ASX RELEASE
9 April 2019

Yandal Gold Project Exploration Update
Toro upgrades structural target to prospect

Highlights

- **Toro has upgraded a first phase exploration structural target to prospect status after first pass aircore drilling over the target area.**
- **The 'Christmas' gold prospect consists of an area of elevated gold of up to 0.12 g/t over 3m of aircore drilling in basement greenstone rocks at the base of a paleochannel on exploration licence E53/1060.**
- **The gold anomaly includes a halo observed in multiple drill holes that is oriented in a general NE and NW lineament, consistent with the structural setting of gold deposits in the district.**
- **The limited basement geology revealed by the aircore drilling is considered encouraging with silicification of heavily chloritised greenstone units commonly found, along with quartz veining, limited carbonate veining and the presence of sulphides (pyrite) throughout the prospect area.**
- **The area was first targeted because of a promising potential structural setting interpreted from geophysics along with low-level gold anomalism at depth within the only hole previously drilled in the area.**
- **The only prior drilling of the prospect was a single reverse circulation (RC) drill hole completed by Toro in December 2016, which intersected low-level gold associated with sulphides in quartz veining at depth (see below).**
- **Toro plans to return to 'Christmas' to extend the area of drilling and test for gold mineralisation at depth.**
- **While Toro awaits further work program approvals, the first pass aircore drilling based exploration program is continuing elsewhere on the Yandal Gold Project (see below).**

Toro Energy Limited (**ASX: TOE**) ('the **Company**' or '**Toro**') wishes to advise that it has upgraded a target area interpreted from geophysics to have a favourable structural setting to prospect status after first pass aircore drilling over the area on the Company's 100% owned Yandal Gold Project ('the **Project**' or 'the **Yandal Gold Project**'). The Yandal Gold Project is located within the world class gold district, the Yandal Greenstone Belt less than 35km NE from the multi-million ounce Bronzewing Gold Mine (**Figure 1**).

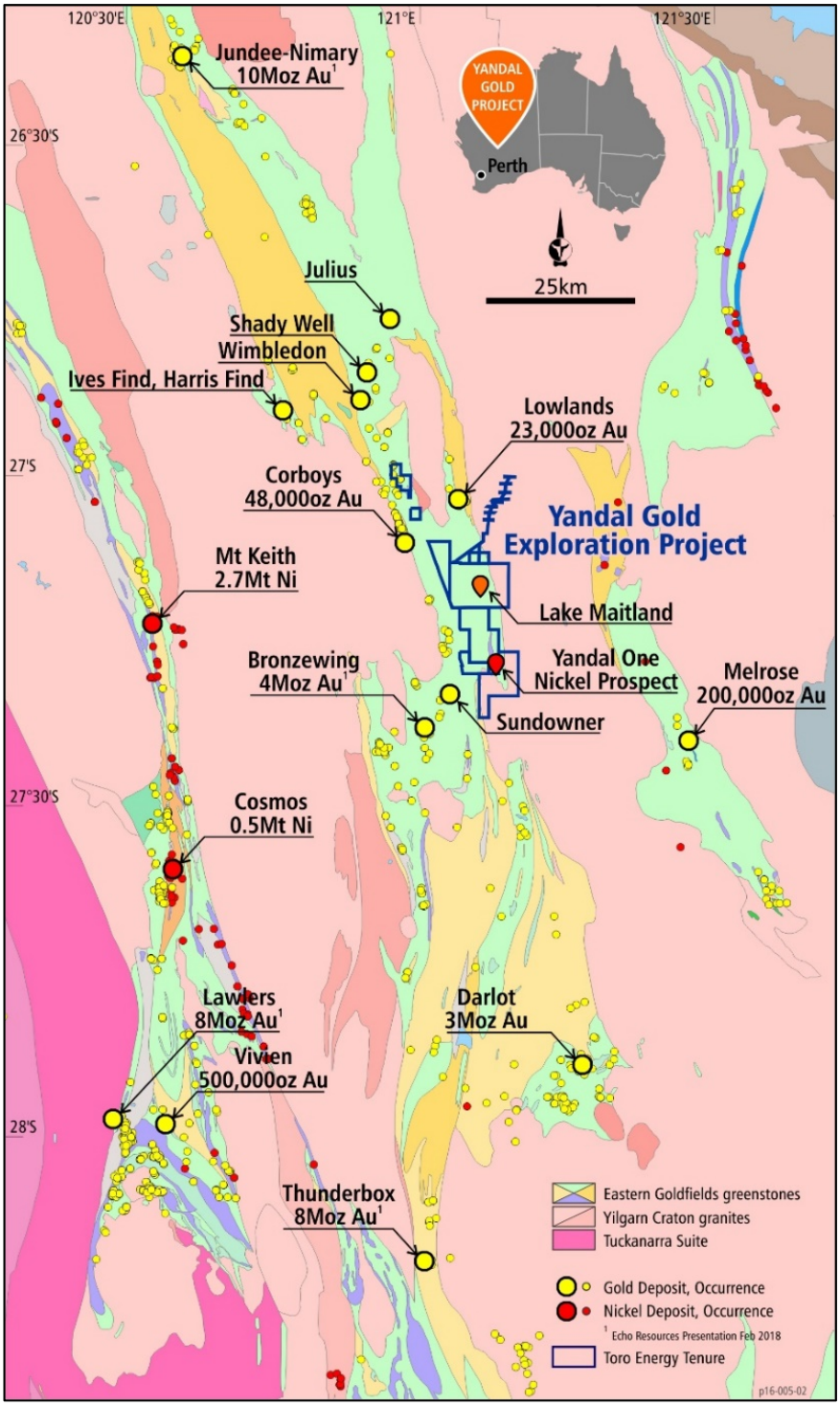

Figure 1: Location of Toro's Yandal Gold Project within the high yielding Yandal Gold District, showing the Yandal Greenstone Belt running through the project area according to state government mapping, the location of gold deposits and occurrences and the three major gold producing operating centres, Jundee-Nimary, Bronzewing and Darlot.

The 'Christmas' gold prospect, as it is now referred to, was the first area targeted by Toro in its first phase exploration drilling program on the Yandal Gold Project. The area is located just to the north of Lake Maitland on exploration licence E53/1060 (**Figure 2**).

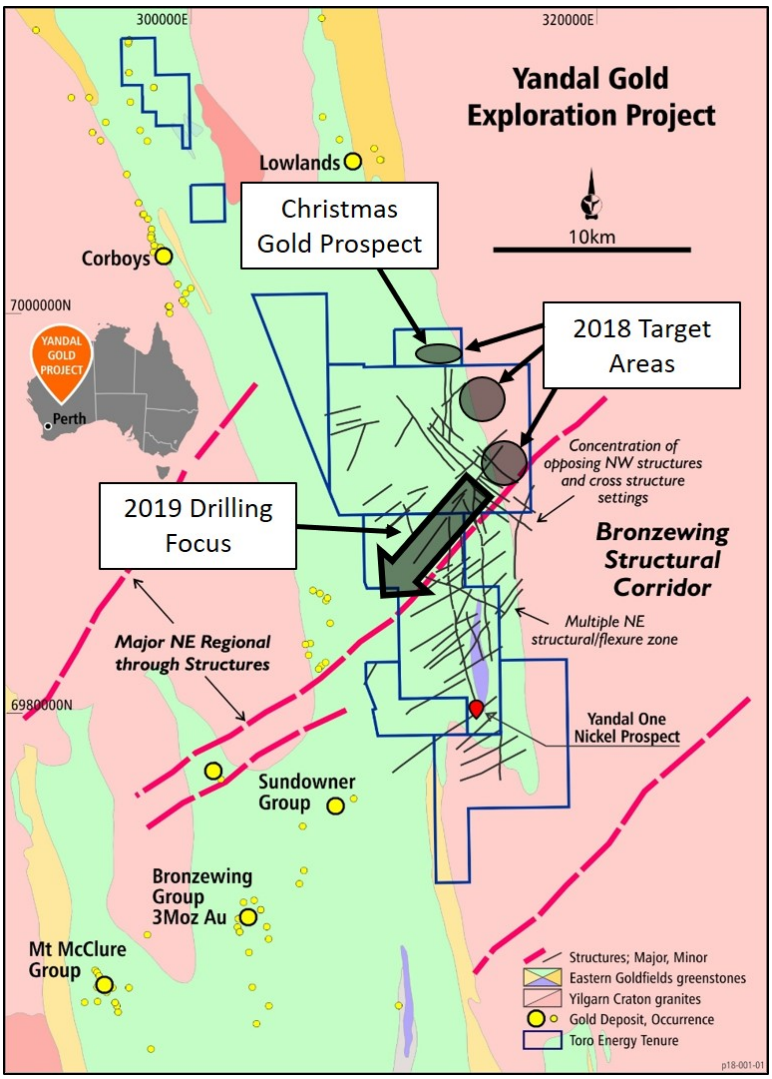

Figure 2: Location of the Christmas gold prospect in relation to the target areas and focus of the first phase exploration aircore drill program on Toro's Yandal Gold Project. The map also shows the Interpreted Bronzewing Structural Corridor with main regional structures identified from regional magnetic imagery as well as the main NE structures identified in the large zone of closely spaced NE trending structures and associated fractures within the Yandal Gold Project tenure identified from detailed airborne magnetics and ground gravity geophysical data. State government regional geological mapping has been used for the background geology.

Christmas was chosen as a target area because of the interpretation of favourable structural settings for Yandal style gold mineralisation from a detailed ground gravity survey completed in 2017[1] and an aerial magnetic survey completed in 2016[2] (**Figure 3**). This included potential NE and NW structures crosscutting northerly trending lithological units, thought to be greenstone, with potential shearing approximately concordant with lithological contacts. It was also targeted because of a single RC drill hole completed by Toro days before Christmas in 2016 that intersected some 27m of quartz veining with associated carbonate veining in a heavily silicified chlorite schist from 140m downhole that included low-

[1] Refer to ASX release of 23 May 2018.
[2] Refer to ASX release of 25 November 2016.

level gold anomalism with sulphides throughout (average of 4.3 ppb Au over 18m downhole from 141m downhole) (refer to **Figure 3** for location of drill hole – note drilling was completed at 167m).

Vertical aircore drilling was conducted over the area by Toro in November and December 2018 with the purpose of penetrating through the cover material and suspected deep paleochannel to take a sample of the fresh basement rock. This is analogous to rock chip sampling at the surface if there was outcrop. Aircore drill holes were located 100m to 200m apart.

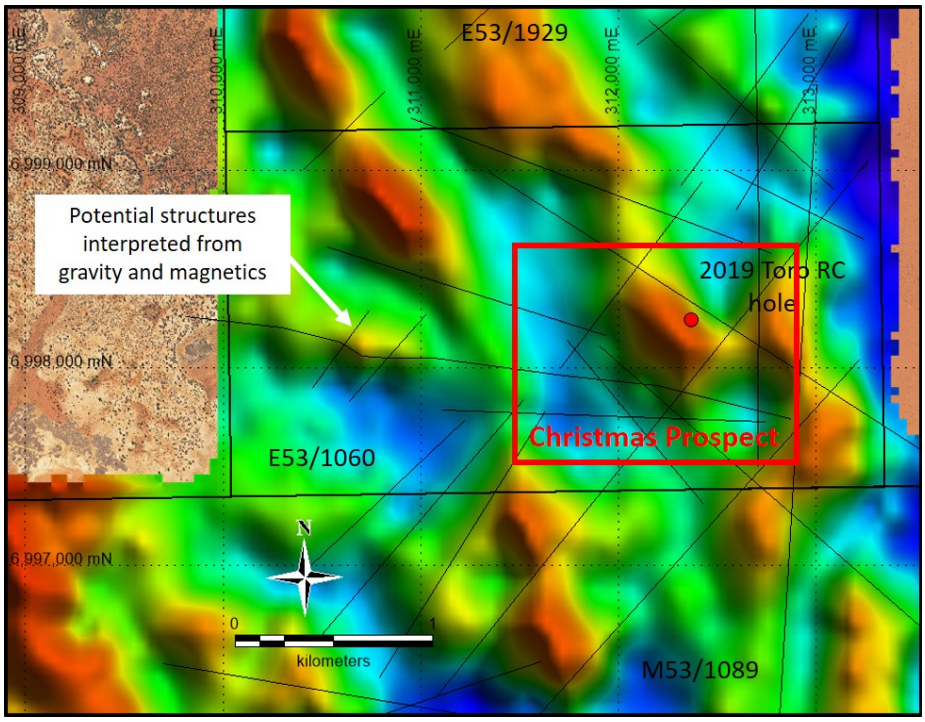

Figure 3: Location of the Christmas gold prospect in relation to the potential structural setting interpreted from the ground gravity survey conducted in 2017 and the airborne magnetic survey conducted in 2016. The collar location of the RC drill hole completed by Toro in December 2016 is also included. Note that the structures are an interpretation of geophysical data only and may not be present or may not be oriented exactly as shown. It should also be clear from the ground gravity image that the structural setting is complex and there are likely to be many more structures present. See text for further detail. Aerial photograph is background image.

Geochemical analysis of the samples retrieved from the basement rock in the area reveal a cross shaped anomalous region of gold that follows a NE and NW lineament and that is concentrated at the intersection of these two lineaments (**Figure 4**). The gold concentrations in the anomaly range from 115 ppb (0.12 g/t) in a composited 3m sample of basement that includes some basal channel sands at the lineament intersection to as low as 2-5 ppb in 1m basement samples in the outer halo of the anomaly (Table 1). Overall the anomaly is continuous in the basement through some 9 aircore drill holes (at their base and with a 4 ppb cut-off) and extends along strike of each lineament for 500-800m (**Figure 4**).

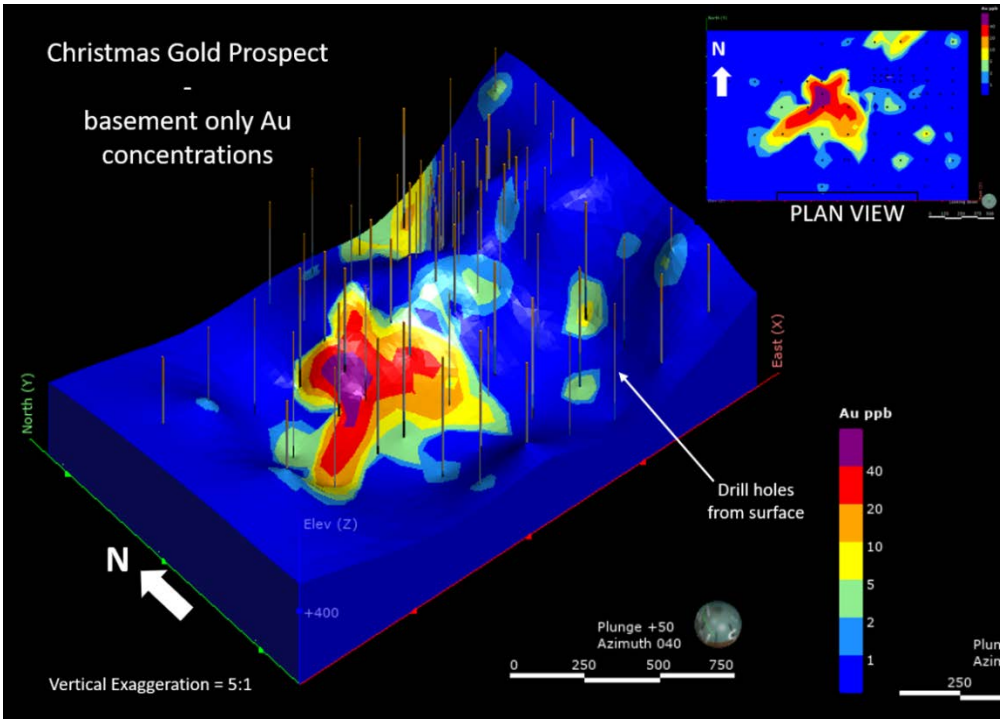

Figure 4: 3D LeapFrog model of the Christmas gold prospect gold (Au) anomaly. The model shows the gold anomaly in the basement surface according to ppb gold concentrations. In the model, all basement samples in a single hole have been amalgamated and weight averaged for modelling purposes. Modelling was achieved by first modelling the geochemical gold values without any controlling structural trend and then applying preferred orientations within the data based on the results of the first model. A structural trend with a strength of 5 and a range of 100 along with a 300m interpolant base range was then applied to produce the image in the above figure. Note that the interpolant base range was chosen according to general modelling rules based on drill hole spacing (in this case 100-200m) and so is considered conservative. The basement surface is modelled at a 5x vertical exaggeration to show the depression that is the base of the paleochannel drilled through to reach the basement rock. All drill holes are extended to the surface in the model.

Research into the geochemical halo of the Bronzewing gold mineralisation suggests that concentrations of gold as low as 4 ppb can be considered part of the Bronzewing halo for up to 600m along strike and some 80m perpendicular to strike[3]. Given this and given that the NE-NW trend of the anomaly at Christmas is also consistent with the structural trends of mineralisation in the world class Yandal gold district, Toro considers the gold anomaly at Christmas elevates the area to a genuine gold prospect for exploration purposes (**Figure 4**).

[3] Eilu, P., Mikucki, E. J., and Dugdale, A. L. (2001) Alteration zoning and primary geochemical dispersion at the Bronzewing lode-gold deposit, Western Australia, Mineralium Deposita, 36, 13-31.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (ppb) lab duplicate
TEAC001	311769.442	6998210.186	124	125	4	NA
TEAC001	311769.442	6998210.186	125	126	4	NA
TEAC42	312085.954	6998112.587	94	95	8	8
TEAC43	311884.53	6998113.522	108	111	110	115
TEAC43	311884.53	6998113.522	111	112	26	NA
TEAC50	312084.542	6998012.851	104	108	32	32
TEAC50	312084.542	6998012.851	108	109	24	25
TEAC51	311888.825	6998012.782	120	125	41	47
TEAC51	311888.825	6998012.782	125	126	6	NA
TEAC56	312080.482	6997804.307	116	117	11	NA
TEAC57	311883.047	6997806.855	124	126	4	NA
TEAC57	311883.047	6997806.855	126	127	7	NA
TEAC71	311581.417	6997806.618	124	125	11	NA
TEAC135	311773.77	6998012.51	119	120	15	21

Table 1: Table of geochemical results for those aircore drill chip samples of the basement that have contributed to the Christmas gold prospect geochemical anomaly. Samples are basement samples only, sometimes the base of the hole and representing a single metre and sometimes just above the base and representing greater than a metre in a composited sample. Drill hole collar location coordinates are Australian Grid Datum 1994, zone 51. The 'from' and 'to' columns refer to downhole depth which in this case is true depth as the holes are vertical. The fire assay analytical technique was used to determine gold concentrations in each sample with a detection limit of 1 ppb. See text and the JORC Table 1 attached to this release for further details.

Another encouraging sign for gold prospectivity at Christmas is the number of drill holes that encountered sulphides in some form in the basement. Sulphides, predominantly pyrite, were identified in quartz veining, within fractures, as narrow discrete sulphide veins, on shear planes, between layers in foliated greenstone units and disseminated within these layers also.

The geology encountered by drilling in the basement at Christmas within the anomalous area was predominantly a heavily chloritised schist with some serricitisation but almost always silicified. A meta-basalt was tentatively identified in some drill holes, however, chloritisation was generally so intense that such identification was difficult to confirm with a hand lens on aircore chips. Quartz veining in the basement samples was found to be relatively common as were larger pieces of vuggy quartz gravel in the basal paleochannel beds. Rarer, but important for gold prospectivity, was the presence of carbonate veining in some drill holes. Such Archaean greenstone geology is not inconsistent with host geology for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia.

Planning of follow-up drilling at Christmas is well underway with Toro awaiting approval of the planned works by the Western Australian government. The follow-up drilling will aim to extend the coverage of aircore drilling at Christmas to the north, south and west to test for further anomalism as well as test gold anomalism in the prospect at depth with RC drilling.

Currently Toro is continuing the first pass aircore drilling based exploration program on the Yandal Gold Project as planned. The 2019 drilling is focused on a large regional NE trending structure that runs through the Yandal Gold Project ground and forms an important part of the Bronzewing Structural Corridor (**Figure 2**)[4]. The drilling aims to test the central parts of the structure and those areas of

[4] Refer to ASX release of 26 September 2018.

structural disruption immediately adjacent for geological, mineralogical and geochemical evidence of gold bearing hydrothermal solutions and in doing so gain an understanding of the prospectivity of the numerous structural targets in the greater project area for gold mineralisation. The drilling will also extend Toro's knowledge of the geology in the area as it acts as an E-W drilling traverse through the northerly trending geology across the middle of the entire project (**Figure 2**).

BACKGROUND

The Yandal Gold Project, located on Toro's Lake Maitland tenure, comprises over 143 square kilometres of contiguous and untested yet highly prospective exploration ground, in the high yielding Yandal Gold District (refer to **Figure 1**).

Why is the Yandal Greenstone Belt such a good location to explore for gold?

- The northerly trending Yandal greenstone belt is only 300km long (approximately) and has been one of Australia's most prolific gold producing belts, accounting for around 10% of Australia's entire gold production at the end of the 1990's[5], despite the first operation commencing only ten years earlier[6].
- The Yandal has so far produced >14Moz of gold from three well known operations, Jundee-Nimary, Bronzewing and Darlot[7] (refer to **Figure 1**).
- Echo Resources Limited is currently actively exploring ground surrounding the Yandal Gold Project and has so far accumulated a Mineral Resource of 1.7M ounces and Ore Reserves of 856,000 ounces of gold[7].
- Greenfields gold discoveries are still being made within the Yandal gold district such as Great Western Exploration Limited's discovery of a potential large gold system on its Yandal West project in November 2017[8].

Although gold will be the primary target of the exploration project, Toro acknowledges the prospectivity of greenstone belts for other metals and may therefore investigate and follow-up any corresponding anomalies.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Richard Homsany Toro Energy 08 9214 2100
Greg Shirtliff Toro Energy 08 9214 2100

[5] Gold Fields Limited presentation https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/investors/presentation/2014/australia-site-visits/darlot-gold-mine.pdf.
[6] Phillips, G. N, and Anand, R. R. (2000) Importance of the Yandal greenstone belt, In Yandal Greenstone Belt Regolith, Geology and Mineralisation, (eds) Phillips, G. N, and Anand, R. R., CRC for Landscape Evolution and Mineral Exploration, AIG Bulletin No. 32, July 2000.
[7] Echo Resources Limited Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates, refer to ASX release of 27 November 2017.
[8] Great Western Exploration Limited ASX release of 28 November 2017.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to geology and exploration was authorised by Dr Greg Shirtliff, who is a full time employee of Toro Energy Limited. Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the tasks with which they were employed to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Shirtliff consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Toro's flagship asset is the 100% owned Wiluna Uranium Project, project is located 30 kilometres southwest of Wiluna in Central Western Australia. The Wiluna Uranium Project has received environmental approval from the state and federal governments providing the Project with the opportunity to become Western Australia's first uranium mine. Toro will maximise shareholder returns through responsible mine development and asset growth including evaluating the prospectivity of its asset portfolio for minerals other than uranium and increasing their value.

www.toroenergy.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Yandal Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques & Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & 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 representivity & 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.*	• Samples are drill chips from aircore drilling – using a blade in unconsolidated material and in the weathering profile and a hammer (on occasions) in hard rock. • Standard aircore techniques have been used with no splitting of sample on the rig. Samples have been collected by hand from sample piles provided from continuous collection from the rig representing 1m intervals. Standard dust minimisation procedures were used whilst drilling. • Piles were sampled in almost completion to ensure representivity, from the top down, leaving a sample layer at bottom so as to ensure no foreign material (eg. soil) was introduced into the sample. • Blanks, duplicates and standards were introduced at the laboratory stage. • The 1m samples from aircore drilling (see above) were composited every 4 metres to produce a sample greater than 3kg (mostly), except at bottom of hole where a single 1m sample was taken to produce a sample between 0.75-3kg. • All samples were crushed to 2mm where needed and then pulverized to produce powder for analysis at the Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth using industry standard procedures and splits.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Vertical Aircore drilling to blade or hammer refusal, ideally at the top of bedrock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.*	• Holes logged visually with the aid of a 20x hand lens.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• See above - Standard aircore techniques have been used with no splitting of sample on the rig. Samples have been collected by hand from sample piles provided from continuous collection from the rig representing 1m intervals. Standard dust minimisation procedures were used whilst drilling. • Piles were sampled in almost completion to ensure representivity, from the top down, leaving a sample layer at bottom so as to ensure no foreign material (eg. soil) was introduced into the sample. • Blanks, duplicates and standards were introduced at the laboratory stage.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Too few samples and at too low grade to measure sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.*	• Geological logging has been done in the field on aircore drill chips using a 20x magnification hand lens.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative based on in-field observations of drill chips.
	• *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes have been geologically logged in full based on 1m representative samples from aircore drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No diamond drilling.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.*	• See above. As a result of blade refusal the composite sample prior to the last metre sample ranged from 2m to 4m.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality & appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• See above - All drilling samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth where they were crushed to 2mm where necessary, split using lab based riffle splitters and then pulverized before being analysed by Fire Assay for Au, Pt and Pd (40g portion - with an ICP-OES finish) and ICP-OES for Al, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, S, Ti and Zn and ICP-MS for Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Li, Mo,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Pb, Se, Sn, Ta, W and Zr. A peroxide fusion was used prior to analysis to ensure full digestion of all minerals and thus a full geochemical analysis of all elements in the analytical suite.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• See above - Standard laboratory internal checks were applied to all assay streams. No duplicates were taken from the sample piles at the drill rig in the field so as to ensure as much representation of the entire sample pile as possible for all 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.*	• See above - No duplicates were taken from the sample piles so as to ensure as much representation of the entire sample pile as possible for all samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sampling protocol was adequate for use in first pass exploration. The drilling intersected unconsolidated Tertiary sediments, associated products of weathering in deep weathering profiles, Archaean Greenstone sequences and Archaean granitoid and gneiss.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• As above – The assay techniques employed are considered of a quality and appropriateness for the way in which the results have been reported in this document. • The techniques employed can be assumed to be a total digest due to the peroxide fusion prior to analysis.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.*	• No in-field instruments have been used – all laboratory based assays.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.*	• See above - Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established by Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No verification of assay by other companies has taken place at the time of this ASX release.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• There has been no twining of holes for the drill program associated with the data in this ASX release.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.*	• All primary logging was achieved in the field on a Getac field computer and uploaded to a second computer on a daily basis. At the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	completion of the program these electronic files were transferred to alternate hard-drives and used for mapping and modelling purposes. • All geochemical data has been received electronically from the lab in excel spreadsheets and stored in a number of locations, including external hard-drives and central computers both with the company and a contractor. • All original drilling related and geochemical data has been stored long term in a datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to any data, current or historical.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control.*	• All collar locations presented were finalised using a hand-held differential GPS (DGPS) with base station (currently an Austech ProMark500 and ProFlex500). Accuracy of the DGPS is approximately to 100mm in the vertical and 50mm on the horizontal. • MGA94, Zone 51 • Elevation were in AHD (MGA94, Zone 51)
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is suitable in first pass exploration. • The drilling data at its established density and nature is not sufficient for use in a mineral resource estimation. The approaches used are only suitable for the exploration stage. • Samples were composited over a 4m interval for analysis. Where the end of hole was reached before a full 4m composite could be taken a composite of shorter length was taken. The bottom of hole sample always represents 1m only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a*	• Not applicable. • The holes were all vertical and are deemed sufficient for at this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.	• The aim of the aircore drilling program was to retrieve a sample of the basement rock beneath the cover, of at least 1m in vertical thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The majority of samples were delivered in person by representatives of the company to the nearest road transport dock and immediately transported to the laboratory in Perth using non-descript sample codes. Some samples were hand delivered by representatives of the company to the lab directly.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• At this stage the project has not been subject to any internal audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & environmental settings.*	• The Yandal Gold Project is located approximately 770km km NE of Perth and less than 35km NE of the Bronzewing Gold Mine operations. The project includes the tenements M53/1089, E53/1211, E53/1060, E53/1210 and E37/1146 which are 100% owned by Redport Exploration Pty Ltd (subject to the agreements referred to below), as well as E53/1858, E53/1929 and E53/1909, which are 100% owned by Toro Exploration Pty Ltd. Redport Exploration Pty Ltd and Toro Exploration Pty Ltd are both wholly owned subsidiaries of Toro Energy Ltd. • All tenements are granted. • A heritage agreement has been entered into with the traditional owners of the land the subject of the Yandal Gold Project. • M53/1089 is subject to agreements with JAURD International Lake Maitland Project Pty Ltd (**JAURD**) and ITOCHU Minerals and Energy of Australia Pty Ltd (**IMEA**) under which JAURD and IMEA can acquire a 35% interest in M53/1089 and certain associated assets. • The agreements with JAURD and ITOCHU may also be extended, at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	JAURD and IMEA's election, to uranium rights only on E53/1211, E53/1060, E53/1210 and E37/1146. • Toro Exploration Pty Ltd has rights to all minerals on E53/1858, E53/1909 and E53/1929. • Toro has agreed to pay JAURD and IMEA net smelter return royalty on non-uranium minerals produced from E53/1211, E53/1060, E53/1210 and E37/1146. The exact percentage of that royalty will depend on Toro's interest in the non-uranium rights at the time. • E53/1060 and M53/1089 are also subject to royalties.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Almost all drilling on the Yandal Gold Project exploration ground has targeted carbonate associated shallow groundwater uranium deposits. As such, prior to 2016 there was no drilling that penetrated the basement. The only exploration targeting gold or other metals in the basement rocks of the project area was 19 RC holes drilled by Toro targeting nickel in November-December 2016. A total of 18 holes were drilled into the southern part of the project area in E53/1210 and one hole was drilled into the area presented in this release (Christmas gold prospect) on E53/1060. The former holes were unsuccessful but the latter hole found a trace of gold that has contributed to the targeting of the area represented by the Christmas gold prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation.*	• Target mineralisation is Yandal style gold, that is gold in veins and fractures, often associated with sulphides and related to late NE and NW structures over Archaean greenstone and granitoid geology oriented sub-vertically in a N-S lineament. Gold is concentrated in the greenstones but can be found in granitoid near to greenstone-granitoid contact zones.
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:* o *Easting & northing of the drill hole collar*	• A table of collar coordinates and tables of significant intersections are included in the text and appendices of this report. • Plan figures showing the major anomalous zones defined by the drilling are also included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip & azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length & interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drilling is reported in MGA94, Zone 51. • AHD in MGA94, Zone 51. • Holes were all drilled vertically. • All holes logged in 1 m increments down the length of the hole. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • Given the early stage of exploration, the results as reported are considered appropriate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated & 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.*	• Anomalous values were reported where a minimum 4m composite exceeded 10 ppb Gold lower cut off. • However, modelling accepted all values of gold with colour transitions chosen based on populations within histograms of the data distribution. • No data aggregation is presented here – where aggregation is shown it is because the sample analysed represented that length – see compositing above. • No metal equivalents calculations used. No adjustments to the data were made.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & 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 & only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true*	• The limited mineralisation detected in the drilling, produced insufficient information to understand the geology and mineralisation trends. • The limited mineralisation detected in the drilling, produced insufficient information to understand the geology and mineralisation trends. • Any intersections included in the accompanying report are down hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	lengths. The true widths of these intersections are not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps & sections (with scales)&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 & appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps included within the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report. • All gold concentrations returned for all basement samples in all drill holes can be viewed within the 3D model presented, no drilling has been emitted from the model.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size & method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful data related to the Christmas gold prospect which is the focus of this ASX release has been presented or described in the text of this ASX release.
Further work	• *The nature & 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 & future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The area of aircore drilling will be extended to the north, west and south and the anomaly presented here will be tested at depth via RC drilling. • Further target areas are yet to be determined in detail. The main geological interpretation as it currently stands for the prospect has been presented in this release, however further analysis is ongoing.

Section 3 Estimation & Reporting of Mineral Resources

NOT APPLICABLE