1.00
							and	40	42	2	3.33

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017											Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_195	332771.2	6808589	329.995	54	27.004	-90		18	30	12	0.76
							and	35	36	1	1.25
							and	39	45	6	1.07
KLGC_330_196	332768	6808581	330.014	54	27.004	-90		21	27	6	0.71
							and	36	44	8	0.90
KLGC_330_197	332773.4	6808603	330.173	54	27.004	-90		1	2	1	1.80
							and	18	25	7	1.08
							and	29	33	4	4.74
KLGC_330_198	332766.1	6808589	330	54	27.004	-90		1	2	1	2.63
							and	24	25	1	1.25
							and	31	54	23	13.27
KLGC_330_199	332776.9	6808621	330.297	42	27.004	-90		0	7	7	3.18
							and	12	13	1	0.55
							and	26	27	1	1.55
							and	35	36	1	0.79
KLGC_330_200	332773.6	6808614	330.273	36	27.004	-90		16	18	2	4.56
							and	28	31	3	2.53
KLGC_330_201	332770	6808607	330.089	48	27.004	-90		8	9	1	0.76
							and	17	19	2	0.61
							and	21	25	4	0.90
							and	30	33	3	0.62
							and	40	41	1	0.53
							and	45	46	1	0.60
KLGC_330_202	332766.3	6808600	330.116	54	27.004	-90		30	32	2	2.07
							and	38	39	1	1.81
							and	42	44	2	1.65
KLGC_330_203	332762.7	6808593	330.008	54	27.004	-90		25	46	21	1.11
KLGC_330_204	332759.4	6808586	330.123	54	27.004	-90		4	6	2	1.58
							and	15	17	2	1.71
							and	24	30	6	1.72
							and	36	46	10	1.02
KLGC_330_205	332764.4	6808608	329.938	54	27.004	-90		19	24	5	0.63
							and	29	33	4	2.26
							and	44	45	1	1.62
KLGC_330_206	332760.5	6808601	330.047	54	27.004	-90		21	22	1	0.71
							and	28	32	4	2.37
							and	43	45	2	0.96
KLGC_330_207	332757.1	6808593	329.987	54	27.004	-90		10	12	2	2.71
							and	18	19	1	0.71
							and	24	25	1	2.96
							and	30	45	15	7.15
							and	51	52	1	0.74
KLGC_330_208	332753.5	6808586	330.176	54	27.004	-90		15	27	12	0.56
							and	39	49	10	3.66
KLGC_330_209	332764.7	6808619	330.091	48	27.004	-90		2	3	1	36.30
							and	15	20	5	1.13
							and	22	27	5	0.95
							and	40	42	2	3.20
KLGC_330_210	332760.9	6808612	329.961	54	27.004	-90		19	22	3	0.77
							and	28	31	3	4.56
							and	42	43	1	0.82
KLGC_330_211	332757.1	6808605	330.023	54	27.004	-90		3	4	1	0.52
							and	8	10	2	9.51
							and	20	24	4	1.35
							and	35	36	1	1.31
KLGC_330_212	332753.6	6808598	329.947	54	27.004	-90		3	7	4	5.25
							and	22	45	23	3.50

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_213	332749.9	6808590	330.193	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	1.74
							and	13	17	4	5.04
							and	26	27	1	3.77
							and	35	46	11	0.83
KLGC_330_214	332746.5	6808583	330.409	54	27.004	-90		12	13	1	0.71
							and	18	19	1	0.91
							and	23	24	1	0.64
							and	32	33	1	0.79
							and	38	50	12	2.87
KLGC_330_215	332751.3	6808604	329.919	54	27.004	-90		2	9	7	0.95
							and	23	25	2	2.25
							and	30	40	10	7.73
							and	48	50	2	0.66
KLGC_330_216	332743.8	6808589	330.338	54	27.004	-90		15	16	1	44.10
							and	29	30	1	12.80
							and	38	46	8	0.90
							and	50	51	1	0.55
KLGC_330_217	332755.6	6808623	329.792	48	27.004	-90		18	19	1	0.72
							and	25	30	5	9.14
							and	42	46	4	2.01
KLGC_330_218	332752.3	6808617	329.864	54	27.004	-90		4	7	3	2.16
							and	14	15	1	0.93
							and	28	30	2	0.95
							and	41	42	1	1.86
KLGC_330_219	332748.4	6808609	330.035	54	27.004	-90		4	10	6	1.85
							and	20	35	15	0.76
							and	42	43	1	0.53
KLGC_330_220	332744.9	6808602	329.93	54	27.004	-90		0	2	2	0.69
							and	21	54	33	10.20
KLGC_330_221	332741.6	6808595	330.23	54	27.004	-90		4	5	1	4.04
							and	13	14	1	0.63
							and	28	29	1	1.22
							and	34	46	12	3.45
KLGC_330_222	332733.7	6808581	330.502	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	2.13
							and	13	14	1	1.68
							and	21	22	1	0.95
							and	28	29	1	0.52
							and	38	39	1	0.84
							and	45	46	1	0.59
							and	50	52	2	0.90
KLGC_330_223	332745.7	6808626	329.784	48	27.004	-90		22	27	5	2.40
							and	43	44	1	1.06
KLGC_330_224	332742.5	6808619	329.667	48	27.004	-90		0	10	10	3.84
							and	22	30	8	5.70
							and	34	35	1	1.05
KLGC_330_225	332739.1	6808612	329.792	54	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.72
							and	3	4	1	1.07
							and	11	12	1	0.69
							and	23	30	7	5.46
							and	42	43	1	0.74
KLGC_330_226	332735.7	6808605	329.994	54	27.004	-90		1	5	4	0.54
							and	12	16	4	2.52
							and	21	22	1	0.59
							and	25	38	13	4.39
							and	44	45	1	0.87
KLGC_330_227	332730.8	6808597	330.382	54	27.004	-90		10	12	2	6.53
							and	16	18	2	6.12
							and	31	40	9	1.52
							and	44	53	9	4.45

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_229	332725.9	6808597	330.411	36	27.004	-90		9	10	1	3.51
							and	18	19	1	4.44
KLGC_330_230	332729.6	6808617	329.911	54	27.004	-90		0	15	15	2.19
							and	25	30	5	1.39
							and	43	44	1	0.79
KLGC_330_231	332726.3	6808610	330.028	54	27.004	-90		10	11	1	1.29
							and	28	40	12	11.33
							and	45	50	5	1.32
KLGC_330_232	332722.8	6808602	330.28	36	27.004	-90		8	9	1	4.36
							and	17	18	1	1.23
							and	33	36	3	1.53
KLGC_330_233	332727.4	6808622	329.938	54	27.004	-90		1	2	1	1.30
							and	7	15	8	0.59
							and	26	32	6	34.02
							and	36	38	2	0.58
							and	43	45	2	0.71
KLGC_330_234	332718.2	6808604	330.395	36	27.004	-90		6	8	2	4.76
							and	21	22	1	0.58
KLGC_330_235	332720.6	6808621	330.073	54	27.004	-90		16	17	1	2.19
							and	28	33	5	1.72
							and	44	46	2	0.92
KLGC_330_236	332717	6808614	330.116	54	27.004	-90		17	23	6	0.60
							and	31	39	8	14.06
							and	46	47	1	0.54
KLGC_330_237	332713.7	6808607	330.313	36	27.004	-90		3	4	1	0.54
							and	18	21	3	0.65
KLGC_330_238	332716.3	6808623	330.165	48	27.004	-90		4	5	1	1.07
							and	14	15	1	0.56
							and	26	29	3	1.10
KLGC_330_239	332709.3	6808609	330.325	54	27.004	-90		37	49	12	9.58
							and	53	54	1	1.78
KLGC_330_240	332713.3	6808629	330.032	48	27.004	-90		14	16	2	1.30
							and	23	28	5	0.65
							and	32	33	1	2.55
KLGC_330_241	332709.7	6808621	330.174	48	27.004	-90		3	4	1	1.63
							and	12	20	8	1.45
							and	31	33	2	1.23
KLGC_330_242	332706.1	6808614	329.994	54	27.004	-90		16	18	2	1.96
							and	34	43	9	4.44
							and	47	49	2	0.86
KLGC_330_243	332702.2	6808607	330.215	54	27.004	-90		19	20	1	0.51
							and	41	49	8	2.45
KLGC_330_244	332700.9	6808616	330.138	54	27.004	-90		16	20	4	0.55
							and	28	29	1	0.69
							and	36	42	6	6.52
							and	47	48	1	0.58
KLGC_330_245	332702.6	6808630	330.011	48	27.004	-90		14	20	6	3.82
							and	29	33	4	6.09
							and	40	41	1	2.87
KLGC_330_246	332699.3	6808623	330.206	54	27.004	-90		19	20	1	0.97
							and	33	39	6	7.35
							and	45	48	3	1.98
KLGC_330_247	332695.7	6808616	330.183	54	27.004	-90		18	19	1	0.50
							and	38	41	3	4.22
							and	47	48	1	0.50
KLGC_330_248	332699.4	6808635	329.934	42	27.004	-90		13	17	4	3.20
							and	23	24	1	4.82
							and	30	32	2	1.93

KAILIS DRILLING NOVEMBER 2017										Downhole	
Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t
KLGC_330_250	332716.8	6808679	330.301	12	27.004	-90		8	10	2	33.85
KLGC_330_251	332713.1	6808672	330.29	24	27.004	-90		11	15	4	1.99
KLGC_330_252	332709.4	6808665	330.082	24	27.004	-90		0	2	2	16.40
KLGC_330_256	332694.8	6808636	329.832	42	27.004	-90		30	33	3	9.46
							and	38	39	1	3.06
KLGC_330_257	332691.4	6808630	330.095	48	27.004	-90		15	20	5	5.84
							and	34	37	3	29.43
KLGC_330_259	332685.9	6808630	330.178	54	27.004	-90		17	18	1	0.53
							and	35	37	2	1.43
							and	47	52	5	3.61
KLGC_330_260	332705.1	6808678	329.862	24	27.004	-90		11	12	1	0.70
KLGC_330_261	332702	6808672	330.455	24	27.004	-90		12	15	3	3.69
KLGC_330_266	332683.2	6808636	329.782	48	27.004	-90		33	37	4	11.37
KLGC_330_267	332679.6	6808629	330	54	27.004	-90		18	20	2	5.30
							and	52	53	1	9.87
KLGC_330_268	332676.1	6808621	329.94	54	27.004	-90		29	31	2	6.26
							and	43	48	5	1.16
							and	53	54	1	1.11
KLGC_330_269	332689.6	6808659	330.075	30	27.004	-90		0	1	1	0.74
							and	16	28	12	11.47
KLGC_330_272	332672.6	6808626	329.912	54	27.004	-90		41	42	1	0.96
KLGC_330_275	332688.4	6808667	329.901	24	27.004	-90		13	22	9	9.00
KLGC_330_276	332685.1	6808662	329.997	30	27.004	-90		1	2	1	2.26
							and	15	27	12	13.35
KLGC_330_277	332681.5	6808655	329.818	30	27.004	-90		21	28	7	0.80
KLGC_330_280	332670.9	6808633	329.788	36	27.004	-90		16	20	4	1.42
KLGC_330_282	332680.4	6808664	329.824	30	27.004	-90		24	26	2	4.83
KLGC_330_283	332677	6808657	329.645	30	27.004	-90		21	27	6	0.73
KLGC_330_284	332669.6	6808641	329.702	54	27.004	-90		14	16	2	0.59
							and	39	40	1	0.72
KLGC_330_289	332672.5	6808659	329.593	30	27.004	-90		29	30	1	1.07
KLGC_330_290	332669.2	6808652	329.479	36	27.004	-90		14	18	4	0.80
							and	27	28	1	0.67

Karari 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	Sampling methods undertaken by Saracen at Karari have included reverse circulation drillholes (RC), diamond drillholes (DD) and RC grade control drilling within the pit, and diamond drilling and face chip sampling underground. Historic sampling methods conducted since 1991 have included aircore (AC), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation and diamond drillholes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling for diamond and RC drilling and face chip sampling is carried out as specified within Saracen sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. RC chips and diamond core provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling was completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1991- 2004).
	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*	RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals, diamond core is NQ or HQ sized, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core and underground faces are chip sampled to geological boundaries (0.2-1m). All methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Saracen core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. Some grade control RC chips were analysed in the Saracen on site laboratory using a PAL (pulverise and leach) method. Visible gold is sometimes encountered in underground drillcore and face samples. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	*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.).*	The deposit was initially sampled by 11 AC holes, 452 RAB holes, 496 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼ ''bit size) and 25 surface unknown diameter diamond core holes. Saracen has completed 13 surface RC precollars with HQ and NQ diamond tail drill holes (precollars averaging 287m, diamond tails averaging 168m) , 73 RC holes from both surface and within the pit (recent drilling utilised a 143mm diameter bit with a face sampling hammer and an external auxiliary booster) and 3052 grade control RC holes within the pit. 649 NQ diamond holes have been drilled underground. 1231 underground faces and walls have been chip sampled. Diamond tails were oriented using an Ezi-mark tool. Some historic surface diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >90%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	RC drilling daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		UG faces are sampled from left to right across the face at the same height from the floor. During GC campaigns the sample bags weight versus bulk reject weight are compared to ensure adequate and even sample recovery. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond drilling to industry standard at that time.
	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.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. Any historical relationship is not known.
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.*	Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. All faces are photographed and mapped. Chips from all RC holes (exploration and GC) are stored in chip trays for future reference while remaining core is stored in core trays and archived on site. Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All RC and diamond drillholes holes are logged in full and all faces are mapped. Every second drill line is logged in grade control programs with infill logging carried out as deemed necessary. Historical logging is approximately 95% complete.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All exploration and grade control RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered. Underground faces are chip sampled using a hammer. AC, RAB and RC drilling has been sampled using riffle and unknown methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core and RC and underground face chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	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.	RC field duplicate samples are carried out at a rate of 1:20 and are sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions. No duplicates have been taken of underground core or face samples. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes of 3kg are considered to be appropriate given the grain size (90% passing 75 microns) of the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	RC chip samples, grade control chip samples, underground face chip samples and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	whether the technique is considered partial or total.	considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. Some GC samples were analysed in the Saracen onsite laboratory using pulverise and leach method. This method is a partial digest. Historic sampling includes fire assay and unknown methods.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation.
	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.	Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:40 for GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No specific twinned holes have been drilled at Karari but grade control drilling and underground diamond drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions. Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Saracen acQuire database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Exploration drillholes are located using a Leica 1200 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10mm. Drillhole collars within the pit and immediate surrounds are picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble R8 GNSS (GPS) with an expected accuracy of +/-8mm. All underground drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Leica TS15i (total station) with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. Underground faces are located using a Leica D5 disto with and accuracy of +/- 1mm from a known survey point. Downhole surveys are carried out using the DeviFlex RAPID continuous inrod survey instrument taking readings every 5 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3m intervals, survey accuracy +-3:1000. A number of drillholes have also been gyroscopically surveyed. Previous holders' survey accuracy and quality is unknown
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local grid system (Karari) is used. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is KAREast KARNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Point 1 4000 8000 0 439359.94 6663787.79 0 Point 2 3000 7400 0 438359.84 6663187.72 0 Historic data is converted to the Karari local grid upon export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control originally used site based survey pickups in addition to Kevron aerial photogrammetric surveys with +/- 5m resolution. Pre mining, new and more detailed topography has since been captured and will be used in future updates and for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal spacing for drilling is 25m x 25m.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The majority of drillholes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. Underground diamond drilling is designed to intersect the orebody in the best possible orientation given the constraints of underground drill locations. UG faces are sampled left to right across the face allowing a representative sample to be taken.
	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.	No significant sampling bias has been recognised due to orientation of drilling in regards to mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Saracen geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures. No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 Karari pit is located on M28/166 and M28/167 Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167 are held 100% by Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited. Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167 have a 21 year life (held until 2020) and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites within Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167. M28/166 and M28/167 are the subject of the Maduwongga native title claim (WC2017/001).

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Mining Leases M28/166 and M28/167 are subject to two third party royalties payable on the tenements, a bank mortgage (Mortgage 499142) and two caveats (Caveat 51H/067 and 52H/067, respectively). All production is subject to a Western Australian state government NSR royalty of 2.5%. The tenements are subject to the Pinjin Pastoral Compensation Agreement. The Mining Rehabilitation Fund applies to the tenements.
	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 tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Carosue Dam project area in which the Karari deposit is located has been subjected to extensive gold exploration by numerous companies since 1991. Karari was highlighted as an area of interest following an aeromagnetic survey conducted by CRA Exploration. Auger sampling of the target defined a widespread gold anomaly with follow up RAB drilling intersecting significant gold mineralisation. RC and DD drilling further defined the mineralisation before Aberfoyle entered into a joint venture agreement with CRA. Further drilling by Aberfoyle defined mineralisation over a 600m strike length. Aberfoyle were subject to a hostile takeover by Western Metals with PacMin then purchasing the Carosue Dam project. An intensive resource definition program consisting of both RC and DD drilling was carried out before mining of Karari commenced in 2000.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Karari deposit sits along the regional NNW-trending Keith-Kilkenny fault zone within the eastern edge of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt. The deposit itself is lithologically and structurally controlled and sits within an altered volcaniclastic sandstone unit that has been offset along a series of major faults running NE-SW and NW-SE, as well as intruded by large lamprophyre units post mineralization. Mineralization is dominated by pyrite and hosted in broad hematite altered sandstone units with a central high grade siliceous core light-moderately dipping to the North.
Drillhole 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation* • *above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *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.*	All material data is periodically released on the ASX: 26/09/2017, 13/07/2017, 01/05/2017, 21/02/2017, 13/04/2016, 23/02/2016, 10/12/2015, 03/07/2015, 25/05/2015, 05/05/2015, 11/03/2015, 16/01/2014, 14/10/2013, 25/01/2013, 28/07/2011, 03/06/2011, 21/04/2011, 09/02/2011, 03/11/2008
Data aggregation	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging*	All underground diamond drillhole significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
methods	*techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	grade of 2.5ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	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.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
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.*	No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
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 substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*	Exploration drilling below the current Ore Reserve will be conducted later in FY18.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	

Whirling Dervish 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	Sampling methods undertaken by Saracen at Whirling Dervish have included reverse circulation (RC), surface and underground diamond drillholes (DD) and RC grade control drilling within the pit. Historic methods conducted since 1993 have included aircore (AC), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation and diamond drillholes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling for diamond and RC drilling is carried out as specified within Saracen sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. RC chips and diamond core provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling was completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1993- 2002).
	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*	Diamond core is NQ sized, sampled to 1m intervals and geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. RC chips are riffle or cone split and sampled into 1m intervals with total sample weights under 3kg Saracen core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay, aqua regia, B/ETA and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	*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.).*	The deposit was initially sampled by 35 AC holes, 159 RAB holes, 407 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼ ''bit size) and 53 surface diamond HQ core and unknown diameter holes. Saracen has completed 50 surface RC precollar with NQ diamond tail drill holes (precollars averaging 193m, diamond tails averaging 200m) , 12 diamond geotechnical holes , 72 RC holes from both surface and within the pit,4039 grade control RC holes within the pit and 64 NQ underground diamond drillholes. Diamond tails were oriented using an Ezy-mark tool. Some historic surface diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >90%. RC sampling recoveries are recorded as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. During GC campaigns daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues. The sample bags weight versus bulk reject weight is compared to ensure adequate and even sample recovery. Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond drilling to industry standard at that time.
	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.	Diamond drilling has high recoveries meaning loss of material is minimal. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Any historical relationship is not known.
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.*	Logging of diamond drill core and RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, veining and other features. Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. Chips from all RC holes (exploration and GC) are stored in chip trays for future reference. Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full. Every drill line is logged in grade control programs. Historical logging is approximately 95% complete.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All exploration and GC RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	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.	Duplicate sampling is carried out at a rate of 1:10 for exploration drilling and 1:20 for GC drilling and is sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	RC chip samples, grade control chip samples and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, B/ETA and unknown methods.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Whirling Dervish.
	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.	Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:40 for GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No specific twinned holes have been drilled at Whirling Dervish but grade control drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions. Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Saracen acQuire database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Exploration drillholes are located using a Leica 1200 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10mm. Drillhole collars within the pit and immediate surrounds are picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble R8 GNSS (GPS) with an expected accuracy of +/-8mm. All underground drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Leica TS15i (total station) with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. Downhole surveys are carried out using the DeviFlex RAPID continuous inrod survey instrument taking readings every 5 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3m intervals, survey accuracy +-3:1000. A number of drillholes have also been gyroscopically surveyed. Previous holders' survey accuracy and quality is unknown
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local grid system (Whirling Dervish) is used. It is rotated 45 degrees west of MGA_GDA94. The one point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is WDEast WDNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 20003.8190 50277.5540 0 437865.3740 6665770.2100 0 Historic data is converted to Whirling Dervish local grid upon export from the database.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control originally used site based survey pickups in addition to Kevron aerial photogrammetric surveys with +/- 5m resolution. Pre mining, new and more detailed topography has since been captured and will be used in future updates and for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal spacing for exploration drilling is 25m x 25m
	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.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The majority of drillholes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable.
	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.	No significant sampling bias is thought to occur due to orientation of drilling in regards to mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Saracen geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 Whirling Dervish pit is located on M28/166 and M31/220, while near mine exploration has been carried out on M28/245. The tenements are held 100% by Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited. Mining Leases M28/166 and M31/220 have a 21 year life (held until 2020) and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. Mining Lease M28/245 has a 21 year life (held until 2029) and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. Mining Lease M28/166 is subject to two third party royalties and one caveat (Caveat 51H/067). Mining

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		Lease M31/220 is subject to two third party royalties and one caveat (Caveat 64H/067) and Mining Lease M28/245 is subject to one third party royalty. There are no caveats associated with Mining Lease M28/245. Mining Leases M28/166, M28/245 and M31/220 are subject to a bank mortgage (Mortgage 499142). All production is subject to a Western Australian state government NSR royalty of 2.5%. Mining Leases M28/166, M31/220 and M28/245 are subject to the Pinjin Pastoral Compensation Agreement. Mining Lease M31/220 is subject to the Pinjin and Gindalbie Pastoral Compensation Agreements. M28/166, M31/220 and M28/245 are the subject of the Maduwongga native title claim (WC2017/001). The Mining Rehabilitation Fund applies to the tenements.
	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 tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Carosue Dam project area in which the Whirling Dervish deposit is located has been subjected to extensive gold exploration by numerous companies since 1991. Airborne geophysics conducted by Aberfoyle Resources in 1997 highlighted numerous targets in the project area with subsequent RAB drilling intersecting the Whirling Dervish mineralisation and an extensive RC campaign confirming it. Oriole Resources obtained the project in 1998 and, through wholly owned subsidiary company PacMin, completed closely spaced RC drilling to develop the resource through to reserve status. Sons of Gwalia carried out minor drilling before their collapse and takeover of the project by St Barbara.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Whirling Dervish is situated along the Kilkenny-Yilgangi fault zone on the boundary of the Steeple Hill and Mulgabbie domains. The lithology comprises primarily intermediate felsic volcaniclastic sandstones, intermediate tuffs and intermediate porphyry units intruded by granites of varying composition, with stratigraphy dipping generally to the east at approx. 60 degrees. Mineralization has a combined lithological and structurally control dipping parallel to the stratigraphy. Mineralization is continuous along strike in the footwall but is very discontinuous and patchy in the hanging wall structures and overall controlled by the general NW trending ductile faulting and is characterized by weak Hematite banding on the margins to intense hematite-silica alteration hosted in breccia zones adjacent to the faulting with high grade cores typically sericite-silica breccia. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide. The mineralization is terminated to the west by the by a NW trending shear zone dipping 60 degrees to the east.
Drillhole 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation* • *above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth*	All material data is periodically released on the ASX: 15/10/2015, 14/10/2013, 23/07/2013, 03/12/2012, 10/10/2012, 31/07/2012, 27/04/2012, 06/03/2012, 27/01/2012, 06/01/2012, 26/10/2011, 01/08/2011, 28/07/2011, 03/06/2011, 21/04/2011, 09/02/2011

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	• *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.*	
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.*	All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	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.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 1m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
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.*	No Diagrams are referenced in this release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
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*	No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*	Deeper exploration drilling will be conducted later in FY18.

Deep South 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	Sampling methods undertaken by Saracen at Deep South have included reverse circulation drillholes (RC), surface and underground diamond drillholes (DD), underground face chip sampling and RC grade control drilling within the pit. Historic sampling methods conducted since 1983 have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation and diamond drillholes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sampling for diamond, face chip and RC drilling is carried out as specified within Saracen sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. RC and UG face chips and diamond core provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB and DD core drilling was completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1983-2004).
	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.*	RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals with total sample weights under 3kg Diamond core is NQ sized, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core to give sample weights under 3 kg. UG faces are chip sampled to geological intervals (0.2 to 1m). Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Saracen core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. Some grade control RC chips were analysed in the Saracen on site laboratory using a PAL (pulverise and leach) method. Historical RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	methods include fire assay, aqua regia, atomic absorption spectroscopy and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	*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.).*	The deposit was initially sampled by 114 RAB holes, 211 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼ ‘’bit size) and 29 surface HQ and unknown diameter diamond core holes. Saracen has completed 12 surface RC precollars with NQ diamond tail drill holes (precollars averaging 185m, diamond tails averaging 140m) , 3 geotechnical surface diamond NQ drillholes, 57 RC holes from surface and 107 grade control RC holes within the pit. Underground sampling activities have included 566 NQ diamond drillholes and 1198 faces. Diamond tails were oriented using an Ezi-mark tool. A limited amount of historic surface diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; limited historic recoveries have been recorded. Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. Limited historic diamond recoveries have been recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	During RC drilling daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. UG faces are sampled left to right across the face allowing a representative sample to be taken due to the vertical nature of the orebody. During GC campaigns the sample bags weight versus bulk reject weight are compared to ensure adequate and even sample recovery. Historical RAB, RC and diamond drilling to industry standard at that time.
	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.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Diamond drilling has high recoveries meaning loss of material is minimal. Any historical relationship is not known.
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.*	Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. Chips from all RC holes (exploration and GC) are stored in chip trays for future reference while remaining core is stored in core trays and archived on site. All faces are photographed and mapped. Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All RC and diamond drillholes and grade control holes are logged in full. Historical logging is complete.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Some grade control diamond holes have been full core sampled. Samples are always collected from the same side. Some historic drillcore was half core sampled, or sampled via unknown methods.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All exploration and grade control RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. UG faces are chip sampled using a hammer. Historic RAB and RC drilling was sampled using riffle and unknown methods.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core, UG face chips and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory or onsite laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory or onsite laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	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.	RC field duplicate samples are carried out at a rate of 1:20 and are sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions. Sampling by previous holders assumed to be industry standard at the time.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes of 3kg are considered to be appropriate given the grain size (90% passing 75 microns) of the material sampled.
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.*	RC and UG chip samples and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. This method is considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. GC samples were analysed in the Saracen onsite laboratory using a pulverise and leach method. This method is a partial digest. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, atomic absorption spectroscopy and unspecified methods.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation.
	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.	Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for exploration RC and DD, and 1:40 for GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	The use of twinned holes.	No specific twinned holes have been drilled at Deep South but grade control drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions. Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Saracen acQuire database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Exploration drillholes are located using a Leica 1200 GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10mm. Drillhole collars within the pit and immediate surrounds are picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble R8 GNSS (GPS) with an expected accuracy of +/-8mm. All underground drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Leica TS15i (total station) with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. Underground faces are located using a Leica D5 disto with and accuracy of +/- 1mm from a known survey point. Downhole surveys are carried out using the DeviFlex RAPID continuous inrod survey instrument taking readings every 5 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3m intervals, survey accuracy +-3:1000. A number of drillholes have also been gyroscopically surveyed. Previous holders' survey accuracy and quality is unknown
	Specification of the grid system used.	A local grid system (Safari Bore) is used at Deep South. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is: SBEast SBNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 51000 34000 0 451137.753 6734157.921 0 Point 2 51000 30000 0 451137.896 6730157.896 0 Historic data is converted to the Safari Bore local grid upon export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control originally used site based survey pickups in addition to Kevron aerial photogrammetric surveys with +/- 5m resolution. Pre mining, new and more detailed topography has since been captured and will be used in future updates and for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal spacing for drilling is 20m x 40m and 40m x 40m
	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.	Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The majority of drillholes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and	No significant sampling bias has been recognised due to orientation of drilling in regards to mineralised

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Saracen geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures. No external audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 Deep South pit is located on M39/740. The tenement is held 100% by Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited. Mining Lease M39/740 has a 21 year life (held until 2024) and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. Mining Lease M39/740 is subject to one royalty agreement, one caveat (151H/067) and a bank mortgage (499142). All production is subject to a Western Australian state government NSR royalty of 2.5%. Mining Lease M39/740 is subject to the Edjudina Pastoral Compensation Agreement. There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites within Mining Lease M39/740. The Mining Rehabilitation Fund applies to Mining Lease 39/740.
	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 tenement is in good standing and the licence to operate already exists
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration in the vicinity of Deep South commenced in the 1980's with drilling around the historic Deep Well workings 500m north of Deep South, as well as regional RC drilling carried out by Western Mining Corporation. Initial auger sampling carried out over Deep South by Pancontinental Mining in 1994 failed to detect mineralisation due to the transported material overlying the deposit. Wide spaced east angled RAB drilling carried out by Goldfields in 1999 intersected mineralisation, but results were not repeated in further drilling and the project area was sold to Sons of Gwalia. Sons of Gwalia completed extensive RC and diamond drilling to define the Deep South resource, with mining operations undertaken in 2004 before their collapse and takeover by St Barbara.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Deep South lies on the eastern margin of the Norseman – Wiluna greenstone belt. This belt is differentiated into numerous structural-stratigraphic domains separated by major regional structures, with Deep South located within the narrow NNW trending Linden Domain. The lithology comprises metasedimentary and felsic volcaniclastic rocks with an ultramafic and high magnesium basalt layer. Mineralisation occurs in two loads concordant to geology, the Butler and Scarlett lodes, and is confined between layered metasedimentary and felsic volcaniclastic units on both the hangingwall and footwall. The two lodes are separated by a high magnesium basalt and an ultramafic unit. The Butler lode is located in the hangingwall and is strongly silica and pyrrhotite-pyrite altered, and well

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		laminated (appearing like a BIF within the oxidise portion). The contrasting physical properties of this unit to the surrounding unit have created fluid pathways and traps, as well as the high iron content of the unit providing a chemical trap, for gold deposition The Scarlett lode is strongly weathered in the upper oxide portion to a gossanous material comprising hematite, goethite and quartz fragments. Weathering at Deep South has been preferential along Scarlett lode due to its high carbonate content. Where fresh, the lode is a fine grained banded carbonate unit with variable pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite. It is weakly foliated in line with the regional foliation.
Drillhole 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *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.*	All material data is periodically released on the ASX: 26/09/2017, 01/05/2017, 21/02/2017, 17/12/2016, 07/09/2016, 11/05/2016, 23/02/2016, 23/07/2013, 10/10/2012, 31/07/2012, 03/06/2011, 29/07/2010 Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a results materially change the economic value of the project. Exclusion of the drilling information will not detract from the reader's view of the report.
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.*	All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	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.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 1m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. Where stand out higher grade zone exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher grade interval is reported also.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this*	Previous announcement included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths. This remains consistent with other announcements.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.*	All significant exploration results released by Saracen are accompanied by the appropriate diagrams and maps at the time of the release.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results from the recent campaign have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
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.*	A small geochemical program was undertaken in 2013 to determine the key features associated with mineralisation. The program gave some insight into the local characteristics of the Scarlett and Butler lodes. More work is needed to fully appreciate the geochemical signature associated with the mineralisation. A detailed gravity survey was recently completed at Deep South on a 400m x 100m grid to assist in the interpretation of the basement geology. The data is currently being processed and interpreted. Saracen has recently completed a biogeochemical sampling program at Deep South involving the sampling of new leaf growth on established *Acacia* trees on a 100m x 800m spacing. Samples were collected from trees of a consistent species and height. The biogeochemical program was an orientation survey only and results will not be used in any calculation of mineralisation. The leaves were washed, dried and pulverised followed by an aqua regia digest for multielement determination.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*	The initial results from the biogeochemical sampling were encouraging and further expansion of the survey area is currently being planned. The exploration effort continues at Deep South. The focus remains in the near mine scale areas to extend and build the resource base. Extensional exploration drilling will be conducted in H2 FY18.

Kailia 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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*	Saracen has completed reverse circulation drilling (RC) at Kailis. Sampling methods undertaken at Kailis by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), (RC), aircore (AC) and diamond drillholes (DD). Limited historical data has been provided by previous owners.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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	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	Sampling for RC drilling is carried out as specified within Saracen sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. RC chips provide high quality representative samples for analysis. RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1980- 2008).
	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*	RC Chips are cone split and sampled into 1m intervals with total sample weights under 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. Saracen chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. All RAB, RC, AC and DD and sampling is assumed to have been carried out to industry standard at that time. The majority of recent drillholes have been riffle or cone split to provide 1m samples for analysis. Older drillholes have been sampled via spear sampling or unknown methods. Analysis methods include aqua regia, fire assay and unknown methods.
Drilling Techniques	*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.).*	The deposit was initially sampled by 156 RAB holes. Further drilling included 51 RAB holes, 1186 RC holes (assumed standard 5 ¼" face sampling hammer bit) 220 AC holes and 54 HQ (mostly standard tube, a limited number were triple tube) and unknown diameter diamond drillholes. A number of these were diamond tails on existing RC drillholes. Saracen has completed 95 RC drill holes, completed with a 5.5 inch diameter bit with a face sampling hammer. The rig was equipped with an external auxiliary booster. 1133 grade control RC drillholes have been completed within the pit. It is unknown if diamond drill core was oriented.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Recoveries for RC drilling are recorded as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate. In historical data it has been noted that recoveries were rarely less than 100% although recovery data has not been provided. Some problems were reported with wet samples from RC drilling. Core loss through the ore zone was reported occasionally however recoveries for diamond drilling programs were around 95%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	During RC drilling daily rig inspections are carried out to check splitter condition, general site and address general issues. It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity.
	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.	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	Logging of RC chips has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Chips from all RC holes are stored in chip trays for future reference.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Some diamond drilling has been geotechnically logged to provide data for geotechnical studies. It is unknown if diamond core was photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes completed by Saracen have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The sampling method for most drill core is unknown, a small amount is recorded as half core sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC samples are cone split. Occasional wet samples are encountered. The sampling method for the majority of the historic RAB, AC and RC drilling is unknown: a small number have been recorded as spear sampled. Some wet sampling has been reported in historic drilling but only a small proportion of these had poor recoveries
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of RC chips adheres to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. The sampling techniques for historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling are unknown, best practice is assumed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, DD, AC and RC sampling. Procedures adopted to ensure sample representivity for more recent drilling included sizing analysis, with an expected return of 85% passing 75um.
	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.	RC field duplicate samples are carried out at a rate of 1:20 and are sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions. It is unknown if duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Analysis of data determined sample sizes were considered to be appropriate.
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.*	RC chip samples are analysed by an external laboratory using a 40g fire assay with AAS finish. This method is considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. Methods for historic RC, RAB, AC and DD drilling included fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been utilised at the Kailis project
	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.	Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate of 1:25 for RC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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		Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 90% passing 75 microns. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision. Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel
	The use of twinned holes.	A number of historic DDH holes were drilled to twin original RC holes and verify results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data is collated in a set of excel templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure acQuire database with inbuilt validation functions. Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Saracen acQuire database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drillhole are located using a Trimble R8 GPS/GNSS with an accuracy of +/- 10mm. Downhole surveys are carried out using a hired Reflex EZ-gyro by the respective drilling companies on a regular basis, between 10-30m. Historic drilling was located using mine surveyors and standard survey equipment; more recent drilling has been surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic GPS system. The majority of downhole surveys for RC drilling were carried out using an Eastman single shot camera at regular intervals. Some drillholes were gyroscopically surveyed and some survey methods remain unknown.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone 51 grid coordinate system is used
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	DTM surveys were obtained for the project area from Tesla Airborne Geoscience
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	No exploration results reported in this release
	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.	Data spacing is nominally 20m N-S by 20m E-W and 20m N-S by 40m EW in more sparsely drilled areas of the resource. 5m N-S by 10m E-W grade control drilling is available over mined areas. Drilling data is sufficient to establish continuity of the main lode.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No samples have been composited. Some historic RAB and AC drilling was sampled with 3-4m composite samples. Anomalous zones were resampled at 1m intervals in some cases, it is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Sampling is perpendicular to the main mineralisation orientation and is well understood from past production.
	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.	There is no record of any sample bias that has been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised structures. There is the possibility of crosscutting high grade veins which may locally introduce bias. This is factored into account in any estimation with aggressive topcuts.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Saracen geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		personnel. Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures. No external audits or reviews have been conducted

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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 Kailis pit and near mine exploration are located on M37/46, M37/219, M37/564, and M37/902 which are granted until 2027, 2031, 2020, and 2030 respectively. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Saracen Metals Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Saracen Minerals Holdings Limited. Mining Leases 37/46, 37/219, 37/564, and 37/902 are subject to a 1.5% International Royalty Corporation (IRC) royalty, IRC caveats (Caveats 68H/067, 87H/067, 122H/067, and 403551 respectively) and St Barbara Limited caveats (Caveats 498250, 498249, 498248, and 498251 respectively). All production is subject to a Western Australian state government NSR royalty of 2.5%. The Mining Rehabilitation Fund applies to the tenements. There are currently no native title claims applied for or determined across these mining leases. However, an agreement for Heritage Protection with the Wutha People still applies. Lodged Aboriginal Heritage site 17587, which is an Other Heritage Place referred to as the “Kailis Project Quartz Site”, is located in M37/46.
	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 tenements are in good standing and the license to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Mineralisation was discovered in the Kailis project area in the early 1980s after RAB drilling returned anomalous gold and arsenic values. Carr Boyd minerals intersected mineralisation with an initial RC program targeting these anomalies in 1982. Esso, City Resources and Sons of Gwalia all held the project at various times and carried out RAB, RC, AC and DDH programs delineating the resource. The deposit was mined in 2000-2001 by Sons of Gwalia. Mining was carried out by St Barabara at the nearby Trump deposit between 2008-2009.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation at Kailis is hosted in quartz-sericite schist within a broad north trending, shallow to moderately dipping (40-50 degrees east) shear zone with a strike length in excess of 1800m. Mineralised intervals are often narrow (3-8m) but thicken to 15-20m in places. Structural studies identified narrow sub vertical NE-SW trending quartz vein sets that cross cut the main shear zone as possible controls on high grade mineralisation. The best gold grades tend to occur in the oxide and transitional zones with lower grades in the fresh rock. Mineralisation is open at depth but closed along strike.
Drillhole 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:*	A total of 1700 holes have been used in the mineral resource and are deemed to be material. It is not practical to summarise all of the holes here in this release. All material data is periodically released on the ASX:

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	- easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar *- dip and azimuth of the hole* *- down hole length and interception depth* *- 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.*	01/05/2017 Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a results materially change the economic value of the project. Exclusion of the drilling information will not detract from the reader's view of the report.
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.*	All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 0.5ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied.
	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.	Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 1m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Saracen has not previously reported exploration results nor are any included in this release. The geometry of the mineralisation is well known and true thickness can be calculated. Mineralisation at Kailis has been mainly intersected by vertical drill holes which have an average intersection angle to mineralisation of approximately 68 degrees.
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.*	Included also in this release are cross section views of the mineralisation which provides the visual perspective of the typical drilling angle.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Saracen has not previously reported exploration results nor are any included in this release.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material,*	Historic activities have included drilling to obtain samples for metallurgical, geotechnical and hydrological

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
exploration data	*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.*	test work. A number of geophysical surveys including airborne magnetics, radiometrics, and gravity have been carried out over the project area by various companies to identify strike extensions and /or strike parallel mineralisation. Drilling of identified targets proved successful identifying several anomalous zones. A detailed structural review of the nearby Trump deposit was carried out in 2012, highlighting the importance of the cross cutting structures as possible controls on the high grade mineralisation.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*	Saracen is not actively exploring proximal to the Kailis deposit.