EM ANOMALIES DEFINE DRILL TARGETS IN THE FRASER RANGE

Highlights

- Ground electromagnetics (EM) survey data has defined several anomalous conductive "plates" within the nickel-copper target area of E28/2385

- The modelled plates may represent nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation and hence warrant follow-up drill-testing

Fraser Range Metals Group Limited (**FRN** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**) has interpreted and modelled several anomalously conductive electromagnetic (EM) "plates" from the data from the recently completed ground EM survey at the Fraser Range Project in Western Australia.

Five distinct EM plates were modelled from the survey, which covered an exciting nickel-copper target area defined within the exploration lease E28/2385. Four of the EM plates align along a NNE-SSW strike of approximately 1km, which coincides with an anomalous nickel zone in the surface geochemistry as well as a major NE-trending structure that was defined by the aeromagnetic data (Figure 1). A fifth EM plate was also modelled to the east of the main 1km long zone, and again is coincident with an anomalous nickel zone in the surface geochemistry.

All five EM anomalies were mid-time anomalies only that were moderately conductive (400 – 600S). As such, it is unlikely that these anomalies resulted from massive nickel sulphides, which are typically highly conductive bodies. However, the five EM plates may be indicative of *disseminated* sulphide mineralisation or other moderate conductors. Given the coincidence of the plates with anomalous nickel values at surface, the Company believes that the EM plates may represent disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, which needs to be further investigated by drill-testing some or all of the modelled EM plates.

FRASER RANGE METALS GROUP

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
6 June 2019

ASX Code:	FRN
Shares on Issue:	250,000,000
Cash:	$2.05 million

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Fraser Range Metals Group Limited

Fraser Range Metals Group is an early stage explorer of nickel, copper and gold in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia.

The Company is committed to the exploration of its Fraser Range project located approximately 215km east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and to the expansion of its portfolio of mineral resource opportunities.

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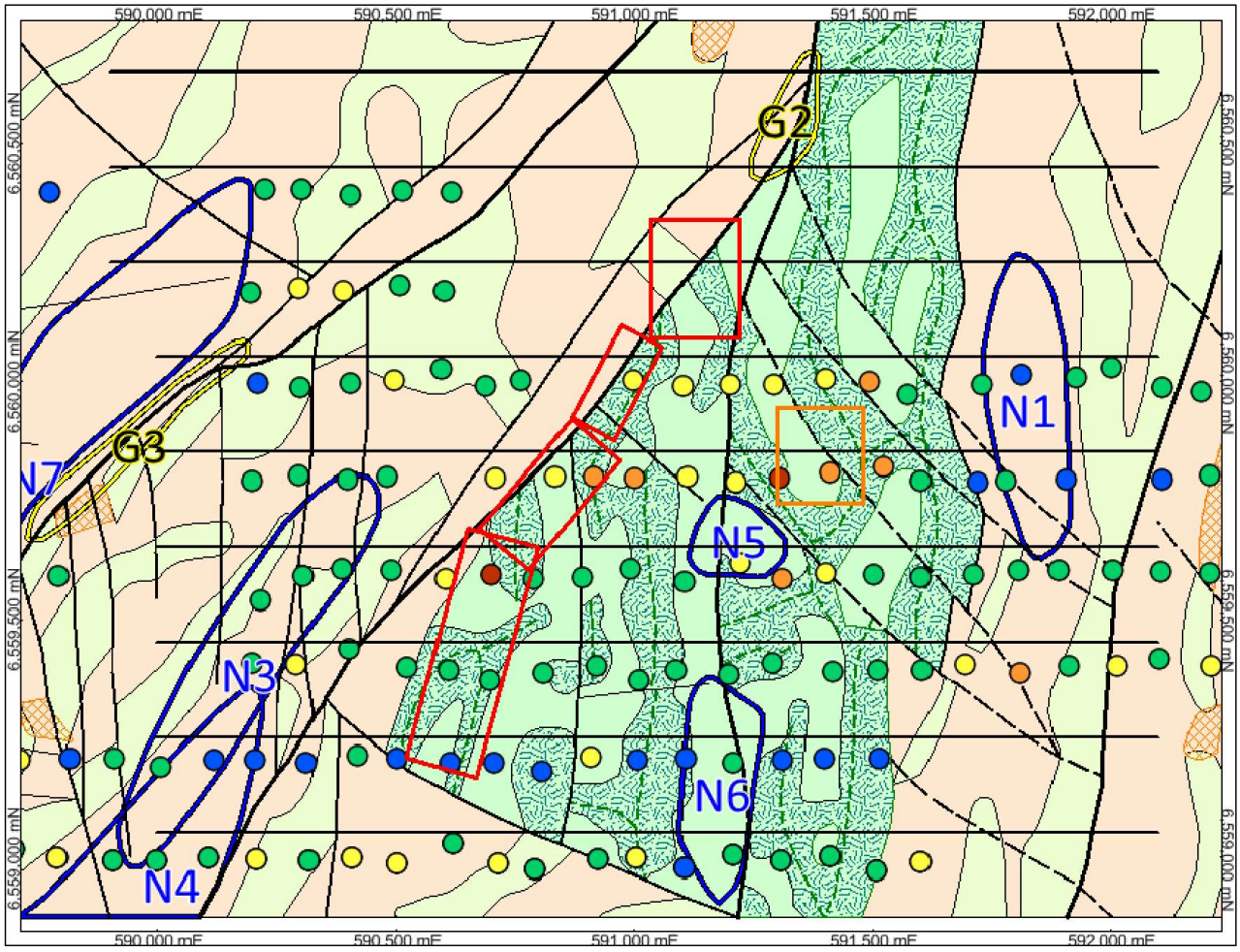


Figure 1 – Modelled EM plates (red and orange rectangles) over the prospective interpreted layered gabbroic intrusion, coincident with anomalous surface Ni values.

The Nickel-Copper Target Area

The nickel-copper target area lies within the exploration lease E28/2385 along the principal trend of known nickel-copper mineralisation in the Fraser Range Belt, which extends northeast from the Nova (ASX:IGO) and Silver Knight (Creasy Group) Ni-Cu deposits, and lies immediately north of Galileo Mining's (ASX:GAL) Nightmarch Ni-Cu prospect (Figure 2). The target area was identified from the compilation and interpretation of historical surface geochemistry data, comprising anomalous nickel values in calcrete samples as high as 45ppm over an area more than 1km long and 1km wide. The anomalous nickel values at surface coincide with the best nickel target area defined by interpretation and modelling of aeromagnetics and gravity data completed by SGC in April 2018[1]. The geophysical interpretation was that the prospective area comprises a strongly magnetic, structurally-complex gabbro unit of the Fraser Range Metamorphics, characteristics which are conducive to nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in the region. The coincident location of the nickel anomaly at surface over the interpreted gabbroic intrusion as defined by the geophysics confirms the prospectivity of the target area for nickel mineralisation.

[1] Refer to the Company's ASX Announcements on the 5th and 6th April 2018:
https://www.frmetals.com.au/asx-announcements/amended-amag-and-gravity-interpretation-completed-at-the-frn-project

The EM Survey

The EM survey was completed over the nickel-copper target area by GEM Geophysical Surveys Pty Ltd (**GEM**), comprising approximately 180 stations across 9 survey lines. Survey details are located in Table 1. Surveying was delayed by electrical storms at times, but this has not adversely-affected the data quality.

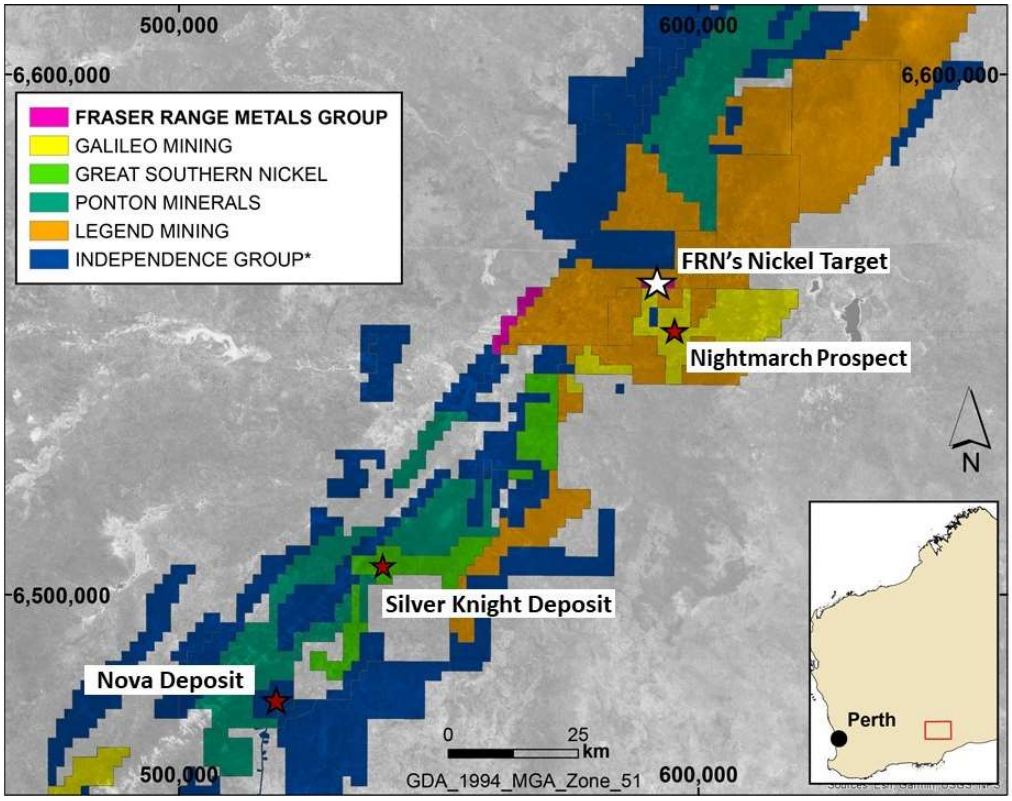
Table 1 – 2019 Ground MLTEM survey parameters.

Line Spacing	200m
Line Direction	90 Degrees
Station Spacing	100m
Survey Configuration	Slingram on lines 6550050 N– 6559050N Inloop – 6560250N – 6560650N
Slingram Separation	100m
Base Frequency	0.25 Hz (500msec off time)
TEM Transmitter	TT100 from Transmitter
TEM Receiver	SMARTem 24
TEM Sensor	"Jessy Deep" Squid, manufactured by Supracon AG
Components	Z (+ve up) X along line (south-east) Y perpendicular to line (north-east)
TX Loop Size	200m x 200m
TX Ramp Time	~ 500 µsec ramp
TX Current	70 Amp
Readings	At least 2 readings at 64 stacks

All data was quality checked daily and/or at the end of each line. Profiles have been viewed and modelled in Maxwell. All data were recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 51. The data were of good quality with minor late time noise in some areas. There were serious IP effects in the initial three lines of in-loop data and hence a decision was made to change to a Slingram configuration to eliminate IP effects and allow for cleaner readings.

Next Steps

The Company will design a drilling programme to suitably test the modelled EM plates for nickel sulphide mineralisation. Prior to the drilling commencing, the Company will work together with the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage survey over the planned drilling locations to confirm that access is possible.



*Includes Joint Ventures

Figure 2 – Tenement map of the Fraser Range showing location of the nickel target within the FRN tenure.

- ENDS -

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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About the Fraser Range Project

*The Fraser Range Project (**the Project**) is located within the Albany-Fraser Orogen and consists of a western set of tenements (E28/2390 and E28/2392) and a single eastern tenement (E28/2385). The Project is located on a major tectonic suture between the Eastern Biranup Zone and the Fraser Complex on the western edge of the major Fraser Range gravity high, and is positioned within a major northwest-trending linear structural corridor that creates a distinct break in the Fraser Range gravity anomaly. The tenements are located between 80km and 110km along trend from Independence Group's (ASX:IGO) major Nova-Bollinger nickel-copper deposit.*

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Fraser Range Metals Group Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Fraser Range Metals Group Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these

forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Aidan Platel, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Platel is a Non-Executive Director of Fraser Range Metals Group Limited). Mr Platel 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 JORC Code. Mr Platel consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Karen Gilgallon, Principal Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Karen Gilgallon is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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'. Karen Gilgallon consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX A – JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Gravity survey data were collected by Altus Geophysics using a Sintrex CG5 gravity meter and the standard deviation of repeat readings were 0.02mGal.* • *Magnetics and radiometrics were surveyed by MagSpec Airborne Survey.* • The Electromagnetocs surveying was completed by GEM Geophysics using a SmarTEM24 and a Jessie Deeps Squid receiver
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple*	• *Not Applicable, as no drilling was undertaken*

	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *Not Applicable, as no drilling was undertaken*
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.*	• *Not Applicable, as no drilling or sampling were undertaken*
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.*	• *Not Applicable, as no drilling or sampling were undertaken*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Not Applicable, no assaying was undertaken.* • *Sintrex CG5 gravity meter and the standard deviation of repeat readings were 0.02mGal.* • The airborne magnetics used a Geometrics GR823 tail sensor, which is a caesium vapor magnetometer in a Cessna 210 aircraft. • The noise levels on the electromagnetic data are 0.02pT/A
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.*	• *Geophysical data were processed and quality checked daily by the contractors, Altus Geophysics (gravity) and MagSpec Airborne Surveys (magnetics), and GEM Geophysics (Electromagentics). Final data have been Quality checked by Southern Geoscience consultants. Data is stored and archived by the contractors, Southern Geoscience Consultants.*

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.*	• *The Airborne magnetics is surveyed with GPS and radar altimeter.* • *The Gravity data is survey locations were survey with post-processed kinematic GPS and the repeat accuracy was within 0.02m.* • *Electromagnetics data was collected with handheld GPS and the data has an accuracy of 5m*
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.*	• *Gravity survey was using 200m line spacing by 100m station spacing with east-west line direction.* • *Magnetics and radiometrics were surveyed by MagSpec Airborne Survey with the line spacing was 50m and the mean terrain clearance is 30m.* • *Electromagnetics used 100m station spacing with 200m x 200m loops and 200m line spacing.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *The airborne magnetic flight lines were approximately perpendicular to geology: in tenement E 2802385 (eastern tenement) data was collected with east-west lines, tenements E 2802392 and E 2802390 were flown at 125-305 degrees.* • *Electromagnetics used east-west lines.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Not Applicable, no samples were taken.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *There have been no 3rd party reviews of the 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 and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *The geophysical surveys were conducted over three exploration licences: E280/2385 (the Eastern Block) and E280/2390 and E280/2392(the Western Block). The Company owns 100% of the three ELs.* • *The Company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licenses or area.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Previous exploration by other parties has not been considered. The Company is currently in the process of collating all historic data from previous exploration into a digital database, which includes surface geochemistry samples, auger geochemistry samples and minor drilling.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The project area the Project) is located within the Albany-Fraser Orogen and is located on a major tectonic suture between the Eastern Biranup Zone and the Fraser Complex on the western edge of the major Fraser Range gravity high. It is positioned within a major northwest-trending linear structural corridor that creates a distinct break in the Fraser Range gravity anomaly. Lithologies are broadly divided between Fraser Range Metamorphics (Eastern Block) and the Snowy Dam Formation and other units in the Arid Basin Domain.*
Drill hole	• *A summary of all information material to the*	• *No drilling has been undertaken. The Company is*

Information	*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.*	*in the process of collating any historical drilling data that may be available for the tenement areas. The nature and location of any drill-holes is not yet understood and hence no drilling was used in the interpretation of the geophysical survey data; as such, any historical drilling is not Material to this report.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Not Applicable, no intercepts or assay results are being reported.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the 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').*	• *Not Applicable, no intercepts or assay results are being reported.*
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.*	• *Not Applicable, no drilling was undertaken.*
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.*	• *Not Applicable, no drilling was undertaken.*
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.*	• *Aeromagnetic and radiometric survey data was acquired in December 2017 and covered both the Eastern Block (E280/2385) and Western Block (E280/2390 and E280/2392) of the Fraser Range Project with 50m-spaced airborne magnetic and radiometric data with an average terrain clearance of 50m. The Eastern Block was acquired in lines orientated east-west whilst the Western Block survey lines were orientated on a 125° – 305° bearing. The data acquired is considered to be of excellent quality.*

		• *Both the Eastern and Western Blocks were also covered by ground gravity surveys between December 2017 and February 2018. The data was collected at 100m spaced stations along 200m spaced east-west lines and is considered to be very good quality.*
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.*	• *Creation of a digital database of historic geochemical sampling is continuing.* • *The Company will work with geophysical consultants to design, plan and prepare a budget for possible EM and IP/resistivity surveys over some or all of the identified potential gold and nickel target areas.*

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

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*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• *The Competent Person(s) have not undertaken any site visits to-date.*
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 uncertainty of the current geological interpretation is high due to the lack of surface outcrop and drilling. The geophysical surveys have been interpreted utilizing publicly available government geology maps.*
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.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, 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.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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).* • *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.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
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.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
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*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
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.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
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.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*
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*	• *Not Applicable, no Mineral Resource has been estimated nor reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	