ASX Announcement

23 January 2020

encounter RESOURCES LIMITED

Newcrest Tanami JVs – Drilling Intersects Bedrock Gold

- Initial results from first pass RC drilling at the Afghan and Mojave prospects by JV partner Newcrest Mining in the Tanami Province in Western Australia ("WA") identified bedrock gold mineralisation and geological controls at both prospects.
- Mineralisation is hosted by structures developed within folded dolerite units, which are a favourable host for orogenic gold mineralisation.
- Mojave results are particularly encouraging as the hinge zone of the interpreted antiform is untested along strike. Such positions represent a key target for large zones of gold mineralisation in the Tanami, making it a high quality target for future drilling.
- One section of three RC drill holes was completed at Mojave. Multiple, broad zones of bedrock gold mineralisation were intersected in drill holes MOJ002 and MOJ004 which remains open along strike and at depth. Results from MOJ002 and MOJ004 are as follows:
    - MOJ004:
        - 16m @ 0.27g/t Au from 36m
        - 4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 56m
        - 6m @ 0.47g/t Au from 66m
        - 8m @ 0.30g/t Au from 76m
        - 10m @ 0.69g/t Au from 228m
        - 10m @ 0.38g/t Au from 256m
    - MOJ002:
        - 4m @ 0.70g/t Au from 20m
        - 4m @ 0.28g/t Au from 124m
        - 6m @ 0.53g/t Au from 174m
        - 4m @ 0.38g/t Au from 196m
        - 10m @ 0.34g/t Au from 210m
- Results from an eight hole broad-spaced RC drill program at Afghan confirmed gold mineralisation over a 2km zone including:
        - AFG002 - 10m @ 1.6g/t Au from 4m incl. 6m @ 2.5g/t Au from 6m
        - AFG005 - 2m @ 2.0g/t Au from 40m & 2m @ 3.5g/t Au from 136m
        - AFG008 - 24m @ 0.32g/t Au from 102m
- The planned 2020 exploration for the Tanami and West Arunta JVs will be finalised in conjunction with Newcrest Mining Ltd ("Newcrest", ASX:NCM) in early March 2020.

The directors of Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter / the Company") are pleased to provide an update on recent drilling activities in the Tanami region of WA, held in joint venture with Newcrest.

Commenting on the drilling results, Encounter Managing Director Will Robinson said: "The first pass RC drilling at the Afghan and Mojave prospects in the Tanami has confirmed historical near surface gold and intersected new zones of gold anomalism within tightly folded dolerite bedrock. The level of bedrock gold anomalism at Mojave potentially represents a halo to a higher-grade, orogenic gold deposit and the primary structural target located south-east remains open and untested."

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Background

Newcrest is sole funding exploration activities across a series of joint ventures with Encounter in the Tanami and West Arunta regions of WA. Three of these joint ventures (Watts, Selby and Lewis) cover over 100km of strike along the major structural corridor (Trans-Tanami Structure) that extends through the Tanami region of WA.

Mojave Prospect

Mojave, in the Selby JV, is located within a 7km NW trending corridor of arsenic anomalism (As >100ppm). Two discrete zones of known gold anomalism (>0.1g/t Au), named Yosemite and Mojave sit within this regionally significant anomaly. Historical drilling at Mojave defined a discrete near surface gold anomaly that remains open along strike and down plunge. Anomalism at Mojave is located on an interpreted fold hinge at the transition between the Stubbins Formation (equivalent unit to the host of the +14Moz Callie gold deposit) and Killi Killi formation.

One of three planned drill traverses was completed at Mojave before the end of the 2019 field season. Results from the three holes (900m) drilled on this section have confirmed strong bedrock gold anomalism within a folded dolerite unit, confirming the interpreted geological model. The two steeply dipping mineralised structures are associated with minor quartz sulphide veining along the limbs of an interpreted antiform and these remain open along strike and at depth (Figure 1).

Drill holes MOJ002 and MOJ004 intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation within the dolerite host:

- **MOJ004:**
  - **16m @ 0.27g/t Au from 36m**
  - **4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 56m**
  - **6m @ 0.47g/t Au from 66m**
  - **8m @ 0.30g/t Au from 76m**
  - **10m @ 0.69g/t Au from 228m**
  - **10m @ 0.38g/t Au from 256m**
- **MOJ002:**
  - **4m @ 0.70 g/t Au from 20m**
  - **4m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 124m**
  - **6m @ 0.53g/t Au from 174m**
  - **4m @ 0.38g/t Au from 196m**
  - **10m @ 0.34g/t Au from 210m**

The hinge zone of the folded dolerite unit at Mojave is untested to the south-east where it is interpreted to intersect a regional scale east-north-east trending cross cutting fault (see Figure 2). This down plunge structural target exhibits a number of key targeting elements for orogenic gold systems and this untested position represents a high quality target for future drilling.

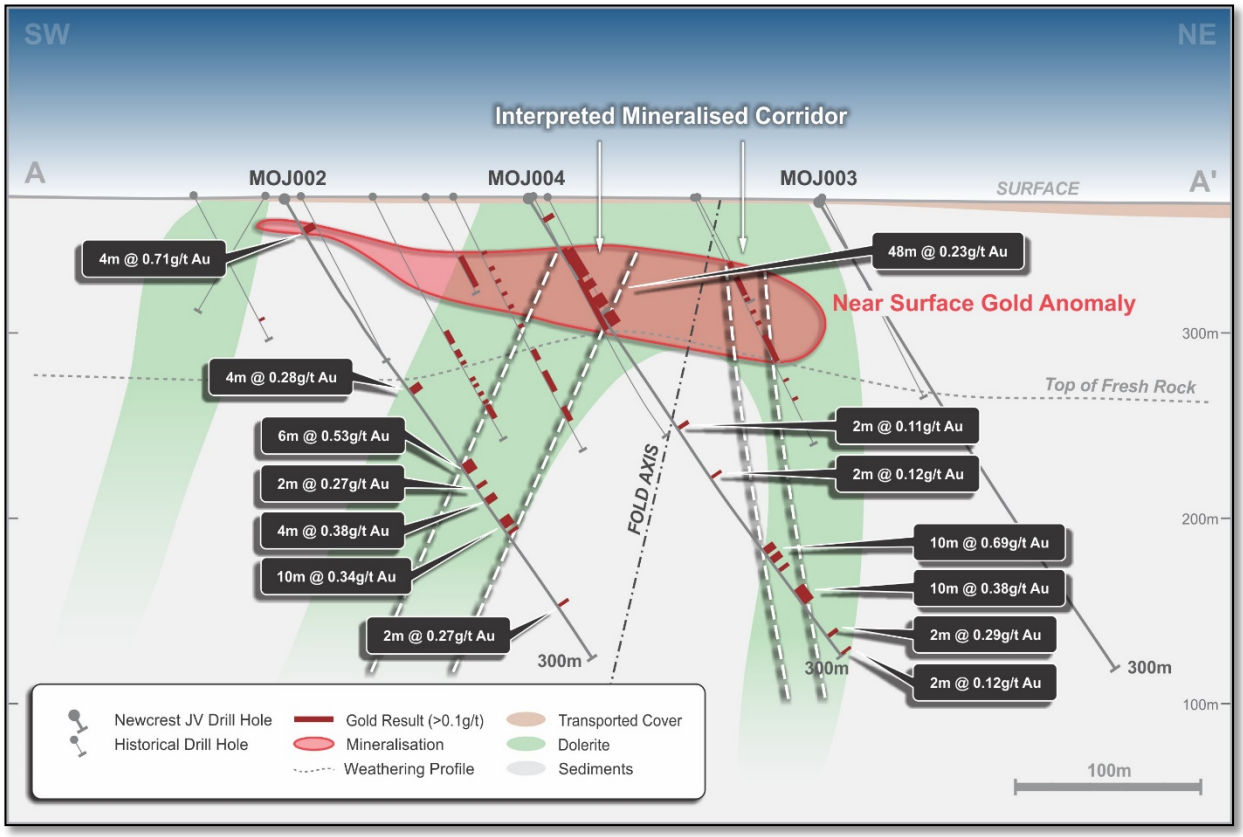


Figure 1 – Mojave Prospect Cross Section showing steeply dipping mineralised structures along the limbs of an interpreted antiform

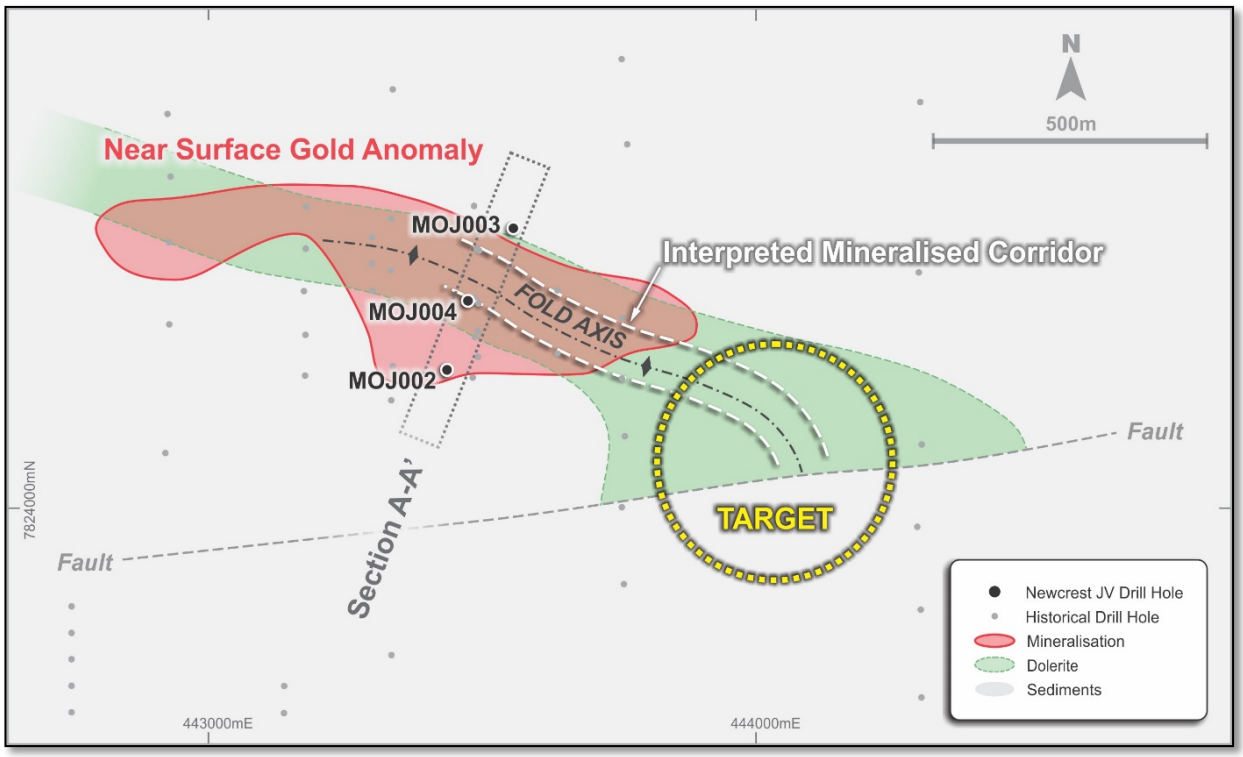


Figure 2 – Mojave Prospect Drilling with Interpreted Geology showing high quality orogenic gold target

Afghan Prospect

RC drilling at Afghan, also within the Selby JV, targeted the down dip and plunge extensions of a 4km long supergene gold anomaly identified by previous explorers. A total of eight RC holes for 2,292m across five broad spaced sections were completed along a 2km section at Afghan.

Results from this program confirmed the presence of near surface supergene gold mineralisation including:

- AFG002 - 10m @ 1.6g/t Au from 4m incl. 6m @ 2.5g/t Au from 6m

The drill program provided the first deep drilling at Afghan and intersected bedrock gold anomalism within a folded dolerite unit including:

- AFG005 - 2m @ 2.0g/t Au from 40m & 2m @ 3.5g/t Au from 136m; and
- AFG008 - 24m @ 0.32g/t Au from 102m

RC hole AFG008 was a single hole drilled on the most eastern section of Afghan and mineralisation in this hole remains open on section and to the east.

Upcoming Activity

The planned 2020 exploration for the Tanami and West Arunta JVs will be finalised in conjunction with Newcrest in early March 2020.

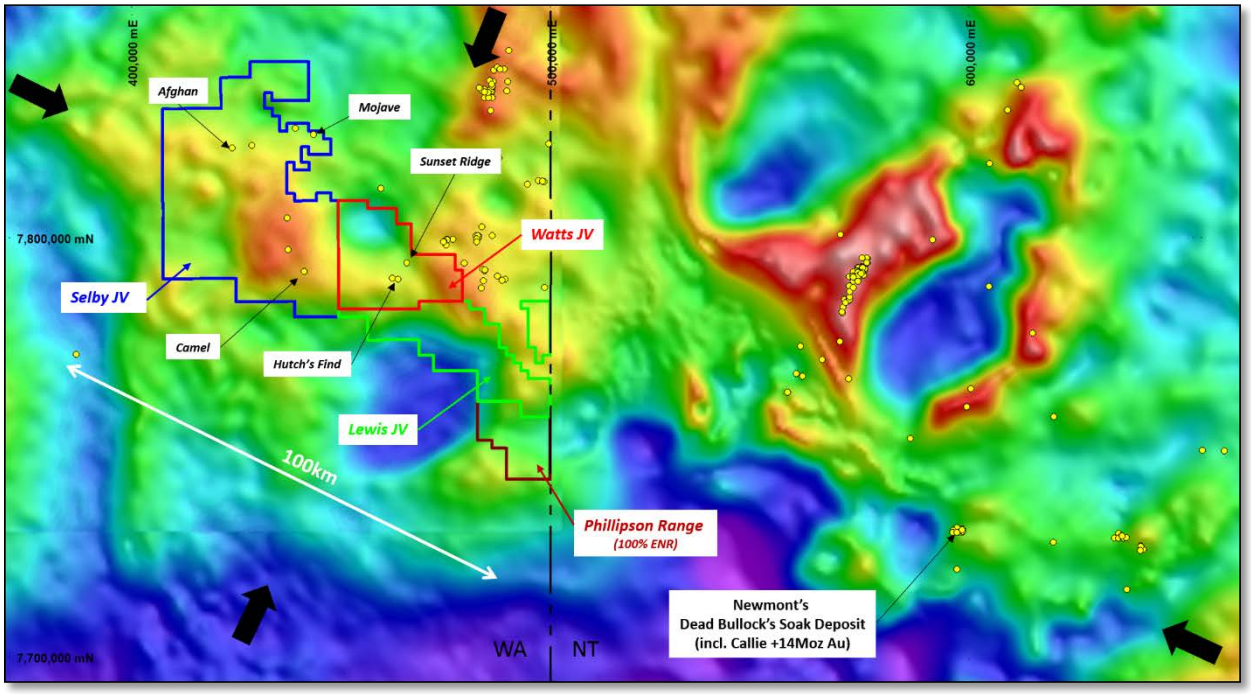


Figure 3 – Tanami Joint Venture areas with gold occurrences over regional gravity data

Tanami and West Arunta

Fast-tracking exploration via joint ventures with Newcrest

Paterson Province – Copper-Cobalt

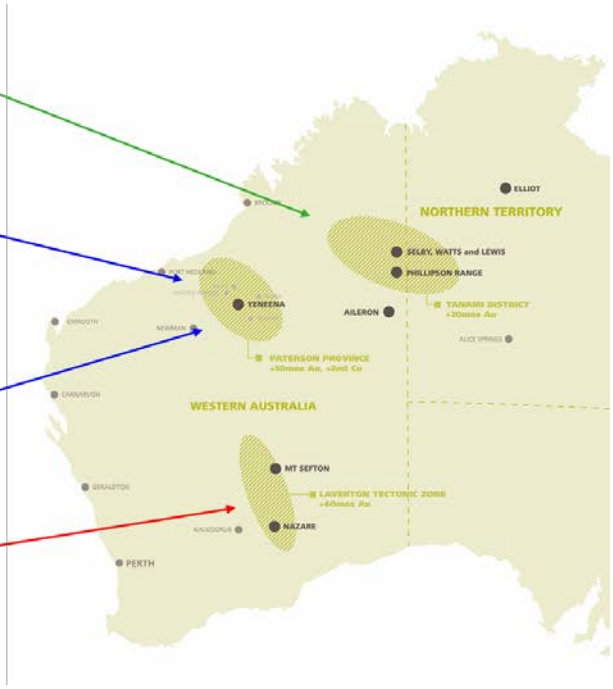
New approach in a known Cu-Co district with Independence Group

Paterson Province – Copper-Gold

Copper-Gold targets analogous to Rio Tinto's Winu discovery

Laverton Tectonic Zone

Innovative new generative program in a world class gold province



About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited is one of the most productive project generation and active mineral exploration companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Encounter's primary focus is on discovering major gold deposits in Western Australia's most prospective gold districts: the Tanami, the Paterson Province and the Laverton Tectonic Belt.

The Company is advancing a highly prospective suite of projects in the Tanami and West Arunta regions via joint ventures with Australia's largest gold miner, Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX:NCM).

Encounter also 100% controls an extensive, underexplored project position covering the southern extension of the +40Moz Laverton Tectonic Zone.

Complementing its expansive gold portfolio, Encounter controls a major ground position in the emerging Proterozoic Paterson Province where it is exploring for copper-cobalt deposits with highly successful mining and exploration company Independence Group NL (ASX:IGO), and intrusive related copper-gold deposits at its 100% owned Lamil Project.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Encounter Resources Limited.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Bewick who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bewick holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed.

Hole_ID	Drill Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi	Prospect
MOJ001*	RC	7824258	443432	373	72	-60	205	Mojave
MOJ002	RC	7824264	443437	373	300	-60	25	Mojave
MOJ003	RC	7824526	443559	372	300	-60	25	Mojave
MOJ004	RC	7824392	443478	373	300	-60	25	Mojave
AFG001	RC	7821056	424012	341	300	-60	165	Afghan
AFG002	RC	7821193	423981	356	300	-60	165	Afghan
AFG003	RC	7821338	423936	344	300	-60	165	Afghan
AFG004	RC	7821398	424153	344	288	-60	165	Afghan
AFG005	RC	7821436	424752	375	300	-60	165	Afghan
AFG006	RC	7821590	424712	348	300	-60	165	Afghan
AFG007	RC	7821785	425293	344	300	-60	165	Afghan
AFG008	RC	7822125	425629	364	204	-60	165	Afghan

Table 1: RC drill hole collar locations – Afghan and Mojave

Estimated drill hole coordinates GDA94 zone 51 datum. Identified collars positioned via handheld GPS (+/-5m), EOH = End of hole depth; m=metre; azi=azimuth. MOJ001 drilled on incorrect azimuth and terminated at 72m.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) @ Gold (g/t)	
AFG002	4	14	10m @ 1.65g/t Au from 4m	incl. 6m @ 2.53g/t Au from 4m
AFG002	66	70	4m @ 0.26g/t Au from 66m	
AFG002	190	198	8m @ 0.33g/t Au from 190m	
AFG002	204	208	4m @ 0.42g/t Au from 204m	
AFG003	70	72	2m @ 0.17g/t Au from 70m	
AFG003	78	80	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 78m	
AFG003	94	96	2m @ 0.73g/t Au from 94m	
AFG004	112	116	6m @ 0.21g/t Au from 112m	
AFG005	40	46	6m @ 0.73g/t Au from 40m	incl. 2m @ 1.97g/t Au from 40m
AFG005	96	98	2m @ 0.19g/t Au from 96m	
AFG005	136	138	2m @ 3.49g/t Au from 136m	
AFG006	58	60	2m @ 0.30g/t Au from 58m	
AFG006	112	114	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 112m	
AFG006	152	154	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 152m	
AFG006	160	162	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 160m	
AFG006	164	166	2m @ 0.22g/t Au from 164m	
AFG006	172	176	4m @ 0.19g/t Au from 172m	
AFG006	180	182	2m @ 0.19g/t Au from 180m	
AFG007	22	24	2m @ 0.12g/t Au from 22m	
AFG007	30	32	2m @ 1.04g/t Au from 30m	
AFG007	50	52	2m @ 0.10g/t Au from 50m	
AFG007	196	198	2m @ 0.18g/t Au from 196m	
AFG007	296	298	2m @ 0.21g/t Au from 296m	
AFG008	2	4	2m @ 0.12g/t Au from 2m	
AFG008	102	126	24m @ 0.32g/t Au from 102m	incl. 2m @ 1.32g/t Au from 118m

AFG008	140	156	16m @ 0.15g/t Au from 140m	
AFG008	178	180	2m @ 0.17g/t Au from 178m	
MOJ002	20	24	4m @ 0.71g/t Au from 20m	
MOJ002	124	128	4m @ 0.28g/t Au from 124m	
MOJ002	174	180	6m @ 0.53g/t Au from 174m	incl. 2m @ 1.01g/t Au from 178m
MOJ002	188	190	2m @ 0.27g/t Au from 188m	
MOJ002	196	200	4m @ 0.38g/t Au from 196m	
MOJ002	210	216	6m @ 0.20g/t Au from 210m	
MOJ002	218	220	2m @ 1.01g/t Au from 218m	
MOJ002	266	268	2m @ 0.27g/t Au from 266m	
MOJ004	36	84	48m @ 0.23g/t Au from 36m	
MOJ004	148	150	2m @ 0.10g/t Au from 148m	
MOJ004	180	182	2m @ 0.12g/t Au from 180m	
MOJ004	228	238	10m @ 0.69g/t Au from 228m	incl. 2m @ 1.19g/t Au from 230m and 2m @1.18g/t Au from 236m
MOJ004	242	244	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 242m	
MOJ004	256	266	10m @ 0.38g/t Au from 256m	incl. 2m @ 1.06g/t Au from 256m
MOJ004	286	288	2m @ 0.93g/t Au from 132m	
MOJ004*	298	300	2m @ 0.12g/t Au from 298m	

Table 2: RC assay results – Afghan and Mojave

*Intervals are calculated with a lower cut-off of 0.1g/t Au. Internal higher grade intervals calculated at a 1g/t Au lower cut-off. * denoted end of hole interval.*

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.*	Afghan and Mojave prospects were sampled by Newcrest Mining Ltd reverse circulation (RC) drilling. An 8 (Afghan) and 3 (Mojave) hole program has been completed for a total of 2,292m (Afghan) and 900m (Mojave) of RC drilling. Reconnaissance drill sections were generally completed at 800m to 600m line spacing and 150m hole spacing.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 2-4 kg samples every 1m downhole and composited into 2m. The samples from the drilling were sent to Intertek Genalysis preparation laboratory in Alice Springs, NT where the samples were dried, crushed, pulverized and split to a sub – sample (assay pulps). Assay pulps sent on to Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Townsville, QLD for analysis by Fire Assay (AA50 * 1 used for high Level - ICP - AES used for low level Au) and 4-Acid digest ICP – AES and ICP – MS methods for multi-element suite.
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).*	Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from RC drilling. The RC holes were drilled using 150mm face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	RC recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Newcrest field staff during logging.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Driller's used appropriate measures to minimize down-hole and/or cross – hole contamination in RC drilling including regularly cleaning of sample hose, and cone splitter. Drilling of samples affected by ground water was noted during sampling/logging. Additional hole casing and cementing to 24m downhole was utilized for stabilize specific holes and improve sample 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.	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.

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.*	Geological logging has been completed on all drill holes, with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and other features of the samples and core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drill holes have been logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A – no core drilling was completed in this program
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. Where sample mass proved insufficient, a spear tool was used to recover sample material from bulk meter bags by sampling across the profile of the bag. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Newcrest field staff. Newcrest field staff also recorded sample quality as good, fair or poor to denote recovery and potential contamination.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples have been sorted, dried and weighed. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample to ~2mm. A jaw and boyd crusher were utilized prior to the samples being pulverised to ~100microns in a vibrating pulveriser.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference materials (CRMs) and in house blanks. The insertion rate of these is at an average of 1:20.
	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 were taken during RC drilling and were collected on the rig via a cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. The results from these duplicates are assessed on a periodical basis.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the mineralisation at Afghan and Mojave
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.*	Au was determined via Fire Assay. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 50gm (approx) portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium in the sample. These measurements have been determined using an analytical balance.
	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.	N/A – no geophysical or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine information reported in this announcement.
	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.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. Newcrest also submitted an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and field duplicates (see above). A formal review of this data is completed on an annual basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The intersections included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Senior Exploration Geologist).
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sampling data was collected on standardized hard copy sample sheets. Sampling sheets and primary logging data for Afghan and Mojave was entered into digital tablets using Geosoft's MX Deposits logging application software. Data collected was sent offsite to Newcrest's Database (AcQuire software), which is backed up daily.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A – no adjustments have been made to the assay data
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 hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS. Down hole surveys were collected at the completion of each hole using a north seeking gyro.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage using the best available DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of drilling completed in this program is reconnaissance in nature with line spacing at approximately 800m to 600m with hole spacing along lines at 150m.
	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.	Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	RC drilling from Afghan and Mojave was composited from 1m drill intervals into 2m composite samples via cone splitter.
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.*	N/A – this is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
	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.	This is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody is managed by Newcrest. Samples were delivered by Newcrest personnel to Newcrest's base camp at Coyote Mine site and prepared for dispatch from the project area. The sample dispatches were transported to the assay laboratory in Alice Springs via a dedicated trucking services, CASH Freight Services. Tracking protocols have been emplaced to monitor the progress of all samples batches through to delivery of assay results.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on Afghan and Mojave.

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 including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Afghan and Mojave prospects are located within the tenement E45/5147 which is held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Encounter Resources Ltd. Newcrest holds a 50% stake in the tenement under the Selby Joint Venture. These prospects are within land where the Tjurabalan People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at Afghan consisted of regional surface geochemical sampling including rock chip, lag, soil and auger sampling, and vacuum drill sampling. These techniques identified geochemical anomalies that were targeted with rotary air blast (RAB) followed by reverse circulation (RC) in some areas. A significant (+0.1g/t) near surface zone of gold (Au) anomalism has been outlined in historical drilling over a 2km strike at the Afghan Prospect. No drilling deeper than 120m had been completed at the Afghan prospect Previous exploration at Mojave consisted of regional surface geochemical sampling including lag, soil, plant and auger sampling. The prospect was drilled via rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, followed by reverse circulation (RC). A significant (+0.1g/t)) zone of gold (Au) anomalism has been outlined in historical drilling over a 600m strike at the Mojave Prospect. No drilling deeper than 156m had been completed at the Mojave prospect
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Afghan and Mojave prospects are situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia. A simplified geological interpretation shows east-west striking fold closures offset by northwest interpreted faults. Killi Kill Formation sediments interspersed with mafic volcanic sills have been logged in historic drill core and RC chips. The prospect is considered prospective for sediment – hosted 'Callie style' vein hosted gold mineralization.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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 meters) of the drill hole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assays have been reported with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off over a minimum of 2m. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.
	Where aggregated 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.	Higher grade intervals that are internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals, using lower cut-offs of 1g/t Au.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling.
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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant intervals are reported with a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off with no minimum width (with internal higher grade intervals quoted using a lower cut-offs of 1g/t Au)
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The planned 2020 exploration for the Tanami and West Arunta JVs will be finalised in conjunction with Newcrest in March 2020.