Diamond Drill Holes Intersect High Grade Gold at Kroda

Highlights

- **Assays received for three cored holes**
- **Best intersections recorded in**
  - **KDD001: 9m at 11.5g/t Au containing 2m at 37g/t Au, and 1m at 26 g/t Au**
  - **KDD002: 5m at 15.3g/t Au including 2m at 33g/t Au**

Five sub-parallel and possibly en echelon gold zones identified

ASX RELEASE
28 February 2019

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Gladiator Resources Ltd (Company) advises that assay results have been received for diamond drill core, and screen fire assay for selected RC samples from the Company's Kroda prospect at the North Arunta project, a joint venture between the Company and Prodigy Gold (ASX: PRX). All analytical results have now been received.

Two of the three holes reported (KDD001 & KDD002) were drilled on a section with historic drill holes that intersected high grade gold mineralisation (Fig. 1). The new holes were designed to verify historical gold grades and importantly, to provide new information on the nature of the mineralisation since no significant geological information exists from previous drilling.

The third cored hole (KRCD005) commenced using reverse circulation but was completed by diamond coring due to the intersection of water. This hole was designed to test the possible down plunge extent of the known mineralisation to the west, where it was predicted by an IP chargeability anomaly.

Kroda 3

Results from KDD001 & KDD002 combined with several historic holes suggest that there are five steeply dipping and sub-parallel, possibly en echelon, gold zones at Kroda 3 (Fig. 1). The thickest zone was intersected by both holes and both holes returned very high grades (>25 g/t Au). Hole KDD001 appears to have been drilled sub-parallel to the thickest and highest-grade zone. This hole intersected 9m at an average gold grade of 11.5 g/t including a very high-grade interval of 2m at 37 g/t and an additional 1m at 26 g/t. Scissor hole KDD002 confirmed the geometry of the ore zones but returned narrower intervals, the best being 5m at 15.3 g/t Au. Unfortunately the drilling has shown that despite the encouraging results on this section line, the high grade zone is likely to be small and is not recognised on adjacent sections.

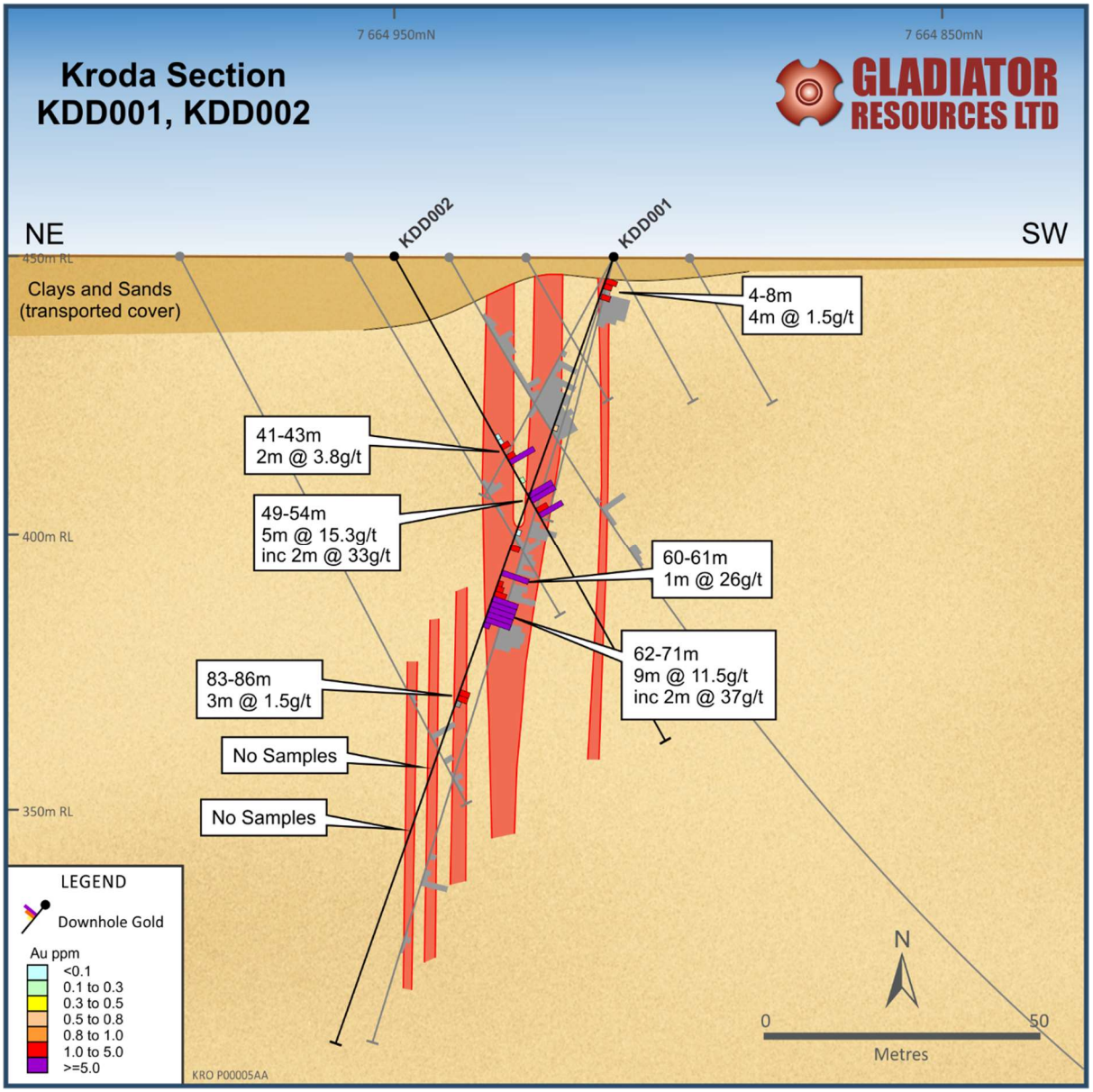

Figure 1: North-south section 382630mE through Kroda 3. Note: the Au histograms have been truncated at 5 g/t owing to extremely high grades encountered in both holes.

Furthermore, hole KRCD005 failed to return any gold intersections in excess of 0.5 g/t, which limits considerably the prospective strike length of the Kroda mineralisation.

SCREEN FIRE ASSAY RESULTS

Screen fire assay results on 15 samples are given in Table 1. The results demonstrate the presence of minor amounts of coarse gold, but this is not thought to be sufficient to materially impact on the overall fire assay results. Coupled with good reproducibility of gold assays between duplicate pairs, coarse gold is not thought to be an analytical problem at Kroda.

SampleID	Total Weight (g)	Weight Coarse Fraction (g)	1st Fine Fraction Au ppm	2nd Fine Fraction Au ppm	Coarse Sample Au µg	Total Au ppm
17306	976	43	0.79	0.83	37	0.81
17307	929	52.37	1.16	1.18	39	1.15
17308	752	19.88	0.67	0.85	8	0.75
17309	1205	27.2	0.03	0.04	1	0.03
17310	987	15.17	0.02	0.02	2	0.02
17311	892	55.9	0.28	0.34	16	0.31
17312	672	11.78	0.17	0.14	3	0.16
17313	1052	50.44	0.92	0.87	143	0.99
17314	1030	60.78	0.20	0.21	22	0.22
17315	1035	36.82	0.72	0.72	91	0.78
17316	299	12.72	0.30	0.44	3	0.37
17317	1141	67.49	0.72	0.68	166	0.81
17318	494	16.93	1.91	1.99	29	1.94
17319	767	27.9	0.88	0.94	17	0.90
17320	400	8.45	1.37	1.47	56	1.53

Table 1: Screen fire assay results from 15 samples of RC chips from Kroda (analysis by ALS).

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the high grades intersected by KDD001 and KDD002, Gladiator's drilling has failed to demonstrate economic gold mineralisation over a substantial strike extent, with most of the 10 RC holes failing to return gold grades in excess of 0.5 g/t. High grade gold intervals previously intersected at Kroda 3 have been verified, but there is no evidence that these represent anything other than a relatively thin and localised occurrence of no economic significance.

The IP chargeability anomalies that guided the company's drilling have been proven due to high volumes of disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite, unfortunately these sulphide minerals are not accompanied by economic levels of gold. Nevertheless, the presence of these sulphides over a kilometre of strike represents a substantial hydrothermal system, which may be prospective for other metals.

The Company will discuss the future of its North Arunta project with its Joint Venture partner before finalizing its position however it has already commenced assessing other opportunities as the results to date have put the North Arunta project in doubt.

Appendix 1 – Drill hole locations

HoleID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth (Grid)
KRC001	RC	382780	7664720	451	250		250	-60	35
KRC002	RC	382760	7664910	453	235		235	-60	180
KRC003	RC	382131	7665082	453	300		300	-60	35
KRC004	RC	382540	7665000	453	150		150	-60	180
KRD005	RC/DD	382335	7665025	454	141	60.5	201.5	-60	35
KRC006	RC	381992	7665361	454	181		181	-60	35
KRC007	RC	381830	7665487	453	75		75	-60	180
KRC008	RC	381814	7665513	453	133		133	-60	35
KRC009	RC	381739	7665546	456	169		169	-60	35
KRC010	RC	381639	7665426	455	300		300	-60	35
KDD001	DD	382630	7664910	446		125.0	125	-70	360
KDD002	DD	382630	7664950	453		85.0	85	-60	180
TOTAL					**1,934**	**271**	**2,205**		

Appendix 2 - 2018 Kroda drilling intersections in excess of 0.5 ppm Au

	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au ppm	Comments
KRC001	Kroda 3		Below reporting cut off			
KRC002	Kroda 3		Below reporting cut off			
KRC003	Kroda 3	277	278	1	0.57	Previously reported
KRC004	Kroda 3		Below reporting cut off			
KRC008	Kroda 4	75	76	1	1.3	Previously reported
KRC009	Kroda 4	161	164	3	1.4	Previously reported
KRC010	Kroda 4		Below reporting cut off			
KDD001	Kroda 3	4	8	4	1.51	
		32	33	1	1.55	
		52	53	1	0.72	
		55	56	1	1.69	
		60	61	1	26	
		62	**71**	**9**	**11.5**	
		73	74	1	0.64	
		83	6	3	1.54	
KDD002	Kroda 3	37	40	3	0.8	
		41	43	2	3.79	
		46	47	1	0.62	
		49	**54**	**5**	**15.3**	
		74	75	1	0.56	

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Andy Wilde, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a Registered Professional Geoscientist with AIG. Dr Wilde is a Director of Gladiator and holds shares and options in the Company.

Dr Wilde has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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 (JORC Code).

Dr Wilde consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Tables require updating for diamond drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Samples were collected at the drill rig from the sample chute and bag holder of a rotary cone splitter resulting in a nominal 1 kg sub sample. • 1m sections of half core were selectively sampled for diamond (DD) drill holes (93 samples total) Certified standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted or collected approximately every 20th sample in the sample sequence for both RC and diamond drill holes. All samples were submitted to Intertek Alice Springs for preparation. Analysis was undertaken at Intertek Perth using 50-gram fire assay method (FA50/OE04) for the DD core and 1kg screen fire assay 75µm (SF75/OE) for the 15 RC chips samples submitted for grade verification analysis
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).*	• Drill holes were completed by reverse circulation and diamond core • RC hole diameter is nominally 5.5 inch. A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times. • DD core size is HQ (63.5mm inside diameter)
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.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected for both RC and DD holes • Split samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be excellent.
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.*	• All drill sample intervals were geologically logged. • Geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • A small sample of washed RC drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging. • DD half core is retained in core trays in Alice Springs

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC 1m samples were split using a rotary cone splitter at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • DD samples were collected by cutting the (HQ size) core in half, lengthwise with a diamond saw at the NTGS core facility in Alice Springs. One half of each sample length was prepared for chemical assay and the other half retained for future studies. • Care was taken to preserve orientation marks on the retained half core • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by Intertek at their Alice Springs laboratory. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed and dried. A 1.0kg split of the sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75µm. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analysis for gold was undertaken at Intertek Perth by fire assay using a 50-gram sample. • Fire assay is considered a “total” assay technique for gold • 15 selected RC chip samples were re-submitted for analysis by screen fire assay to verify the suitability and repeatability of the routinely used fire assay method. • An Innov-X portable XRF was used to obtain semi-quantative analyses for As, S and Fe and other elements. Similar QA/QC procedures (i.e. use of certified reference material, blanks and duplicates) were employed for quality assurance. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory, including sizing analysis to monitor preparation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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.*	• Drill hole data are collected in the field and subsequently acquired digitally. • Digital data are verified and validated by the Company's exploration manager. • Twin holes (RC and diamond) are being utilized to verify results. • Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the company's exploration manager using Micromine software. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid Zone 53 and WGS84 datum. • Drill hole collars were set out using hand held GPS. • All drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.
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.*	• RC holes were designed to test specific chargeability anomalies and thus spacing is irregular. • The reported drilling has not been used to estimate a mineral resource.
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 geometry of mineralisation is poorly-defined. • Drilling orientation has generally not biased the sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by XM Logistics to the laboratory in Alice Springs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None to date.

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 reported results are from an area within EL 29896, Northern Territory, which is held 100% by Prodigy Gold. Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The target area was first identified by surface geochemistry and lines of shallow vacuum drilling in the early 1990s by Poseidon Gold Limited. Newmont Asia Pacific subsequently conducted exploratory work on the project with drilling completed in 2009. ABM the precursor to Prodigy Gold undertook additional drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geology at the North Arunta Project consists of an east-west trending shear zone cutting metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Paleoproterozoic Lander Formation and minor amphibolites. Anomalous gold and arsenic have been identified along the entire 14km shear with higher grade components intersected along narrow steep shoots. These shoots are predominantly quartz breccia pipes of short strike extent.

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.*
		Summaries of all material historic drill holes were reported in two ABM ASX releases dated 16 March 2010 and 27 September 2011

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)*	All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 0.5 g/t gold lower cut-off. No

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	upper cut-offs have been applied.
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').*	Based on surface mapping undertaken by Leon Vandenberg between 2001 and 2012 and the previous drilling in the district, mineralisation is most commonly steeply dipping (between 60 and 80 degrees).
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 cross section is included. Previous announcements have included a collar plan/map.
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.*	No assay results are reported in this announcement. Only drill holes completed by Gladiator are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There are no other exploration data which are considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
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.*	Future work is under review