ASX Announcement

4 December 2018

Alligator River | Prospective Corridors Identified at Such Wow

Highlights:

- **First pass drilling identifies a highly prospective, large hydrothermal system**
- **Cahill Formation (uranium host rock) intersected in all drill holes**
- **Key targets identified along major fault zones with extensive alteration haloes**
- **Significant uranium anomalism in ARRC016 (peak grade of 0.16% eU_3O_8 within a 30m wide uraniferous zone)**
- **Widespread 'pathfinder' alteration found on a major structure - West Fault Zone**

Vimy Resources Limited (**ASX:VMY**) is pleased to announce exciting results from its maiden drilling program at the Alligator River Project in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. The Such Wow prospect is located within the King River-Wellington Range Joint Venture (75% Vimy Resources, 25% Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited).

This previously undrilled prospect is deemed to be highly prospective for unconformity-related uranium mineralisation based on the presence of the Cahill Formation, alteration and structural features identified from surface mapping and sampling, combined with available geophysical data.

The wide-spaced drilling program focused on targeting broad alteration haloes coincident with NW to NNW-striking fault zones, normally associated with uranium mineralisation at the Alligator River Project and similar to those at the Angularli deposit. Drilling comprised six Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes for a total of 1,416m. The Such Wow prospect is a stand-out exploration target due to the overall size of the structural corridor (more than five times the size of the Angularli prospect) with thin sandstone cover, and surface expressions of hydrothermal alteration associated with uranium mineralisation.

Vimy Managing Director and CEO Mike Young said "*We are really excited by the results of our maiden drilling program at Such Wow. It's the sheer size of the Such Wow prospect that we find remarkable. The combination of surface alteration and structural features, along with significant uranium anomalism in our last drill hole, reinforces its potential.*

"Our exploration team has over twenty years of combined uranium experience in Arnhem Land and they have never seen a clear-cut surface expression of potential uranium mineralisation as was mapped at the Shiba Zone about 120 metres above the unconformity.

"We're confident that future drill programs at Such Wow will prove up more uranium mineralisation and help to build a pipeline of projects."

WORLD CLASS TIER 1 EXPLORATION PACKAGE

MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE TARGETS

PRO-URANIUM JURISDICTION

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Figure 1 provides the location of Vimy's 2018 drill holes (Table 1) relative to the Such Wow escarpment area and interpreted fault corridor.

Vimy's RC holes ARRC011 to -016 were drilled along four traverses targeting two main components of the Such Wow fault corridor, named the West and Central Fault Zones. All drill holes intersected significant hydrothermal alteration with anomalous uranium mineralisation recorded in the last drill hole of the program over a broad 30m-wide zone.

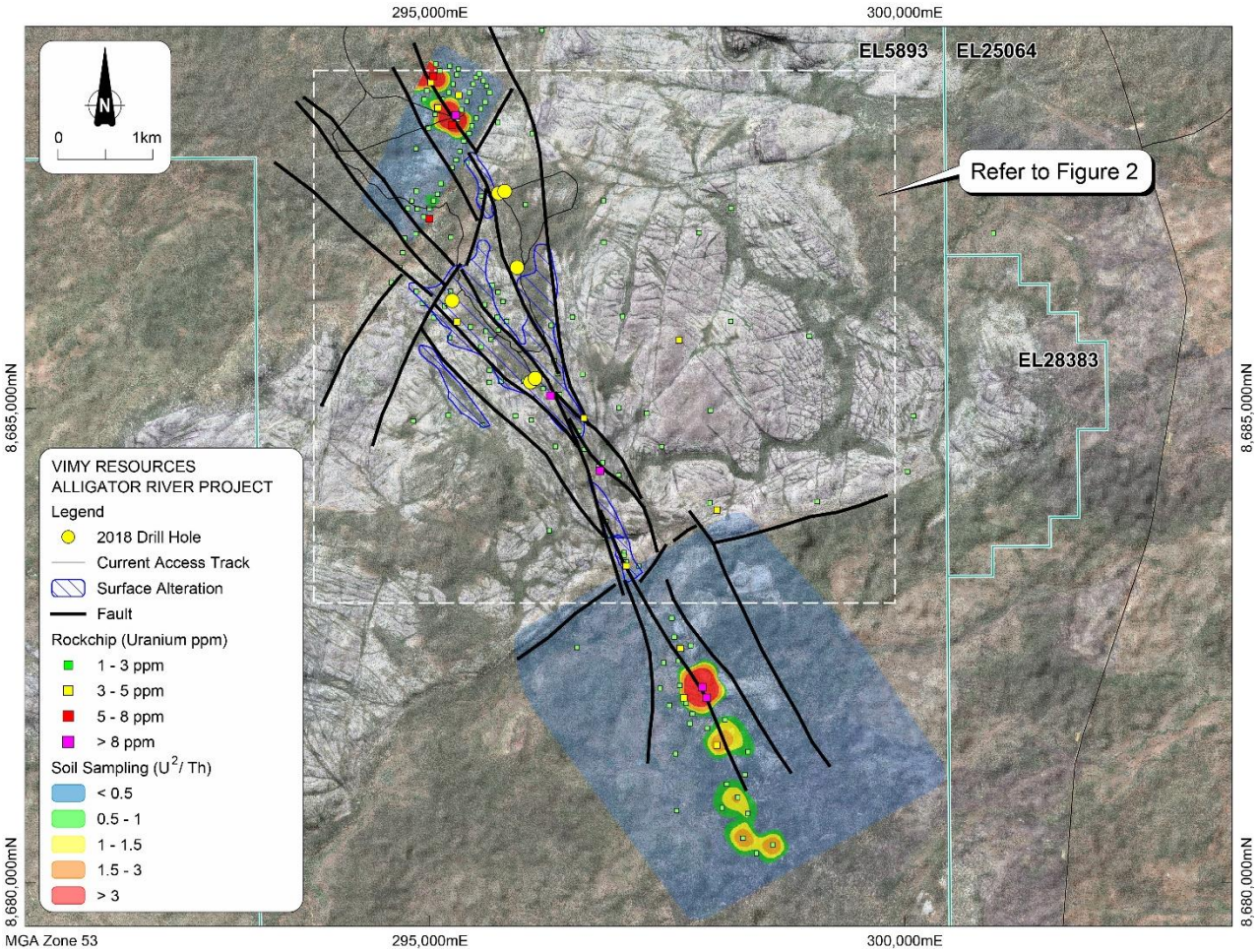


Figure 1: Such Wow project area – Drill hole location map

Table 1: 2018 Such Wow project area RC drill hole intercepts

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Grade[1] (% eU_3O_8)
ARRC011	8686136.6	295236.9	57.9	252	-65	225	-	-	-
ARRC012	8687290.7	295789.2	78.1	180	-65	250	-	-	-
ARRC013	8687269.3	295724. 9	79.3	252	-65	250	-	-	-
ARRC014	8686487.0	295919.9	83.6	240	-65	250	-	-	-
ARRC015	8685317.6	296110.8	75.9	324	-65	225	203.3	204.1	0.01
ARRC016	8685278.7	296061.4	75.3	168	-65	225	127.0 130.7 142.5 143.4 155.8	127.7 131.4 143.0 144.8 156.6	0.02 0.02 0.02 0.07 0.03

1 Anomalism associated with likely heavy mineral bands in the sandstone (based on portable XRF data) is not reported.

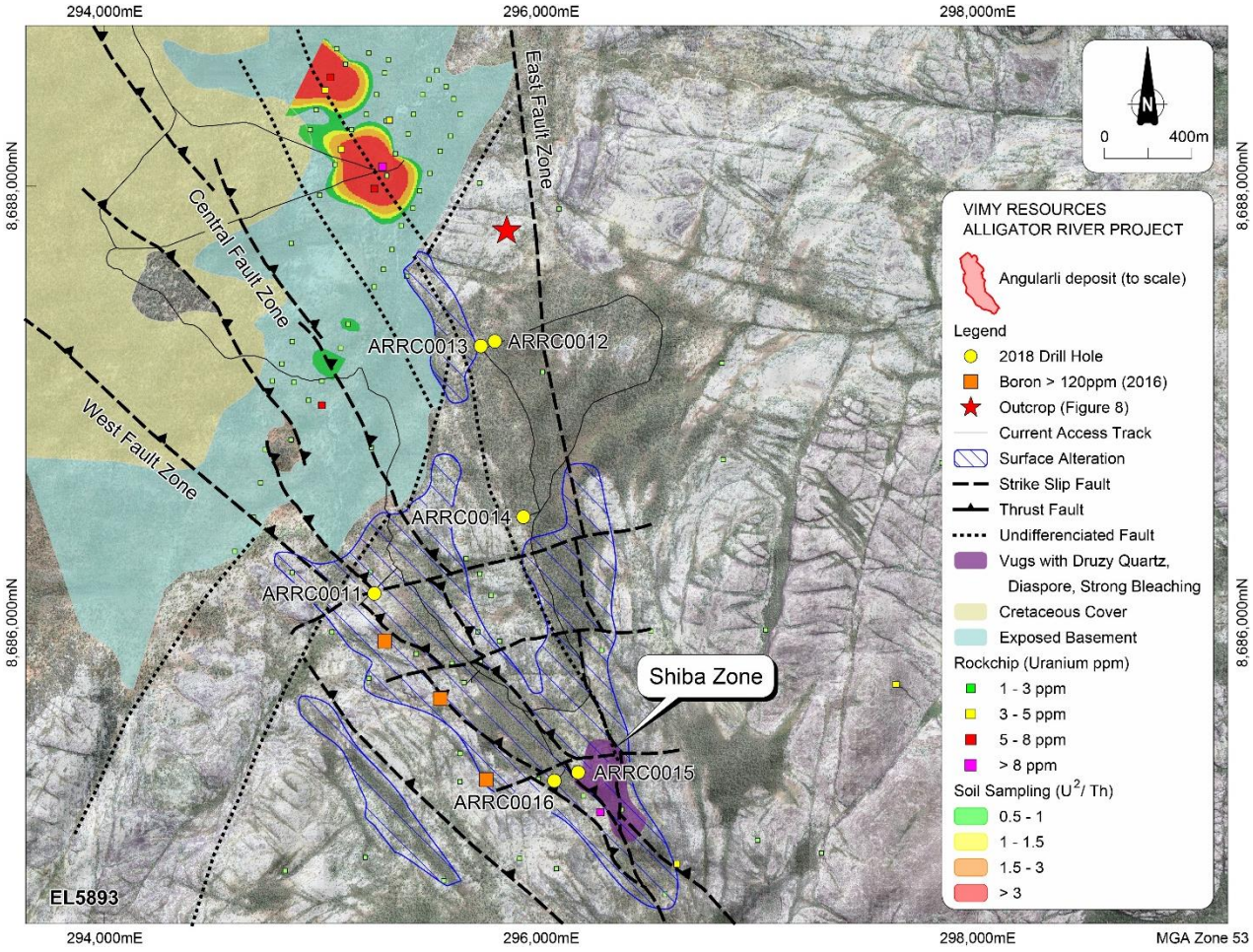


Figure 2: Such Wow prospect – Close-up of sandstone escarpment

The 2018 field program was the first opportunity to assess previously identified surface alteration features in the central section of the Such Wow fault corridor, where multiple faults converge.

Surface mapping has confirmed the presence of a prominent ~500 x 200m north-trending ridge of sandstone characterised by a strong structural and hydrothermal alteration overprint (see Figure 3), referred to as the "Shiba Zone", located 120m to the east of drill holes ARRC015 and -016.

Prominent alteration features visible along the Shiba Zone include druzy quartz veining, fault and joint-controlled bleaching. The intensity of alteration increases in the eastern part of the zone where complete removal of diagenetic hematite in the sandstone matrix, brecciation, intense clay alteration and diaspore veining were mapped (Figure 3).

The northerly-trending ridge associated with the Shiba Zone is interpreted as being controlled to the west and east by two east-dipping fault zones parallel to the ones intersected in drill holes ARRC015 and 016.

Other key prospective features of the Such Wow prospect are the overall coarseness of the Mamadawerre sandstone (which may have facilitated a localised increase in hydrothermal fluid flow, Figure 4), and the structural complexity of the fault corridor which provides fluid pathways and sites for ore formation.

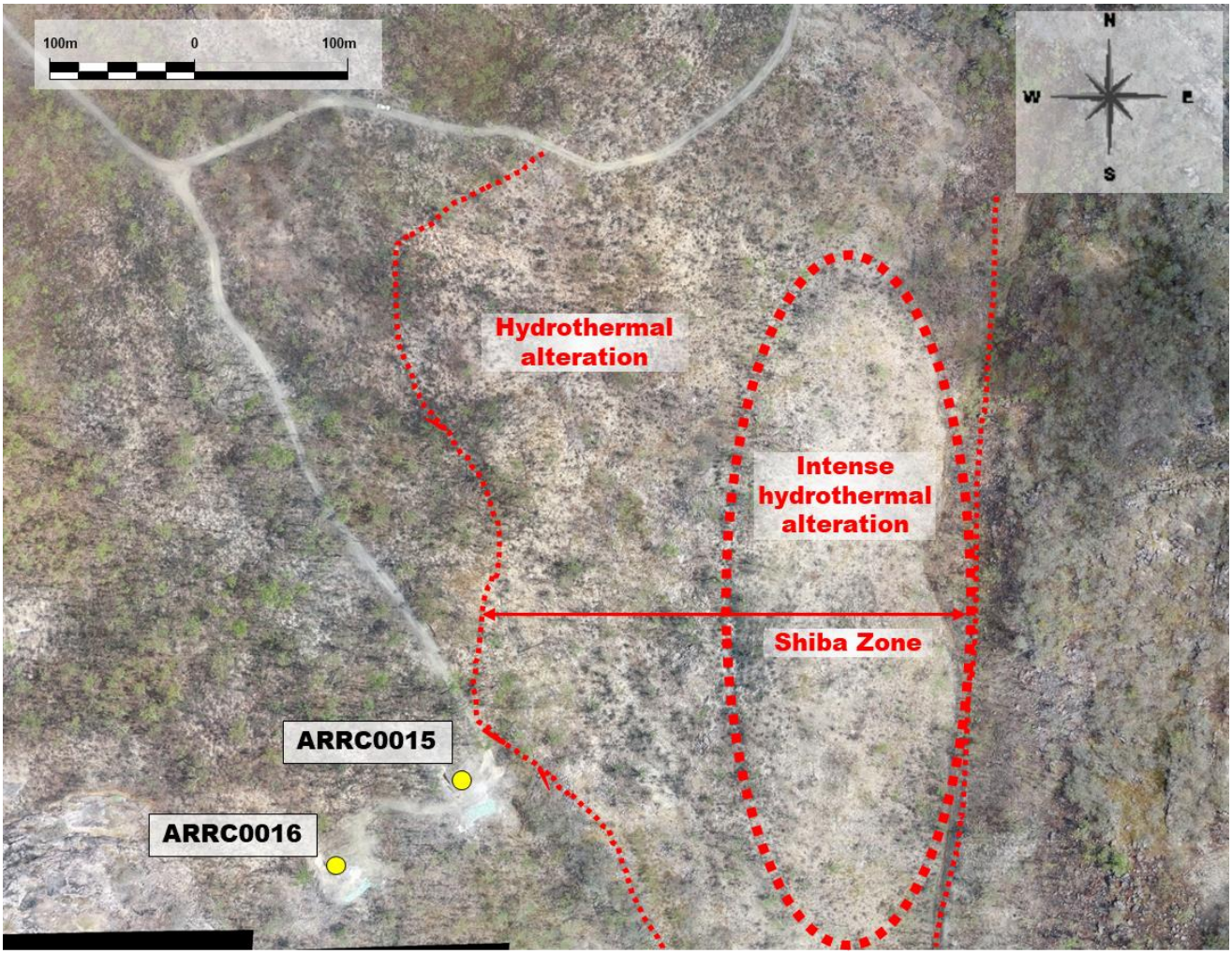


Figure 3: Such Wow prospect – Shiba Zone (2018 drone imagery)

Figure 4: Such Wow prospect – Alteration features of the Shiba Zone
a) Structurally-controlled pervasive bleaching in very coarse Mamadawerre sandstone
b) Diaspore vein in bleached sandstone (based on portable XRF data), field of view ~ 10cm
c) Pronounced clay alteration of very coarse sandstone, field of view ~ 10cm

The west-east schematic section (Figure 5) across the central portion of the entire Such Wow fault corridor shows the relationship of the Western Fault to the Shiba Zone, characterised by pronounced surface alteration and structural features.

The broad zone of uranium anomalism intersected in the basement (Cahill Formation) in drill hole ARRC016 is coincident with copper and lead anomalism common pathfinder elements associated with deposits in the Alligator River uranium province. Groundwater chemistry for holes ARRC016 and ARRC015 returned significant anomalism in uranium, copper, zinc, lead, cobalt, nickel, boron and molybdenum, which is consistent with the widespread magnesian chlorite-phengitic illite alteration intersected in the basement of both drill holes (based on IR-spectral analyses of cuttings).

This is a significant feature since Fe-rich chlorite is a good reductant which can precipitate uranium from oxidised uranium-bearing fluids, in turn producing Mg-chlorite and phengitic illite. This mineral assemblage was observed within the proximal alteration halo at the high-grade Nabarlek deposit (mined out) with the abundance of phengitic illite increasing towards the ore zone.

Importantly, the untested up-dip projection of the lower magnesian-chlorite alteration zone intersected at the bottom of ARRC015 coincides with surface boron anomalism.

Figure 6 shows a similar relationship visible in hole ARRC011, which is located approximately 1,200m to the northwest along the strike extension of the fault, where elevated lead, arsenic, copper and sulphur in drill cuttings (identified using portable XRF data) were coincident with boron anomalism at surface. This anomalism coincides with anomalous results from groundwater analyses, showing elevated concentrations in boron, copper, lead, uranium, nickel and cobalt.

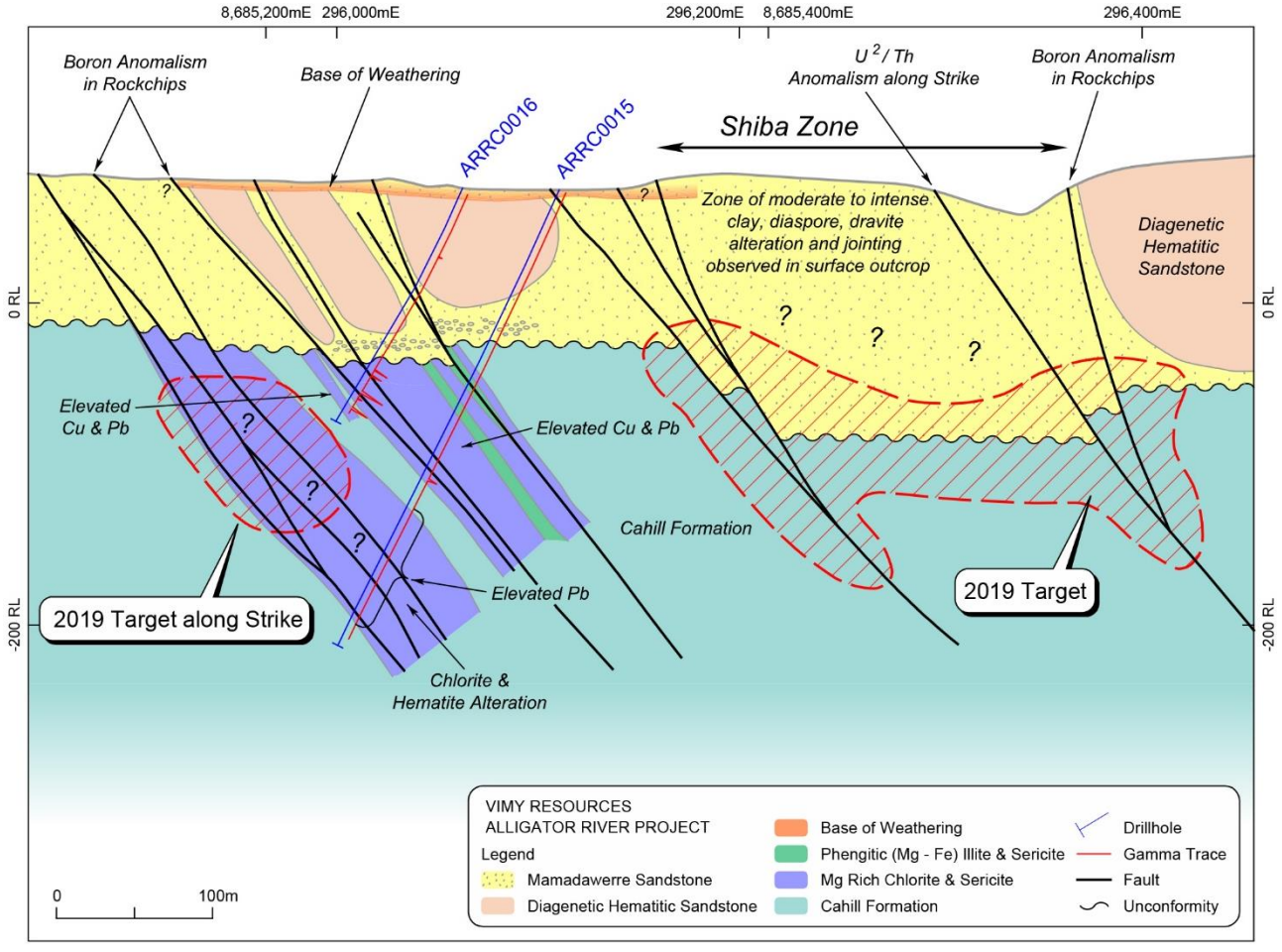


Figure 5: Such Wow prospect – Section 1 showing location of Shiba Zone and 2019 drill targets

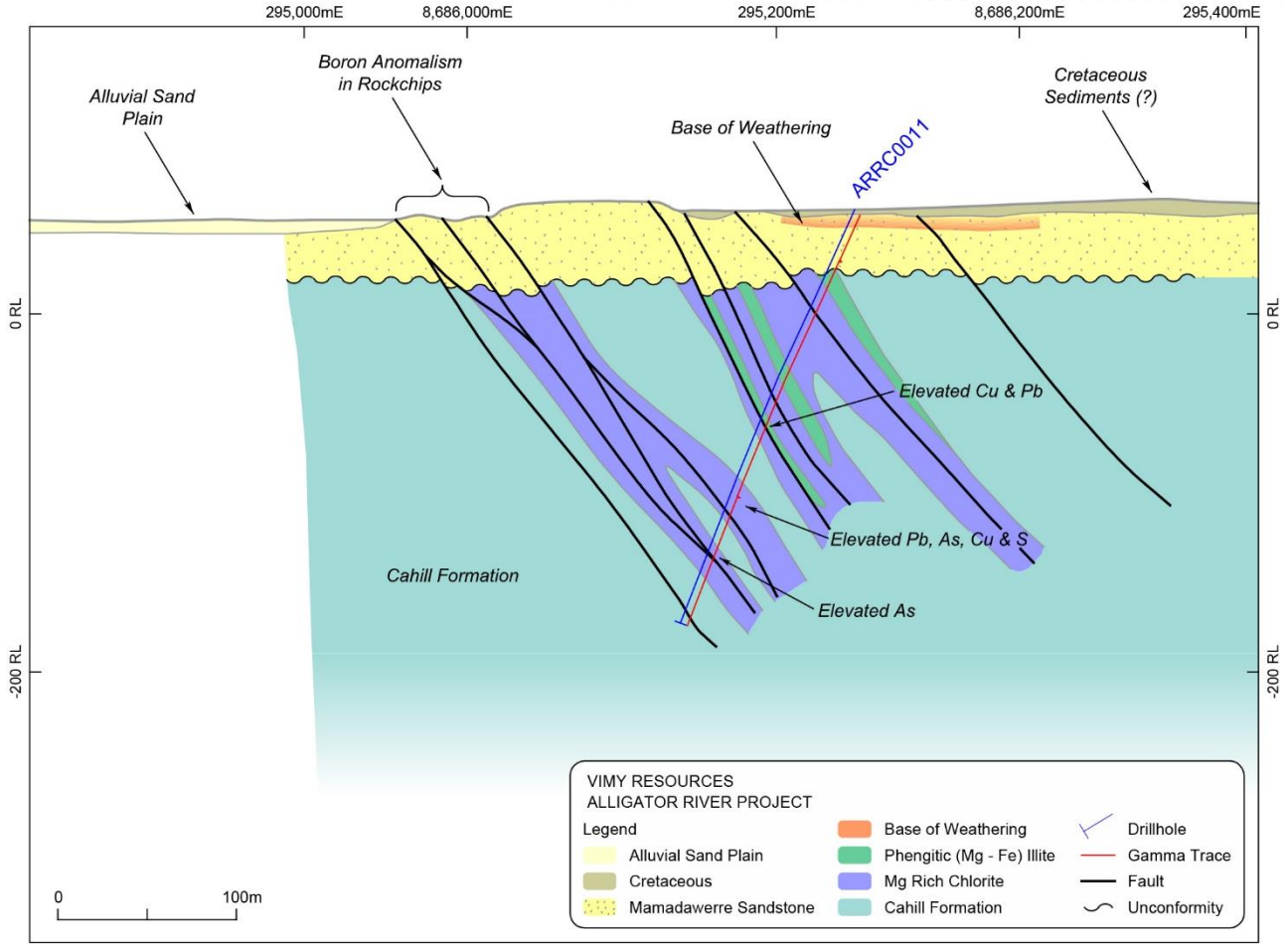


Figure 6: Such Wow prospect – Section 2

Hydrothermal alteration in drill holes ARRC012 and -013 is less intense than in holes ARRC015 and -016 with intermediate (Fe-Mg) chlorite haloes intersected in the basement, and broad bleaching in the overlying sandstone (Figure 7). The interpreted fault zones in the Cahill Formation showed moderate anomalism in copper, arsenic and sulphur. The alteration assemblages in these holes indicate that this section may be distal to uranium mineralisation but also indicate the presence of a large hydrothermal system.

Hydrothermal alteration is visible on the sandstone outcrop a short distance to the north of hole ARRC012 and warrants follow-up and surface mapping and sampling (Figure 8).

Bleaching of diagenetic hematite in the sandstone appears to be primarily limited to the west of the major east-dipping fault running east of the Shiba Zone and hole ARRC012 (referred to as the East Fault Zone).

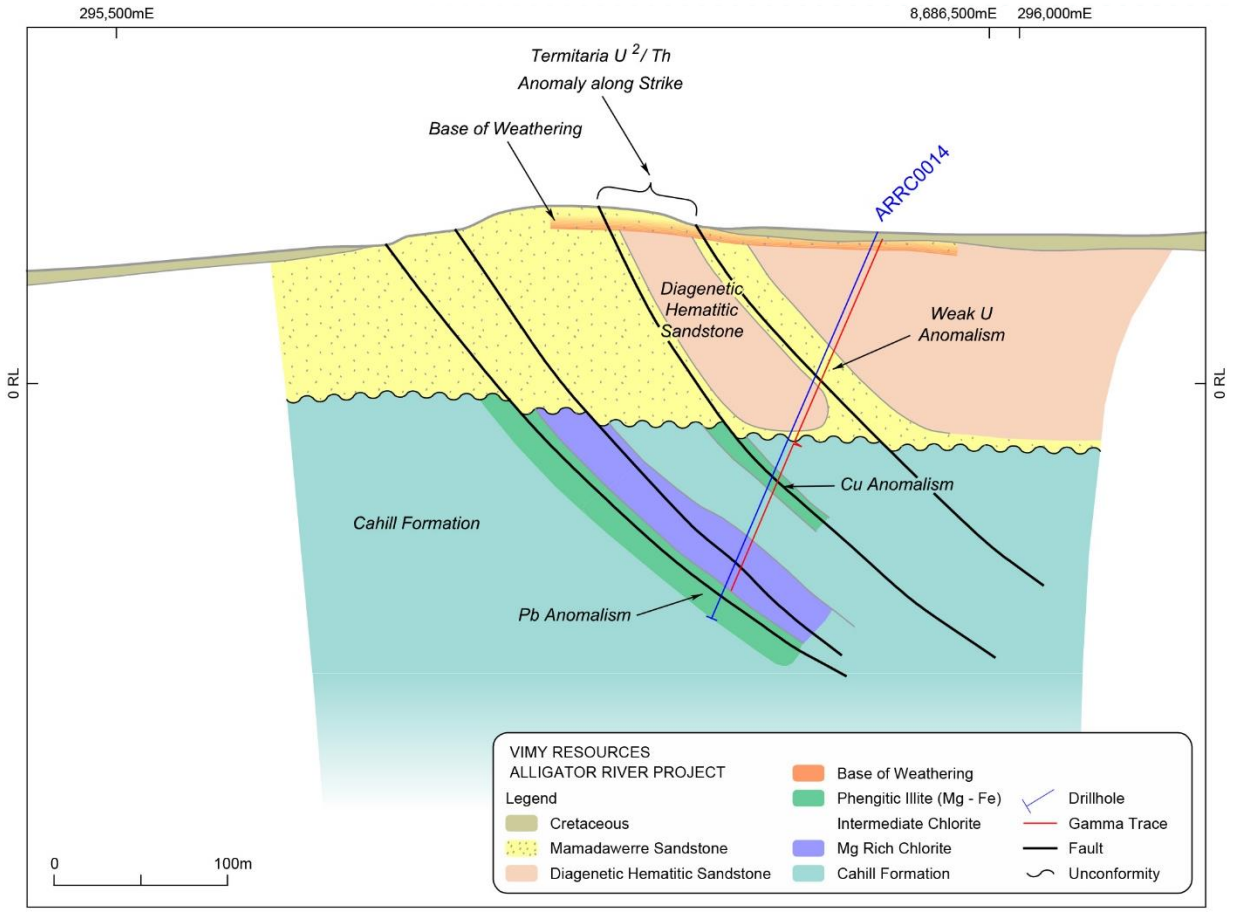


Figure 7: Such Wow prospect – Section 3

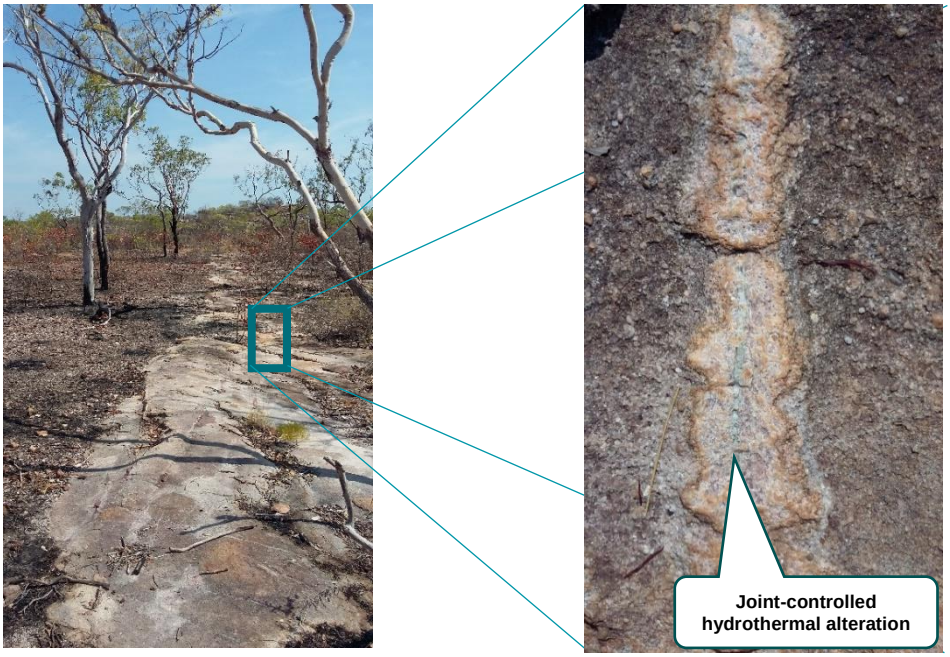


Figure 8: Surface alteration (295,870mE / 8,687,780mN, 500m north of drill holes ARRC 012 and 013)

Alteration in drill hole ARRC014 was limited to weak anomalism in the sandstone coincident with a zone of bleaching and minor copper and lead anomalism in the basement. This anomalism is co-incident with a zone of magnesian to intermediate Fe-Mg chlorite and phengitic illite alteration.

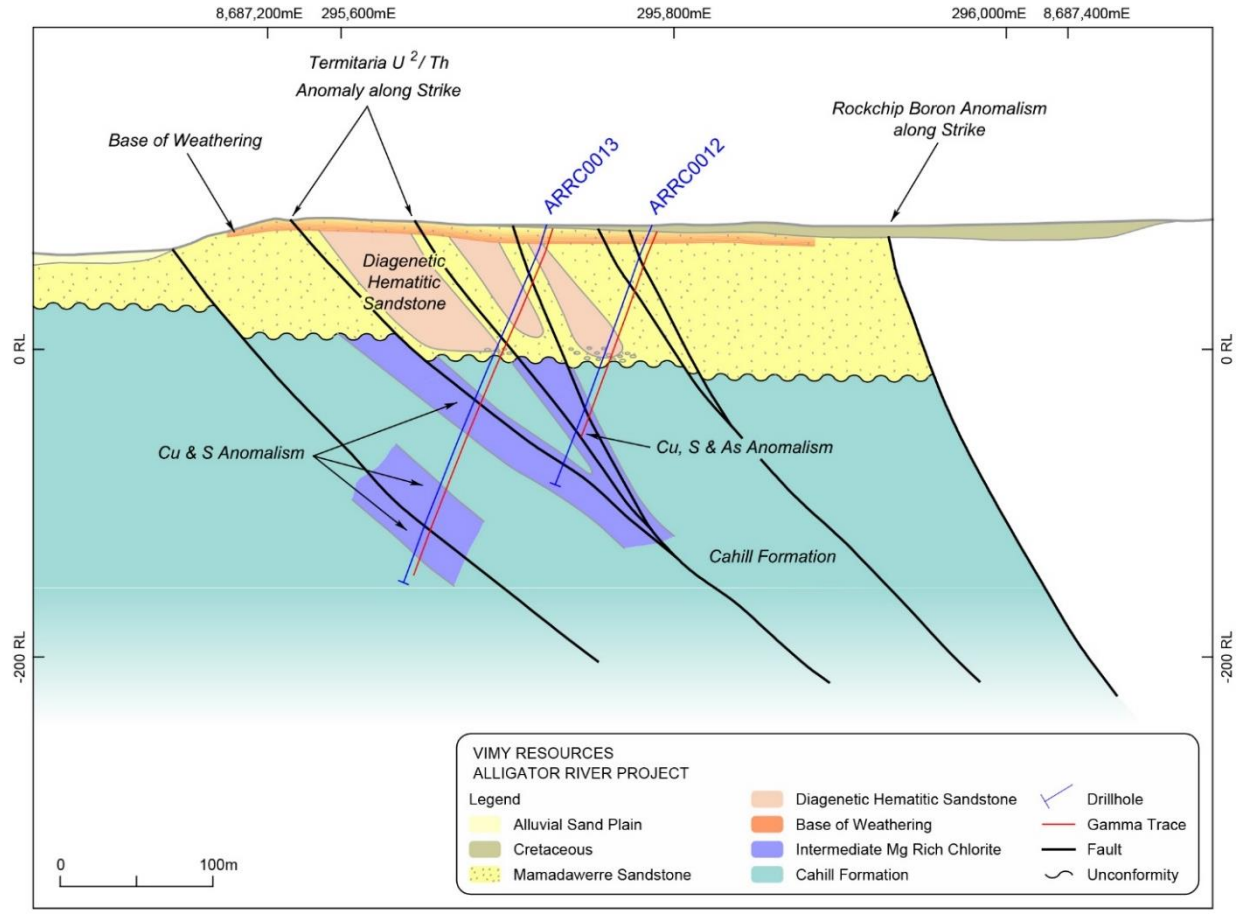


Figure 9: Such Wow prospect – Section 4

Next Steps

Broad-spaced first pass drilling at the Such Wow prospect has identified a very large hydrothermal system that contains all of the key ingredients for unconformity-related uranium mineralisation. These results justify systematic surface sampling (which may include termitaria, conventional soils and possibly biogeochemical sampling), and additional mapping across the sandstone escarpment portion of the prospect. Drill spacing will also be increased, with traverses up to 200-300m apart, to a level consistent with hydrothermal alteration footprints typical of this style of deposit.

The Shiba Zone is a high priority drill target for 2019 due to its intense surface alteration and structural complexity.

The team is now re-analysing detailed geophysical data available for the Such Wow prospect and considering the implications for additional prospectivity along that fault corridor, which extends under shallow Cretaceous to the northwest of the escarpment.

Mike Young
Managing Director and CEO Tel: +61 8 9389 2700

4 December 2018

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results for the Angularli Exploration Results, are based on information compiled by Xavier Moreau, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Moreau is a full-time employee of Vimy Resources. Mr Moreau has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Moreau consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Vimy Resources

Vimy Resources Limited (ASX: VMY) is a Perth-based resource development company. Vimy's flagship project is the Mulga Rock Project, one of Australia's largest undeveloped uranium resources which is located 290km ENE of Kalgoorlie in the Great Victoria Desert of Western Australia.

Vimy also owns (75%) and operates the largest granted uranium exploration package in the world-class Alligator River uranium district, located in the Northern Territory. Vimy is exploring for large high-grade uranium unconformity deposits identical to those found in the Athabasca Basin in Canada.

Directors and Management

The Hon. Cheryl Edwardes AM
Chairman

Mike Young
CEO and Managing Director

David Cornell
Non-Executive Director

Mal James
Non-Executive Director

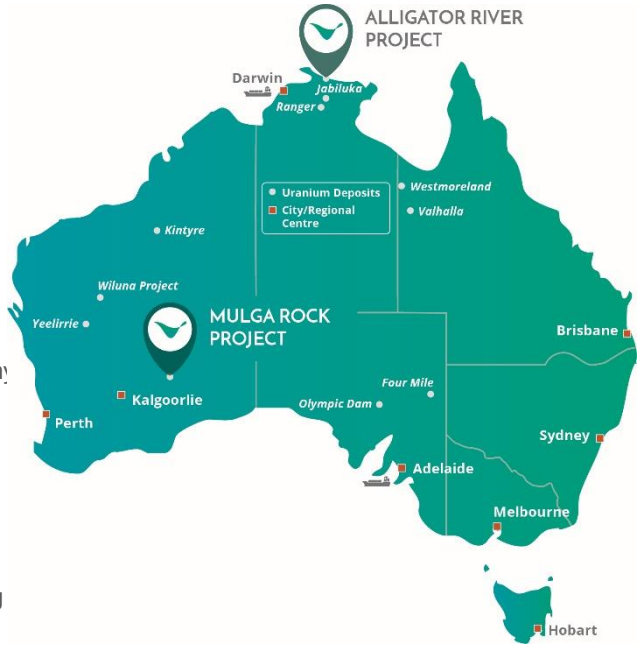
Ron Chamberlain
Chief Financial Officer and Company

Julian Tapp
Chief Nuclear Officer

Tony Chamberlain
Chief Operating Officer

Scott Hyman
Vice President Sales and Marketing

Xavier Moreau
General Manager, Geology and Exploration



For a comprehensive view of information that has been lodged on the ASX online lodgement system and the Company website please visit **asx.com.au** and **vimyresources.com.au** respectively.

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The creation of approximately
350 direct site jobs
IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Royalty and payroll tax payments of around
A$17m
PER YEAR TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The amount of uranium produced when used in nuclear power plants to displace coal fired electricity would offset more than
64 million tonnes
of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions which is
around 12%
of Australia's total greenhouse gas emissions.

STATE & FEDERAL MINISTERIAL APPROVALS

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Such Wow Exploration update, December 2018

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce 1m bulk samples (~25kg) collected in plastic bags. Representative 1m split samples were collected using a riffle splitter and placed in a calico bag. The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole. • 5m composites were collected in the Mamadawerre sandstone (Paleoproterozoic cover sequence) to map alteration haloes. • 1m composite samples in both sandstone and basement have been collected at a variable distance from the unconformity, based on host rock, alteration and radiometric signature (downhole wireline and handheld). • Portable XRF readings were collected on reference samples for all 1m composites. • In-rod wireline downhole gamma data was used to select intervals for screening using a handheld spectrometer, before sampling. • RC samples have been sent to Intertek (Darwin) where they are being crushed, dried and pulverised to produce sub-samples for analysis. • Groundwater samples were collected by Vimy personnel at the rig and dispatched to Intertek in Darwin for analysis for a broad range of parameters, using filtered and unfiltered samples, with trace elements analysed by ICPMS.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling accounts for all the drilling completed at Such Wow in 2018, using a 4-inch hammer. • Drill holes were collared into the top of the Mamadawerre sandstone or Bathurst Formation Cretaceous unconsolidated sediments. • An EZ- tool was used for orientation purposes, with readings taken every 30m. • Drill hole collars were picked up by Vimy personnel using a Trimble Differential Global Positioning System (GPS) in RTK mode, with calibration at an existing base station on site.

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Such Wow Exploration update, December 2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 estimated visually based on the volume of the 1m sample bags and recorded systemically, and consistently high beyond the top 5-10m of drilling. • No sample bias has been established.
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.*	• Qualitative geology logging of drill samples was carried out systematically, using company and industry standard practice. Logging of samples included additional fields such as lithology, mineralogy, alteration and weathering. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m composites. • Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected and photographed and stored for future reference. • Larger reference samples (~0.8-1.0kg) were collected for portable XRF (pXRF) and SWIR-NIR analyses, carried out in-house using the company's Terraspec Analytical Spectral Device (ASD). • All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Vimy's on-site geologist on a 1m basis and digitally captured after validation. • Wireline logging was carried out in-rods in bottom-up mode by Vimy personnel using a Mt Sopris 2PGA total gamma probe (#5314, last calibrated in 2015) at a speed of 4m/s.
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 representativity 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.*	**Field Based Work** • RC samples were split using a riffle splitter. • Company procedures were followed to ensure sampling adequacy and consistency. These included workplace inspections of sampling equipment, as well as sample duplicates ("field duplicates") and the use of blanks.

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Such Wow Exploration update, December 2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A comprehensive QA/QC program was implemented, comprising the submission of in-house and external certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and laboratory duplicates. • Checks were carried out on the downhole gamma probe using a Cs^{137} calibration jig.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence		• Twin drilling has not been carried out to validate the interpretation of the geological model, due to the early stage of the exploration across the Angularli deposit and the RC rig used during the drilling program.
Portable XRF Logging		• Analysis by portable XRF was carried out by competent operators, using blanks and CRMS and appropriate warm-up routines.
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.*	• Various checks were carried out on the downhole data, including via depth-matching against the drill core and handheld radiometric readings. • Verification of all intercepts was carried out visually by Vimy using high-resolution photographs of the corresponding cuttings.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes were surveyed using a Hemisphere S320 Differential GPS in RTK mode, on the Omnistar network. • The MGA94, zone 53 grid system is used for reporting. • Azimuth and inclination data from the EZ-tool were used to calculate the deviation of each drill hole.

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Such Wow Exploration update, December 2018

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.*	• Drill hole spacing in the areas tested was approximately 80m (two traverses consisted of only one hole) along traverses 800 to 1,200m apart.
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.*	• Drill holes are ideally oriented to test the easterly to east/north-easterly dipping target fault zones.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• A full chain of custody is maintained during sampling and dispatch, with packing of drill samples in calico bags within 150microns plastic bags dispatched in sealed drums, delivered directly to the laboratory by Vimy's personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of sampling techniques and data was carried given 2018 represented the first year of drilling on the project for Vimy. Ongoing monitoring of sampling was carried out by the geologist in charge.

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 Such Wow prospect area is located on EL5893 in Arnhem Land, about 250km to the east of Darwin. Viva Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vimy Resources Limited (Vimy), enjoys conditional beneficial ownership of 75% of the Angularli deposit project area, following the execution of a binding purchase agreement with Cameco Australia (ASX announcement dated 1 March 2018). • EL5893 is located on Aboriginal Land, with existing covenants administered by the Northern Land Council (NLC) on behalf of Traditional Owners.

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Such Wow Exploration update, December 2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• EL5893, which hosts the Angularli deposit, was granted in 2004. • Exploration during the period 2005-2007 focused on the tenement-wide acquisition of aeromagnetic, radiometric, hyperspectral and tempest data. • Focus shifted to the Angularli area along NNW-trending fault zones in 2008, leading to the discovery of uranium mineralisation at Angularli South in 2009 and the main Angularli deposit in 2010, followed by a drill-out program in 2011. • Following that discovery, Cameco Australia (the previous operator) carried out downhole and ground IP surveys over the broader Angularli area. • In 2014, Cameco Australia carried out an unpublished estimate of the mineral potential of the Angularli deposit. • From 2015 onwards, the focus of exploration shifted to regional targets, including mapping on the escarpment at the Such Wow prospect. • Vimy announced a maiden mineral resource for the Angularli deposit in March 2018, based on results generated by the previous operator.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The nearby Angularli deposit consists of small mineralised pods associated with veins and semi-massive replacements spatially related to the basal unconformity between Proterozoic red-bed sandstone basin and metamorphic basement rocks. • Overlying the deposit and Proterozoic host rocks is a thin veneer of unconsolidated Cretaceous sediments, typically 20 to 80m thick.

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.*
		• All relevant drill hole information used in these Exploration Results is listed in Table 1 of the corresponding announcement.

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Such Wow Exploration update, December 2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• A minimum thickness of 0.5m above 0.01% eU_3O_8 was used for reporting anomalous intercepts. Anomalism in the sandstone cover associated with likely heavy mineral bands (based on their differential spectrometric signature and portable XRF composition are not reported. • Equivalent uranium grades were derived using probe-specific dead time and K factors, and accounting for the hole diameter and RC casing steel thickness.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is interpreted as being controlled by moderately east-dipping fault zones and fault breccia. • Due to the nature of drilling, no structural information is available regarding the orientation of mineralisation reported. As such, no inferences can be made as to the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
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.*	• A plan view of the main drill collars relevant to the Such Wow prospect area and interpreted schematic cross-sections is provided in the main 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.*	• Balanced reporting has been achieved through a consistent and comprehensive reporting of sampling and analytical processes followed by disclosure of all intercepts.
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.*	• The previous operator acquired a very high-resolution ground gravity dataset in 2017, used for targeting purposes. This survey followed an earlier regional airborne EM survey, used to predict the depth of the unconformity between the Mamadawerre sandstone and the underlying metamorphic basement. • The Such Wow prospect and Shiba Zone are named after the Doge Meme based on the Shiba Inu dog. For all the history on the Doge Meme see the following link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yj7ja6BANLM&vl=en

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Such Wow Exploration update, December 2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The plan view of interpreted anomalous fault zones and associated targets is presented in the main text and will be targeted as a priority in 2019. • Figures 1, 2, 5 to 7 and 9 present the current geological interpretation of the geological setting of the Such Wow fault corridor.