



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

ACN 009 159 077

ASX/ NEWS RELEASE

19 September 2019

LARGE MINERALISED SYSTEM CONFIRMED AT MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Excellent results received to date from RC drilling at Mandilla East, aimed at confirming the presence of a broad, potentially bulk-mineable mineralised domain associated with an extensional quartz vein array in syenite
- Drilled on 80 x 40 metres spacing, all holes returned significant results with the best of them including:
 - ⇒ 45 m @ 4.25 g/t Au from 103 m
 - ⇒ 93 m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 49 m
 - ⇒ 94 m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 101 m
 - ⇒ 112 m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 41 m
- Results confirm a steeply west-dipping mineralised envelope of typically 70 metres width
- Mineralisation remains open along strike to the north-west for up to 500 metres, and open, albeit with lesser potential, to the south-east
- Mineralisation now known to extend significantly deeper than modelled in the current 38,000 ounces Mandilla East Inferred Resource, with further drilling required to test how deep mineralisation actually extends
- New sampling and assaying technique adopted for the current drilling campaign indicates that assays from previous drilling at Mandilla East failed to identify significant gold zones, meaning that the previous Resource has also likely significantly understated the amount of gold actually present
- With the success achieved to date, the original proposed RC campaign comprising some 31 holes for an aggregate 5,400 metres will be extended by a further 10 holes for an aggregate 1,530 metres
- A further campaign encompassing 60 shallow RC holes for an aggregate 3,600 metres targeting other gold mineralisation at Mandilla will commence shortly

Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Anglo Australian** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a progress report in respect of its current reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling campaign at the Mandilla East Prospect, part of the Mandilla Gold Project, located approximately 75 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The Mandilla Gold Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Mandilla Syenite. Recent petrology confirmed the intrusion as having a syenite-monzonite composition. The syenite intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group.

A map of the Mandilla Gold Project, illustrating key locations and geological features, is set out as Figure 1.

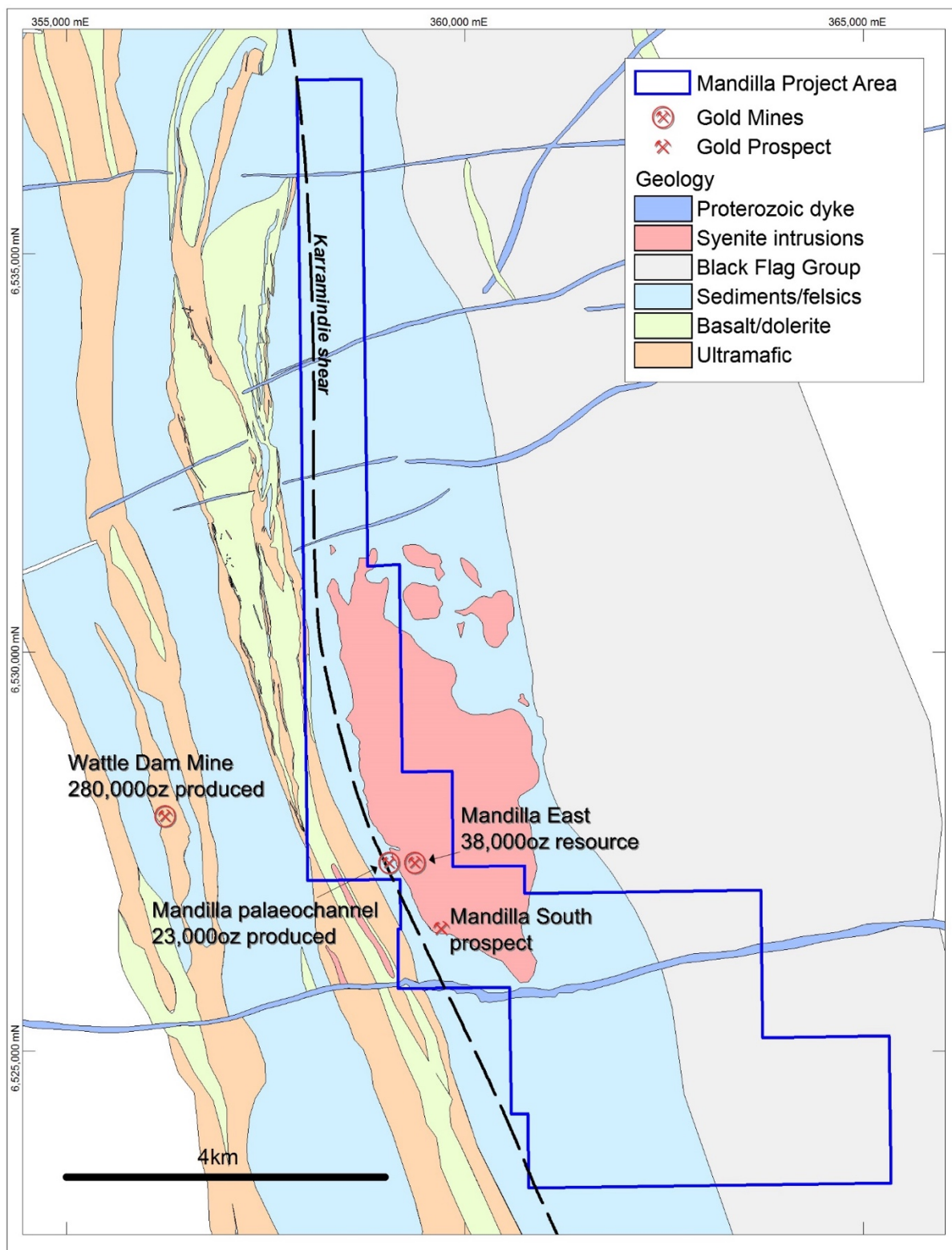


Figure 1: Map of Mandilla Project illustrating key locations and geological features.

Over the period 2006 to 2007, Anglo Australian mined approximately 23,000 ounces of gold at a recovered grade of approximately 7.5 g/t Au from two shallow (less than 20 metres deep) open pits at Mandilla West targeting paleochannel gold deposits (alluvial gold in ancient streams), the gold likely sourced from in-situ mineralized quartz vein deposits located nearby.



At Mandilla East, Anglo Australian has previously identified a bedrock Inferred Resource, based on a low tonnage, high grade interpretation, of 357,000 tonnes at 3.3 g/t Au for approximately 38,000 contained ounces (ASX: 13/06/13). It is noted that much of the previous RC drilling upon which this Resource is based only penetrated from typically 20 to 60 metres into fresh rock and did not adequately define the depth extent of mineralisation at this location.

At Mandilla South, Anglo Australian has previously identified a two-kilometres-long mineralised trend with peak gold value exceeding 5 g/t Au over a strike length of approximately 300 metres. Bed-rock gold mineralisation is also known to be present.

With the success of its recent diamond drilling “proof of concept” at Mandilla, the Company recently commenced a new RC campaign.

Announced to the ASX on 27 August 2019, the campaign was planned to encompass 31 holes – 23 at Mandilla East on 40 x 40 metre spacing and eight at Mandilla South on 80 x 40 metre spacing – for an aggregate 5,400 metres, or an average depth per hole of approximately 175 metres.

The campaign commenced at Mandilla East in early September.

At the time of writing, 20 holes have been completed at Mandilla East on 40 x 40 metres spacing for an aggregate 3,600 metres.

At an average depth per hole of 180 metres, this is significantly deeper than previous drilling at the Prospect.

One-metre intervals have been sampled and assayed using the photon technique using 500-gram splits.

Assay results have so far been received from eight holes.

Key results are set out as follows (with results exceeding 100 grams time metres shown in bold):

- MDRC101
 - ⇒ 19 m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 43 m
 - ⇒ **94 m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 101 m**
- MDRC102
 - ⇒ 11 m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 72 m
 - ⇒ **45 m @ 4.25 g/t Au from 101 m (incl. 1 m @ 117.65 g/t Au from 135 m)**
- MDRC109
 - ⇒ 1 m @ 16.45 g/t Au from 28 m
 - ⇒ **114 m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 41 m**
- MDRC110
 - ⇒ 72 m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 84 m
 - ⇒ 18 m @ 0.73 g/t Au from 179 m
- MDRC114
 - ⇒ 3 m @ 11.44 g/t Au from 19m
 - ⇒ 5 m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 33m
 - ⇒ **93 m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 91 m (incl. 1 m @ 71.02 g/t Au from 69 m and 1 m @ 163.99 g/t Au from 100 m)**
- MDRC115
 - ⇒ 3 m @ 4.07 g/t Au from 89 m
 - ⇒ 43 m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 131 m
- MDRC122
 - ⇒ 1 m @ 14.21 g/t Au from 125 m
- MDRC123
 - ⇒ 17 m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 74 m



Average grades are enhanced by individual metres containing very high gold grades, with the maximum being 164 g/t Au in MDRC114.

All results are set out in Table 1 attached.

A map of Mandilla East illustrating the previously interpreted Resource area, as well as new drill hole locations and key intersections, is set out in Figure 2.

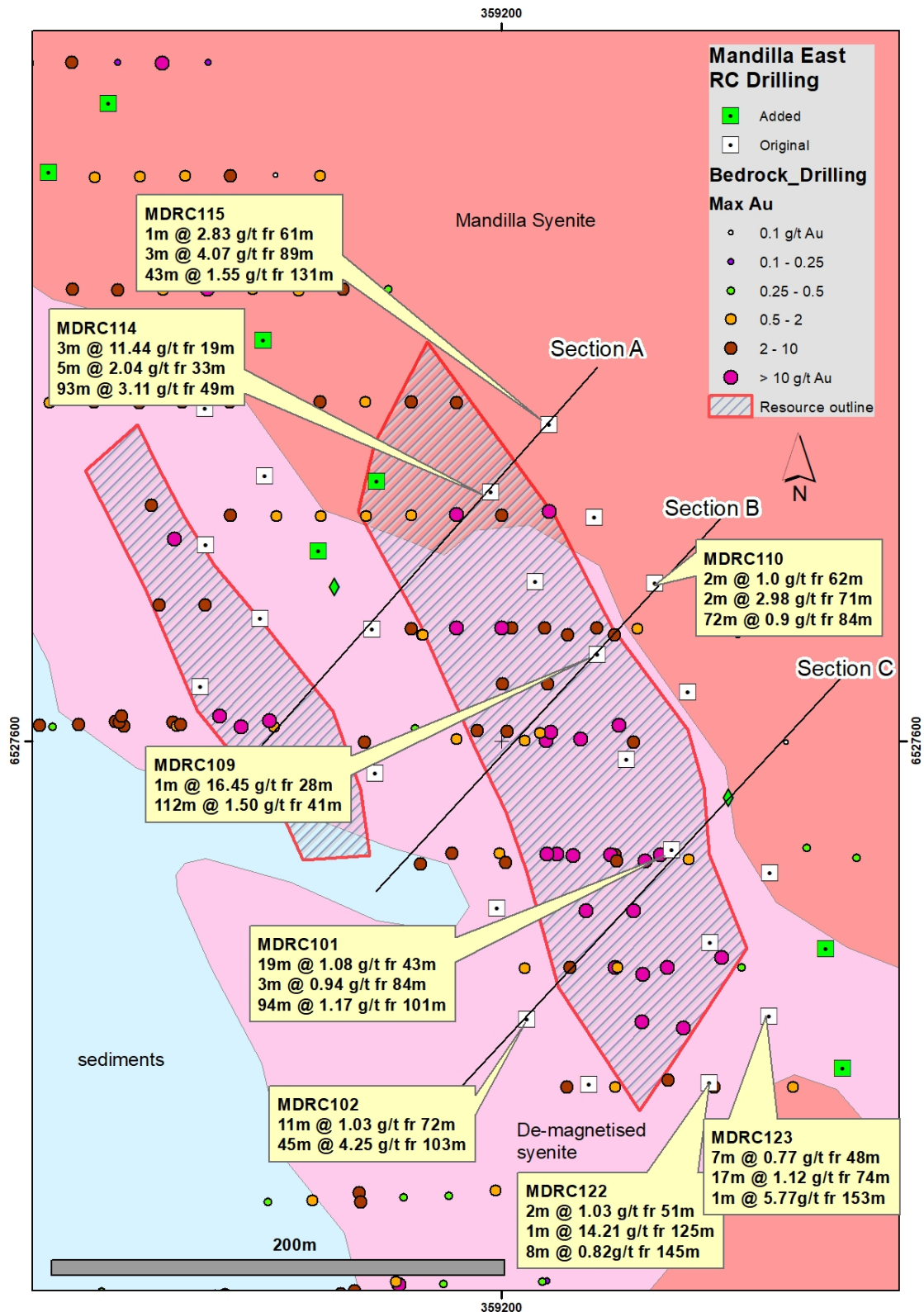


Figure 2: Map of Mandilla East illustrating drill hole locations and key intersections.



As illustrated, the main Mandilla East Resource area as interpreted prior to the current RC campaign was of a strike length of approximately 300 metres and a width of approximately 80 metres.

However, high grade mineralisation is known from previous drilling to extend along strike to the north-west of the interpreted Resource boundary.

Indeed, with northernmost Mandilla West palaeochannel mineralization continuing for at least 500 metres to the north of the current Mandilla East resource boundary, it is possible that gold associated with bedrock syenite-hosted mineralization at Mandilla East may continue for a similar distance.

Rock chips from the current campaign from holes drilled to the south of the Mandilla East boundary contain visually less quartz veining, particularly in MDRC122, and assay results show there to be less gold mineralisation.

Nevertheless, further drilling is required to close off mineralisation to the south of the Mandilla East system.

Cross sections through the main Mandilla East mineralised zone at the locations set out in Figure 2 above, with previous intersections shown in white boxes and new intersections from both the current RC campaign and the recent diamond drilling campaign shown in yellow boxes, are set out in Figures 3, 4 and 5 below.

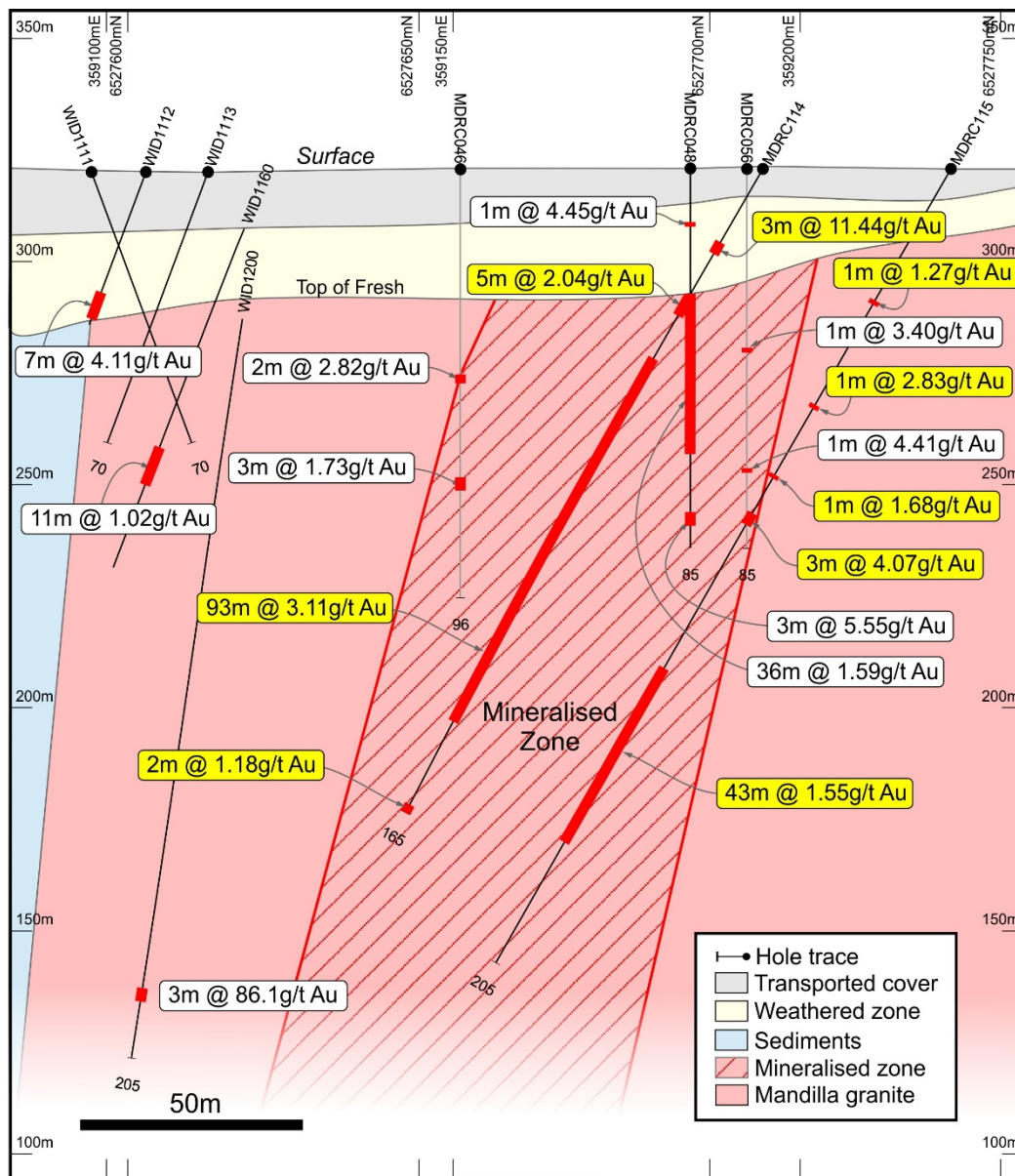


Figure 3: Cross section A illustrating bulked intersections and geological interpretation.

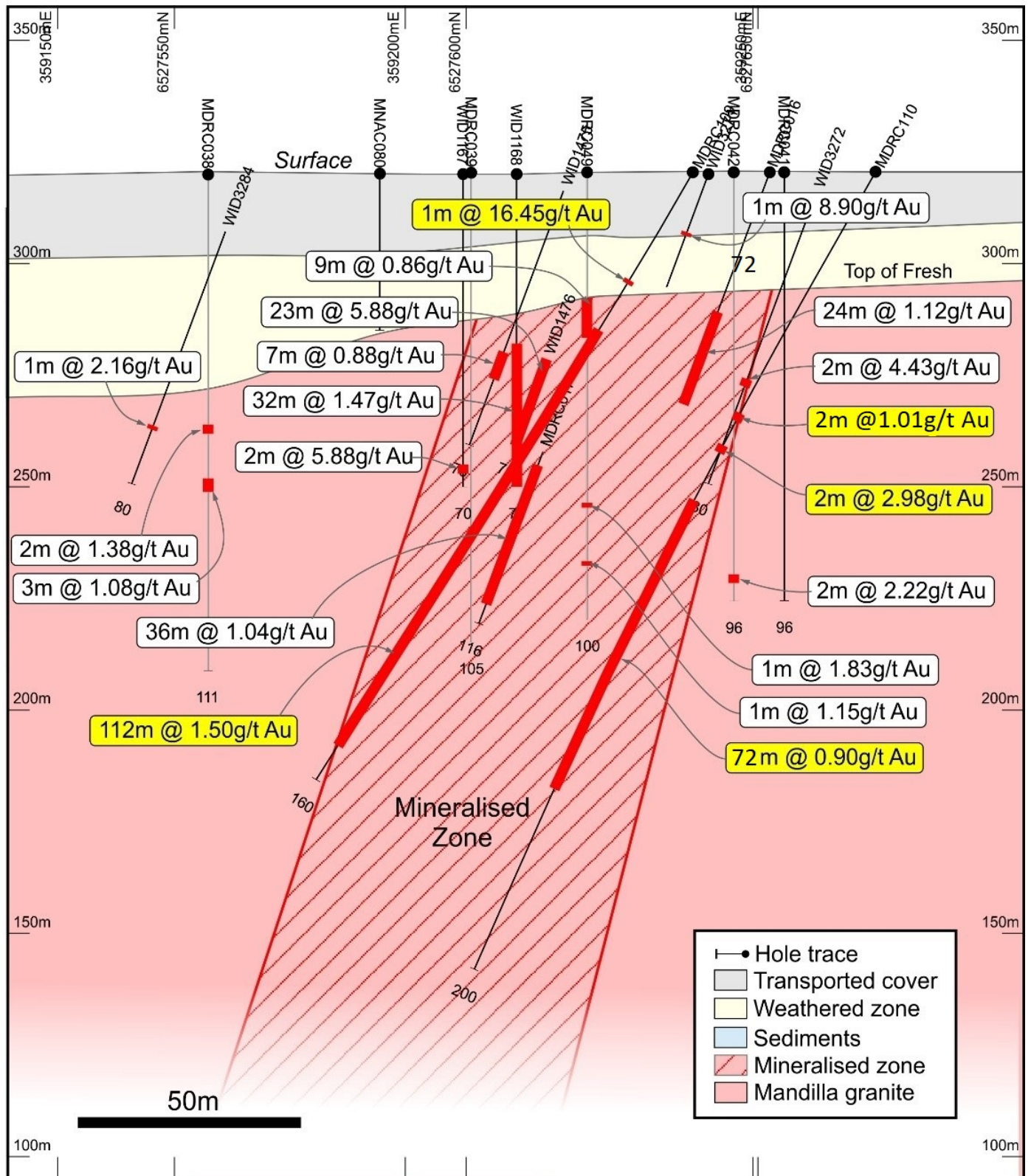


Figure 4: Cross section B illustrating bulked intersections and geological interpretation.

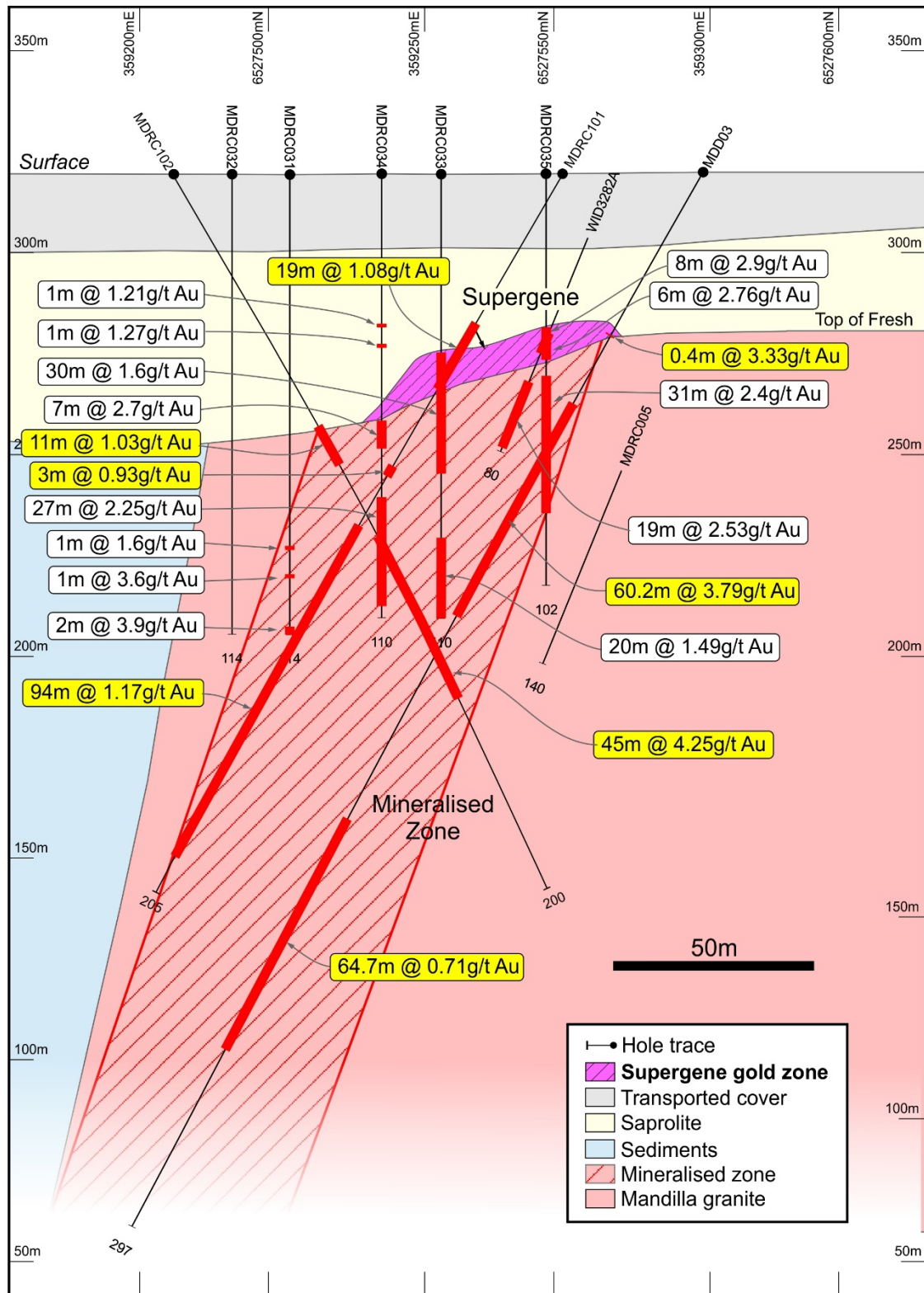


Figure 5: Cross section C illustrating bulked intersections and geological interpretation.

The three cross sections illustrate a gold-mineralised envelope that is relatively consistent along strike, steeply dips to the south-west, and has an apparent width on section of typically 70 metres.

That said, there are a number of attractive intersections outside of the currently interpreted 70-metres-wide envelope – for instance, 3 metres @ 86.1 g/t Au from WID1200 as illustrated in Figure 3 – and, accordingly, the mineralised envelope could be wider in some locations.

Gold distribution is closely associated with zones of quartz veining in the granite, surrounded by pale coloured alteration comprising albite, sericite, chlorite and carbonate, together with blebby pyrite. Less altered granite has



a characteristic pale red background alteration caused by hematite dusting, together with dark mm-scale mineral fractures.

Significant enclaves several metres wide of essentially unmineralized granite occur within the bulked intersections. There is potential for these unmineralized enclaves to be mined as waste, thus boosting the grade of mill feed in a future open pit mining scenario.

The exact controls on quartz vein distribution is uncertain, but typically this type of gold mineralised system is linked in three dimensions via a fault/vein network or “mesh”.

As set out in the Company’s 27 August announcement, the variable distribution of quartz veins, together with the presence of coarse gold, means that a strong “nugget effect” exists at Mandilla East. For this reason, the Company chose to sample at 1m intervals and assay in respect of the current RC campaign and analyse by way of the photon technique, using 500-gram splits, rather than fire assay (50-gram splits) which was the previous approach adopted at Mandilla East and on which basis the 38,000 ounces Resource referred to above was previously calculated.

Evidence from assay results received to date point to the fact that the Company’s hypothesis was correct – that it is critical to sample 1m intervals (rather than 4 m composites, followed by selective 1m sampling), which along with large sample size used in Photon analysis, is considered superior to the previous approach used at Mandilla. It is apparent that previous sampling and assaying has failed to identify significant gold zones. That being the case, previously reported mineralised intersections set out in the cross sections above would seem to significantly understate the amount of gold actually present and, hence, the size of the Resource previously reported.

A photograph illustrating panned gold from MDRC123 is set out in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Panned gold of up to 0.5 mm at a depth of 75 metres from MDRC123.

In light of the initial success of the RC campaign, Anglo Australian has decided to extend the current RC drilling campaign with an additional 10 holes for an aggregate 1,500 metres.



The holes will be located to test for both north-west and south-east extensions of the Mandilla East mineralised trend.

The north-west extension will be tested for an additional 400 metres which, if successful, will increase the known gold mineralised strike length at Mandilla East to at least 800 metres.

In addition to the current RC program, the Company is proposing to drill 60 shallow RC holes for an aggregate 3,600 metres to test various objectives including:

- The 500 metres gap between Mandilla East and Mandilla South Prospects which was ineffectively drilled previously
- Known areas of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation in the vicinity of the previously mined Mandilla West palaeochannel
- Supergene and shallow primary gold mineralisation potential in several areas of known gold anomalism outside of the main trends

This campaign will commence as soon as an appropriate drill rig becomes available.

The need to provide this report as a work in progress is due to the perceived significance of the assay results so far received. Anglo Australian will continue to update the market as results are received if they so dictate.

Mr Ed Baltis, Principle of geological consultant, Gold Vector, said today:

“Recent evidence that the gold-hosting Mandilla intrusion comprises a syenite-monzonite complex provides a boost for the Project as such intrusions are known to host large gold systems, examples being Jupiter in Western Australia, and Kirkland Lake in the Superior Province in Canada. With significant gold anomalism at Mandilla along strike of at least three kilometres, there are many targets warranting additional exploration effort.”

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

“The assay results received to date at Mandilla East are outstanding, reflected in the fact that we have extended the campaign to an aggregate 10,000 metres of drilling, which is significant in the context of Anglo Australian.

“With the extent of mineralisation not yet known and bearing in mind that the previous assay method would seem to have significantly understated gold mineralisation, there is every reason to believe that the size of the Resource at Mandilla East is substantially higher than that which was previously calculated.

“Bear in mind also that resource modelling was undertaken at a much lower gold price.

“All the evidence points to the potential for bulk open-pit mining style mineralisation at Mandilla East.

“And, with a Mining Lease already in place, we would expect to be able to fast-track this project towards early production.

“Shareholders can also expect further information on development plans at Think Big shortly.”

About the Mandilla Gold Project

The Mandilla Gold Project is located in the northern Widgiemooltha greenstone belt in the western part of the Kalgoorlie geological domain some 75 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie and 20 kilometres west of Kambalda. Significant nickel and gold deposits are present in the belt, the nearest gold deposit being the high-grade Wattle Dam Mine located just 3 kilometres to the west of Mandilla.

The Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion, the Mandilla Syenite. The granite intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the project area which form part of the Spargoville Group.



Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from regional aeromagnetic data to cut through the Mandilla Syenite.

One such structure localises the Mandilla East Prospect at a point where the western granite contact is offset by at least 300 metres. A second sub-parallel structure appears to host the Mandilla South Prospect.

In 2006, Anglo Australian mined the high grade Mandilla West paleochannel producing approximately 23,000 ounces of gold.

Both Prospects are covered by existed Mining Leases.

For further information:

John L C Jones AM – Chairman

Telephone: (08) 9322 4569

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by David Otterman, who is an independent consultant from DW Otterman Exploration Consultant.

Mr Otterman is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RP Geo).

Mr Otterman 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 Otterman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Otterman has disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between himself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. He verifies that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results and Resources which were previously announced on 27 August 2019. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

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APPENDIX 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>All Aircore 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4.5 inches diameter hole.</p> <p>RC Drilling using Hammer bit. Diameter of hole 5.5 inches</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book.</p> <p>Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All 1m samples of AC 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Logging is carried out at metre intervals.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The AC 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation</p> <p>Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours</p> <p>Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser.</p> <p>Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25 gram sample split off.</p> <p>Assayed for Au, As Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn by method AR25/MS, Samples assaying greater than 1000ppb Au assay by AR25hMS</p> <p>Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</p> <p>Check assau on high grade intersections were carried out using Photon Assay at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie..</p> <p>Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique <i>were</i> dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R)</p> <p>The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.</p> <p>About the MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique:-</p> <p>Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay.</p> <p>MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.</p> <p>The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Contractor J Chellev verified hole position on site.</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out .</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). (5 -10 metre accuracy)</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate).</p> <p>RC Drill hole spacing is 50 on section, with 80m sectional spacing.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Mining Leases 15/96 and 15/633 and Exploration Licence 15/1404. All are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL</p> <p>The licences are in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Unavailable at current time.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 summarised in Tables 1 and 2 of the ASX announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling</p> <p>A 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling</p> <p>A cutoff grade of >1g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results.</p> <p>This has not been applied.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 known at this stage.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Follow up Aircore, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>