Further copper and gold geochemistry for Whatling Hill NSW

Highlights

- Compelling copper and gold soil geochemistry at the recently announced Whatling Hill discovery within the Fifield project
- Geochemistry supports rock chip values of up to 2% copper and 0.25g/t gold in quartz stockwork veins within altered monzonite intrusives
- Copper anomaly open to the south with potential for additional 1.5km extensions based on rockchip samples of up to 1.5% copper
- Recent age dating and "green rock" studies of alteration suggest similarities to other metal fertile Ordovician intrusive centres (e.g. Newcrests world class Cadia-Ridgeway copper-gold deposit that contains 8.7Mt Cu & 42Mozs gold)
- New tenement granted to consolidate Emmerson's ground position at Fifield and Kadungle within the Lachlan Transfer Zone
- Further geochemical and geophysical programs planned ahead of drilling

Emmerson's Managing Director; Mr Rob Bills commented:

"The soil geochemical program over our recently discovered Whatling Hill copper-gold project continues to exhibit the hallmarks of an early stage discovery. Geochemical and rockchip sampling indicate the mineralisation remains open to the south. A further round of auger drilling is planned to test for immediate extensions to Whatling Hill and also test a regional target some 5kms to the south.

Based on success at both Whatling Hill and Kadungle, Emmerson has consolidated its ground position in anticipation of further discoveries – given that these copper-gold porphyry deposits typically cluster and that we are in a very fertile metallogenic province, bounded by the Macquarie Arc and Lachlan Transfer Zone.

Our field based exploration has been complemented by cutting edge science which has included analysis of the alteration (trace and rare earth elements within the outer green rock or epidote/chlorite zone) where initial findings suggest we are within the geochemical footprint of a porphyry system. Moreover, age dating of the monzonite intrusion within the Raggatt Volcanics yielded a Late Ordovician to Early Silurian age –

consistent with dates of the mineralised intrusions at the world class Parkes and Cadia-Ridgeway gold-copper deposits (work completed as part of the University of Tasmania CODES ARC Linkage project)

Obviously a discovery across any of our NSW projects would be transformational for the company – particularly given the paucity of new copper-gold projects and the competition for new resources."

Whatling Hill (Figures 1 & 2)

Emmerson is pleased to announce highly encouraging copper and gold geochemical results over a 600m by 500m gridbased auger program. The grid covered previously reported copper and gold mineralisation from quartz stockwork magnetite veins within highly altered monzonite intrusives. The Whatling Hill mineralisation was identified from systematic sampling and recognition of widespread epidote-chlorite alteration typically associated with the outer zones of porphry copper-gold mineralisation. Moreover this project (plus our five other NSW projects) was selected from the application of proprietary predictive targeting models, aimed to increase the probability of a major discovery of copper and gold.

The copper contours of the 40m by 80m soil grid are supported by gold and molybdenum (Figure 3) and broadly coincide with sparse float of epidote-altered monzonite intrusions. Minor quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite stockwork veins, assaying up to 2% copper and 0.25g/t gold, provide evidence of potential underlying or peripheral mineralisation.

The geochemical contours are open to the south and further sampling is currently being planned. Given that Whatling Hill has never been drill tested nor seen systematic exploration, the proposed exploration program aims to pinpoint the best parts of the mineralisation of what we now consider a large copper-gold system. Typically these porphyry style systems occur in clusters and our regional reconnaissance suggests immediate targets some 1.5kms south of Whatling Hill and, based on the results of the "green rock study", a further area some 5kms to the south. Both areas will be systematically tested in the forthcoming geochemical program, followed by ground based Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysics to better define drill targets.

Other NSW Projects

The results of previously reported drilling at our nearby Kadungle project continue to be assessed with further work underway on the alteration and trace element geochemistry. Further south, regional reconnaissance has identified rock chips of up to 3.3g/t gold in quartz stockwork veins at the Kilmarnock prospect (Figure 4).

Given this early encouragement, Emmerson has extended its ground position within this highly prospective, metal fertile area.

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About Emmerson Resources

Emmerson recently commenced exploration on new gold-copper projects in NSW, identified (with our strategic alliance partner Kenex Limited) from the application of 2D and 3D predictive targeting models – aimed at increasing the probability of discovery. The highly prospective Macquarie Arc in NSW hosts >80Mozs gold and >13Mt copper with these resources heavily weighted to areas of outcrop or limited cover. Emmerson's five exploration projects contain many attributes of the known deposits within the Macquarie Arc but remain under explored due to historical impediments, including an overlying cover (plus farmlands) and a lack of exploration focus. Kadungle is a JV with Aurelia Metals covering 43km^2 adjacent to Emmerson's Fifield project.

In addition, Emmerson is exploring the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), one of Australia's highest-grade gold and copper fields producing over 5.5 Mozs of gold and 470,000 tonnes of copper from deposits including Warrego, White Devil, Orlando, Gecko, Chariot and Golden Forty. These high-grade deposits are highly valuable exploration targets, and to date discoveries include high-grade gold at Edna Beryl and Mauretania, plus copper-gold at Goanna and Monitor. These are the first discoveries in the TCMF for over a decade.

Emmerson announced the first gold pour from the high-grade Edna Beryl gold mine in December 2017. This mine is being operated under a Tribute Agreement with a specialist small miner, the Edna Beryl Mining Company.

Emmerson recently announced a strategic alliance with Territory Resources to build a central processing hub in Tennant Creek to support the milling and processing from Emmerson's small gold mines and other third party feed. This alliance will also extend to an earn-in and JV with Territory Resources over Emmerson's southern tenements.

Emmerson is led by a board and management group of experienced Australian mining executives including former MIM and WMC mining executive Andrew McIlwain as non-executive chairman, and former senior BHP Billiton and WMC executive Rob Bills as Managing Director and CEO.

Competency Statement

The information in this report which relates to NSW Projects Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Ana Liza Cuison, MAIG, MSEG. Dr Cuison is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Cuison is a full-time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

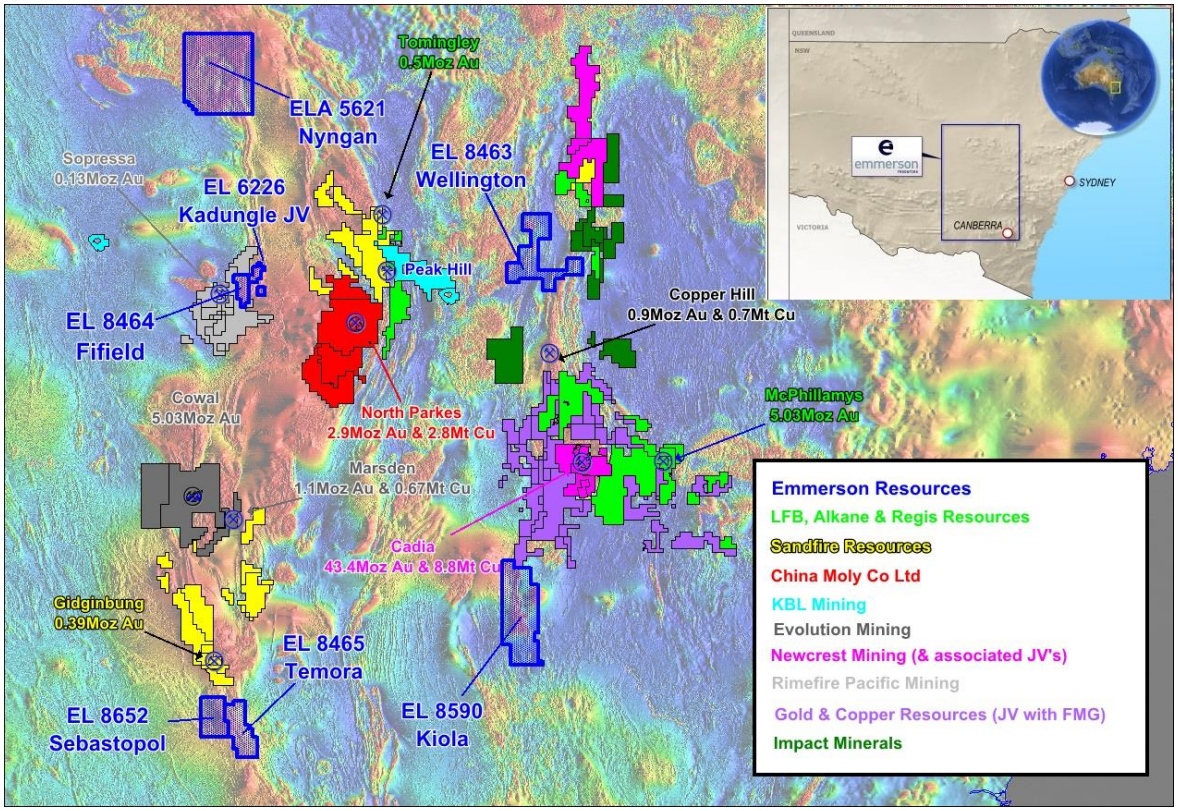

Figure 1. Location of Emmerson's NSW Projects (blue outline). The background is the regional magnetic image, with red indicating the various segments of the Macquarie Arc.

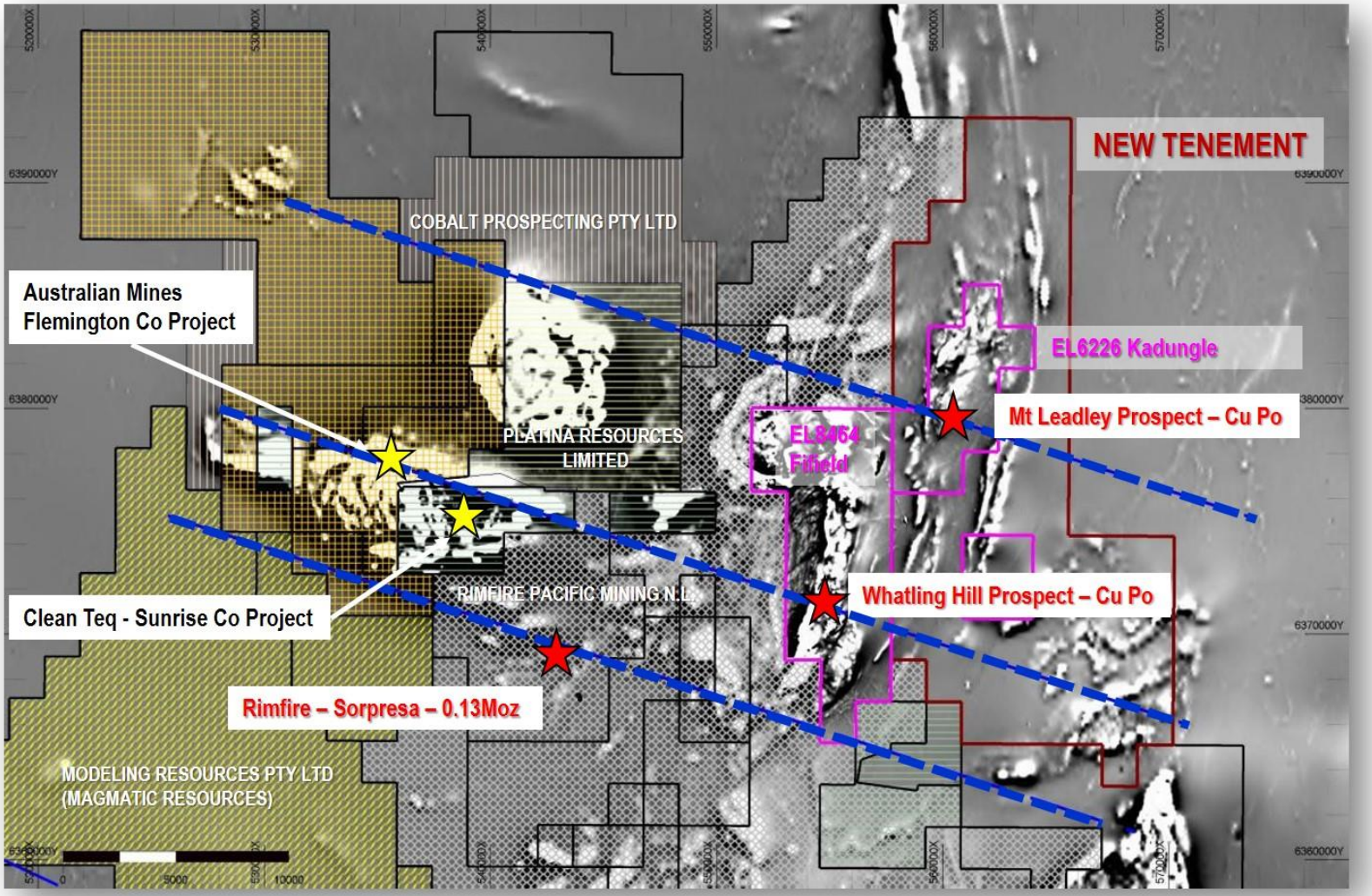

Figure 2: Emmerson's consolidated ground position within the highly prospective Lachlan Transfer Zone (blue dashed lines). Includes the Fifield and Kadungle tenements which host the Whatling Hill and Mt Leadley projects.

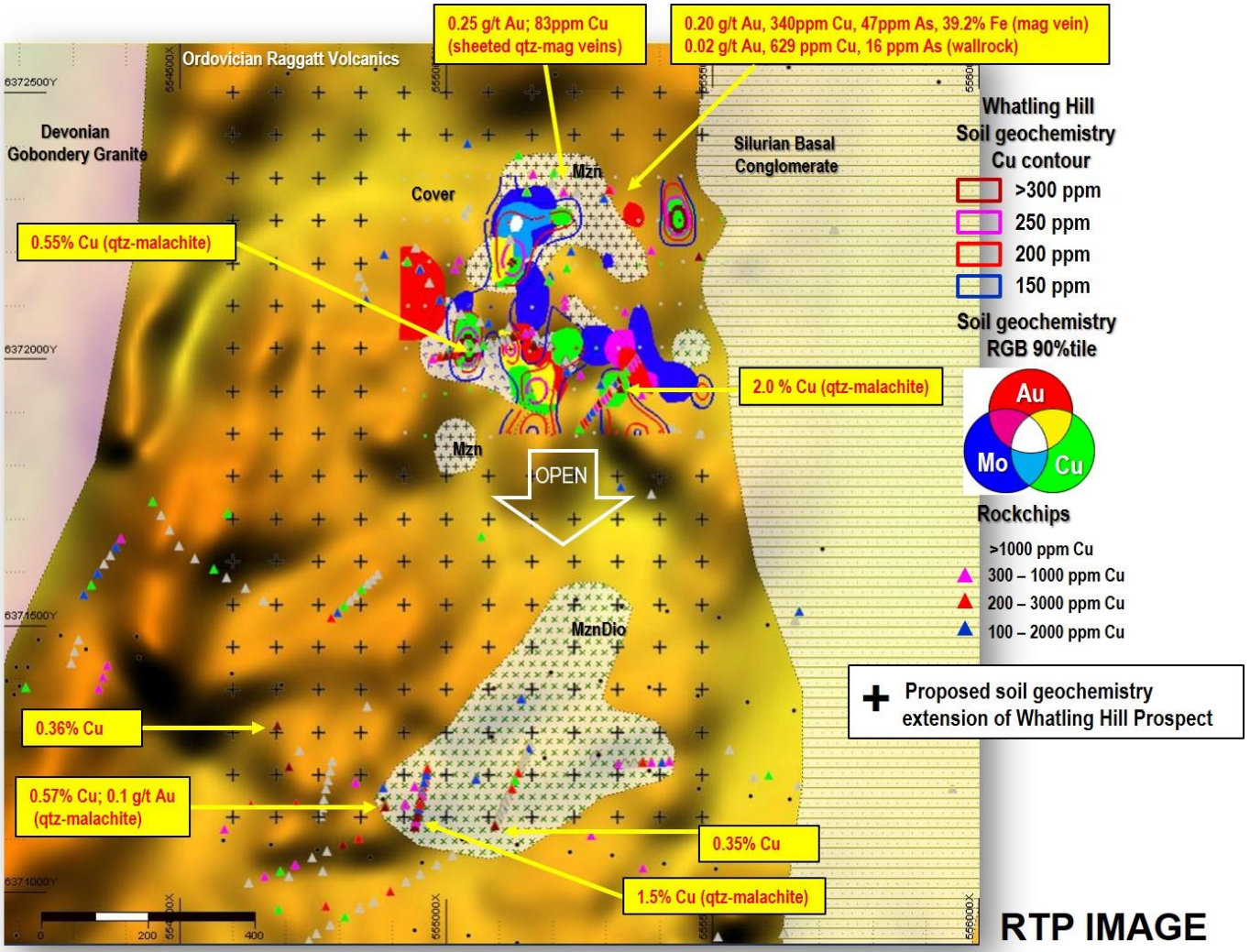

Figure 3: Whatling Hill soil geochemistry plus planned extensions (black crosses). The geochemistry is open to the south where reconnaissance rock chips have returned elevated copper and gold. Note the background image is the Reduced to Pole Magnetics(RTP) – showing subtle magnetic highs that appear to correspond to the monzonite intrusions.

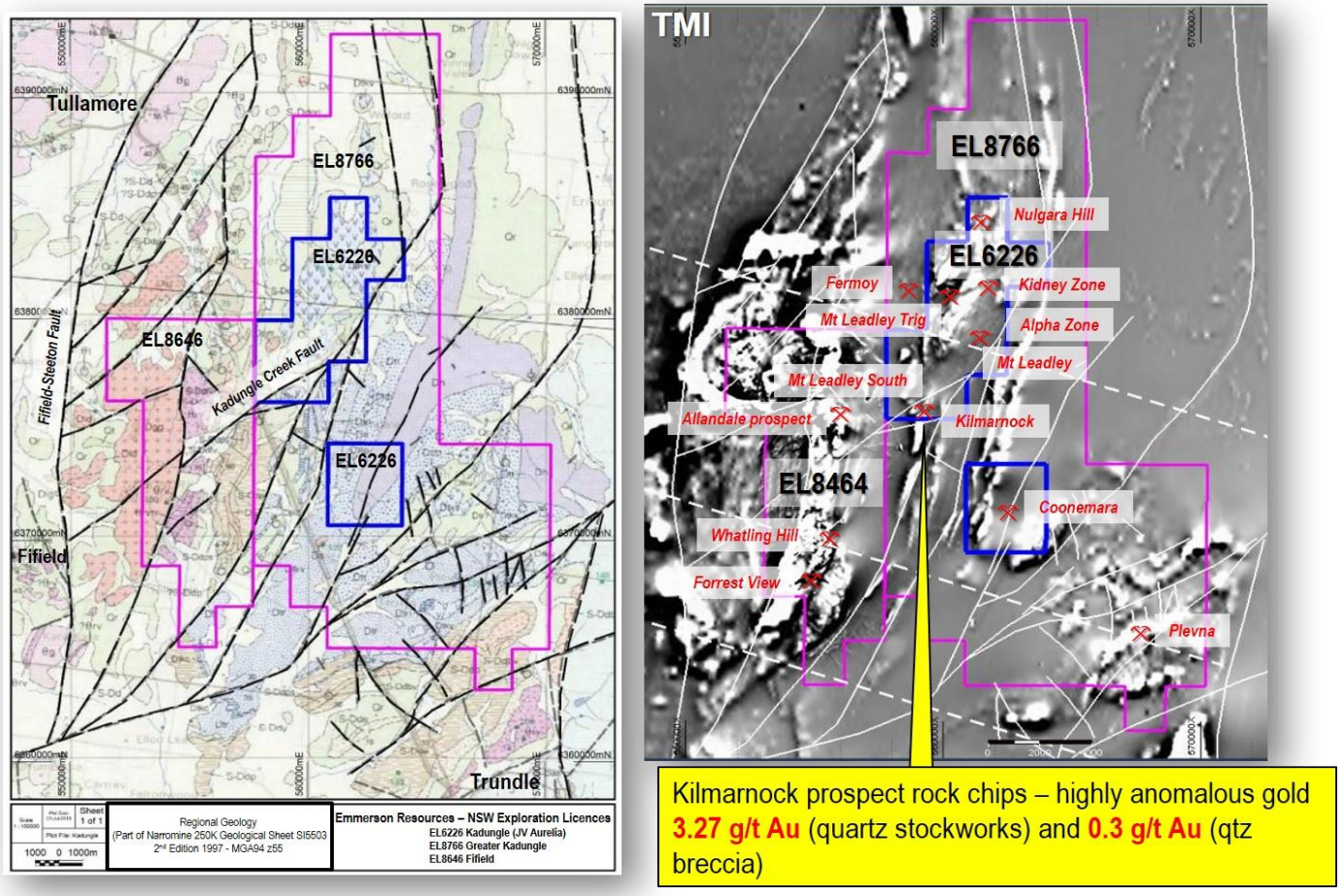

Figure 4: The Kilmarnock prospect within the now consolidated Emmerson tenements (Fifield and Kadungle projects). Note the elevated gold in rock chips at Kilmarnock are associated with quartz stockwork veins. The background grey scale image of the magnetics reflect the underlying Ordovician and Silurian volcanis and intrusives.

Table 1: Whatling Hill prospect soil sampling details, collar, and selected geochemical results.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Assay Method	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	Depth (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
NSW 70455	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555518.3	6372263.1	6	0.001	0.020	3.3	107.0	4.84	1400	0.28	7.6	108
NSW 70456	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555480.3	6372261.8	5	0.003	0.010	3.1	51.9	4.15	901	0.21	6.3	146
NSW 70457	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555439.1	6372259.8	5	0.001	0.040	2.7	396.0	4.59	1010	0.12	4.9	94
NSW 70458	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555396.6	6372260.9	6	0.001	0.010	3.3	91.0	4.74	930	0.11	4.7	99
NSW 70459	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555360.6	6372261.0	5	0.005	0.010	3.7	74.2	5.45	1420	0.29	3.2	135
NSW 70460	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555318.9	6372260.3	3	0.002	0.010	2.7	87.8	4.39	796	0.22	3.1	101
NSW 70461	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555282.0	6372261.8	3	0.001	0.010	4.4	54.4	6.69	1780	0.28	4.2	134
NSW 70462	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555239.8	6372260.0	3	0.002	0.020	3.1	193.0	5.13	1260	0.22	11.6	143
NSW 70463	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555199.1	6372258.3	3	0.003	0.040	3.8	217.0	5.64	1080	0.40	4.5	117
NSW 70464	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555161.2	6372262.4	4	0.002	0.040	3.7	198.5	6.89	1220	0.39	3.1	131
NSW 70465	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555117.9	6372257.1	2	0.005	0.040	3.8	217.0	5.21	1020	0.40	18.1	100
NSW 70467	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555078.5	6372261.1	4	0.001	0.020	3.3	160.5	5.68	1310	0.30	3.2	139
NSW 70468	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555004.8	6372177.2	2	0.002	0.020	2.0	18.4	7.03	1050	0.25	2.6	120
NSW 70469	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555043.0	6372176.5	5	0.002	0.020	2.8	80.1	4.89	1700	0.32	2.2	125
NSW 70470	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555082.3	6372178.1	3	0.003	0.030	2.9	146.5	5.22	848	0.28	23.9	103
NSW 70471	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555121.0	6372179.3	3	0.005	0.130	5.9	304.0	6.89	1540	0.32	26.0	170
NSW 70472	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555160.3	6372177.8	4	0.001	0.030	3.5	170.5	5.46	1680	0.34	5.6	158
NSW 70473	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555200.6	6372178.8	4	0.002	0.020	3.1	24.0	5.93	1020	0.28	3.7	131
NSW 70474	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555243.9	6372176.3	3	0.004	0.010	4.0	25.5	6.04	1170	0.19	2.7	157
NSW 70476	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555283.0	6372178.0	2	0.003	0.010	3.1	110.0	5.39	835	0.35	4.2	86
NSW 70477	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555320.6	6372177.8	4	0.003	0.010	2.9	59.0	6.17	1360	0.33	2.7	134
NSW 70478	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555363.5	6372177.5	6	0.002	0.010	3.4	131.5	5.50	1000	0.28	2.6	135
NSW 70479	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555402.8	6372179.4	5	0.002	0.010	3.7	101.0	4.84	980	0.14	2.1	139
NSW 70480	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555443.5	6372182.2	3	0.002	0.010	4.5	13.7	5.47	943	0.17	3.6	145
NSW 70481	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555483.6	6372181.2	3	0.001	0.010	3.5	144.0	5.24	1340	0.15	8.3	98
NSW 70482	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555518.1	6372178.1	3	0.002	0.010	1.4	24.2	3.72	877	0.15	3.2	124
NSW 70483	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555518.6	6372099.3	3	0.002	0.010	2.5	93.3	3.77	571	0.20	2.5	59
NSW 70484	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555478.5	6372098.6	3	0.001	0.005	2.1	9.4	5.06	669	0.17	2.2	108
NSW 70485	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555439.2	6372104.4	4	0.002	0.005	5.0	64.5	5.53	1130	0.13	2.4	85
NSW 70486	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555401.7	6372103.4	3	0.001	0.010	3.5	22.4	5.98	870	0.28	3.2	114
NSW 70487	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555360.1	6372099.9	4	0.004	0.010	3.7	85.2	6.50	1070	0.37	2.1	123
NSW 70488	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555320.0	6372096.8	2	0.001	0.020	2.8	16.9	5.16	807	0.25	3.7	102
NSW 70489	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555278.3	6372098.3	3	0.001	0.040	2.4	69.2	4.72	930	0.28	18.7	149
NSW 70490	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555239.4	6372101.4	1.5	0.002	0.020	3.6	74.2	5.80	906	0.23	2.9	107
NSW 70491	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555200.8	6372097.6	2	0.002	0.020	3.7	150.0	6.14	911	0.25	3.0	122
NSW 70492	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555161.5	6372098.6	3	0.003	0.030	3.4	84.4	5.21	1500	0.51	3.9	133
NSW 70493	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555122.4	6372101.9	1	0.003	0.030	3.8	155.5	5.65	1040	0.23	10.3	156
NSW 70494	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555082.6	6372098.3	2	0.003	0.050	3.6	163.0	6.62	1010	0.22	4.9	124
NSW 70495	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555042.7	6372101.0	3	0.002	0.040	2.5	185.0	5.34	1140	0.40	3.6	124
NSW 70496	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555000.2	6372101.0	3	0.002	0.020	2.8	133.5	6.08	1200	0.27	2.6	123
NSW 70497	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555003.8	6372018.1	1	0.002	0.040	2.6	121.0	4.82	939	0.24	3.7	125
NSW 70498	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555045.0	6372017.8	2	0.002	0.090	2.2	405.0	5.13	1200	0.17	8.2	170
NSW 70499	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555082.9	6372016.9	1	0.002	0.030	2.6	35.4	5.17	1100	0.35	4.2	101
NSW 70501	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555120.5	6372018.9	2	0.005	0.030	2.7	303.0	5.65	801	0.23	2.4	107
NSW 70502	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555156.8	6372014.9	1	0.003	0.050	2.9	62.3	4.12	1080	0.27	62.8	99
NSW 70503	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555201.2	6372019.1	1	0.004	0.070	2.6	212.0	5.65	1060	0.32	4.6	88
NSW 70504	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555243.4	6372020.0	2	0.002	0.080	3.9	244.0	5.29	1120	0.28	2.8	135
NSW 70505	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555281.8	6372020.2	3	0.003	0.030	3.1	131.0	5.53	1030	0.39	2.9	77
NSW 70506	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555323.3	6372020.6	3	0.005	0.010	2.5	44.9	5.46	1080	0.31	2.3	90
NSW 70507	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555362.0	6372022.1	3	0.003	0.020	2.6	27.8	5.92	1110	0.37	2.6	70
NSW 70508	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555403.9	6372022.1	2	0.003	0.020	2.4	20.6	4.82	748	0.31	2.5	64
NSW 70509	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555441.8	6372023.5	2	0.002	0.010	1.7	9.9	7.66	957	0.28	1.7	84
NSW 70510	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555479.9	6372025.7	3	0.002	0.010	2.6	44.3	5.80	755	0.24	2.8	65
NSW 70511	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555520.6	6372022.2	3	0.001	0.010	1.8	21.2	4.55	762	0.26	1.9	69
NSW 70512	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555520.5	6371943.4	1	0.001	0.030	2.7	36.2	3.65	581	0.31	7.2	34
NSW 70513	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555479.4	6371942.8	2	0.003	0.040	5.1	237.0	4.98	888	0.31	4.9	64
NSW 70514	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555439.4	6371942.3	2	0.002	0.030	3.1	51.7	4.36	1070	0.38	6.9	62
NSW 70515	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555398.7	6371944.0	2	0.004	0.020	3.8	36.0	5.26	767	0.39	4.5	53
NSW 70516	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555360.8	6371940.0	2	0.004	0.010	3.5	73.2	5.19	932	0.23	2.4	57
NSW 70517	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555321.4	6371944.6	1.5	0.003	0.020	3.1	307.0	5.50	976	0.30	4.0	66
NSW 70518	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555278.6	6371941.6	1	0.003	0.020	2.7	64.4	4.67	796	0.21	3.7	59
NSW 70519	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555240.3	6371942.6	1	0.002	0.040	2.3	41.3	4.76	978	0.25	7.5	67
NSW 70520	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555200.2	6371941.8	4	0.005	0.040	5.2	211.0	7.18	979	0.26	6.9	201
NSW 70521	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555320.3	6371861.1	3	0.002	0.050	3.7	220.0	6.28	1420	0.24	10.3	144
NSW 70522	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555359.7	6371863.1	3	0.001	0.010	3.2	83.0	5.38	1240	0.27	3.8	143
NSW 70523	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555400.5	6371864.9	1	0.001	0.020	6.4	218.0	4.57	1170	0.20	3.5	159
NSW 70524	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555438.4	6371864.1	1	0.002	0.010	3.3	44.3	5.80	1540	0.27	3.2	94
NSW 70526	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555479.1	6371862.4	1	0.003	0.040	3.4	62.1	5.70	881	0.18	3.7	67
NSW 70527	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555523.2	6371860.2	2	0.002	0.010	7.9	45.2	5.92	1290	0.30	5.8	108
NSW 70528	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555521.7	6372341.5	3	0.001	0.010	2.0	22.6	3.32	660	0.15	5.1	72

NSW 70529	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555481.7	6372343.0	6	0.001	0.010	3.9	17.9	4.40	818	0.10	1.8	107
NSW 70530	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555441.0	6372344.0	9	0.001	0.010	2.3	14.6	5.87	917	0.14	4.7	138
NSW 70531	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555399.0	6372342.0	3	0.002	0.010	4.2	60.9	5.32	811	0.21	3.8	133
NSW 70532	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555358.0	6372341.0	3	0.002	0.010	5.6	14.1	4.87	705	0.22	3.7	116
NSW 70534	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555318.0	6372341.0	4	0.002	0.010	4.1	60.2	4.86	992	0.21	13.9	91
NSW 70535	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555273.9	6372343.7	3	0.002	0.010	5.7	98.8	4.94	1290	0.30	8.3	173
NSW 70536	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555245.4	6372340.7	4	0.002	0.010	4.0	111.0	4.42	469	0.13	9.3	111
NSW 70537	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555155.8	6372349.9	4	0.001	0.010	4.7	32.9	6.61	1580	0.32	3.4	125
NSW 70538	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555114.5	6372343.5	3	0.002	0.010	3.5	186.0	5.12	501	0.17	17.0	204
NSW 70539	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555079.2	6372342.1	5	0.002	0.010	4.4	47.5	6.51	343	0.09	41.8	240
NSW 70540	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555039.5	6372341.9	3	0.002	0.020	3.3	69.5	3.56	199	0.15	8.8	54
NSW 70541	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555000.6	6372343.0	1.5	0.001	0.020	1.9	12.2	1.96	93	0.26	8.6	23
NSW 70542	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554959.5	6372344.8	1	0.001	0.010	1.5	6.6	0.88	55	0.28	5.1	6
NSW 70543	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554920.7	6372338.0	2	0.001	0.010	0.9	8.6	1.42	74	0.20	7.1	13
NSW 70544	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554921.8	6372261.5	1	0.001	0.010	0.9	5.0	0.82	140	0.30	4.5	6
NSW 70545	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554961.9	6372259.7	1	0.001	0.010	0.5	4.4	0.59	61	0.13	4.6	4
NSW 70546	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555001.5	6372260.9	1	0.001	0.020	1.0	6.1	0.87	124	0.22	5.5	7
NSW 70547	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555208.3	6372344.6	2	0.001	0.020	1.5	13.3	1.43	263	0.33	6.5	20
NSW 70548	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555040.5	6372261.0	1	0.001	0.020	1.9	21.1	2.52	480	0.25	6.0	26
NSW 70549	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554969.0	6372182.5	0.5	0.003	0.030	1.9	28.5	4.53	505	0.22	5.3	36
NSW 70551	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554918.2	6372178.3	0.5	0.005	0.030	2.6	30.4	4.64	582	0.24	5.2	51
NSW 70552	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554928.4	6372100.4	0.5	0.009	0.010	2.2	58.3	4.08	743	0.17	3.1	73
NSW 70553	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554960.7	6372099.0	0.3	0.017	0.050	2.5	26.6	4.31	902	0.28	6.1	45
NSW 70554	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554958.7	6372023.9	2	0.002	0.010	2.6	44.7	5.77	940	0.30	2.5	90
NSW 70555	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554924.8	6372021.4	2	0.004	0.010	2.5	10.6	5.48	1350	0.16	2.7	145
NSW 70556	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554922.0	6371943.4	0.5	0.001	0.040	2.9	40.3	4.44	491	0.32	9.6	34
NSW 70557	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554922.6	6371862.9	2	0.001	0.020	1.5	9.9	1.50	211	0.25	5.9	18
NSW 70558	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554958.7	6371931.4	2	0.001	0.010	2.1	116.5	4.50	679	0.19	2.6	79
NSW 70559	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554998.9	6371936.1	0.3	0.002	0.050	2.7	106.0	5.64	481	0.29	6.0	37
NSW 70560	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555046.4	6371943.3	0.2	0.003	0.080	2.8	106.5	5.15	507	0.21	8.0	40
NSW 70561	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555083.8	6371940.2	0.5	0.002	0.040	2.4	104.5	4.84	521	0.16	4.8	79
NSW 70562	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555123.2	6371935.7	2	0.002	0.090	3.0	100.0	4.65	864	0.15	3.6	95
NSW 70563	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555161.1	6371941.3	2	0.004	0.110	3.7	299.0	5.50	1190	0.22	8.3	143
NSW 70564	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555278.4	6371862.7	0.2	0.002	0.040	2.4	82.7	4.35	749	0.19	8.4	62
NSW 70565	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554959.9	6371856.0	1	0.002	0.050	2.8	140.5	4.57	817	0.21	7.5	107
NSW 70567	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555244.7	6371857.0	2	0.002	0.010	2.5	22.5	4.97	1340	0.17	3.6	170
NSW 70568	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555199.2	6371857.9	3	0.002	0.070	2.9	205.0	5.22	1000	0.13	1.9	112
NSW 70569	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555162.2	6371863.1	1.5	0.002	0.070	3.7	88.2	6.24	823	0.23	7.7	92
NSW 70570	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555119.2	6371861.9	3	0.002	0.020	3.5	210.0	5.50	1050	0.11	3.4	287
NSW 70571	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555084.4	6371854.7	2	0.002	0.040	3.0	76.7	5.29	1030	0.21	6.8	112
NSW 70572	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	555039.3	6371858.2	3	0.003	0.020	2.9	33.3	5.90	1700	0.17	2.8	250
NSW 70573	Soil (-80 mesh)	AuME-TL43	554995.0	6371854.6	1	0.001	0.040	2.5	45.6	4.44	819	0.29	5.5	66

Table 2: Significant rockchip sample results from Kilmarnock prospect.

Sample ID	Sample Type	MGA94_55 Easting	MGA94_55 Northing	Au ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sr ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm	Description
KAD076	FLOAT	559051.5	6376342.7	0.01	2.5	80	1	4	0.99	234	1	5	30	8	5	Creamy, silicified, vuggy
KAD077	FLOAT	559200.6	6376387.9	0.01	71	720	2	40	3.37	88	1	16	389	87	10	Reddish matrix-hematite altered, quartz as breccia fill - hydrothermal?
KAD078	FLOAT	559202.6	6376384.5	0.07	189	620	1	16	3.46	106	8	236	168	77	81	Reddish matrix-hematite altered, quartz as breccia fill - hydrothermal?
KAD079	FLOAT	559202.2	6376389.1	0.30	384	580	1	31	6.25	409	21	1890	254	331	242	Brecciated, quartz as breccia fill, reddish hematite-clay altered groundmass
KAD080	FLOAT	559184.2	6376384.6	3.47	72	1160	1	36	3.06	135	38	407	81	42	50	Quartz stockworks, hosted in highly silicified rock unit, felsic?
KAD076	FLOAT	559051.5	6376342.7	0.01	2.5	80	1	4	0.99	234	1	5	30	8	5	Creamy, silicified, vuggy

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Fifield Project – Whatling Hill Prospect – Auger drilling

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 downhole 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.*	• Soil sampling at Whatling Hill used ute mounted auger for the program. Auger samples were collected by auger drilling to refusal on the soil-bedrock interface. • Soil samples were generally collected from depths 0.2m to 9m. • The samples were sieved to -2mm or -80 mesh with sample weights typically > 60g. Where soils were damp to sieve, coarser samples were collected (~500g) • The samples are considered to effectively represent the residual soil at point of collection. • Samples were collected on 80 x 40m grid. • Samples were dried, pulverised and sieved at the RME yard (passing 80 micron) to produce at least 60g sub sample. The samples were then submitted to the Lab for analysis by AuME-TL43 Low Level Gold in Soils.
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).*	• Auger drilling method with 100mm diameter screw
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.*	• Sample recovery was assessed visually via average sample size collected in kraft bag.
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.*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. Sample description was recorded by the collecting geologist. • The description is qualitative: Prospect/Target Name; Sample number, coordinates, coordinate system and survey control method; Sample weight, depth (from and to intervals if auger sampling), colour, Mesh size (if not sieved then it should be recorded that the sample is a bulk sample), Grain size distribution (relative percentages of different sized material), texture , Moisture content is recorded to give an indication of the effect this may have had on the soil colour and the potential where wet samples are collected for contamination between samples, lithology, alteration, Regolith regime (depositional or residual regime)
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*	• The sample preparation of soil samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using grinding. • Field duplicate samples were collected. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to 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.*	• Samples were delivered to ALS Chemex, in Orange NSW. • Average sample weight was ~300g. • Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. • Soil samples analysed by AuME-TL43 (112 samples) • Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • QAQC protocols are documented and involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standard.
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.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay • The raw assay data were reviewed and verified by company's Exploration Manager – NSW.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 55. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
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.*	• Auger holes were preferentially located in prospective areas. Sample spacing was typically 80 x 40m. • 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.*	• The orientations of structures where inferred from geophysical imagery and mapping. No sampling bias is thought to be present.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in kraft bag with unique sample numbers. • Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission by Emmerson's contractor. Samples were placed in sealed polyweave bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • Digital data was emailed to the Exploration Manager - NSW. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • Results data was emailed to the Exploration Manager - NSW. While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the samples being reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Fifield Project – Whatling Hill Prospect – Auger drilling

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.*	• Whatling Hill prospect is within EL8464. • EL8464 Fifield is located just south of Tullamore and approximately 50 NW of Northparkes Cu-Au mine. • EL8464 is situated on map sheet SI55-3 Narromine 1:250,000 • EL8464 is consists of wheat paddocks and minor grazing paddocks. • The tenement is 100% held by Lachlan Resources (Emmerson Resources). • EL8464 is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• North Broken Hill Ltd explored the area in 1978 for tungsten and skarn. • Shell Company of Australia from 1981 - 1983 explored for tin-tungsten skarn deposits associated with the Gobondery granite; porphyry copper and base metal mineralisation associated with monzonite-diorite; tin-quartz- tourmaline mineralisation hosted by Girilambone sediments; and gold-base metal stockwork mineralisation hosted in Ordovician sediments. • North Mining Ltd (North) explored the district for Porphyry Cu-Au deposits within the Ordovician Volcanics from 1992 – 1995. • Clancy Exploration Ltd held the ground through EL6534 from 2006 – 2014 targeting Ordovician Porphyry Cu-Au system.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Since the 1960's, the area inside EL8464 has been actively explored for a variety of metals including Cu,Au, Pb, Zn, Pt, Ni, Sn and W. Several historical small mining operations have been conducted in the tenement, Allandale and Gobondery. The Allandale Cu mine is a vein associated copper occurrence. The Gobondery Fe Mine was described as a small high-grade hematite deposit on the eastern contact of the Devonian Gobondery Granite.EL8464 lies within an inlier of Ordovician arc interpreted to have been rifted west off the Northparkes Igneous Complex. The main Ordovician arc is dominated by the Raggatt Volcanics consists of andesitic to trachyandesitic lavas and volcaniclastic rocks. The Devonian Gobondery granite in the western part of the tenement outcrops as a prominent hill. • The Ordovician Raggatt Volcanics have been tentatively correlated with the Womblin and Goonumbla Volcanics at Northparkes. • The style of mineralization of the Whatling Hill prospect is considered to be Porphyry Cu-Au. Elsewhere in the tenement, other porphyry prospects are Forrest View and Allandale prospect. • The Raggatt Volcanics are considered to be highly prospective to host Porphyry Cu Au, supported by the Late Ordovician age, and the occurrence of alteration associated with this style of mineralization. i.e. pervasive epidote and chlorite alteration, locally with disseminated magnetite, presence of magnetite veins and quartz-magnetite veins with clots of malachite. • Field based exploration has been complemented by cutting edge science which has included analysis of the alteration (trace and rare earth elements within the outer green rock or epidote/chlorite zone) where initial findings suggests geochemical footprints of a porphyry system. Moreover, age dating of the monzonite intrusion within the Raggatt Volcanics yielded a Late Ordovician to Early Silurian age –

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		all part of the University of Tasmania CODES ARC Linkage project.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• See Table 1 for details of Auger drilling and results.
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 length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values 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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• See Table 1
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.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.
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.*	• Further work on the reported exploration targets will involve: - Additional soil grid sampling to test extension of anomalism to the south and west using 80 x 40m grid. - Regional soil sampling (360 x 360m grid) to test possible occurrence of buried Porphyry Cu-Au as suggested from recent epidote study.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kadungle Project – Kilmarnock Prospect – Reconnaissance Rockchip samples

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 downhole 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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected during field inspection at the Kilmarnock prospect. • Rock chip samples were collected from surface outcrops and floats. • Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. The float samples are inferred to have originated from the local area where they were found, with no evidence of substantial transport. • Submitted samples weigh from 0.2 kg to 2 kg. • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-AES finish & Fire Assay (Au) finish. •
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).*	• Not applicable – surface rock chip samples.
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 – surface rock chip samples.
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.*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation
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.*	• The sample preparation of rock chip samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the rocks followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using grinding. • Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system. No field duplicate samples were collected. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to 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.*	• Samples were delivered to ALS Chemex, in Orange NSW. • Average sample weight was ~0.5 kg. • Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (method Au-AA26). For samples with a gold value greater than 0.5ppm the entire remaining sample is screen fire assayed using wet screening to 75 microns. Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested in aqua regia then analysed by ICP-AES (method ME-ICP61). Comparison with 4 acid digestion indicate that the technique is considered total for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn. Fe may not be totally digested by aqua regia but near total digestion occurs. A final 50 gram split was then fire assayed with an AAS finish. • Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • QAQC protocols are documented and involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standard. • Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials are used to cover high grade, medium grade and low-grade ranges of elements: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu, Fe S and As. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation at the Kilmarnock prospect.
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.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay • The raw assay data were reviewed and verified by company's Exploration Manager – NSW.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 55. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
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.*	• Only reconnaissance sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. • 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.*	• Samples were taken according to geological observations at the time in the field.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in tied calico bags with unique sample numbers. Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission by Emmerson's contractor. Samples were placed in sealed polyweave bags for transport to the assay laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Digital data was emailed to the Exploration Manager - NSW. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • Results data was emailed to the Exploration Manager - NSW. While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the samples being reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Kadungle Project – Kilmarnock Prospect – Reconnaissance Rockchip samples

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.*	• Kilmarnock prospect is within EL6226. • EL6226 is located between the towns of Tullamore and Trundle and 55kms NW of Parkes in Central Western NSW. Kadungle is situated on map sheet SI55-3 Narromine 1:250,000 and sheet 8432Tullamore 1:100,000. • EL6226 is located within regional farm land. The tenement is 80% held by Emmeron Resources and 20% held by Defiance Resources Pty Ltd. • Emmerson Resources are in Joint Venture with Aurelia Metals. • EL6226 is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Union Miniere Development and Mining Corp Ltd carried out exploration in the 1970's in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area. • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd carried out exploration in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area between 1970 and 1971 and also 1996 – 1998. • Mines Exploration Proprietary Ltd carried out exploration in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area between 1979 and 1983. • Seltrust Gold Pty Ltd – Peko Wallsend Operations Pty Ltd – Paragon Gold Pty Ltd conducted exploration between 1983 – 1993in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area. • BHP Gold Mines Ltd carried out exploration in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area between 1991 and 1992. • LFB carried out exploration between 1997 – 2004 in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area and during this time outlined very encouraging gold and copper mineralisation. • Big Sky Holdings Pty Ltd carried out exploration in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area between 2004 and 2006. • YTC Resources carried out exploration in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area between 2006 and 2014. • Aurelia Metals Ltd carried out exploration in and around the Kadungle Exploration Target Area between 2015 and 2016.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Targets within EL6226 are hosted in Kadungle Volcanics that contain minor historic Au ± Pb ± Ag workings and anomalous enrichment of Au ± base metals are also recorded at various other localities. • Kilmarnock prospect is located towards the south end of EL6226. Recent sampling by Emmerson at Kilmarnock prospect returned a significant gold grade of up to 3.47 g/t Au associated with quartz stockworks (Figure 3).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The dominant lithology in the area is a series of fine and medium-grained lithic tuffs, overlying a flow banded rhyolites, vitreous ignimbrites and feldspar porphyries. • Chalcedonic quartz and stockworks occur as floats at Kilmarnock. The rhyolite and tuffaceous breccia fragments have been variably kaolinized and silicified. • The mineralisation style is considered to be Epithermal Copper Gold. • The Kadungle Volcanics are considered to be highly prospective for shallow marine to sub-aerial mesothermal and epithermal Au ± base metal deposits. Potential also exists for deeper level porphyry style mineralisation and possibly volcanic hosted base metal mineralisation.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• Results are reported as Table 2 within the body of this report.
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 length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values 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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable. Only rockchips (point data) is presented.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.*	• Results are reported as Table 2
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.*	• All meaningful and material information is reported. •
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg*	• Further work on the reported exploration target:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• - Additional rock chip sampling to see extent of mineralization • - Petrographic and mineragraphic analysis of alteration and mineralization from collected rock samples • - Review/assess historical exploration data reported in the area to understand style of mineralization