



# ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

ACN 009 159 077

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## ASX/ NEWS RELEASE

15 May 2018

### FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT UPDATE – MAY 2018

Anglo Australian Resources NL (“Anglo Australian” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide the following update in relation to its Feysville Gold Project, Western Australia.

#### Highlights

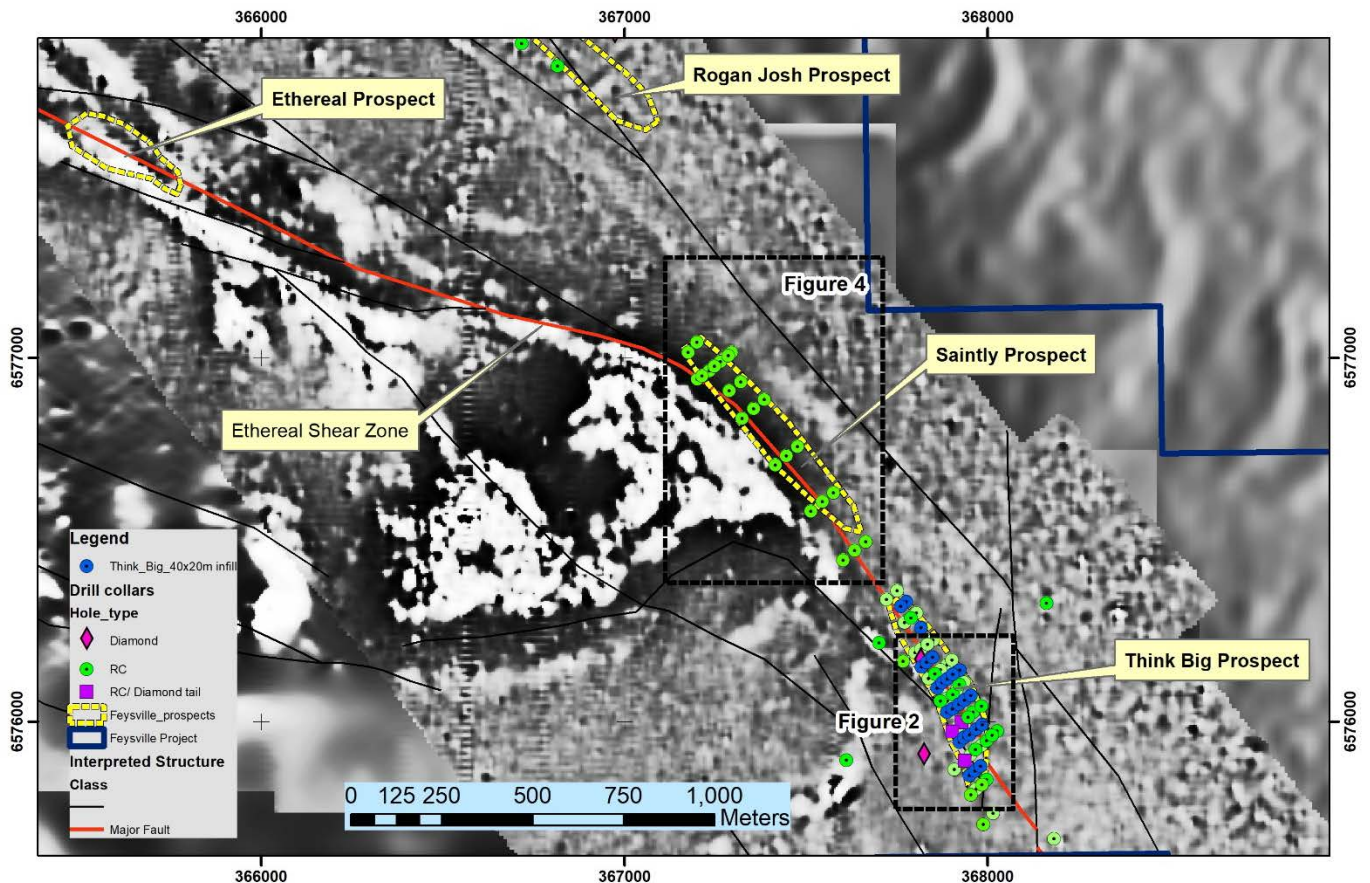
- **At Saintly, drill hole FRC100:**
  - **12 metres @ 5.8g/t Au from 16 metres, including 4 metres @ 12.26g/t Au; and**
  - **4 metres @ 3.09g/t Au from 36 metres**
- **RC drilling campaign at Think Big, Saintly and Saintly South to commence late May, consisting of approximately 2,600 metres**
- **Aircore drilling campaign to the south of Think Big to commence shortly, consisting of approximately 3,000 metres**
- **The overall depth, width and consistency of mineralisation at Think Big all adds to its likely viability as a mining operation**

#### RC Drilling Campaign Update

In the most recent release to the ASX dated 23 April 2018, Anglo Australian announced that it had recently completed its April 2018 Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling campaign at Feysville.

The campaign involved the drilling of 27 holes, 20 at Think Big and 7 at Saintly, for an aggregate of 2,983 metres, or an average of approximately 110 metres per hole.

A map illustrating the location of Think Big and Saintly with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information, is set out in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Map illustrating location of Think Big and Saintly Prospects with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information.**

At Think Big, the campaign involved infill drilling on a 40 x 20 metre grid pattern with the dual objectives of confirming the continuity of supergene gold mineralisation and better defining the orientation of bedrock gold mineralised trends.

At Saintly, the campaign involved seven holes to follow up on the earlier discovery hole FRC051 where supergene-enriched gold mineralisation of 21 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres was identified<sup>1</sup>.

In the 23 April announcement, the Company announced four metre composite assay sample results in respect of five holes at Think Big and five holes at Saintly, as well as one metre assay sample results for a further three holes at Think Big.

The Company has since received four metre composite assay results from the remaining holes at both Think Big and Saintly.

The remaining one metre assay results are awaited and will be the subject of a further announcement upon receipt.

### **Think Big Update**

As set out above, the assay results newly received are in respect of variously located infill holes.

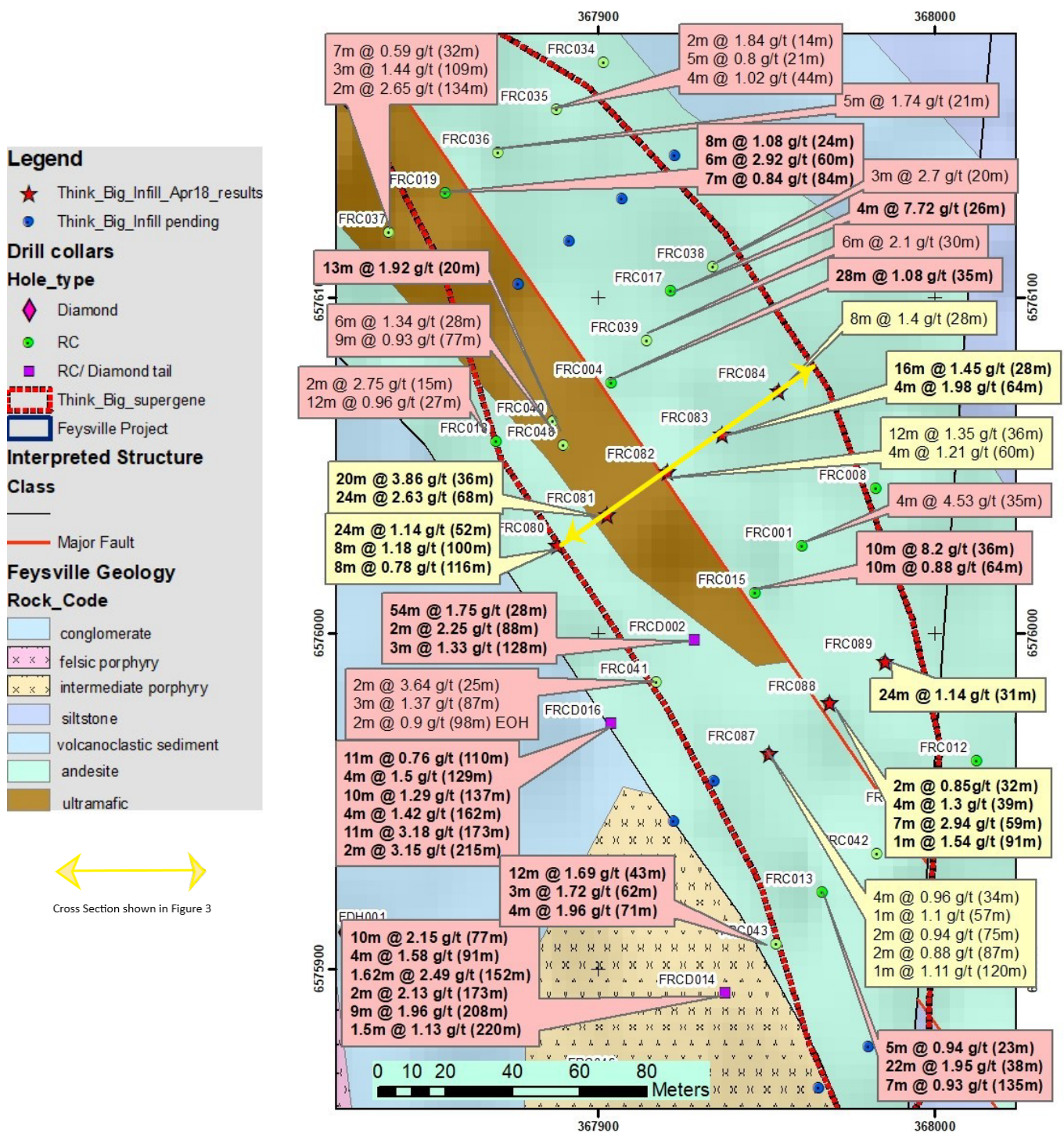
Anomalous mineralisation was identified for each of the holes in multiple zones of individually five to fifteen metres in thickness commencing generally at relatively shallow depth – from approximately 10 to 30 metres – and at grades of typically 1 to 3 g/t Au.

**The overall depth, width and consistency of mineralisation at Think Big all adds to its likely viability as a mining operation.**

<sup>1</sup> ASX – 21/03/18



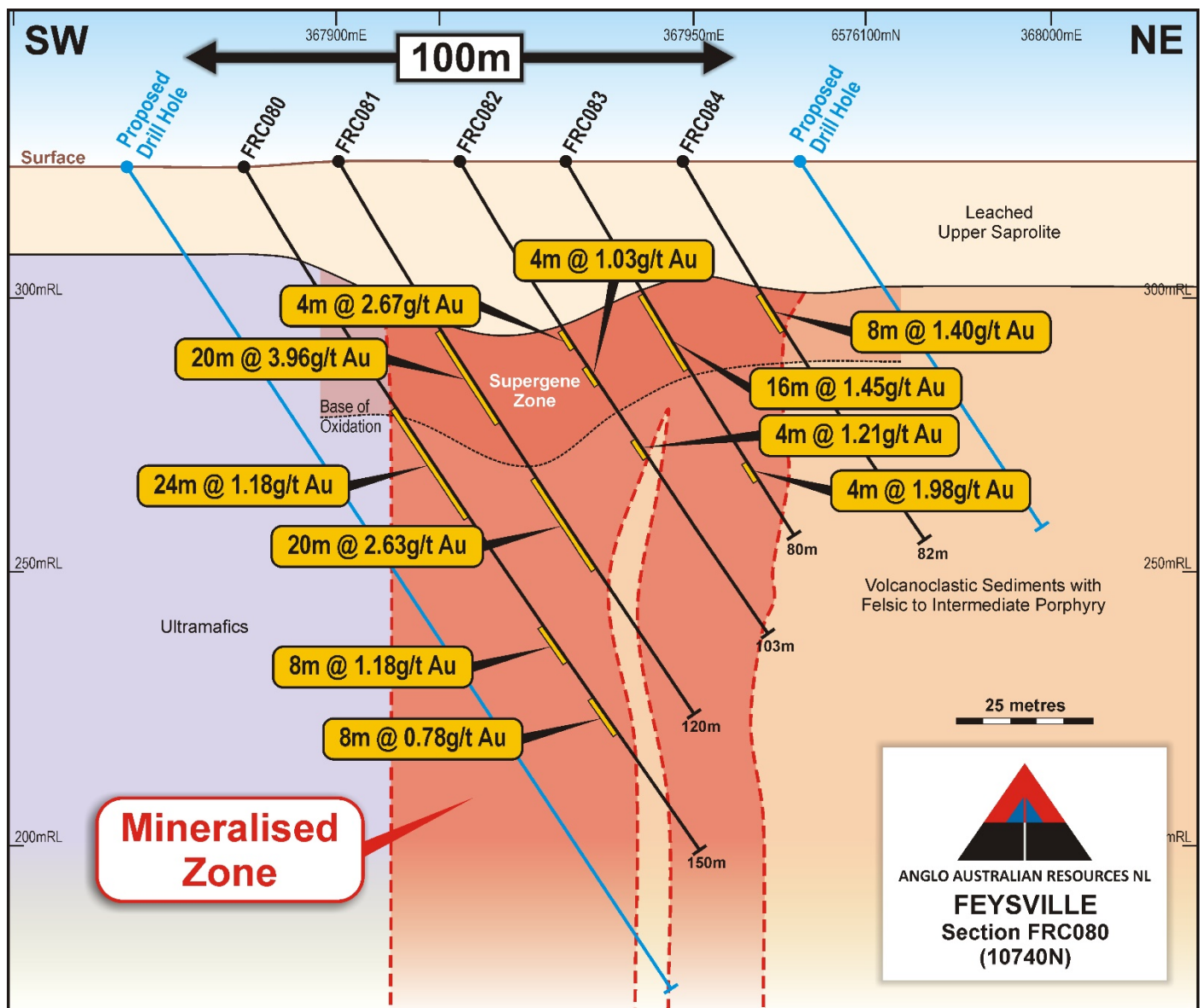
A map illustrating the Think Big Prospect, identifying drill hole locations and key assay results, is set out in Figure 2.



**Figure 2: Map of Think Big illustrating drill hole locations and assay results.**  
Results from the April 2018 RC campaign are shown in yellow with previous results in red.

A cross-section of Think Big at 10740N is set out in Figure 3.





**Figure 3: Cross section of Think Big at 10740N identifying supergene enriched mineralisation sitting atop lower grade primary mineralisation. The two proposed drill holes shown are discussed in the text below.**

The new results from Think Big, like those previously received in respect of the April 2018 RC drilling campaign, will now be submitted for preliminary geological modelling, including wireframing of both supergene and primary gold mineralisation.

It is likely that a geological model update will indicate that sufficient information exists to commence inaugural resource modelling.

### Saintly Update

As set out in the 23 April announcement, results from both the March 2018 and April 2018 RC campaigns illustrated Saintly, with relatively limited drilling having been undertaken, to represent a mineralised zone of approximately 250 metres in strike length. Like Think Big, a relatively high-grade zone of supergene enriched gold mineralisation would seem to sit atop a thicker lower grade zone of primary mineralisation.

However, mineralisation remains open along strike to the north-west for approximately 1.5 kilometres where it meets the Ethereal Prospect, and to the south-east for a distance of 160 metres.

Amongst the newly received four metre composite assay results received are those in respect of hole FRC100.



This hole, situated on the same drill line but 20 metres to the south west of the initial high-grade intersection at Saintly in FRC051 of 21 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres, included two newly identified and noteworthy zones of mineralisation:

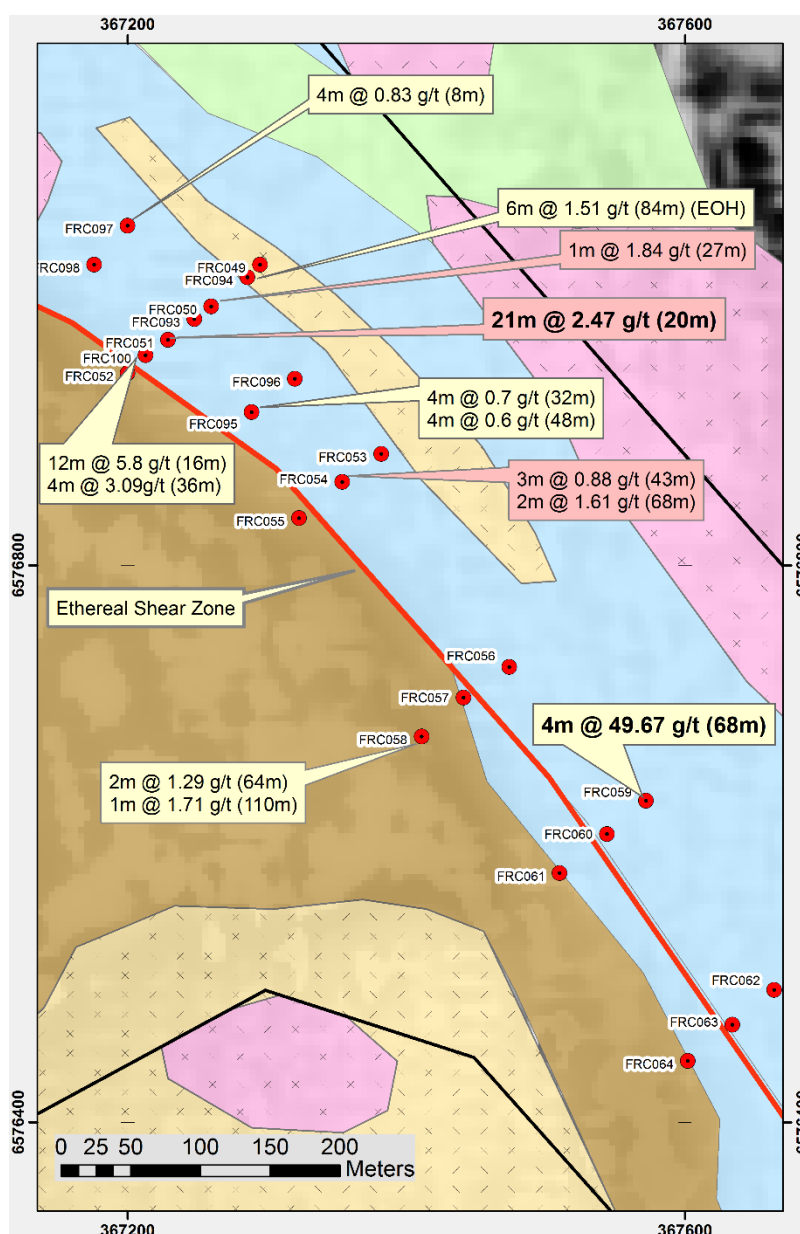
- **12 metres @ 5.8g/t Au from 16 metres, including 4 metres @ 12.26g/t Au; and**
- **4 metres @ 3.09g/t Au from 36 metres**

The fact that these two adjacent holes on the same drill line carry high-grade gold illustrate the potential for anomalous mineralisation at Saintly to also be of meaningful width.

As set out in the 23 April announcement, results from the March 2018 RC drilling campaign – most notably, in FRC059, 4 metres @ 49.67g/t Au from 68 metres, including 1 metre @ 191.4g/t Au from 68 metres – led to the identification of the Saintly South prospect

Saintly South remains open along strike for 160 metres on the inferred north-westerly trend and to the south-east for 360 metres, and represents yet another high-priority follow-up drill location.

A map illustrating both Saintly, updated with results from FRC100, and Saintly South is set out in Figure 4.



**Figure 4: Map of Saintly and Saintly South illustrating drill hole locations and assay results, including those received to date in respect of the RC drilling campaign. The Saintly Prospect is shown in the top left-hand corner, and Saintly South to the mid-right. Results from the April 2018 RC campaign are shown in yellow with previous results in red.**



## RC Drilling Campaign

In the 23 April announcement, Anglo Australian set out its intention to commence an RC drilling campaign by around the middle of May and provided its preliminary thinking as to the scope and objective of the program.

The Company can now confirm that the campaign is likely to involve the drilling of 25 holes for an aggregate 2,600 metres, or an average of just over 100 metres per hole, specifically (from north to south):

- At Saintly, two scissor holes to test the dip and plunge of mineralisation
- At Saintly South, eleven holes along four drill traverses along strike and down dip from FRC059 (4 metres @ 49.67g/t Au from 68 metres)
- At Think Big, twelve holes to test mineralised zones that are open up and down dip. Note that two of the holes are located at either end of the drill line at 10740N, as illustrated in the cross section represented in Figure 3 above

The campaign is expected to commence in late May 2018.

## Aircore Drilling Campaign

In the 23 April announcement, Anglo Australian referred to the fact that it was actively reviewing the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south-east of Think Big.

The area is considered prospective as the north-north-west/ south-south-east trending Rogan Josh/ Dalray Shear Zone merges with the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south-east.

Accordingly, the Company is pleased to announce that it intends to shortly commence an aircore drilling campaign along this regional shear corridor with the drilling of 60 holes for an aggregate 3,000 metres, or an average of approximately 50 metres per hole.

The campaign will cover approximately 1,200 metres of strike length along the Ethereal Shear Zone and involve five lines of drilling with individual lines spaced at either 200 or 400 metres, and with individual holes 50 metres apart along line lengths of up to approximately 800 metres (that is to say, up to 16 holes per line).

Shareholders will appreciate that such is the size of the intended coverage area that it is sensible for Anglo Australian to first evaluate this area by way of relatively cheaper aircore drilling rather than more expensive RC drilling.

However, in the event that the results of the aircore campaign are encouraging or better, it is Anglo Australian's intention to proceed to RC drill the areas of most interest as soon as possible.

John Jones, Chairman of Anglo Australian, said today:

*"Since Anglo Australian discovered the Ethereal Shear Zone by way of a ground magnetic survey in the December Quarter, 2016, we have drill tested approximately 1.6 kilometres of its length.*

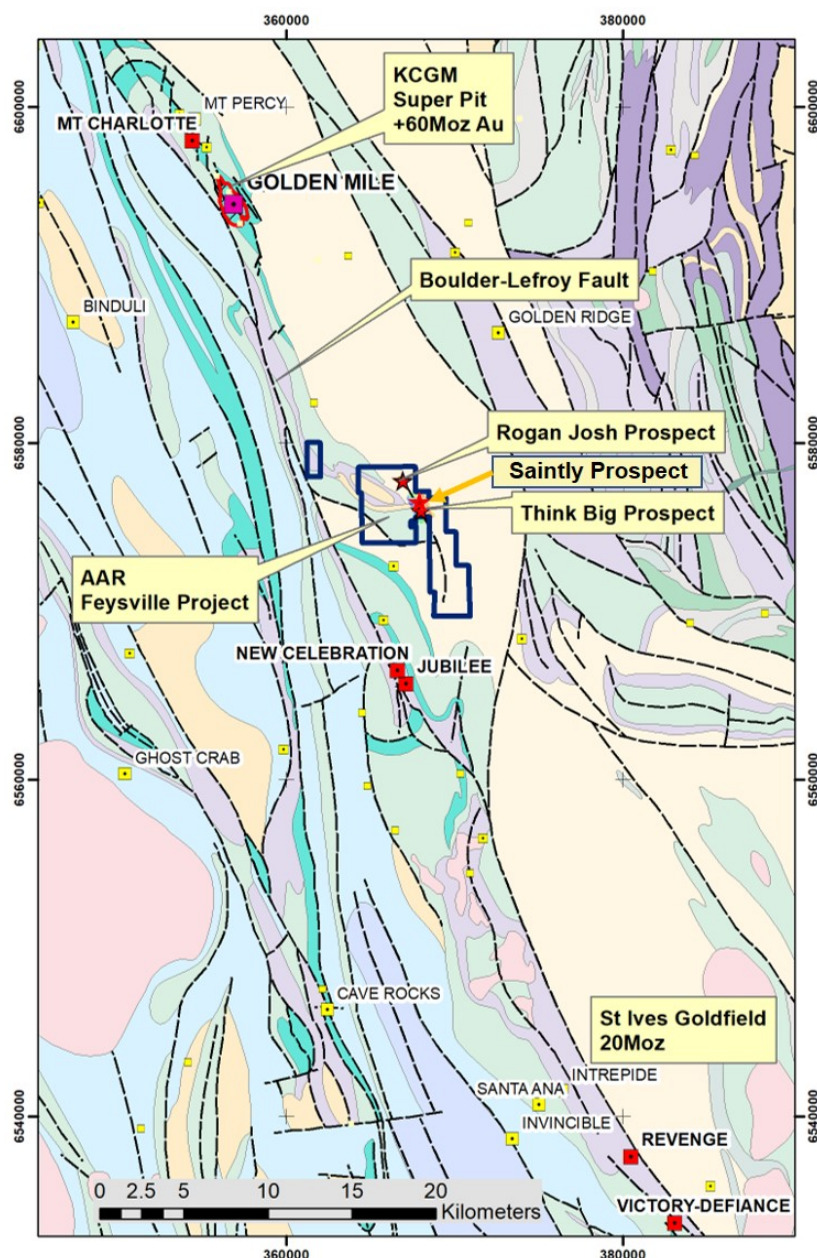
*"Pleasingly, essentially all the strike length so far tested carries anomalous gold, commencing at shallow depth, and with many areas being of significant width, grade or both.*

*"We are excited to soon be commencing our evaluation along the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south of Think Big, an area which appears geologically favourable for further discovery."*



## About the Feysville Project

The Feysville Project is located in Australia's premier gold belt, just 14 km south of the giant Golden Mile deposit (70 MOz) at Kalgoorlie (Figure 4). The belt extends for some 100 km along a NNW strike, and takes in major gold deposits at New Celebration (3 MOz), some 10 km south of Feysville, and the large St Ives field (+15 MOz) 30 to 60 km to the south. Numerous other economic gold deposits have also been discovered within the belt. Gold deposits along strike are contained within a major structural corridor centred on the Boulder-Lefroy fault, which controls regional uplift and folding of a lower sequence of mafic-ultramafic rocks (purple and green in the figure above) surrounded by an upper sequence of volcano-sediments (blue and yellow). Feysville also contains the lower mafic/ ultramafic sequence of rocks in the core project area, the closest on-strike location to south of the Super Pit to do so, with the Boulder-Lefroy fault interpreted to pass along the western flank of the Project.



Anglo Australian's Feysville Project encompasses some 12 km of strike, a substantial holding. The project is considered prospective for typical high-grade shear-hosted gold lode styles, and for bulk tonnage intrusion-hosted gold systems.

For further information:

**John L C Jones AM – Chairman**

**Telephone: (08) 9322 4569**



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## **Compliance Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by David Otterman, who is an independent consultant from DW Otterman Exploration Consultant.*

*Mr Otterman is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RP Geo).*

*Mr Otterman 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'. Mr Otterman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*Mr Otterman has disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between himself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. He verifies that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results.*





## Table 1

Table of Feysville RC Drilling Intercepts at 0.5g/t cut off:

Prospect Hole No	E	N	Dip°	Az°	Depth m	From	To	Width	AU Grade g/t	Comments
<b>Think Big</b>										
FRC076	367975	6576107	60	50	112	28	40	12	1.52	4m composite
						44	48	4	0.74	
						76	84	8	1.3	
FRC077	367875	6576107	60	50	120	32	44	12	0.8	4m composite
						48	56	8	0.61	
FRC078	367889	6576117	60	50	100	28	36	8	1.60	4m composite
						40	52	12	1.91	
FRC079	367905	6576130	60	50	80	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.43</b>	4m composite
						28	36	8	0.62	
FRC085	367923	6575944	60	50	194	37	49	12	0.63	1 metre
						<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
						66	67	1	1.68	
						73	74	1	1.78	
						87	89	2	0.8	
						96	110	14	0.59	
						122	123	1	1.2	
						129	138	9	2.17	
						156	159	3	1.97	
						<b>169</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.03</b>	
						179	182	3	0.55	
						187	190	3	1.06	
FRC086	367935	6575956	60	50	160	28	30	2	2.23	1 metre
						63	67	4	0.73	
						85	90	5	1.61	
						<b>101</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.31</b>	
						109	112	3	0.73	
						<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.24</b>	
						124	125	1	1.06	
						129	138	9	1.00	
						141	142	1	1.2	
FRC090	367947	6575850	60	50	205	188	200	12	1.63	4m composites
<b>Saintly</b>										
FRC100	367213	6576951	60	60	120	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.8</b>	4m composite
							<b>Incl</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12.26</b>	
						<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.09</b>	



## APPENDIX 1

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<p>All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample.</p> <p>All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<p>RC Drilling using a hammer bit. Diameter of hole 5.5 inches</p> <p>Diamond core drilling used an NQ2 diamond drill bit</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book.</p> <p>Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>All reverse circulation drill holes and diamond core holes were logged by a qualified geologist.</p> <p>All 1m samples of RC chips were logged by a contract geologist on the rig; Sample chips from each hole were collected and put in chip trays and retained as a record.</p> <p>Logging is carried out at metre intervals.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>



		Diamond core samples represented a weight of about 4kg on average. No sub sampling was carried out on site.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation</p> <p>Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours</p> <p>Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser.</p> <p>Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25gram sample split off.</p> <p>Assayed for Au by method FA50/OE and for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn by method 4A/OE. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards &amp; duplicates applied.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material (G311-7, G314- 8, G910 – 6 &amp; G911 – 6) from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Contractor J Chellew verified hole position on site</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). ( 5 -10 metre accuracy)</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</p> <p>Elevation: nominal 325 metres for all holes.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drill hole spacing between 20m to 40m on section, and at 80 metre sectional spacing;</p> <p>Sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Samples were bagged on site and delivered by road to independent laboratory, Intertek in Kalgoorlie for assaying.</p> <p>All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie and sample preparation and assaying was completed under the supervision of the independent laboratory.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage. Both sample methods and techniques are considered to be standard practice in the mineral exploration and mining industry in Western Australia.</p>



## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Prospecting Licenses P26/3942 – 3951, P26/4051 – 4052, P26/4074 - 4077. Are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL</p> <p>The licences are in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Modern exploration in the project area was initially carried out by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during the period from 1981 to 2001. This work, consisting of ground electrical and magnetic geophysical surveys and soil geochemistry followed by RAB and RC drilling, lead to the identification of gold anomaly 12 (later named Rogan Josh) as well as other gold and nickel anomalies.</p> <p>A single diamond drill hole was completed at Anomaly 36 (Ethereal) 500 meters southwest of Rogan Josh. Gold mineralisation up to 9.5 g/t Au over 0.45m associated with magnetite and hematite-silica alteration zones, was intersected between 78.45m and 85m depth with an average gold grade of 2.22 g/t Au over this width of 5.55m.</p> <p>In 2001 WMC sold its St Ives and Agnew gold assets to subsidiaries of Gold Fields Limited and in 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL purchased all the mineral rights to Feysville. Under AAR exploration continued with several AC and RC drilling programs, electromagnetic surveys and reprocessing of ground magnetic data. Importantly drilling at Rogan Josh defined coherent gold mineralisation to the extent that preliminary evaluation indicated an exploration target of 300,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes at 2.0 to 2.5 g/t Au containing between 20,000 and 25,000 ounces of gold.</p> <p>In summary: Previous drilling in the project area consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>980 AC holes;</li> <li>4 Diamond core holes (Empire Rose, Empire Rose South, Kamperman, Ethereal)</li> <li>102 RAB holes; and</li> <li>634 RC holes;</li> </ul> <p>including previous drilling at Rogan Josh of 252 holes comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>183 AC holes to an average depth of 34.5 metres and a maximum depth of 78 metres all drilled vertically.</li> <li>69 RC holes to an average depth of 80.5 metres and a maximum depth of 132 metres. 13 holes were drilled vertically. 53 holes drilled at a declination of -60 degrees towards magnetic azimuth of 270 degrees and 3 holes at a declination of -60 degrees magnetic azimuth 90 degrees.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<p>Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.</p>





Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>This Information has been tabled in Table 1 of the ASX announcement.</p> <p>The area of drilling has a flat topography and a nominal elevation of 325 metres has been applied to the collar of each RC hole.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 0.5 g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades.</p> <p>This has not been applied</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<p>The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Applied</p>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Balanced reporting has been applied.</p>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>No other substantive exploration data.</p>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation &amp; Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>