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10 April 2018

Very Positive Results from Mayouom Kaolin (HPA) Project Initial Sampling Program

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Canyon Resources has identified a new high grade alumina kaolin clay deposit in Cameroon.**
- **The scale and the high grade, low contaminant kaolin at the Mayouom deposit has the potential to be a world class High Purity Alumina (HPA) project.**
- **A very low cost entry into the high value HPA market and the identification of a new commodity in Cameroon.**
- **A HPA Project is a complimentary project to Canyon's ongoing plans to develop a world class bauxite mining and export operation in Cameroon.**

The Directors of Canyon Resources Ltd ("Canyon" or "The Company") are pleased to announce that the results from the initial sampling program for the Mayouom kaolin deposit are very positive and show clear potential for High Purity Alumina (HPA) production.

The initial sampling program has confirmed that there is high grade Aluminium Oxide (Al_2O_3) with continuity both vertically and horizontally with very low impurities.

Based on this initial sampling program, Canyon's independent metallurgical consultants, who have current HPA experience, consider Mayouom to be a high-grade low contaminant kaolin deposit that is amenable to producing a good Al_2O_3 concentrate potentially suitable for HPA production.

The results from the initial testing show that the Mayouom kaolin has the potential to be a world class kaolin deposit suitable for HPA production.

As previously announced, in addition to the negotiations with the Government of Cameroon regarding the Company's plans to develop a bauxite project in Cameroon, Canyon has also continued to investigate other opportunities in the country, that allows the Company to cost effectively leverage its presence and expertise in country.

Canyon sourced some past academic papers that identified a potential kaolin clay deposit in Cameroon, that may have suitability for High Purity Alumina (HPA) production. Based on the information in the academic papers, and for minimal cost, the Company lodged an exploration permit application for the area identified in the published research.

The kaolin permit ("Mayouom Project") was granted in early December 2017 and is located approximately 500km north east of the capital city, Yaounde.

Canyon regards the procurement of a kaolin and potential HPA project in Cameroon as a positive and value accretive addition to the Company's project portfolio that is secondary to its focus on developing a large high grade bauxite project in Cameroon.

Figure 1: Fine grained, massive and brilliant white coloured Mayouom kaolin

Initial Sampling Program Results

30 samples were collected from 6 sample pits from the Mayouom kaolin deposit. The original samples were split in half, creating 'A' and 'B' samples, with a total of 60 samples being submitted to ALS for geochemical analysis. The 30 'A' samples were a bulk sample (Table 1) and the 30 'B' samples were sieved. Only the <75 micron fraction in the 'B' samples were analysed (Table 2).

Table 1 below is the reported geochemical results of the bulk sample analysis.

BULK SAMPLES										
Pit	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Al2O3%	Fe2O3%	CaO%	MgO%	Na2O%	K2O%	TiO2%	SiO2%
01	0.00	0.25	16.05	3	<0.01	0.09	<0.01	0.35	0.79	71.6
	0.25	0.50	19.95	2.13	0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.29	0.79	67.1
	0.50	0.75	16.05	1	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.23	0.49	75.4
	0.75	1.00	14.5	1.15	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.24	0.63	76
	1.00	1.25	20.1	1.55	0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.23	0.74	69.1
	1.25	1.50	23.6	0.93	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.17	0.9	62.5
	1.50	1.75	24.7	0.85	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.42	0.95	61.6
	1.75	2.00	24.1	0.97	0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.26	0.97	63.1
	2.00	2.25	15.45	1.6	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.12	0.65	62.6
	2.25	2.50	18.8	1	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.23	0.83	71.1
	2.50	2.75	17.7	1.29	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.2	0.78	72
	2.75	3.00	13.6	1.58	0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.27	0.64	78.4
	3.00	3.25	19.9	1.1	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.46	0.81	68.5
	3.25	3.50	15.2	0.78	0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.35	0.56	77
	3.50	3.75	14.05	1.35	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.43	0.59	76.4
	3.75	4.00	20.9	1.08	0.01	0.08	<0.01	0.59	0.92	66.5
	4.00	4.25	22.9	1.42	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.52	1.71	62.6
02	0.00	0.50	20.2	3.55	0.01	0.11	<0.01	0.48	1.02	61.3
	0.50	0.75	20.3	3.05	<0.01	0.13	<0.01	0.5	1.32	63.3
	0.75	1.00	20	3.58	<0.01	0.16	0.01	0.87	0.75	64.7
03	0.00	0.50	18.25	6.43	0.01	0.18	0.02	0.58	0.99	60.1
	0.50	1.00	19.95	4.13	<0.01	0.12	0.01	0.56	0.96	63
	1.00	1.50	17.6	2.69	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.47	0.87	68.8
04	1.00	1.50	21.4	2.65	<0.01	0.12	0.01	0.64	1.18	62.3
	1.50	2.00	20.2	3.41	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.56	1.42	63.1
	2.00	2.50	22.9	1.54	0.02	0.15	<0.01	0.49	2.17	60.5
05	0.00	0.50	19.75	3.62	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.43	1.03	64.3
06	0.00	0.50	21.3	4.21	<0.01	0.1	0.01	0.32	0.91	59.5
	0.50	1.00	25.7	2.86	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.35	0.72	57.4
	1.00	1.50	22.3	2.55	<0.01	0.08	0.01	0.82	0.76	62.6

Table 1: Bulk sample results by pit

The analysis of the <75 micron size fraction has shown that the average Al_2O_3 content increases to greater than 30% below the thin lateritic soil.

These initial results suggest that simple beneficiation at site using an optimised wet screening process could be an effective mass reduction technique and could significantly improve the Al_2O_3 content and therefore significantly increasing the quality of the kaolin material. Table 2 below is the reported geochemical results of the sieved (<75 micron) sample analysis.

SIEVED SAMPLES (<75 microns)										
Pit	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Al2O3%	Fe2O3%	CaO%	MgO%	Na2O%	K2O%	TiO2%	SiO2%
01	0.00	0.25	27.2	2.74	<0.01	0.12	0.01	0.6	1.23	53.3
	0.25	0.50	32.5	0.72	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.33	1.08	51.7
	0.50	0.75	32.9	0.21	0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.38	0.89	53.2
	0.75	1.00	28.4	0.2	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.44	1.12	59.7
	1.00	1.25	31.7	0.12	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.28	1.12	55
	1.25	1.50	34.7	0.12	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.21	1.24	48.9
	1.50	1.75	34.6	0.15	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.7	1.23	50
	1.75	2.00	35.4	0.2	<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.45	1.36	48.5
	2.00	2.25	34.3	0.15	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.21	1.31	50.1
	2.25	2.50	32.2	0.16	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.29	1.32	53.1
	2.50	2.75	34.2	0.16	<0.01	0.02	0.01	0.35	1.59	49.6
	2.75	3.00	30.2	0.15	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.5	1.32	56.4
	3.00	3.25	32.6	0.16	<0.01	0.03	0.01	0.53	1.26	53
	3.25	3.50	33.1	0.21	<0.01	0.06	0.01	0.54	1.1	51.5
	3.50	3.75	28.8	0.25	<0.01	0.1	0.01	0.81	1.06	56.2
	3.75	4.00	31.1	0.25	<0.01	0.08	<0.01	0.84	1.35	54.3
	4.00	4.25	30.8	0.34	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.76	1.97	52.2
02	0.00	0.50	30.1	2.26	<0.01	0.12	<0.01	0.78	1.5	52.8
	0.50	0.75	30.7	1.9	<0.01	0.16	0.01	0.9	1.98	52.8
	0.75	1.00	33.3	2.89	<0.01	0.22	0.01	1.68	0.91	48.2
03	0.00	0.50	23.6	5.56	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.71	1.21	54.5
	0.50	1.00	32	1.78	0.01	0.13	0.02	1.04	1.3	52.2
	1.00	1.50	33.1	0.37	<0.01	0.11	<0.01	0.98	1.71	50.9
04	1.00	1.50	32.5	0.83	<0.01	0.12	0.01	1.31	1.45	50.8
	1.50	2.00	30.7	1.27	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.81	2.14	51
	2.00	2.50	30.9	0.63	0.02	0.12	<0.01	0.73	2.5	49.9
05	0.00	0.50	28.5	0.96	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.29	1.24	56
06	0.00	0.50	30.6	2.96	<0.01	0.07	<0.01	0.28	1.04	51.3
	0.50	1.00	32.8	2.79	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	0.45	1.02	48.5
	1.00	1.50	31.6	2.15	<0.01	0.12	0.01	1.52	1.15	52.2

Table 2: Sieved (<75 microns) sample results by pit

Project Location

The Project is located in the north western region of Cameroon in a valley within 1km of the village of Mayouom. The Mayouom village is located approximately 30km from the town of Foumban via a modern bitumen road. Foumban is a regional centre and will provide a good base in which to operate from moving forward with future exploration programs.

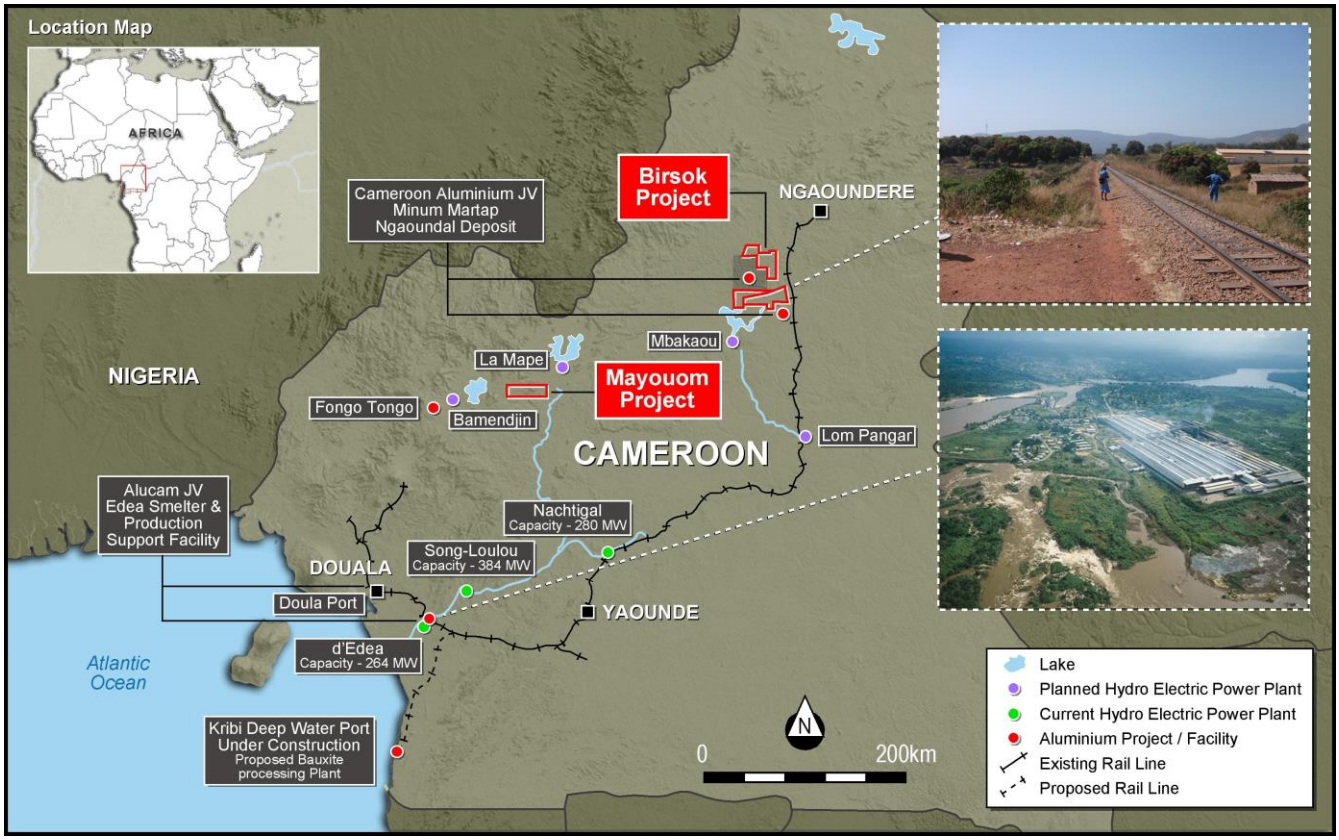

Figure 2: Mayouom Kaolin and Birsok Bauxite Project Locations in Cameroon

Geology

The samples were collected from a series of pits excavated in the area identified as a potential kaolin deposit, which is located close to the Mayouom village. The hydrothermal kaolin deposit is a product of advanced argillic alteration and is hosted within the Neoproterozoic mylonite sequence associated with the Foumban shear zone.

The initial results of the different facies have confirmed that there is very good Al_2O_3 grade continuity both vertically and horizontally. The deposit was sampled to a depth of 4.25m, previous studies have described the kaolin to a depth of 13m but currently the full dimensions and extent of the deposit has not been defined and therefore it remains open along strike and at depth.

Follow Up Exploration Program

Canyon has commenced planning for the next exploration program on the Mayouom Project which will include initiating a detailed drilling and sampling programme with the objective of achieving the following:

- Enable the full extent of the deposit to be identified;
- Establish a JORC compliant resource; and
- Undertake detailed mineralogical and metallurgical studies including, optimising the screen size that will maximise the mass reduction.

About Canyon Resources Limited

In 2013, Canyon announced a farm-in transaction to acquire up to 75% of the Birsok Bauxite Project in Cameroon, which is considered highly prospective for high grade DSO bauxite. The Birsok Bauxite Project is strategically located in an emerging bauxite region of Cameroon (Figure 2), contiguous with the world class Minim Martap bauxite deposit and approximately 10km from an operating rail line.

In addition to the bauxite assets, Canyon has an established portfolio of prospective mineral exploration projects in Burkina Faso, which cover numerous permits in the Birimian greenstone belts of the West African craton.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results. It is based on information compiled by Alexander Shaw, an independent consultant and a Competent Person who is a member of the Geological Society of South Africa. Dr Shaw is the Principal Geoscientist and Managing Director of KBMEC Limited a private limited company registered in the U.K. (Company Number 9023614). Dr Shaw has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012 Edition).

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Composite samples at intervals ranging from 0.25 to 0.5m (guided by changes in colour and texture) were collected by channel sampling down profile from fresh faces excavated in the side walls of active and historic artisanal mining pits (maximum depth 4.5m) or new sample pits (maximum depth 1.5m) hand dug during field work in January 2018. • Approximately 3-5kg bulk sample from each interval was collected in plastic zip seal sample bags. • A sample size of 3-5kg is appropriate for the grain size of the material. The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled. • No geophysical survey was conducted. • Sample locations were recorded with a hand-held GPS. • Sample preparation was undertaken by Mississauga Mining in Douala Cameroon. Samples were dried at 60 degrees Celsius, weighed and riffle split into two sub-samples: Sub-sample (1) was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2mm screen and then a split of approximately 250g was pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron screen. Sub-sample (2) was wet sieved at 75 micron and then dried at 60 degrees Celsius. Both the sub-sample 1 pulps and sub-sample 2 were packaged in manila envelopes and couriered to ALS Chemex South Africa. • The CCP-PKG01 bulk analytical package was used for all samples in order to obtain a complete sample characterisation. The package combines whole rock analysis, trace elements by fusion, aqua regia digestion for the volatile trace elements and carbon and sulfur by combustion analysis. It includes methods ME-ICP06 (fused bead, acid digestion and ICP-AES), ME-MS81 (fused bead, acid digestion and ICP-MS) and ME-4ACD81 (four acid digestion and ICP-AES).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Analysis took place at ALS Geochemistry facilities in South Africa and Ireland.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• Detailed geological logging of the exposed profiles captured various qualitative and quantitative parameters including colour, texture and visible mineralogy. All pits and profiles were photographed in detail.
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.*	• Samples were collected from the surface to the base of the excavated pits as mineralisation was visible throughout the sequence. • The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were prepared at Mississauga Mining in Douala, Cameroon. All samples were weighed, assigned unique identification numbers and logged into a tracking system. • The samples were dried at 60 degrees Celsius and riffle split into two sub-samples: Sub-sample (1) was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2mm screen and then a split of approximately 250g was pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron screen. Sub-sample (2) was wet sieved at 75 micron and then dried at 60 degrees Celsius. • Both the sub-sample 1 pulps and sub-sample 2 samples were packaged in manila envelopes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with unique sample identification numbers and couriered to ALS Chemex South Africa. • Duplicate and blank check samples were submitted with the samples. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being 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.* • *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The CCP-PKG01 bulk analytical package was used for all samples in order to obtain a complete sample characterisation. The package combines whole rock analysis, trace elements by fusion, aqua regia digestion for the volatile trace elements and carbon and sulfur by combustion analysis. It includes methods ME-ICP06 (fused bead, acid digestion and ICP-AES), ME-MS81 (fused bead, acid digestion and ICP-MS) and ME-4ACD81 (four acid digestion and ICP-AES). It is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. • +10% duplicate and +10% blank check samples were submitted amongst the samples analysed to verify analytical precision. The pass criteria for analytical samples is 90% of duplicates within 5% difference. Anomalous samples are investigated for errors and if no errors are apparent, the entire batch is either re-analysed, confirmed by wet chemistry or the estimate confidence is downgraded. Checks are also run from time to time by analysis at alternative laboratories. • The quality control procedures satisfied accuracy and precision.
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.*	• Senior technical personnel from the Company and an independent geological consultant collected and inspected the samples.
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.*	• Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS. • The grid system used is WGS84 Cameroon UTM Zone 32N for easting, northing and RL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples were collected from active and historic artisanal mining pits and new sample pits hand dug where mineralization was visible. • Data spacing and the distribution of samples is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unknown at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as observed. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Assay samples were placed in labelled poly sample bags, each with a uniquely numbered aluminium tag and sealed with a plastic cable tie. Samples from each location were placed in a labelled woven polypropylene bag and sealed with a tamper-proof plastic cable tie. Company personnel delivered the polypropylene bags directly to Mississauga Mining in Douala, Cameroon for sample preparation. Mississauga Mining logged receipt of the samples and audited the arriving samples. Any discrepancies were reported back to the Company. No discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An external review of the sampling techniques was conducted by the Company's independent metallurgical advisors.

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 Mayouom kaolin deposit is located within the "Ndjimom" Exploration License granted to Cameroon Extraction Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Canyon Resources Ltd. • The license was granted on 11 December 2017 for a period of three (3) years. • The license covers an area of 480 km^2.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Academic study of the Mayouom kaolin deposit by: • Njopwouo, D., Téjiogap, E., Sondag, F., Volkoff, B.,Wandji, R., 1998. Caractérisation minéralogique des argiles kaoliniques consommées par géophagie au Cameroun. Ann. Fac. Sci., Univ. Ydé I 31 (2), 319–334. • Njonfang, E., Moreau, C., Tchoua, M.F., 1998. La bande mylonitique Foumban-Bankim, Ouest Cameroun. Une zone de cisaillement de haute température. C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Sci. Terre Planètes 327, 735–741. • Njoya, D., 2004. Minéralogie, Propriétés physiques et mécaniques des céramiques des argiles de Mayouom (Cameroun). Thèse Doct. 3ème Cycle, Univ. Yaoundé I/ • Njoya A., 2007. Etude du gisement de kaolin de Mayouom (Ouest Cameroun): Cartographie, minéralogie et géochimie. Thèse Doctorat/Ph.D, Université de Yaoundé I, Yaoundé Cameroun, 150 pp. • Njoya, A., Nkoumbou, C., Grosbois, C., Njopwouo, D., Njoya, D., Courtin-Nomade, A., Yvon, J., Martin, F., 2006. Genesis of Mayouom kaolin deposit (Western Cameroon). Applied Clay Science 32, 125–140. • Njoya, D., Elimbi, A., Nkoumbou, C., Njoya, A., Njopwouo, D., Lecomte, G.J., Yvon, 2007. Contribution à létude physicochimique et minéralogique de quelques échantillons dargiles de Mayouom Cameroun). Annales de Chimie. Sciences des Matériaux 32, 55–68. • Nkoumbou, C., Njoya, A., Njoya, D., Grosbois, C., Njopwouo, D., Yvon, J., Martin, F. 2009. Kaolin from Mayouom (Western Cameroon): Industrial suitability evaluation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mayouom kaolin deposit is located within a mylonitic shear zone approximately 30 km north of Foumban (western Cameroon). Two facies (sandy kaolin and sand-poor kaolin) have been identified within the funnel or trough-like deposit that narrows with depth. Sand-poor kaolin forms 1 to 2 m thick veins that crosscut the sandy kaolin. Both the sandy and sand-poor kaolin are the product of an advanced argillic alteration system. Hydrothermal alteration of the feldspar and mica-rich component of the mylonite basement and magmatic intrusive

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		veins has produced a deposit with a high kaolinite and low iron content.

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.*
		• N/A

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.*	• No weighted averaging techniques were used. • No maximum and/or minimum grade truncations or cut-off grades were applied. • No metal equivalents were 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Geological controls and orientations of the mineralisation are poorly understood at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as observed within a vertical profile and may not reflect true width.
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.*	• Refer to figures in announcement.
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.*	• The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
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;*	• This announcement makes no reference to previous exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Planned work to better understand the mineralisation system and deposit will comprise geological mapping and sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling.