ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE AT THINK BIG PROSPECT, FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT AND METALLURGICAL TESTWORK RESULTS UPDATE

Anglo Australian Resources NL ("Anglo Australian" or the "Company") is pleased to announce a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate and results from metallurgical testwork on supergene, transitional and primary drill core samples from at its Think Big Prospect, Feysville Gold Project, Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at Think Big of 116,100 ounces of gold at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, with more than 80% of Resource categorised as Indicated**
- **In conjunction with the Resource at Mandilla East, this brings the Company's gold Resource inventory to 154,100 ounces**
- **High grade supergene enriched gold resource blanket of 20,100 ounces commences just 20 metres below surface**
- **Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth**
- **Drilling to identify additional supergene and primary mineralisation underway**
- **Excellent recoveries achieved through conventional gravity concentration and leaching with recoveries of 99.5% for the supergene, 95.2% for the transition and 80.4% for the primary ore achieved**
- **Ore is amenable to processing with conventional gold processing technologies**
- **The Company now has sufficient metallurgical testwork data to commence discussing toll milling arrangements**
- **Feasibility study to assess mining and processing options well underway**

MINERAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

Following multiple drilling campaigns undertaken during 2018, a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate has now been completed for Think Big by an independent consultant.

The Mineral Resource Estimate, separately identifying Indicated and Inferred Resources for cut-off grades of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 g/t Au, is set out in Table 1.

Category	Cut-off Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces Au
Indicated	**0.5 g/t Au cut-off**	**2,285,000**	**1.3**	**95,900**
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	1,541,000	1.6	80,700
	1.0g/t Au cut-off	1,214,000	1.8	71,400
Inferred	**0.5 g/t Au cut-off**	**572,000**	**1.1**	**20,200**
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	416,000	1.3	17,000
	1.0g/t Au cut-off	299,000	1.4	13,600
TOTAL	**0.5 g/t Au cut-off**	**2,857,000**	**1.3**	**116,100**
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	1,957,000	1.6	97,700
	1.0g/t Au cut-off	1,513,000	1.7	85,000

Table 1: Think Big Global Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the supergene enriched gold mineralisation (which is included within the Global estimate in Table 1) is set out in Table 2.

Category	Cut-off Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces Au
Indicated	**0.5 g/t Au cut-off**	**279,000**	**2.2**	**20,100**
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	250,000	2.4	19,500
	1.0 g/t Au cut-off	209,000	2.7	13,300
	3.0 g/t Au cut-off	54,600	5.5	9,800

Table 2: Think Big Supergene Enriched Gold Mineral Resource Estimate (included in Global estimate in Table 1).

Drilling techniques

The Resource encompasses results from 54 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes and 10 diamond holes / tails for an aggregate of 7,982 metres drilled on a 40 x 20 metre grid through the core of the deposit.

Sample analysis

RC holes were initially sampled on 4 metre composites, with 1 metre samples subsequently submitted for analysis for composite intervals exceeding 0.25 g/t Au. Samples were crushed to -10mm then pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron. Assaying technique was fire assay using a 50 gram charge with atomic absorption spectroscopy finish.

Classification criteria

Mineralisation was categorised primarily using a two-pass estimation technique. The first pass search ellipse of 100m (y) x 10m (x) x 50m (z) was used to determine Indicated ore blocks with the remainder categorised as Inferred within a 200m x 20m x 100m ellipse.

Estimation methodology

Grades were estimated in the primary lodes using ordinary kriging. Mineralisation was interpreted into 19 different domains based on geology. The estimation was done using hard boundaries. Variography was not particularly robust arising from the fact that most mineralised domains contain limited data. Data was composited to 1m intervals. Maximum block size is 10m x 10m x 10m with sub blocks to 1.25m x 1.25m x 1.25m. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 15 samples were used for each estimation. The top cut applied was 20 g/t Au.

Cut-off grades

The Think Big Mineral Resource has been reported at cut off grades of 0.5 g/t, 0.8 g/t and 1.0 g/t Au. The project is anticipated to be mined via open pit mining methods with processing at third party plants. The cut-off grades reflect potential variability in processing and haulage costs for an open pit operation. The supergene mineralisation has been also been reported at a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off to illustrate the high grade 'core' of this mineralised unit.

Mining and metallurgical factors

No mining or metallurgical factors have been incorporated into the resource estimate apart from the cut-off grades used which reflect an open cut mine.

The Resource is primarily represented by a central core of 300 metres in strike length where the Prospect has been the subject of drilling on 40m-spaced lines, and to lesser extent by a further 200 metres of strike length where drilling is more widely spaced.

Geology and geological interpretation

The sequence comprises, from surface, an intensely leached upper saprolite which is barren of gold mineralisation.

This overlays a relatively thin supergene enriched sub-horizontal gold blanket at a depth below surface of typically 20 to 30 metres, close to the base of the weathering profile.

This in turn overlays a thick sequence representing transitional/ primary gold mineralisation, as illustrated in Figure 1.

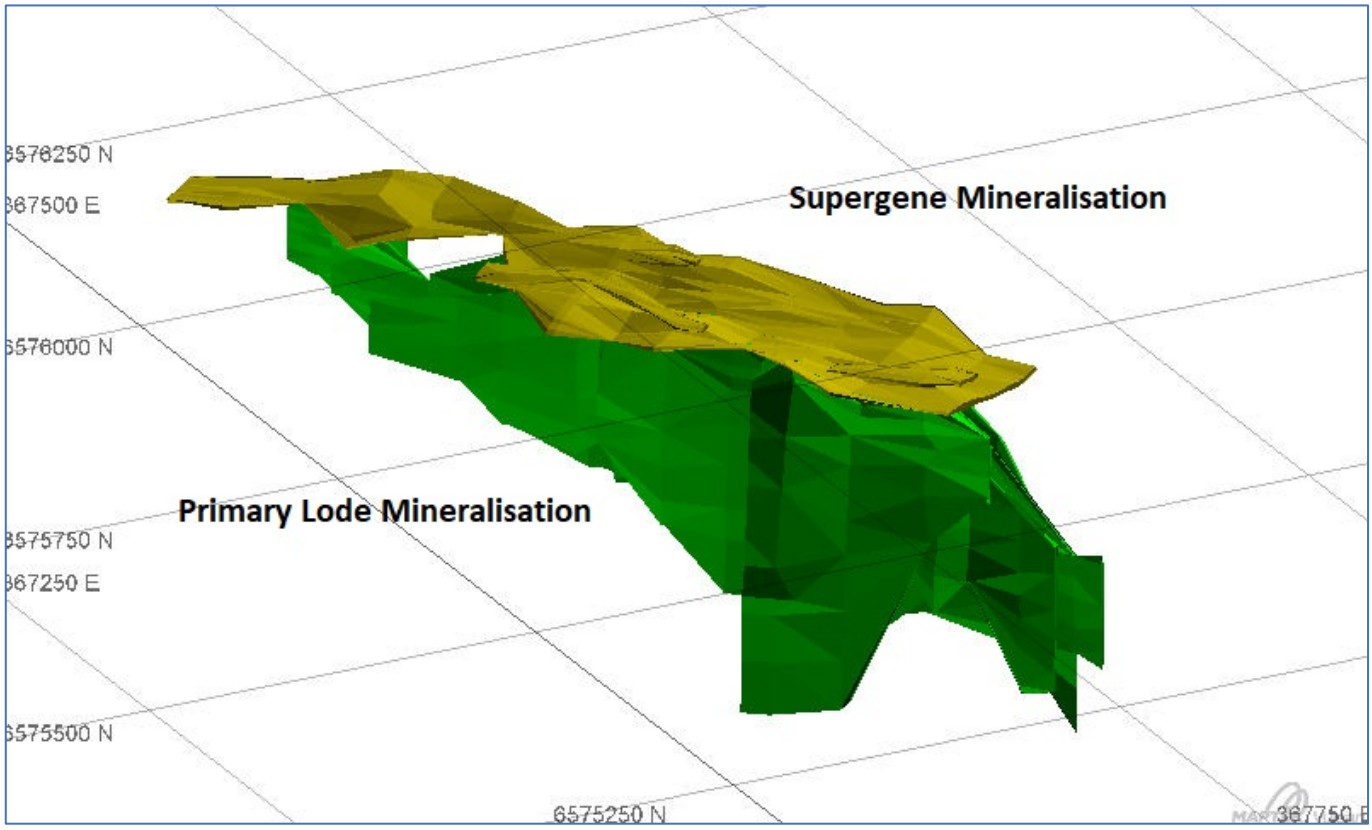


Figure 1: Schematic view of Think Big looking north illustrating relatively thin sub-horizontal supergene enriched gold blanket (yellow) overlaying sub-vertical primary lodes (green).

The high-grade core of the supergene enriched gold mineralisation is shown in Figure 2.

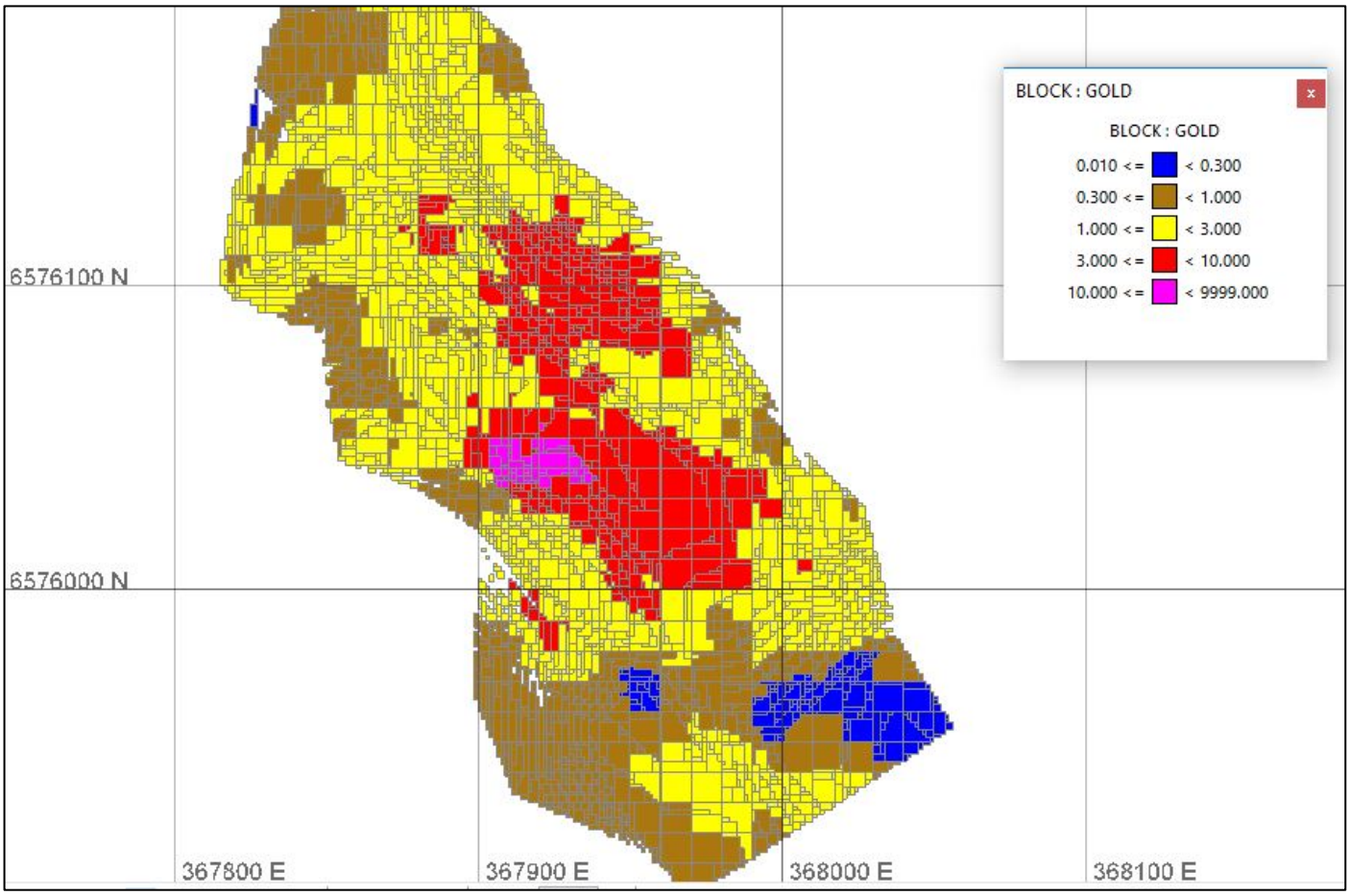


Figure 2: Central Think Big supergene enriched gold resource showing distribution of higher-grade blocks.

As represented by magenta and red blocks, grades locally exceed 10 g/t Au within a broader coherent +3 g/t Au zone.

This high-grade zone, which will be the focus of future mine optimisation studies, has the potential to represent a highly profitable initial production target.

It is noted that the Indicated Mineral Resource of 54,600 t @ 5.5 g/t Au containing 9,800 oz of gold as set out in Table 2 corresponds to the magenta and red ore blocks in Figure 2.

A map illustrating the geology of the Think Big Prospect, in relation to the supergene gold mineralisation is set out in Figure 3.

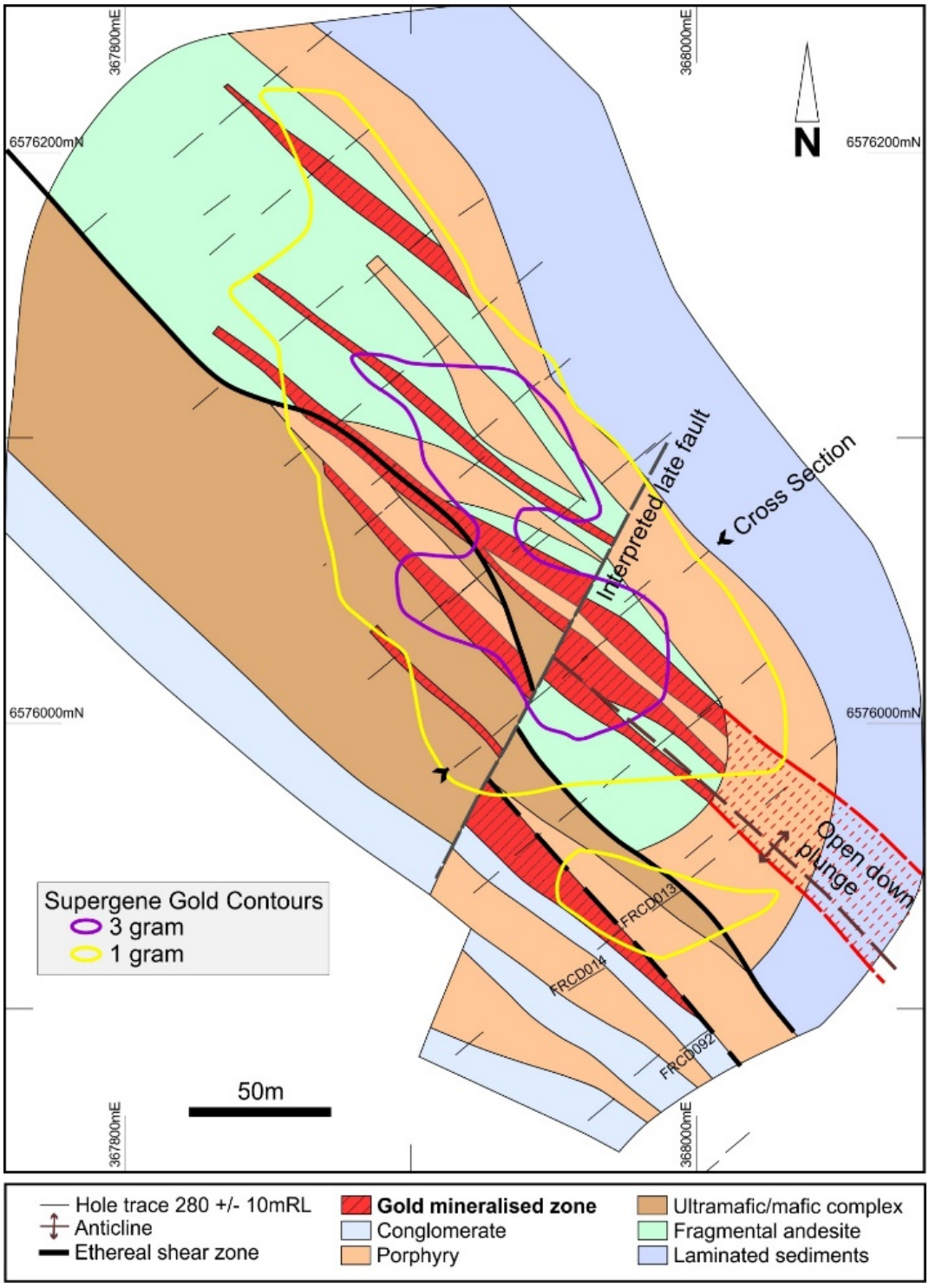


Figure 3: Interpreted geology of Think Big identifying outline of supergene enriched gold blanket.

Primary and transitional gold mineralisation forms sub-vertical, NW-striking lodes which can be linked from section to section.

A geological discontinuity, interpreted to be a NE-striking post-mineralisation fault, splits the transitional and primary mineralisation into a northern and southern sector.

A cross section through the central part of the Think Big deposit is set out in Figure 4.

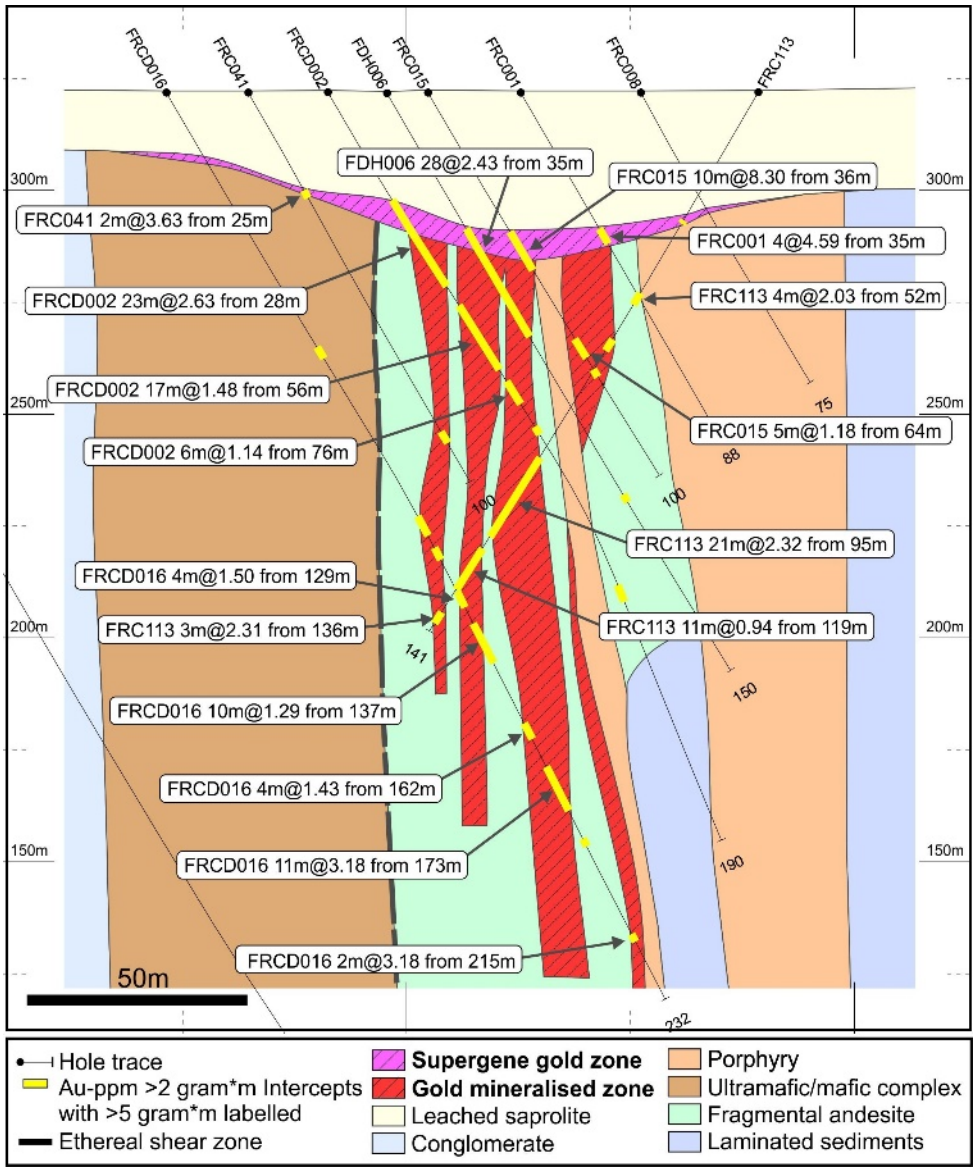


Figure 4: Cross section of Think Big identifying supergene enriched mineralisation overlaying broad lower grade primary mineralisation.

The Ethereal Shear Zone, which consists of 5 to 10 metre wide zones of intense mylonitic deformation fabrics, strikes sub-parallel to the Think Big deposit, and appears to be the major control on gold mineralization. The sub-vertical Ethereal Shear Zone juxtaposes mafic-ultramafic lithologies to the west against intermediate volcanics and sediments to the east. In the Kalgoorlie area, ultramafic rocks are from the lower part of the stratigraphic succession whilst intermediate volcanics and sediments are thought to be part of the Black Flag sequence from the upper part of the succession. Significant displacement can thus be inferred along the Ethereal Shear Zone, but the kinematics are not fully understood. The overall NNW-strike is consistent with the regional Boulder-Lefroy fault corridor located some 5 kilometres to the west.

Multiple mineralized lodes have been interpreted at Think Big, both east and west of the Ethereal Shear Zone. The lodes to the east are interpreted to be small-scale splay structures with a NW-strike, slightly oblique to the NNW strike of the Ethereal Shear Zone. Each of these splays has been modelled as individual lodes in the resource model. A significant inflection in the Ethereal Shear Zone is apparent at Think Big. A late dextral strike-slip fault has been interpreted to explain the observed geometry; however, the orientation of this structure is uncertain.

The stratigraphy of the Black Flag sequence, which hosts the bulk of the gold mineralization east of the Ethereal Shear Zone, comprises a fragmental andesite unit, overlain by a sequence of laminated to thinly bedded volcanoclastic sandstone and siltstone. An intermediate porphyry sill intrudes the contact between the two main rock units, and the entire sequence is interpreted to have been folded into a southeast-plunging anticline.

The fragmental andesite unit is the principal host to gold mineralization. Gold mineralisation is poorly developed in intermediate porphyry intrusions within the deposit, and also dies out into the sandstone-siltstone rocks east of the andesite. Gold mineralization appears to have a gross south-east plunge, parallel to the axis of the fold structure. Mineralisation within the ultramafic and mafic rock complex west of the Ethereal Shear Zone is less well understood, but the mafic rocks appear to be the preferred host.

Several intermediate porphyry sills or dykes have been intersected in drilling at Think Big. Some of the larger porphyry intrusions can be modelled geologically; however, many are thin (less than 10 metres) and of uncertain orientation and cannot be interpreted from section to section with any degree of confidence.

Think Big is part of a 5 kilometre long segment of the gold-mineralised Ethereal Shear Zone present within the Feysville Gold Project.

The multiple and en-echelon gold lodes that comprise the Think Big Resource have not been adequately closed off along strike or at depth.

In conjunction with the previously interpreted Inferred Resource at Anglo Australian's Mandilla East Project of 38,000 ounces, the maiden Think Big Resource brings the Company's gold Resource inventory to 154,100 ounces, as set out in Table 3.

Prospect	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total Resources		
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Think Big	2,285,000	1.3 g/t	95,900	572,000	1.1 g/t	20,200	2,857,000	1.3 g/t	116,100
Mandilla East				357,000	3.3 g/t	38,000	357,000	3.3 g/t	38,000

Table 3: Anglo Australian Gold Resource Inventory.

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK AND RESULTS

Testwork

The Company appointed METS Engineering Group ("METS") to develop a metallurgical testwork program to expand on the results from the RC drill chip metallurgical testwork program completed in August 2018.

The testwork program, run on HQ drill core, was conducted at ALS Metallurgy, Balcatta, Western Australia, and encompassed:

- Comminution and physical characterisation
- Whole ore cyanidation leaching
    a. Grind variability
    b. Cyanide concentration variability
    c. Ore variability
- Gravity concentration and leaching
    a. Tailings grind variability
    b. Ore variability
- Mineralogical characterisation

Drill core from four holes was used to form three 'master' composites representing the three basic domains of the ore - supergene, transition and primary - with the composites grading 4.07 g/t Au, 2.16 g/t Au and 2.20 g/t Au respectively. The master composites represented ~100 metres of drill core. An additional eleven composites were formed across the four holes, each composite representing a small target interval to assess leaching variability throughout the deposit. Variability composites represented ~40 metres of drill core across the three ore domains. There were six

composites for the primary ore, three composites for the transition ore and two composites for the supergene ore. No issues with deleterious elements were identified within the samples tested.

Whole Ore Cyanidation Leaching Results

Whole ore cyanidation leach testing was undertaken for the three master composites and ten of the variability composites. The effects of grind size (ranging from P_{80} (the screen size through which 80% of the particles will pass) 106 µm (micrometre) to P_{80} 53 µm) and cyanide concentration were investigated.

The results demonstrated that it is beneficial to mill the feed to a P_{80} of 75 µm, an established grind size for gold processing typical of custom milling operations.

At this grind size, and with a cyanide concentration of 250 ppm, **gold recoveries of 99.5% for the supergene ore, 95.2% for the transition ore and 80.4% for the primary ore were achieved,** which is consistent with the RC drill chip testwork results from August 2018.

At a higher cyanide concentration (400 ppm) and finer grind P_{80} of 53 µm, gold recovery was shown to increase marginally.

Variability composite leaching results validated the master composite results with the transition ore averaging 92.2% recovery and the primary ore averaging 85.0% recovery.

Leaching for all ore domains was shown to occur within the first 12 hours.

Figure 5 is a chart summarising master composite kinetic leach results at 80% passing 75 µm and 250 ppm cyanide.

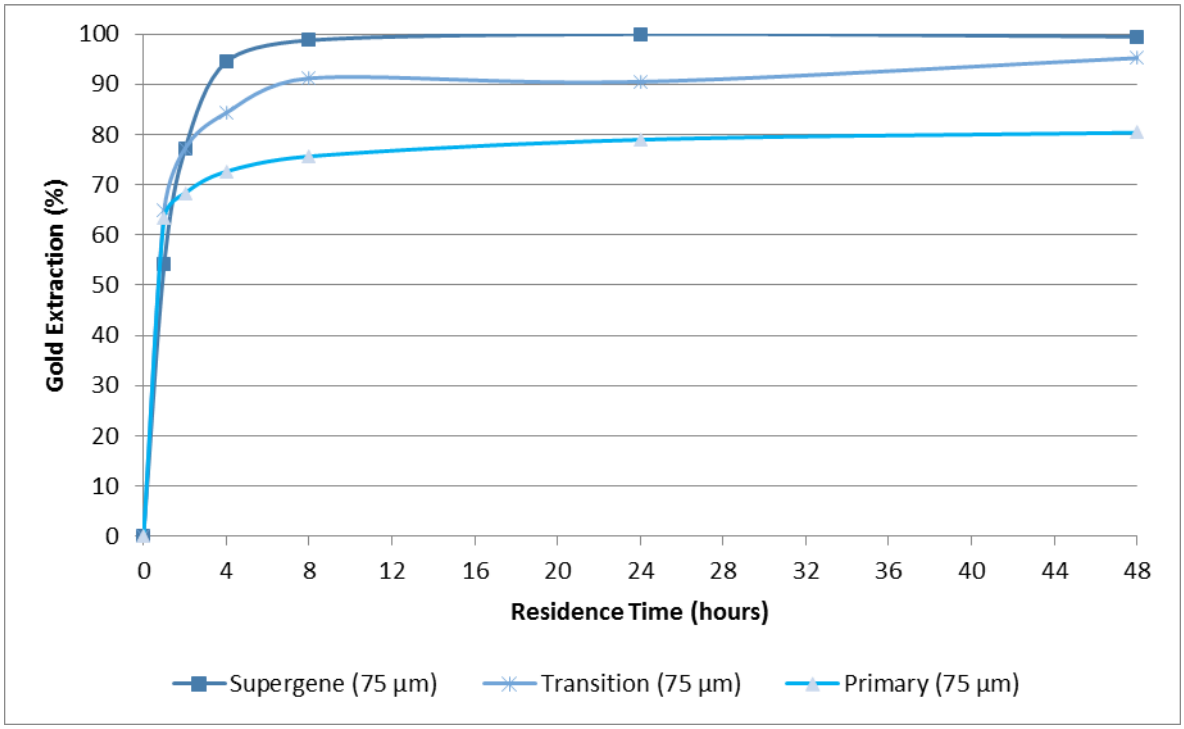


Figure 5: Master composite kinetic leach results at 80% passing 75 µm and 250 ppm cyanide

The results show that the gold is predominantly free and cyanide soluble.

Cyanide and lime consumption are comparable to industry norms.

Oxygen uptake results were higher than previous testing but still indicate that air sparging would be sufficient for the process plant.

Oxygen uptake rates for the master composites are summarised in Table 4.

	Supergene	Transition	Fresh
Average	-0.0040	-0.0202	-0.0147
Max	-0.0073	-0.0491	-0.0305
Min	-0.0016	-0.0110	-0.0042

Table 4: Master composite oxygen uptake results summary

A single test evaluating the viability of ultra-fine grinding to 80% passing 10 µm for the primary master composite shows that gold recovery could be increased to 91.6%.

Figure 6: John Jones & Ed Baltis examining diamond drill core at ALS Metallurgy laboratory

Gravity Concentration

The three master composites and eleven variability composites were processed in a batch lab scale Knelson concentrator to produce a gravity concentrate and gravity tail. The composites were processed at P_{100} 1 mm. Gravity gold results were good with supergene recovery ranging from 24.3% to 50.8%, transition recovery ranging from 10.8% to 25.1% and primary recovery ranging from 14.5% to 76.9%.

The gravity concentrates were leached in an intensive cyanide leach and the gravity tail was milled and leached by conventional leaching. Total recoveries across the gravity concentration tests were very good. The supergene ore recovery ranged from 98% to 99.7%, transition ore recovery ranged from 91.0% to 96.6% and the primary ore recovery ranged from 80.0% to 91.9% across the range of conditions tested.

Air sparged CSTR tests on the Knelson tail further indicated that air sparging may be sufficient for a CIL process, potentially minimising oxygen requirements or removing the need for oxygen altogether.

Comminution Test Work

Comminution and physical characterisation testwork showed that the ore has good crushing and grinding characteristics.

The supergene and transition ore are classified as soft by SAG Mill Comminution tests. The Drop Weight index (DWi) for the supergene and transitional ore returned by SMC testing was at the 5th and 9th percentiles respectively. This is in comparison to 40,000 test results on samples representing more than 1,300 deposits worldwide. The average Crushing Work index (CWi) for the supergene and transitional ore were 2.14 kWh/t and 2.92 kWh/t respectively, indicating the ore is soft and easy to crush. The primary ore had a DWi at the 68th percentile and is classified as hard.

The average CWi is correspondingly higher at 11.17 kWh/t. The CWi results are currently treated as indicative.

Both the supergene and transition ore are classified as non-abrasive and the primary ore is classified as moderate abrasive. The results indicate that the wear rates for crushing and grinding equipment will be low in a process plant.

Additionally, the Bond Ball Work index (BBWi) results are positive, indicating that energy requirements for grinding will not be an issue.

A summary of comminution results are set out in Table 5.

Composite	DWi (kWh/m^3)	Average CWi (kWh/t)	Ai	BBWi (kWh/t)
Supergene	2.0	2.14	0.0401	11.71
Transition	2.8	2.92	0.0753	11.12
Primary	8.0	11.17	0.1456	15.17

Table 5: Comminution Results Summary

Mineralogy

The primary ore master composite was control crushed to P_{100} 1 mm and a gravity concentrate was generated from a Knelson hand pan test. The concentrate was submitted for Quantitative Evaluation of Minerals by Scanning Electron Microscopy (QEMSCAN) to identify the gold bearing minerals present. Thirty-three gold grains were detected in the two polished sections that were prepared. At least three different gold species are present:

1 Native gold having relatively low Ag contents

2 Electrum having Ag of between 20 and 30%

3 Au-Bi phase (or phases) that are generally very fine-grained and also often associated with other bismuth or Bi-Te phases

Gold grains occurred in liberated ore minerals, silicates, silicate-carbonate minerals and non-sulphide gangue-rich particles. The gold was generally fine grained, no fully liberated gold particles were detected in the analysis.

WORK PROGRAM

Anglo Australian will now initiate further studies focussed on determining the feasibility of mining operations at Think Big.

This will include:

- Progressing infill drilling (26 holes for an aggregate 2,300 metres) on 20 metre spaced lines over a strike length of approximately 200 metres to better define shallow supergene-enriched gold mineralisation and to aid mine optimisation studies
- Test extension targets with the potential to materially add to open pitable Resources
- Testing deeper down-plunge extensions for potential underground Resources
- Advance discussions with potential ore treatment partners
- Continuing with mining and infrastructure studies

Meanwhile, work also continues elsewhere at the Feysville Gold Project including:

- At the Saintly Prospect, infill and extensional drilling aimed at identifying additional shallow open-pit resources
- At the Hyperno Prospect, drilling aimed at identifying extensions to recently identified near surface mineralisation

OTHER

Mr John Jones, Chairman of Anglo Australian, said today:

"I am delighted to be able to announce this maiden Resource at Think Big which, together with positive metallurgical results, has significantly advanced the company towards its goal of a profitable mining operation at Feysville.

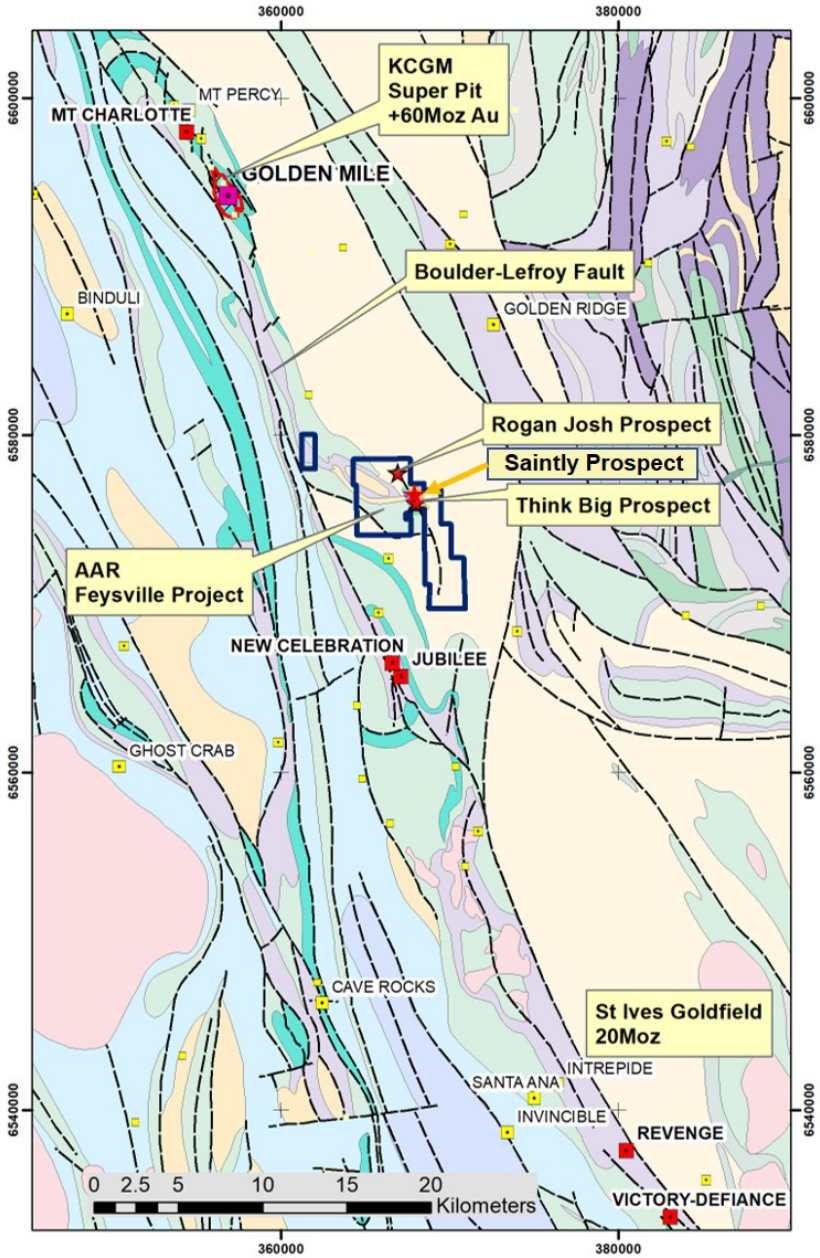
"In the context of the fact that the Ethereal Shear Zone was discovered by Anglo Australian as recently as late 2016, with previous owners of the ground position failing to identify this important geological feature, and with first RC drilling not undertaken until mid 2017, I am more than satisfied with the Company's efforts.

"I am highly confident that further infill and extensional drilling will only add to the Resource.

"With mining and infrastructure studies already underway into the monetisation of Think Big and, specifically, the supergene enriched gold zone, I am also highly confident there will be further good news to follow."

About the Feysville Project

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



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

For further information:

John L C Jones AM – Executive Chairman

Telephone: (08) 9322 4569

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Maddocks has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Maddocks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Maddocks is an independent consultant to Anglo Australian Resources.

The information in this report that relates to the Processing and Metallurgy for the Feysville project is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Damian Connelly who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of METS. Damian Connelly has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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'. Damian Connelly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

The information is extracted from the reports entitled, 'Feysville Gold Project Update' dated 26 November 2018, 'Feysville Update' dated 6 August 2018, 'Feysville Gold Project Update' dated 23 April 2018, 'Feysville Gold Project Exploration Update' dated 8 November 2017 and 'Excellent First Round Drilling Results at Think Big' dated 3 October 2017 and all are available to view on http://www.anglo.com.au . The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

APPENDIX 1

Table of Feysville RC and Diamond Drilling Intercepts at 0.5g/t cut-off grade

Hole	East	North	RL	Length	Dip	Azimuth	from	to	interval	grade
FDH001	6575911	367824	322	495.5	-60	50	195	196	1	2.18
FDH002	6576167	367813	322	300	-60	50	29	38	9	1.11
FDH004	6576028	367897	322	129.2	-60	50	35	37	2	13.67
							39	57	18	1.21
							62	64	2	1.95
							86.7	104.5	17.8	2.16
FDH005	6576017	368019	322	176	-60	230	28	48	20	2.12
							61.9	64	2.1	1.84
							67	74	7	2.59
							78	79	1	5.85
FDH006	6576004	367939	322	150.1	-60	50	35	63	28	2.43
							96	97	1	1.24
							104	106	2	1.28
FDH009	6576082	367968	322	161.9	-60	230	32.9	36	3.1	1.49
							41	43	2	0.77
							60	73.5	13.5	2.54
							110.8	117.8	7	3.28
FRC001	6576026	367959	322	88	-60	50	35	39	4	4.59
FRC004	6576074	367902	323	93	-60	50	35	48	13	1.17
							56	63	7	1.93
FRC015	6576010	367945	322	100	-60	50	36	46	10	8.3
FRC017	6576100	367921	323	82	-60	50	26	30	4	7.7
FRC018	6576054	367865	322	142	-60	50	27	39	12	0.96
FRC019	6576133	367852	323	132	-60	50	24	32	8	1.08
							60	66	6	2.92
FRC020	6576285	367778	323	132	-60	50	34	41	7	2.87
FRC028	6576297	367801	323	60	-60	50	22	25	3	1.96
FRC029	6576271	367769	323	120	-60	50	69	71	2	1.89
FRC032	6576197	367818	323	96	-60	50	63	65	2	2
FRC033	6576185	367801	322	180	-60	50	86	90	4	0.68
FRC034	6576167	367902	323	60	-60	50	14	16	2	0.9
FRC035	6576155	367886	323	80	-60	50	42	48	6	0.8
FRC036	6576143	367870	323	100	-60	50	28	31	3	1.16
FRC037	6576121	367838	323	146	-60	50	32	33	1	1.95
FRC038	6576108	367933	323	60	-60	50	45	47	2	1.14
FRC039	6576087	367907	323	100	-60	50	67	69	2	1.81
FRC040	6576064	367878	322	51	-60	50	25	26	1	1.64
FRC041	6575984	367915	322	100	-60	50	94	98	4	1.91
FRC042	6575934	367984	322	80	-60	50	97	98	1	5.87
FRC043	6575909	367951	322	120	-60	50	43	55	12	1.69
FRC046	6575872	367901	322	200	-60	50	183	186	3	1.23
FRC048	6576072	367872	323	110	-60	50	28	34	6	1.34

Hole	East	North	RL	Length	Dip	Azimuth	from	to	interval	grade
FRC068	6576159	367770	322	120	-60	50	86	88	2	0.97
FRC069	6576260	367815	323	70	-60	50	28	31	3	1.15
FRC070	6576332	367774	323	60	-60	50	43	47	4	0.81
FRC071	6576320	367759	323	80	-60	50	67	69	2	1.81
FRC073	6576152	367815	322	118	-60	50	23	26	3	0.92
FRC075	6576178	367848	323	90	-60	50	44	48	4	1.72
FRC076	6576093	367859	322	112	-60	50	29	40	11	1.36
FRC077	6576104	367874	323	120	-60	50	36	44	8	2.29
							50	57	7	0.65
FRC078	6576116	367890	323	100	-60	50	30	50	20	1.62
FRC079	6576130	367907	323	80	-60	50	13	22	9	1.22
FRC080	6576022	367887	322	150	-60	50	52	66	14	1.12
FRC081	6576034	367903	322	120	-60	50	61	69	8	1.6
FRC082	6576047	367920	322	103	-60	50	73	75	2	0.82
FRC083	6576059	367935	322	80	-60	50	105	107	2	0.97
FRC084	6576071	367952	322	82	-60	50	115	118	3	0.73
FRC085	6575941	367922	322	184	-60	50	128	130	2	1.56
FRC086	6575953	367937	322	160	-60	50	33	34	1	2.3
FRC087	6575965	367953	322	124	-60	50	52	55	3	2.03
FRC088	6575978	367969	322	100	-60	50	64	67	3	1.47
FRC089	6575990	367986	322	80	-60	50	95	116	21	2.32
FRC090	6575849	367948	322	205	-60	50	119	130	11	0.94
FRC111	6576082	367968	322	60	-60	50	136	139	3	2.31
FRC112	6576003	367870	322	133	-60	50	61	69	8	1.6
							73	75	2	0.82
							105	107	2	0.97
							115	118	3	0.73
							128	130	2	1.56
FRC113	6576062	367998	322	141	-60	230	33	34	1	2.3
							52	55	3	2.03
							64	67	3	1.47
							95	116	21	2.32
							119	130	11	0.94
							136	139	3	2.31
FRC114	6575973	368020	322	139	-60	230	73	77	4	2.15
							135	137	2	0.96
FRC115	6576002	368001	322	65	-60	50	35	38	3	0.77
FRC116	6576003	367870	322	150	-60	50	23	25	2	0.67
							66	83	17	1.27
							92	98	6	1.59
							135	137	2	0.74
FRC120	6576003	367870	322	115	-60	50	30	31	1	2.52
							62	64	2	0.65
FRC122	6576062	367998	322	40	-60	50	26	30	4	1.02
FRC123	6575973	368020	322	79	-60	50	23	24	1	1.14
FRC133	6576188	367862	323	60	-60	50	20	27	7	1.44
FRCD002	6575996	367928	322	189.5	-60	50	28	51	23	2.62
							56	81	25	1.27

Hole	East	North	RL	Length	Dip	Azimuth	from	to	interval	grade
FRCD013	6575922	367968	323	171.2	-60	50	38	64	26	1.73
							135	159.6	24.6	2.22
FRCD014	6575894	367938	322	225.5	-60	50	77	87	11	2.15
FRCD016	6575973	367900	322	231.5	-60	50	137	147	10	1.29

Appendix 2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis. Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.
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).*	RC Drilling using Hammer bit. Diameter of hole 5. 5 inches Diamond core drilling used an NQ2 diamond drill bit
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.*	Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book. Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.
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 reverse circulation drill holes and diamond core holes were logged by a qualified geologist. All 1m samples of RC chips were logged by a contract geologist on the rig; Sample chips from each hole were collected and put in chip trays and retained as a record. Logging is carried out at metre intervals.
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.*	The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Diamond core samples represented a weight of about 4kg on average. No sub sampling was carried out on site.
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.*	Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser. Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25gram sample split off. Assayed for Au by method FA50/OE and for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn by method 4A/OE. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. Certified Reference Material (G311-7, G314- 8, G910 – 6 & G911 – 6) from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
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.*	Contractor J Chellew verified hole position on site Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA. No adjustments have been carried out
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 holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). (5 -10 metre accuracy) Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51 Elevation: nominal 325 metres for all holes.
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 between 20m to 40m on section, and at 80 metre sectional spacing; Sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.
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.*	All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were bagged on site and delivered by road to independent laboratory, Intertek in Kalgoorlie for assaying. All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie and sample preparation and assaying was completed under the supervision of the independent laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this stage. Both sample methods and techniques are considered to be standard practice in the mineral exploration and mining industry in Western Australia.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Feysville

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.*	Prospecting Licenses P26/3942 – 3951, P26/4051 – 4052, P26/4074 - 4077. Are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL The licences are in good standing. No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Modern exploration in the project area was initially carried out by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during the period from 1981 to 2001. This work, consisting of ground electrical and magnetic geophysical surveys and soil geochemistry followed by RAB and RC drilling, lead to the identification of gold anomaly 12 (later named Rogan Josh) as well as other gold and nickel anomalies. A single diamond drill hole was completed at Anomaly 36 (Ethereal) 500 meters southwest of Rogan Josh. Gold mineralisation up to 9.5 g/t Au over 0.45m associated with magnetite and hematite-silica alteration zones, was intersected between 78.45m and 85m depth with an average gold grade of 2.22 g/t Au over this width of 5.55m. In 2001 WMC sold its St Ives and Agnew gold assets to subsidiaries of Gold Fields Limited and in 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL purchased all the mineral rights to Feysville. Under AAR exploration continued with several AC and RC drilling programs, electromagnetic surveys and reprocessing of ground magnetic data. Importantly drilling at Rogan Josh defined coherent gold mineralisation to the extent that preliminary evaluation indicated an exploration target of 300,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes at 2.0 to 2.5 g/t Au containing between 20,000 and 25,000 ounces of gold. (*The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration in to estimate a Mineral Resource in these areas and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in an estimated Mineral Resource.*) In summary: Previous drilling in the project area consists of: • 980 AC holes; • 4 Diamond core holes (Empire Rose, Empire Rose South, Kamperman, Ethereal) • 102 RAB holes; and • 634 RC holes; including previous drilling at Rogan Josh of 252 holes comprising: • 183 AC holes to an average depth of 34.5 metres and a maximum depth of 78 metres all drilled vertically. • 69 RC holes to an average depth of 80.5 metres and a maximum depth of 132 metres. 13 holes were drilled vertically. 53 holes drilled at a declination of -60 degrees towards magnetic azimuth of 270 degrees and 3 holes at a declination of -60 degrees magnetic azimuth 90 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.

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.*
		This Information has been tabled in Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement.
		The area of drilling has a flat topography and a nominal elevation of 325 metres has been applied to the collar of each RC hole.

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 data aggregation methods have been used. A 0.5 g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades. This has not 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known.
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.*	Applied
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 applied.
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.*	METS Engineering Group ("METS") was appointed to develop a metallurgical testwork program to expand on the results from the RC drill chip metallurgical testwork program completed in August 2018. The testwork program, run on HQ drill core, was conducted at ALS Metallurgy, Balcatta, Western Australia, and encompassed: ➢ Comminution and physical characterisation ➢ Whole ore cyanidation leaching a. Grind variability b. Cyanide concentration variability c. Ore variability ➢ Gravity concentration and leaching d. Tailings grind variability e. Ore variability

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		➢ Mineralogical characterisation Drill core from four holes was used to form three 'master' composites representing the three basic domains of the ore - supergene, transition and primary - with the composites grading 4.07 g/t Au, 2.16 g/t Au and 2.20 g/t Au respectively. The master composites represented ~100 metres of drill core. An additional eleven composites were formed across the four holes, each composite representing a small target interval to assess leaching variability throughout the deposit. Variability composites represented ~40 metres of drill core across the three ore domains. There were six composites for the primary ore, three composites for the transition ore and two composites for the supergene ore. No issues with deleterious elements were identified within the samples tested. Testwork results are included in the report above.
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.*	Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	The data has been validated by company personnel before modelling. The database was inspected for collar locations and downhole survey data. Any significant variations were re-surveyed where possible.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The competent person has not visited the site. The site is at an exploration stage with no rock exposure due to cover. The geological interpretation used in the estimation was provided by company geologists who have visited the site and inspected core and RC chips.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The mineralisation shows a good degree of continuity over several hundreds of meters. The geological interpretation is consistent with drilling results and geological logging. The geology and assay results were used to interpret the geology. The mineralisation is contained within a series of north-west striking shear zone dipping sub-vertically. A total of sixteen different lode domains have been interpreted in addition to one supergene mineralised zone. The mineralised zones are delineated by a series of generally barren porphyries. These barren porphyries were excluded from the estimation. There is a degree of anastomosing and pinching out of the mineralised zones and this does correspond to the interpretation of the location of porphyries based on drilling and logging. There was a predictability in the location of the porphyry zones based on several phases of drilling and logging.

Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The block model dimensions are, origin: 368020X, 6575700y, 0Z extents: 400X, 700Y, 400Z block size: 10X, 10Y, 10Z sub block size: 1.25X, 1.25Y, 1.25Z The block model was constructed using ore shapes, topography and weathering boundaries. The model was rotated 45 degrees or to bearing 315.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domains, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	Variagraphy was conducted over the main lodes. Estimates were carried out using ordinary kriging, inverse distance squared and nearest neighbour. There was not a significant difference between inverse distance squared and ordinary kriging. Ordinary kriging was used to estimate grades in the primary lodes and inverse distance squared was used to estimate grade in the supergene. Estimation was conducted using Vulcan v11 software. Mineralised shapes were used to limit the estimation with boundaries considered hard. No by-products were considered in the estimation No deleterious elements are known and none were modelled.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Average sample spacing or drill sections is 40m with some lines at 80m. The block size in the north(Y) direction is 40m. Primary search direction is 315, a plunge of 30° to 045 is modelled in the primary lodes and the search ellipse dips 90° vertically. The search direction for the supergene is 315 for the major axis with no dip or plunge ie flat. Search dimensions are 10mX, 100mY, 50mZ for the primary lodes and 10mX, 100mY, 20mZ for the supergene mineralisation There have been no assumptions regarding modelling selective mining units There are no assumptions regarding correlation between variables The geological interpretation contained 16 solid ore domains. Grade composites only within each of these domains was used to estimate blocks only within the domain. A top cut of 20g/t was utilised based on a log cumulative probability plot. This resulted in the cutting of 3 composites out of a total of 392 composites used in the estimation for the supergene zone. There were no top cuts applied in the primary zone; this is considered appropriate given the nature of the statistical analysis of the data. The highest grade composite in the primary lodes is 16.1g/t. The model was checked visually, no reconciliation data from previous mining is available. The raw composite grades were compared to the block model grades with no significant discrepancies noted.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are determined on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The reported cut-off grade is equivalent to an anticipated marginal cut-off grade expected from open pit mining

Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No mining factors have been incorporated into the model but the interpretation and modelling was designed with open pit mining methods in mind.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No metallurgical factors or assumptions were incorporated into the model
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No environmental factors or assumptions were incorporated into the model.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Bulk density measurements were based on measurements taken from diamond core. Oxide material was 1.8t/m³and fresh 2.8t/m³. Given the rapid transition from oxide to fresh rock no transitional zone was modelled.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Where there is continuity of geology and grade a resource classification of Indicated has been applied. In areas with less drilling coverage along strike and down dip a classification of Inferred has been applied. A search ellipse of 100(y) x 10(x) x 50(z) was used to estimate Indicated and 200 x 20 x 100 for Inferred. All data inputs have been considered in this classification and it is considered appropriate and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	No audits have been carried out.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The confidence and accuracy of the estimate is reflected in the resource category applied. Additional infill drilling and testwork is required in order to increase the confidence and upgrade the resource classification. This additional work is required in order to progress to more advanced pre-feasibility studies.