JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Single metre split samples were collected throughout RC drilling. Standard industry practice was followed when collecting the samples appropriate for RC drilling. Single metre splits were collected from 10 RC drill holes completed. All single metre split samples were collected via a rig mounted cone splitter. All drill hole locations were determined by GPS pick-ups using 6 GPS receivers over 5 minutes for each collar and averaging the results. Holes were down-hole surveyed for the dip and azimuth at end of hole and along hole.
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).	All drilling was completed using a downhole hammer reverse circulation system with an attached cyclone sampler.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	During drilling sample recovery was closely monitored. No bias was detected. Drill cyclone and sample hoses were cleaned when required during each drill hole and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross contamination during RC drilling. Sample loss or poor sample recovery occurred at various intervals due to cavitation. The "loss intervals" were listed in prior reports.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes have been geologically/lithologically logged to a standard appropriate to this exploration stage. Representative chip samples were collected at 1m intervals for future reference and possible petrographic studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The RC drilling comprised wet and dry samples.. Single metre split samples were collected via a cone splitter. The sample preparation of the chip samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, crushing and pulverising of the total sample (total prep). No duplicate sampling has been done. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of degree and extent of anomalism. The size of the split sample collected is considered industry standard and suitable for the grain size of the material collected
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations	The samples submitted have been assayed using two different digests: fire assays and acid digest. N/A Duplicate assays were performed on random samples. Blanks and standards

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	were inserted at random intervals. Sample preparation and analysis was completed at Bureau VERITAS. The sample(s) have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric, and Perchloric Acids. This extended digest approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Ni, S, Sc, Ti, V, Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, As, Cd, Li, Pb, Sb, Sn, W have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 gm (approx.) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum, and Palladium in the sample. Au1, Pd, Pt have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Verification of the significant intersections was performed by independent contractor. No holes were twinned. Sample logs were submitted to the Company, assay submission reports and sample numbers taken from the sample bags were submitted to both the company and the lab. Data was entered into data base and digitised. Hand written and hand drawn logs were prepared and are being scanned and digitised. Samples were stored and transported securely to the lab. Residues and assays splits are stored securely for verification. Assays were reported by the lab as printed reports and as excel spreadsheets.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All drill hole locations were determined by GPS pick-ups using 6 GPS receivers over 5 minutes for each collar and averaging the results. Holes were down-hole surveyed for the dip and azimuth at end of hole and along hole.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Single meter samples were collected over the whole length of each hole. It some intervals cavitation caused no sample recovery. These are single meter split samples from anomalous intervals reported in 6 meter composites assay report on 31 October 2017, *"Encouraging assay results from Batchelor drilling".*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Orientation of mineralization is not known. All drill holes were approximately at 55 degree dip. Downhole dip varied from approximately 50 degrees to approximately 70 degrees according to downhole surveys.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were stored securely onsite after sampling and transported to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits were performed. Reviews of sampling techniques and data were performed during and following the completion of the drilling program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Exploration licence EL29550 located near town of Batchelor 70km south of Darwin in the Northern Territory. Savanna Mineral Resources Pty Limited has right to 5% net smelter return royalty from ores produced from parts of the tenement which include the location of RC drillholes being the subject of this report . There are no security issues with the tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area has been explored in the past by Peko, BHP, RIO, BP, Uranerz, WMC, Giants Reef and Mt Grace.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	This is an early stage exploration program. Polymetallic anomalies are associated with dolomite, black shales, sandstone, and mafic/ultramafic intrusive rocks.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  • 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.
		See tables in the text 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. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Reported values are raw assay values from single meter split samples taken along each hole. No aggregation, truncation or averaging was used in the tables. Any average grade quoted in the text of the report has been calculated as an average grade over anomalous interval based on the assay results reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Geometry of mineralisation is not known. This is a down-hole length and true width is 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.	Plan views of drillhole locations are included in the report. Sectional views are not yet available.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	See listing of anomalous intervals in the text of the report. Single meter split samples for intervals not reported in the tables were not assayed. Single meter split samples were selected for assaying on the basis of assay results

Hole ID	Eastings	Northings	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth	Elevation
KORC17-014	723,770	8,555,763	272	55	100	82
KORC17-015	723,768	8,555,719	273	55	100	90
KORC17-016	723,770	8,555,743	274	55	108	92
KORC17-017	723,768	8,555,605	270	55	100	93
KORC17-018	723,763	8,555,559	252	55	126	96
KORC17-019	723,764	8,555,558	236	55	132	99
KORC17-020	727,664	8,558,832	302	55	100	62
KORC17-021	727,616	8,558,867	134	55	100	69
KORC17-022	727,648	8,558,788	341	55	54	69
KORC17-023	727,668	8,558,805	298	55	100	66

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		from the assaying of the 6-meter composite samples.
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.	Korab previously reported within the same project high grade cobalt, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and silver intercepts in historical RC and diamond drilling, rock chip sampling and RAB drilling. The summary of the information appears in Appendix A and Appendix B at end of the ASX report.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Single meter results are being reviewed and incorporated into the database. Korab is still waiting for the second batch of the single meter split assays. Following the receipt of remaining assays Korab will review the data and prioritise locations for further RC drilling.