ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources is an ASX listed gold development company that controls the Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of the Pilbara Goldfield in Western Australia.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

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NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

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22 October 2019

More wide, shallow intercepts confirm robustness of planned open pit at Warrawoona

Greenfields drilling now underway 3km west of the proposed pit

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC drilling continues to deliver strong results from within the planned Klondyke open pit at the Warrawoona gold project in WA's Pilbara
- The latest results will further underpin the Resource upgrade to Measured status
- Significant intersections include:
  - **35m @ 2.84 g/t Au** from surface in hole 19KLRC218
  - **23m @ 2.55 g/t** Au from 15m in hole 19KLRC241
  - **23m @ 2.06 g/t** Au from 1m in hole 19KLRC243
  - **20m @ 1.97 g/t** Au from 25m in hole 19KLRC245
  - **23m @ 1.32 g/t** Au from 13m in hole 19KLRC250
  - **25m @ 1.08 g/t** Au from surface in hole 19KLRC221
  - **23m @ 1.17 g/t** Au from 34m in hole 19KLRC235
  - **13m @ 2.05 g/t** Au from 15m in hole 19KLRC244
  - **15m @ 1.06 g/t** Au from 2m in hole 19KLRC251
  - **13m @ 1.13 g/t** Au from 12m in hole 19KLRC236
  - **12m @ 1.16 g/t** Au from surface in hole 19KLRC230
  - **9m @ 1.36 g/t** Au from 21m to EOH in hole 19KLRC230
  - **8m @ 1.52 g/t** Au from surface in hole 19KLRC236
- The Resource upgrade is part of the Warrawoona Definitive Feasibility Study
- Drilling now targeting greenfields areas 3km to the west to test this large system

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX:CAI) is pleased to announce more outstanding results from within the planned open pit at its Warrawoona gold project in WA's Pilbara region.

The latest results, which will be used to establish a Measured Resource, continue to demonstrate that the mineralisation in the planned Klondyke open pit is outcropping, wide and continuous.

Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves said: *"These results continue to demonstrate that the mineralisation at Klondyke is wide, continuous and outcrops at surface. This further boosts the economic outlook for the planned open pit while de-risking the operation in the process. In simple terms, it means we would be mining ore from day one with no pre-strip required.*

"Drilling continues at Klondyke with two rigs; while an RC rig is currently drilling greenfields targets 3km west of Klondykethe diamond rig continues to infill the underground resource. All of this drilling is aimed at extending mine life, which would in turn enhance the previously-quoted PFS metrics.

KLONDYKE DRILLING UPDATE

In August 2019, the Company commenced a planned 88-hole resource infill drilling programme, within the boundaries of the proposed Klondyke open pit, with the objective of upgrading early production into the higher confidence, JORC compliant Measured Resource category. The Company has now completed a total of 88 shallow RC holes representing 3,860m (refer Figure One), with assays from 13 holes representing 538m reported in this announcement (refer Table 1). Assays from 52 holes are pending and will be announced as received.

The 3,860m shallow RC programme was designed to define the grade distribution to be exploited in the first twelve months of open pit mining and is concentrated on the near surface expression in the eastern portion of the Klondyke PFS proposed pit design. The PFS demonstrates that Warrawoona will be a robust project producing ~100,000ozpa with a Life-of-Mine All-in Sustaining Cost of ~A$1,159/oz.

Like the previously announced results on October 2nd, the resource conversion drill programme continues to intersect broad run-of-mine grade mineralisation whilst providing more clarity around the up-dip extent of mineralisation within the planned Klondyke Year One pit shell.

Results of the Klondyke resource infill programme will be incorporated into an updated resource model where the Company expects to upgrade a portion of production within the first year of the open pit into the higher confidence JORC compliant Measured Resource category.

Other components of the Company's programme to significantly grow the Klondyke project are also advancing. As reported last month the Company has deployed a diamond core rig to accelerate conversion of Inferred resources to Indicated as part of the development work around a potential underground operation. Drilling is continuing and further results will be reported as received.

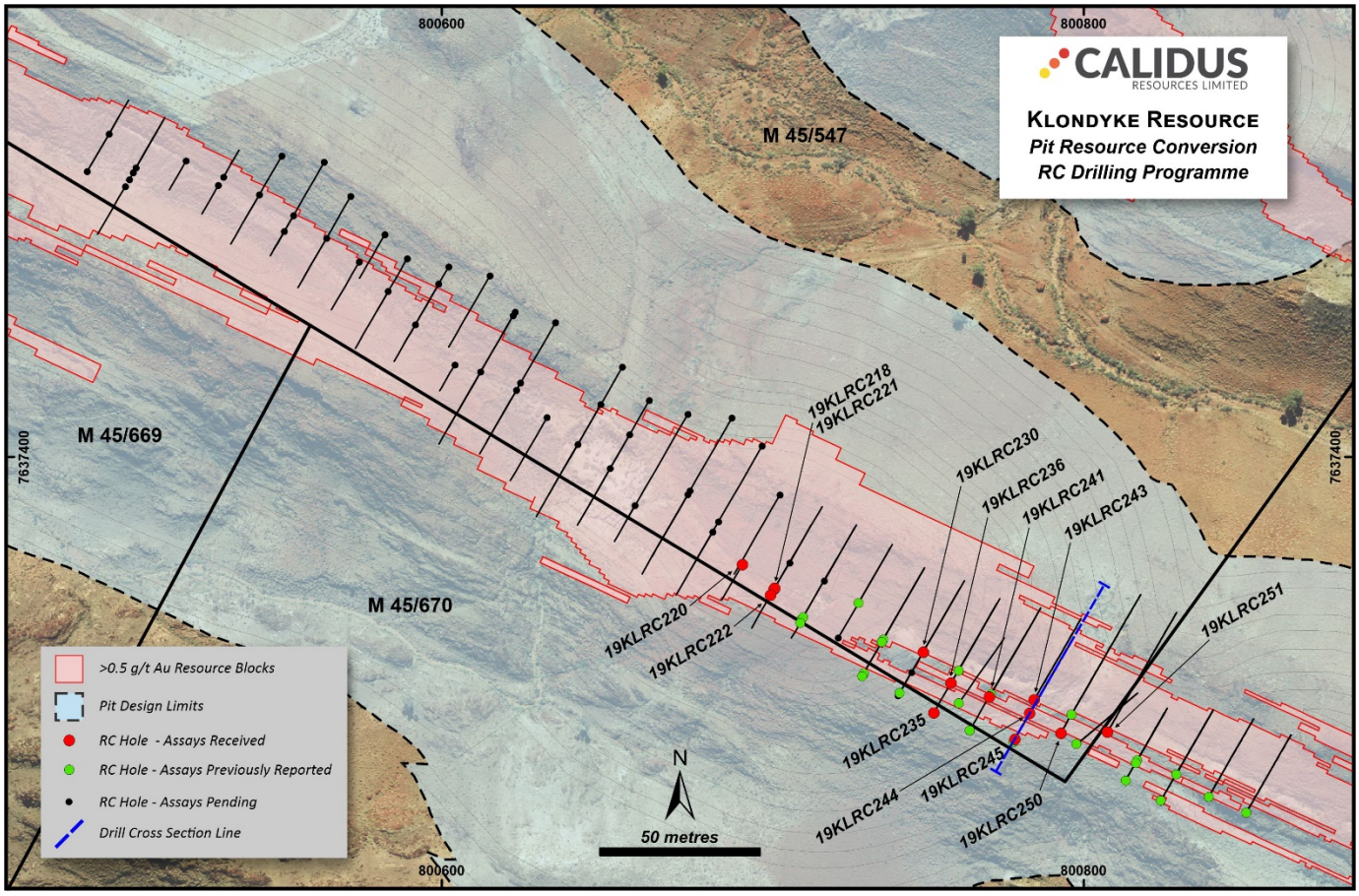

Figure One: Klondyke Resource Conversion planned drillhole locations

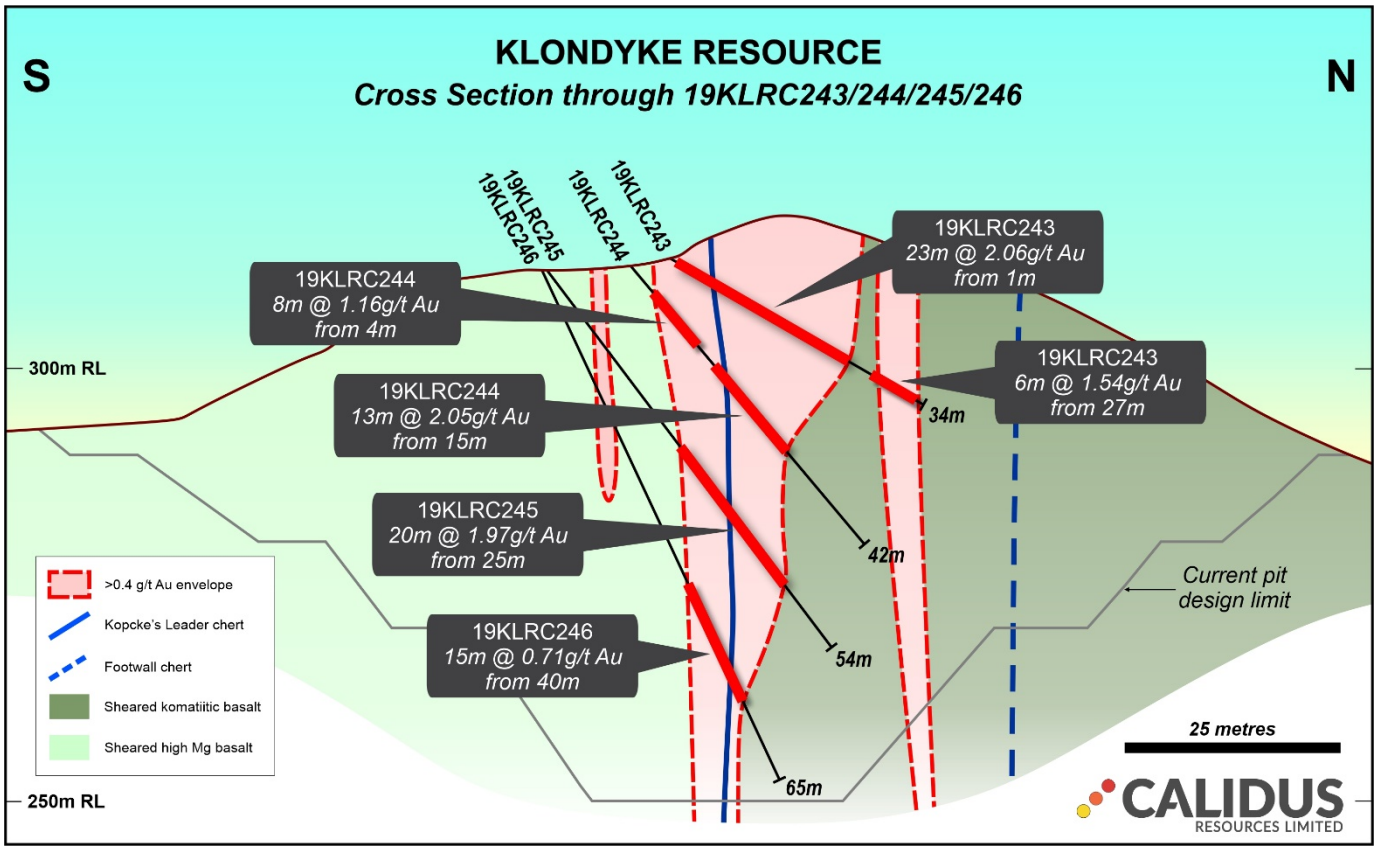

Figure Two: Klondyke Cross-Section through 19KLRC243/19KLRC244/19KLRC245/19KLRC246

NEXT STEPS

Work planned for this quarter includes:

- Regional exploration RC drilling across high-priority targets to the west of the Klondyke Resource
- Completion of Phase 1 of Klondyke diamond core drilling programme

Notes Specific-ASX Announcements

The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Reporting Tables) for all references in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but specific to exploration reporting on the Warrawoona Gold Project. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on the Project.

- Calidus Grows Resource by 75% to 1.25Moz: 6th February 2019
- Pre-Feasibility Study and Maiden Reserve: 7th July 2019
- Intercepts of up to 107g/t to underpin Resource upgrade: 30th July 2019
- Calidus launches drilling campaign to increase mine life: 20th August, 2019
- Outstanding shallow drill intersections from Klondyke: 2nd October 2019

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Jane Allen a competent person who is a member of the AusIMM. Jane Allen is employed by Calidus Resources Limited and holds shares in the Company. Jane has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Jane Allen consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her work in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Klondyke, Copenhagen and Coronation Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Lynn Widenbar, Principal Consultant of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd, who is a Member of the AusIMM and the AIG. Mr. Lynn Widenbar is a full-time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Lynn Widenbar consents to the inclusion of the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources (ASX:CAI) is an ASX listed gold exploration company which controls the entire Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of the Pilbara Goldfield in Western Australia.

The Warrawoona Gold Project hosts a total Mineral Resource of 1,248,000 ozs at 1.83g/t Au (Indicated Mineral Resource of 13.5 Mt @ 1.83 g/t Au for 795,000 ozs, Inferred Mineral Resource of 7.7Mt @ 1.81g/t Au for 453,000 ozs) defined over a continuous 5km of strike which remains open in all directions. The Company controls approximately 781 square kilometres of prospective tenements that host over 200 historic workings and three satellite Mineral Resources at Fieldings Gully, Copenhagen and Coronation.

A robust PFS was delivered in July 2019 that showed a base case of Warrawoona producing 100,000ozs pa over a 6 year mine life at an AISC of A$1,159/oz. A feasibility study and permitting is now underway as is additional drilling aimed at extending mine life and highlighting the large regional potential of the area.

Table One: Klondyke Proposed Open Pit Resource Conversion Drilling Results*

Hole_ID	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width (m)	Au Grade (ppm)
19KLRC218	54	7637358.78	800703.54	305.28	-75	30	0	35	35	2.84
							38	54	16	0.72
19KLRC220	25	7637366.4	800693.61	303.63	-60	210	0	5	5	0.9
							14	15	1	0.99
							21	25	4	0.57
19KLRC221	40	7637358.97	800703.64	305.26	-55	30	0	25	25	1.08
							30	32	2	0.74
19KLRC222	20	7637356.82	800702.38	305.16	-55	210	0	1	1	0.87
							6	13	7	0.69
19KLRC230	30	7637339.05	800749.94	314.54	-30	30	0	12	12	1.16
							16	17	1	3.12
							21	30	9	1.36
19KLRC235	60	7637320.19	800753.27	311.69	-65	30	13	14	1	0.44
							26	30	4	0.97
							34	57	23	1.17
19KLRC236	45	7637329.5	800758.66	312.81	-50	30	0	8	8	1.52
							12	25	13	1.13
							31	36	5	0.72
							40	42	2	0.93
19KLRC241	40	7637325.13	800770.62	312.98	-50	30	3	12	9	1.01
							15	38	23	2.55
19KLRC243	34	7637324.25	800784.57	312.87	-30	30	1	24	23	2.06
							27	33	6	1.54
19KLRC244	42	7637320.01	800783.18	311.87	-50	30	4	12	8	1.16
							15	28	13	2.05
19KLRC245	54	7637311.94	800778.52	310.92	-53	30	9	11	2	0.88
							14	15	1	0.4
							25	45	20	1.97
19KLRC250	54	7637313.89	800792.87	311.18	-60	30	13	36	23	1.32
19KLRC251	50	7637314.17	800807.4	311.98	-30	30	2	17	15	1.06
							27	28	1	0.48
							38	43	5	0.55

*using 0.4 g/t Au cutoff, minimum 1m ore width and maximum 2m internal waste.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Warrawoona Gold Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	The information in this release relates to assay results from 13 of 88 RC drillholes included in a resource conversion drilling programme underway at the Klondyke gold deposit in the East Pilbara of Western Australia. The 13 RC drillholes representing 538m reported here were drilled over the Klondyke resource during September as part of a larger 3,860m resource conversion programme aiming to convert Indicated Resources to Measured by drilling at a nominal 12.5m x 12.5m spaced grid. RC drilling was oriented at a range of dips between -40^0 to -62^0 towards 030. A diamond drilling programme is also currently underway and is not reported as part of this release. The first sample submission from the core drilling programme to Nagrom laboratory will take place by the end of this month and results released as received.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC samples were collected as one metre composites via a cone splitter mounted to the drill rig cyclone. The cone is balanced vertically to ensure no bias.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverised by Nagrom Laboratories in Perth prior to analysis of gold using fire assay 50g charge.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling was undertaken by Castle Drilling Pty Ltd utilising an Atlas Copco ROC L8-64 reverse circulation drill rig. RC bit used was 137mm diameter and the depth of holes ranged from 30m to 70m with an average of 46m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC sample recovery was generally excellent as logged by the supervising geologist. The holes were predominately dry.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC holes were drilled to ensure samples were kept dry and to maximise recoveries.
	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.	Available reports suggest that RC recovery was generally excellent and as such it is not expected that any such bias exists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	RC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc) logging codes. RC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. RC chip trays were collected for each of the RC intervals and stored on site.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was predominately qualitative in nature, although vein and sulphide percents were estimated visually.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of all recovered intervals were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected from the full recovered interval at the drill rig by a cone splitter. All samples were collected dry with a minor number being moist or wet due to ground conditions or associated with rod changes when drilling below water table.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique by NAGROM laboratory includes oven drying at 105°C for 8 hours, fine crushing to a nominal topsize of 2mm, riffle split samples in excess of 3kg and pulverise to achieve a grind size of 95% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QAQC procedures include the field insertion of blanks, standards and collection of field duplicates. These were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 for each to ensure an appropriate rate of QAQC.
	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.	Field duplicates from the drilling generally showed an average correlation between original and duplicates reflecting the variable nature of mineralisation at Klondyke.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes collected are in line with standard industry practice.
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.*	Fire assay is a total digest and is completed using the lead collection method using a 50 gram charge. The prepared sample is fused in a flux to digest. The melt is cooled to collect the precious metals in a lead button. The lead is removed by cupellation and the precious metal bead is digested in aqua regia. The digest solution is analysed by ICP.
	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.	No such instruments were employed as part of the RC pre-collar drilling programme.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the inhouse

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	procedures. These were inserted randomly at a rate of 1 in 20 with extra QC checks conducted after the initial analysis on specific samples deemed appropriate by the laboratory. No bias has been detected, field duplicate precision was reasonable, considering the deposit type, lab pulp repeats were quite good and there was no failure of the small population of CRMS submitted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intercepts have been reviewed in the available data by senior geological staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological data is logged into Excel spreadsheets on a Toughbook computer at the drill rig for transfer into the drill hole database. DataShed is used as the database storage and management software and incorporates numerous data validation and integrity checks using a series of predefined relationships. All original planned data is retained in DataShed for validation purposes.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Adjustments made to the assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with a negative value.
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.*	Drill collar locations have not been surveyed at the time of reporting however all holes will be surveyed using a DGPS in GDA94 Zone 50 coordinates. The holes have not been down hole surveyed at the time of reporting but this is planned to be conducted during an October 2019 survey programme.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on satellite survey data collected using 5m contours.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling of the Klondyke project has been completed on a grid approaching 12.5mX x 12.5mY, drilled orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation.
	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.	N/A Exploration results being reported
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Raw samples have not been composited
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.*	Resource drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and the drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. As such the orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	The orientation of drilling with respect to mineralisation is not expected to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	introduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Measures are employed to ensure sample security and include the temporary storage of samples awaiting collection for transportation to Perth in a locked freight container, then shipment to Perth by a freight company direct to NAGROM laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No reviews or audits of the sampling data have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Warrawoona Gold Project is situated in the East Pilbara District of the Pilbara Goldfield of Western Australia, approximately 150km SE of Port Hedland and approximately 25km SE of the town of Marble Bar.
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Tenement ID	Holder	Renewal	Ownership/Interest	Size (ha)
Granted				
E45/3615	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	22-Nov-20	GRANTED	3,513.73
E45/4236	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	19-Oct-19	GRANTED	958.25
E45/4856	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	20-May-23	GRANTED	2,554.05
E45/4857	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	20-May-23	GRANTED	14,681.95
E45/4905	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	29-Nov-22	GRANTED	638.86
E45/4906	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	29-Nov-22	GRANTED	319.46
E45/5178	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	22-Nov-23	GRANTED	6,067.13
M45/0240	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	17-Nov-28	GRANTED	6.0705
M45/0521	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	10-Mar-34	GRANTED	18.11
M45/0547	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	02-May-35	GRANTED	17.715
M45/0552	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	18-Jan-35	GRANTED	9.713
M45/0668	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	28-Dec-37	GRANTED	242.05
M45/0669	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	28-Dec-37	GRANTED	101.95
M45/0670	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	28-Dec-37	GRANTED	113.1
M45/0671	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	29-Nov-37	GRANTED	118.65
M45/0672	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	01-Aug-37	GRANTED	116.2
M45/0679	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	08-Apr-38	GRANTED	121.3
M45/0682	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	17-Apr-38	GRANTED	235.95
E45/5172	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	30-May-24	GRANTED	5,115.94
Applications				
E45/5374	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	Applied 09/11/2018	APPLICATION	22,018.45

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

P45/3065	Keras (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	Applied 16/03/2018	APPLICATION	29.4537
Joint Venture				
P45/2781	Beatons Creek (1)	10-Jun-20	Earning to 70%	2.42
E45/4622	Beatons Creek (1)	04-May-22	Earning to 70%	4,222.07
E45/4666	Beatons Creek (1)	23-Nov-21	Earning to 70%	3,163.98
E45/4934	Beatons Creek (1)	22-Jan-23	Earning to 70%	0
E45/4194	GRANT'S HILL (1)	14-Jul-19	Earning to 70%	1278.29
Option to Acquire				
E45/4555	Keras+Epminex (2)	01-Mar-22	GRANTED	1,917.75
E45/4843	Keras+Epminex (2)	02-Jul-22	GRANTED	942.15

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Warrawoona Project area is thought to have been discovered as a result of the gold rushes to the Pilbara in the late 1880s. Modern exploration has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) followed by a number of explorers in the mid-1980s and then from 1993 to the present day. During this period Aztec Mining, CRA, Lynas and Jupiter all conducted exploration in the Klondyke area. Drilling information from these explorers has been reviewed and included as part of this Mineral Resource estimate, with the respective confidence in the quality considered in assignment of the Mineral Resource classification applied.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Warrawoona Project area lies within the Warrawoona Group, one of the oldest greenstone belts within the Pilbara Craton. The Klondyke gold deposit (~1.15 Moz Au) is a deformed orogenic vein system localised at an interflow contact between komatiite and high-Mg basalt. Host rocks are determined by composition as indicated by PXRF analyses and rare preservation of spinifex texture in komatiite and variolitic texture in high-Mg basalt. The contact is defined by an interflow metasedimentary horizon (Kopcke's Leader) with distinctive pale green siliceous, and locally black siliceous chemical sedimentary rocks. Kopcke's Leader has remarkable strike and depth continuity over the resource area and well past to the east and west providing a strong marker unit to guide exploration and resource drilling. Gold mineralisation is present in laminated quartz-carbonate-chlorite-fuchsite-galena-sphalerite-Au ± scheelite veins at the komatiite/meta-basalt contact with dense wall rock sheeted vein arrays. Intense post-mineral deformation in the form of asymmetric, chocolate-tablet boudinage and oblate flattening has produced a modified ore distribution with the controls on high-grade gold determined by the shape and size of laminated quartz vein boudins. A bulk of the moderate-grade gold ore is hosted in high-Mg basalt to the south of Kopcke's Leader in sericitic basalt with deformed quartz-carbonate-sulphide sheeted veinlets. The original geometry of Klondyke is unable to be determined with confidence, but is likely to have been either (1) typical orogenic reverse fault-fill laminated veins with wall rock flats and stockwork emplaced during horizontal contraction, or (2) laminated veins with wall rock sheeted veins controlled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by the contact and a penetrative bedding parallel foliation in the wall rocks with emplacement during extension or vertical contraction. Regardless of the origin of the veins, high-grade ore shoots are controlled by post-mineral boudinage and redistribution of the original ore veins with a pod-type distribution that is expressed at all scales. Controls on high-grade gold are determined by the shape and size of boudins, which includes moderate to gentle pitching orientations (50°-30°) to the west and east respectively within the plane of Kopcke's Leader. The boudinage represents a post-mineral redistribution but may also include remobilisation or concentration of ore components within the vein boudins. Post mineral timing is demonstrated by the fact inter-boudin material is dominantly quartz with Fe-carbonate and is barren. If mineralisation was introduced during boudinage, enhanced fluid flow and ore precipitation would be expected in necks between pre-ore boudinaged layers. Syn-mineral alteration is localised for ~50 m adjacent to Kopcke's Leader and is dominantly white mica-carbonate-sulphide alteration with mineralogy determined by the wall rock composition – bright green fuchsite (Cr-muscovite) in komatiite, and pale yellow sericite (white mica) in high-Mg basalt. Focusing of the most intense flattening deformation at Kopcke's Leader suggests that the original proximal phyllosilicate alteration preferentially weakened the rocks in the vicinity of the ore and localised post-mineral deformation and boudinage.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.*	Refer Table One
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.*	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied in the compilation of length weighted grades for reporting of exploration results. A nominal 0.4 g/t Au cutoff, minimum 1m ore width and maximum 2m internal waste have been used to calculate significant intercepts.
	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	High grade gold intercepts within broader lower grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents values are used for reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Drilling has been undertaken at as close to right angles to the dip of mineralised structures as possible, and as such, downhole widths approximate true widths.
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.*	Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
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.*	All intercepts using parameters described above are reported, together with locations of all drill holes reported in Table One. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.*	Included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Follow-up geological exploration is being planned and is expected to be undertaken over the next 12 months. This exploration may comprise detailed field mapping, ground and airborne geophysics, pXRF sample traverses, infill soil sampling and 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.	Diagrams are contained in this announcement.