AMAG AND GRAVITY INTERPRETATION COMPLETED FOR THE FRASER RANGE PROJECT

Fraser Range Metals Group Limited (ASX:**FRN**) (the **Company**) is pleased to announce that Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**) has completed the data-processing, modelling and interpretation of the aeromagnetic and ground gravity surveys at the 100% owned Fraser Range Project, located within the Albany-Fraser Orogen.

The aeromagnetic survey data was acquired in December 2017 and covered both the Eastern Block (E280/2385) and Western Block (E280/2390 and E280/2392) of the Fraser Range Project with 50m-spaced airborne magnetic and radiometric data with an average terrain clearance of 50m. The Eastern Block was acquired in lines orientated east-west whilst the Western Block survey lines were orientated on a 125° – 305° bearing. The data acquired is considered to be of excellent quality.

Both the Eastern and Western Blocks were also covered by ground gravity surveys between December 2017 and February 2018. The data was collected at 100m spaced stations along 200m spaced east-west lines and is considered to be very good quality.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the ground gravity, airborne magnetics and radiometrics data covering the Eastern Block and the Western Block, respectively.

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Fraser Range Metals Group Limited

Fraser Range Metals Group is an early stage explorer of nickel, copper and gold in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia.

The Company is committed to the exploration of its Fraser Range project located approximately 215km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and to the expansion of its portfolio of mineral resource opportunities.

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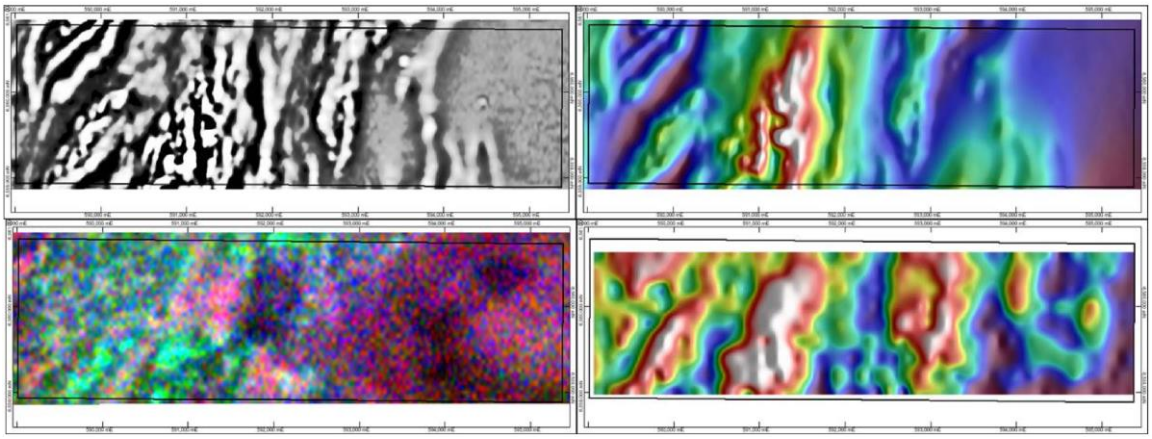

Figure 1: Data collected over the Eastern Block tenements. Clockwise from top left: 2VD Magnetics, RTP magnetics, gravity 1VD (BA267) and ternary radiometrics.

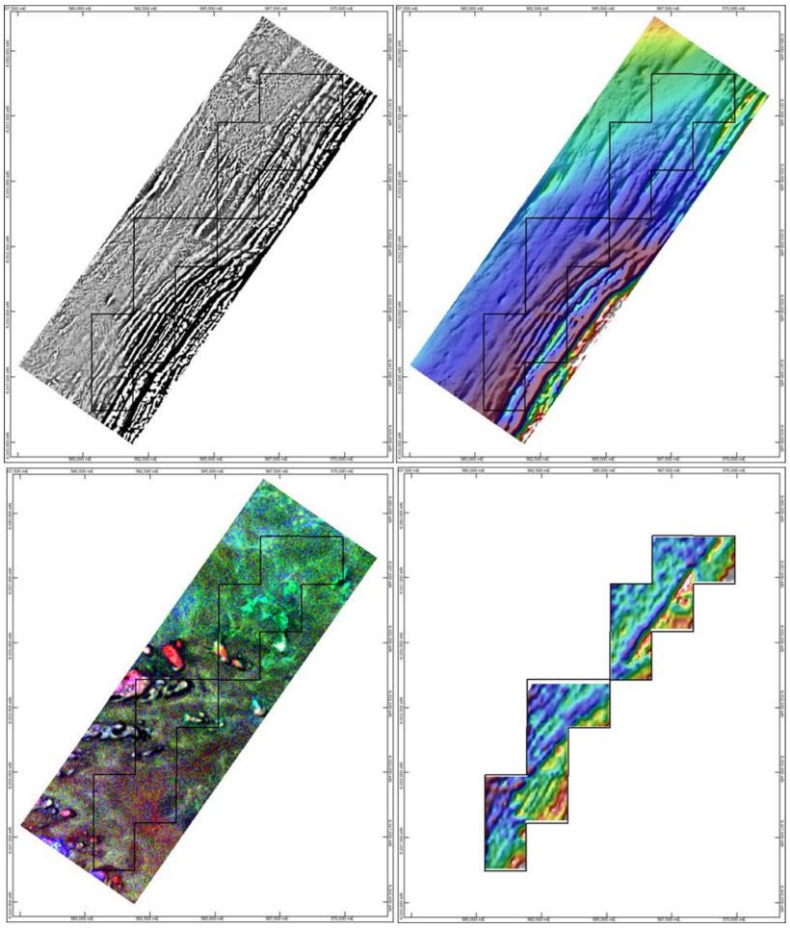

Figure 2: Data collected over the Western Block tenements. Clockwise from top left, 2VD Magnetics, RTP magnetics, gravity 1VD (BA267) and ternary radiometrics

The survey data-processing, modelling and interpretation completed by SGC was used to identify possible target areas for follow-up exploration work. Due to a lack of geological and geochemical data, this identification process relied solely on the geophysical data, and basically identified areas of anomalism in the geophysical data that may warrant further exploration. SGC identified 4

potential gold targets and 3 potential nickel targets within the Western Block tenements, all low to moderate priority, and 8 potential nickel and 3 potential gold targets within the Eastern Block tenement, which were also low to moderate priority except for one (N2) which was identified as being higher priority. Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the locations and sizes of the identified target areas.

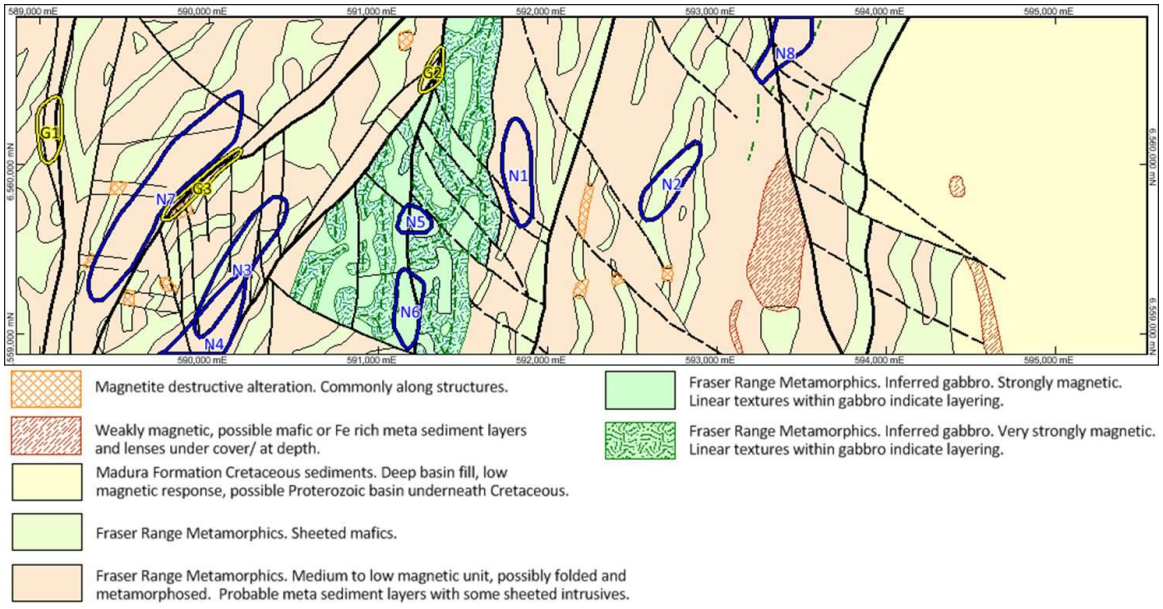

Figure 3: Potential gold and nickel target areas overlaying the litho-structural interpretation for the Eastern Block (E280/2385).

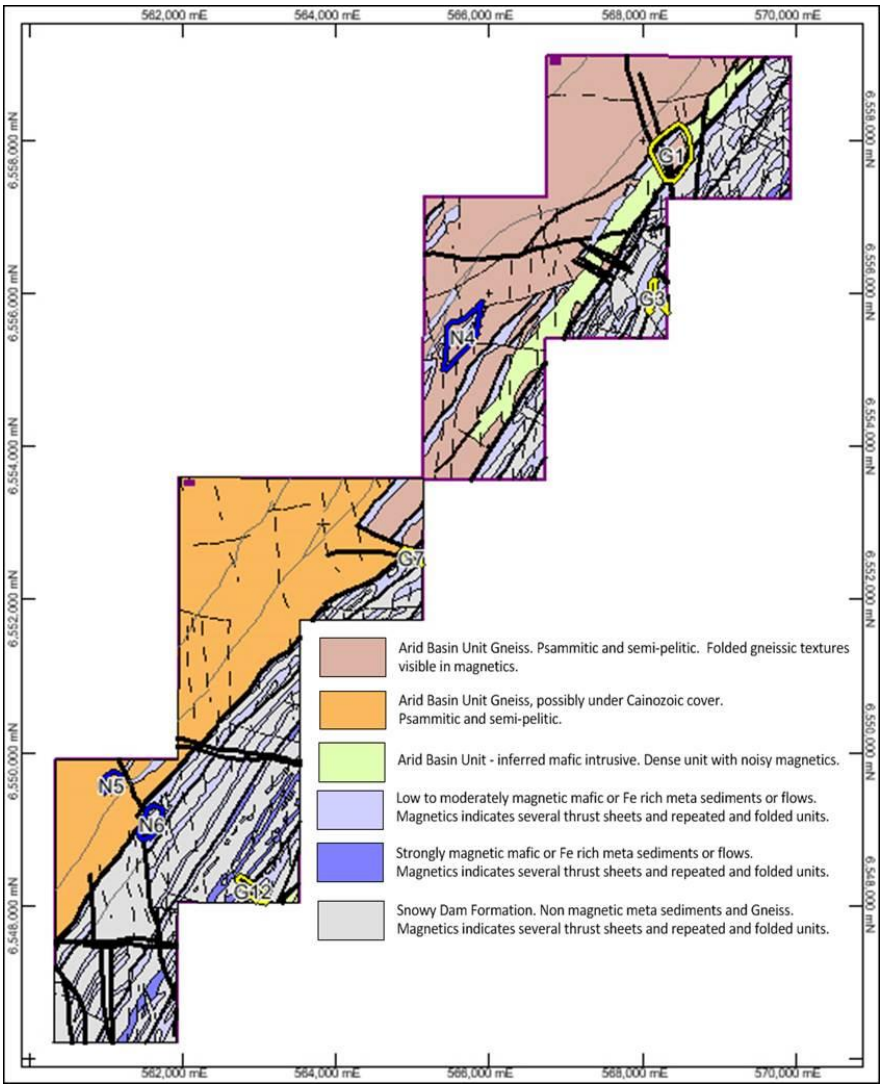

Figure 4: Potential gold and nickel target areas overlaying the litho-structural interpretation for the Western Block (E280/2390 and E280/2392).

1. Surface Geology

In December 2017 RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration were contracted to undertake a literature review of historic workings on the Company's tenure, as well as a reconnaissance site visit to map and/or sample any existing outcrop or subcrop on the tenements. Unfortunately, the geologists observed very limited outcrop and subcrop during the site visit. Similarly, the literature review did not contain any geological maps, surface or otherwise, that were of sufficient detail to help with the interpretation of the geophysical data. Large, poorly-recorded data sets of surface geochemistry samples were located during the data review, many of which need to be digitised and/or manually entered into a digital database. RSC has commenced this tedious job and will pass the data to the Company in April; however, given the thick surface cover in the area it is not expected that the data will contribute significantly to any interpretations of the geophysical data.

As such, SGC utilized the geology from Government mapping from the 1:250 000 Zanthus (SH 51-15) and the regional 1:500 000 tectonic and lithology interpretations, at which scale neither was particularly useful, and therefore the interpretation has solely relied on the magnetic and gravity signals in order to assign geological units.

2. Modelling and Interpretation of the Magnetics and Gravity Data

Lithologies

The lithological classification was based primarily on the magnetic response; however, the gravity data was also integrated into the interpretation where relevant. The radiometric data was found to reflect recent cover sequences (playa lakes etc) and was not found to be useful for the interpretation. Due to the lack of surface mapping and geochemistry the lithologies were assigned based on the magnetic and density characteristics, and SGC recommended these lithologies should be revised if/when drilling data are collected. In some cases, the magnetic anomalies identified could not be interpreted as a complete lithological unit and have been represented as a geophysical anomaly. Lithologies have been broadly split between Fraser Range Metamorphics (Eastern Block) and the Snowy Dam Formation and other units in the Arid Basin Domain.

Alteration

In both the Eastern and Western Blocks there is evidence of alteration. The predominant alteration style is magnetite destructive, where the alteration is commonly present along major and secondary faults and structures. Magnetite destructive alteration was interpreted anywhere where a continuous linear unit (such as the interpreted sheeted mafic units) was either reduced or disappeared, but then re-continued with no other explanation.

Alteration with magnetite addition was also found, however it was not as widespread as the magnetite destructive alteration. Most of the areas with positive magnetic alteration were located in the northeast part of the Western Block.

Both magnetite addition and destructive alteration are generally of interest for exploration; however, due to the large amount of alteration interpreted across the two blocks it was difficult to use these alterations as a tool for targeting. As such, for targeting only areas with additional features, such as the bend of a structure or coincident with strong density, were chosen as possible target areas.

Gravity Features

Areas that were anomalously high or low gravity have been picked out of the data and can be compared to the magnetic anomalies. In several locations anomalously-low areas were coincident with large scale structures that were also interpreted from the magnetic data, suggesting that either these structures have reduced the density of the surrounding rock, or lower-density units have intruded into the structures.

Several high-density areas were also picked from the data, these are interpreted as probably being gabbroic intrusives or denser layers such as ultramafics. Dense areas that did not have any explanation were often chosen as nickel targets; SGC recommended that these areas should be further investigated with further geophysics.

Strong gravity gradients were also interpreted from the data, which most likely represent large structures.

Structural Features

The Fraser Range is structurally complex and has a series of deformation events. Deformation was long lived with both extensional tectonics and thrust tectonics. Both the Western and Eastern Blocks are strongly affected by thrusting and deformation that is associated with shortening in east–west and northwest–southeast directions. Shortening and repetition of units through thrusts and isoclinal folds is apparent within the magnetic data. The sheeted units and thrusts are commonly affected by cross structures that generally do not have much lateral offset, but most likely represent normal faulting. The structures are also commonly altered with magnetite destructive alteration along them.

3D Inversions

3D inversions were completed using both the gravity and magnetics data for each area (Figure 5). The data generally modelled well and shows possible angles of dips in the shallow parts of the models. The 3D models should be interpreted with care as they are unconstrained, and their sensitivity decreases with depth resulting in closed off anomalies and shallow dips that may not reflect the actual geology at depth. The differences in resolution between the gravity and magnetics data is also very clear in the inversions with modelled units appearing to be much larger than those in the magnetics.

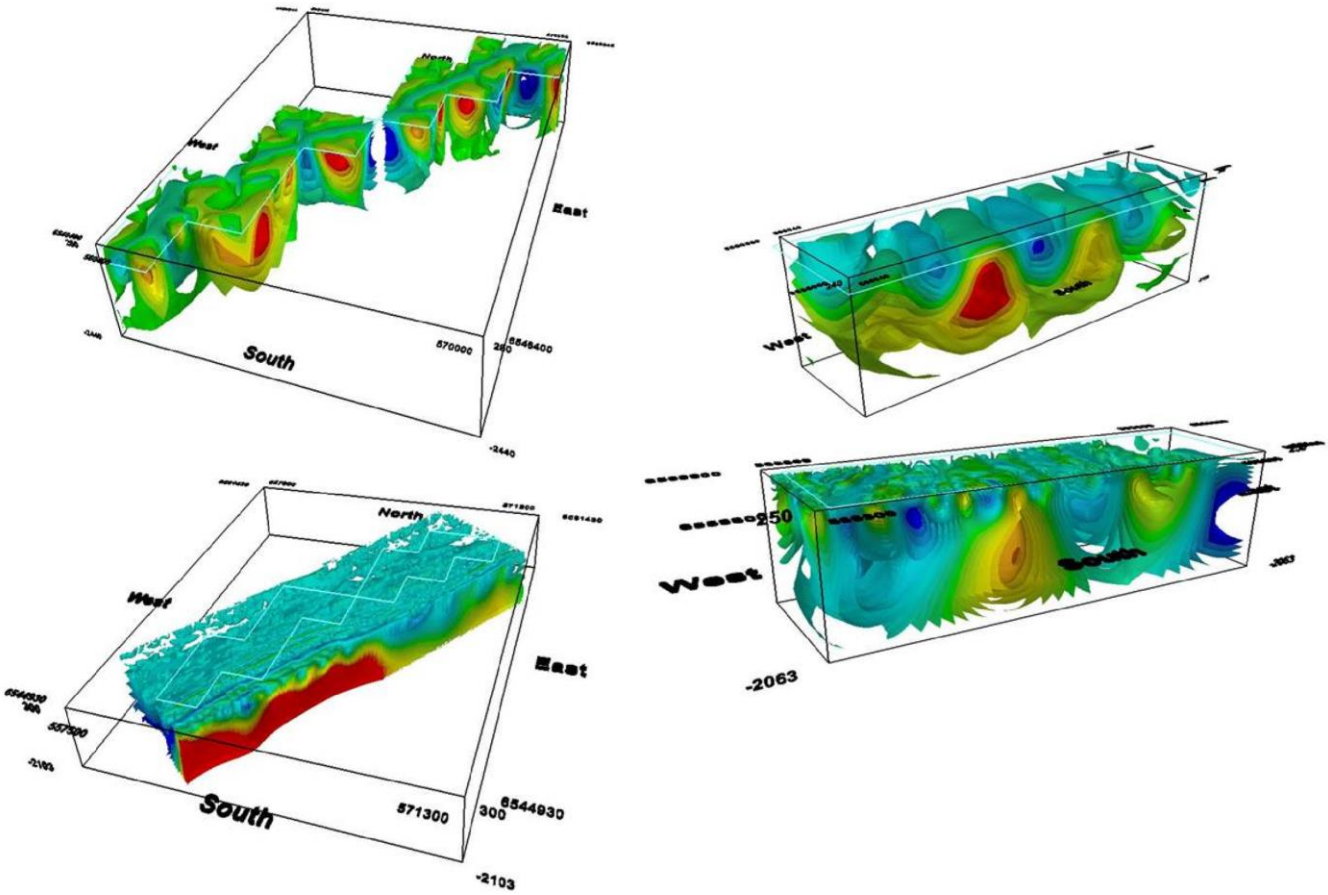

Figure 5: 3D inversion Results. Top left is the Western Block gravity, top right is the Eastern Block gravity, bottom left is the Western Block magnetics and bottom right is the Eastern Block magnetics.

3. Next Steps for Exploration at the Fraser Range Project

In their final report, SGC recommended the following work to follow-up on their identified targets:

- The interpretation should be compared to the geochemistry results, and targets and alteration areas either upgraded or downgraded based on that comparison;
- For gold targets, features that are anomalous in both the geophysics and geochemistry should either be investigated with RAB/AC drilling or investigated with an IP/resistivity survey to aid in deeper drill placement; and
- For nickel targets, anomalous features should be surveyed with a ground EM survey to identify anomalous conductors prospective for massive nickel sulphides.

These recommendations are in-line with the three-phased exploration programme announced by the Company in November last year, with the third phase being electrical geophysical surveys (i.e. EM and IP/resistivity) over target areas identified by the aeromagnetics and ground gravity surveys. Given the relatively small size of the majority of the identified target areas, as well as the relatively low confidence level of identified target areas due to the lack of geological and geochemical data, none of the targets are currently considered to be drill-ready. Electrical geophysical surveys will need to be completed and interpreted before the Company will be in a position to determine if the target areas are drill-ready. Further, as electrical geophysical surveys are considered to be "higher-impact

activities", aboriginal heritage clearances will need to be obtained prior to commencing these surveys.

As such, the Company via RSC is continuing to create a digital database of the historic surface geochemical results in order to try and complement the models and interpretations of the geophysical data. The Company contacted who it understood was the representative body for the Ngadju native title parties and was advised that they were no longer acting. The Company has not been able to determine who the appropriate representative body is and is in the process of engaging with the relevant aboriginal corporation of the Ngadju native title parties to determine how to proceed with aboriginal heritage clearance issues. In the meantime, the Company will work closely with SGC to design, plan and prepare a budget for possible EM and IP/resistivity surveys for the Fraser Range Project.

- ENDS -

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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About the Fraser Range Project

*The Fraser Range Project (**the Project**) is located within the Albany-Fraser Orogen and consists of a western set of tenements (E28/2390 and E28/2392) and a single eastern tenement (E28/2385). The Project is located on a major tectonic suture between the Eastern Biranup Zone and the Fraser Complex on the western edge of the major Fraser Range gravity high, and is positioned within a major northwest-trending linear structural corridor that creates a distinct break in the Fraser Range gravity anomaly. The tenements are located between 80km and 110km along trend from Independence Group's (ASX:IGO) major Nova-Bollinger nickel-copper deposit.*

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Fraser Range Metals Group Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Fraser Range Metals Group Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Aidan Platel (Non-Executive Director of Fraser Range Metals Group Limited). Mr Platel is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (**JORC**) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Platel consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.*

APPENDIX A – JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	*Not Applicable*
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.).*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*

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.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*

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.*	*Not Applicable*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Not Applicable*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Not Applicable*

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *The geophysical surveys were conducted over three exploration licences: E280/2385 (the Eastern Block) and E280/2390 and E280/2392(the Western Block). The Company owns 100% of the three Els.* • *The Company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licenses or area.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Previous exploration by other parties has not been considered. The Company is currently in the process of collating all historic data from previous exploration into a digital database, which includes surface geochemistry samples, auger geochemistry samples and minor drilling.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The project area the Project) is located within the Albany-Fraser Orogen and is located on a major tectonic suture between the Eastern Biranup Zone and the Fraser Complex on the western edge of the major Fraser Range gravity high. It is positioned within a major northwest-trending linear structural corridor that creates a distinct break in the Fraser Range gravity anomaly. Lithologies are broadly divided between Fraser Range Metamorphics (Eastern Block) and the Snowy Dam Formation and other units in the Arid Basin Domain.*

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.*
		Not Applicable

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	*Not Applicable*
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').*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	• *Aeromagnetic and radiometric survey data was acquired in December 2017 and covered both the Eastern Block (E280/2385) and Western Block (E280/2390 and E280/2392) of the Fraser Range Project with 50m-spaced airborne magnetic and radiometric data with an average terrain clearance of 50m. The Eastern Block was acquired in lines orientated east-west whilst the Western Block survey lines were orientated on a 125° – 305° bearing. The data acquired is considered to be of excellent quality.* • *Both the Eastern and Western Blocks were also covered by ground gravity surveys between December 2017 and February 2018. The data was collected at 100m spaced stations along 200m spaced east-west lines and is considered to be very good quality.*
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.*	• *Creation of a digital database of historic geochemical sampling is continuing.* • *The Company will work with geophysical consultants to design, plan and prepare a budget for possible EM and IP/resistivity surveys over some or all of the identified potential gold and nickel target areas.*

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used*	*Not Applicable*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	*Not Applicable*
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	*Not Applicable*
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	*Not Applicable*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of*	*Not Applicable*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	selective mining units. • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	*Not Applicable*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	*Not Applicable*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	*Not Applicable*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	*Not Applicable*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should*	*Not Applicable*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	*Not Applicable*
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	*Not Applicable*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	*Not Applicable*
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	*Not Applicable*