ASX Announcement

27 February 2020

CLASSIC INTERSECTS HIGH-GRADE GOLD **1.2 KM'S SOUTH ALONG STRIKE** FROM CURRENT DRILLING AREA AT KAT GAP.

Highlights:

- Shallow RC drilling on a single traverse has intersected **high grade gold mineralisation1.2 km's south** along strike from the current drilling area on the main granite-greenstone contact.
- **Gold mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins within the granite adjacent to the contact identical in style and setting to the main drilling area at Kat Gap.**
- Best result from RC drilling is:

8 metres grading 7.91 grams per tonne gold from 60 metres

(including 4 metres grading 13.56 grams per tonne gold from 60 metres)

- Recent geological reconnaissance of the granite – greenstone contact after the recent bushfires has revealed significant amounts of quartz scree in patches at surface starting at the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke extending all the way south along the entire 1.2 km of strike.
- RC drilling is ongoing at Kat Gap.

1. INTRODUCTION

WA-focused gold exploration and development company Classic Minerals Limited (ASX. CLZ) ("Classic", or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assays results from its ongoing RC drilling program at its Forrestania Gold Project (FGP) in Western Australia.

Drilling results from Kat Gap have delivered a significant zone of high-grade gold mineralisation located on the granite-greenstone contact located 1.2 km's south along strike from Classic's main drilling area at Kat Gap. Kat Gap is strategically located approximately 70km south-south east of the Company's Forrestania Gold project containing the Lady Magdalene and Lady Ada gold resources.

Classic CEO Dean Goodwin said:

*This result is an exciting development for Kat Gap and the Company. To head **south 1.2 km's** away from our main drilling area and test a theory that historical RC drilling hadn't penetrated deep enough to intersect gold in the granite **with only 3 drill holes** has been extremely satisfying. I was hoping for some reasonable gold hits in the granite under previous drill holes but to hit **high grade visible gold off the bat** is absolutely terrific! This intersection is very similar to high grade gold zones intersected in our main area of drilling whereby it contains a high-grade core. **Many of the intersections at Kat Gap have this high-grade core characteristic.***

*Two weeks ago, a major bushfire passed through the Kat Gap area effectively burning all the shrubs, leaf and bark matter covering the ground. For the first time we are able to see outcrop and sub crop along the granite – greenstone contact. Recently I walked the entire contact from the south of the dyke all the way down to the drill rig, a distance of 1.2 km's. I was very pleased to see **sub cropping and scree quartz in patches all the way along the contact zone** to the rig**. This bodes extremely well for further gold mineralisation being discovered in the gap between this latest high-grade result and where our current drilling focus is at Kat Gap**. There is no geological reason why the gold mineralisation shouldn't be there. Given only a small number of historical RC holes have been drilled between the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke and this latest intersection, with most of those not penetrating far enough into the granite, **we should be seeing even more exciting results in the future.***

Hole	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
FKGRC145	6371361	765680	60	68	8	7.91 g/t Au
	including		**60**	**64**	**4**	13.56 g/t Au
FKGRC146	6371376	765694	57	58	1	3.71 g/t Au

Table 1: Drill Highlights

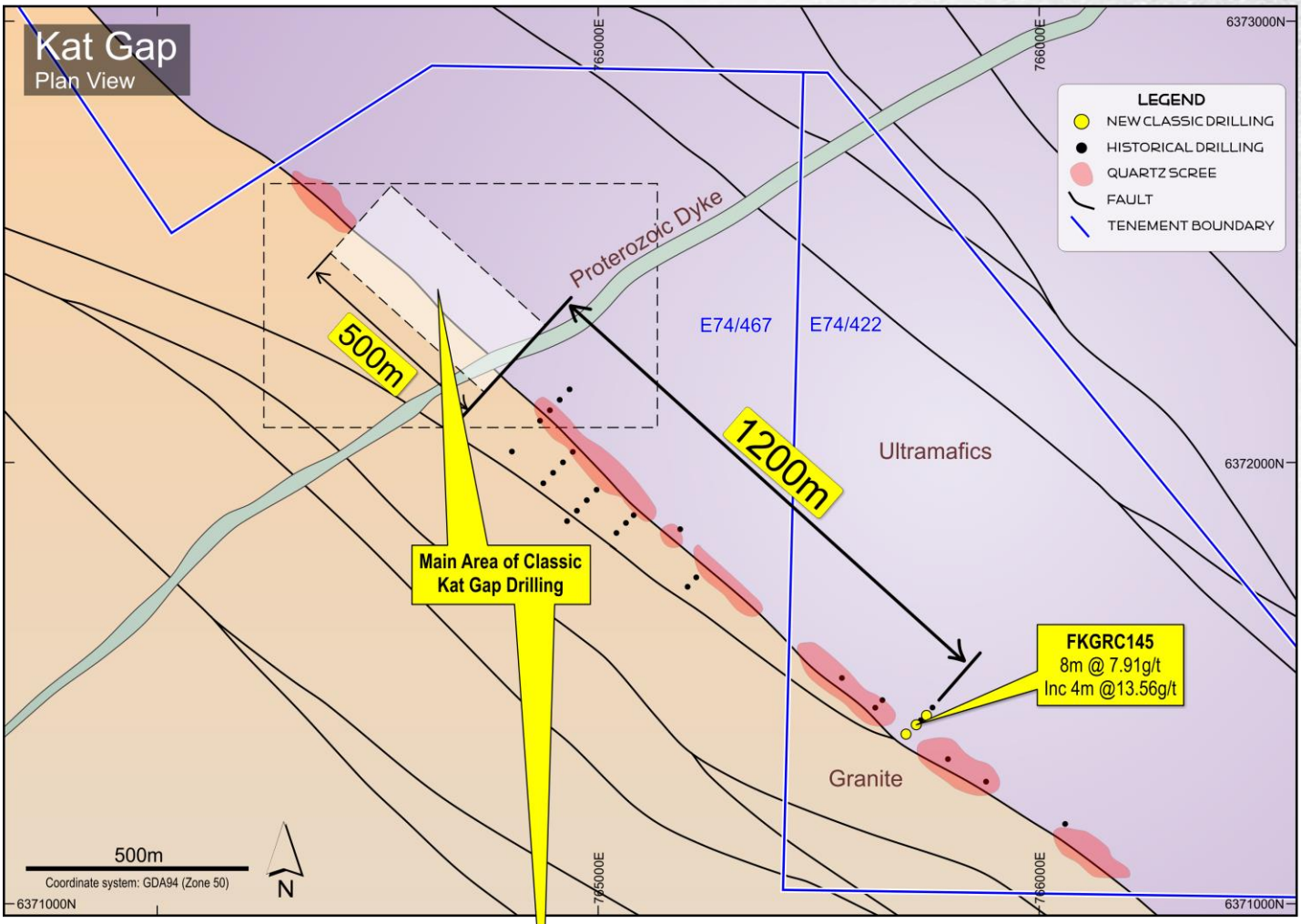
2. CURRENT DRILLING AT KAT GAP

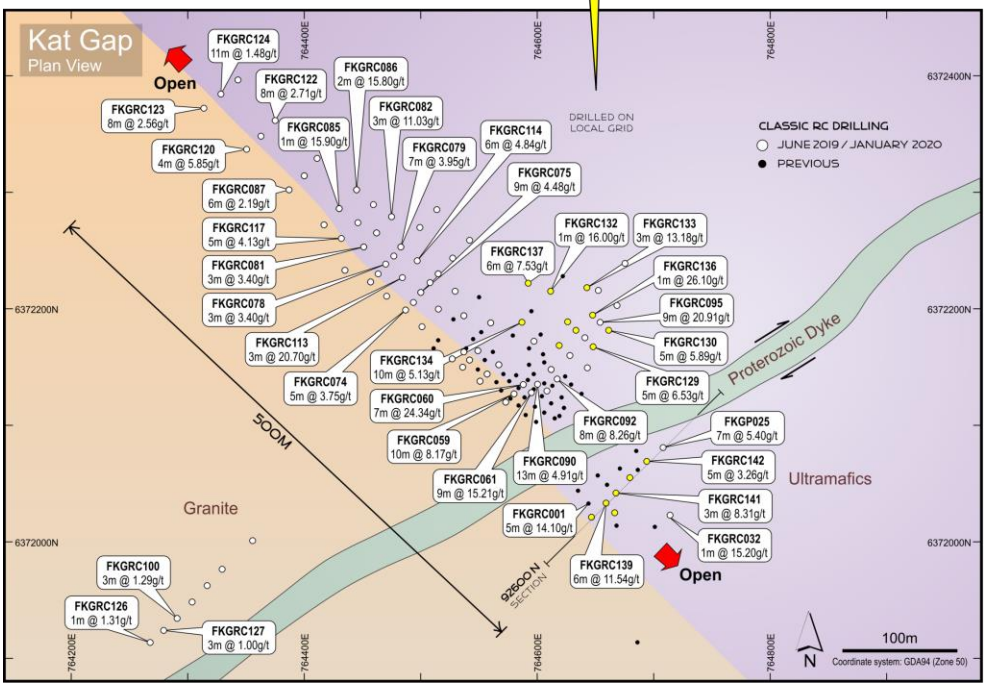
Classic has drilled 3 RC holes for 221m to date on a single traverse 1.2 km's south along strike from the main drilling area at Kat Gap. The holes were drilled to follow-up on a single historical RC hole which returned 1m @ 11.20g/t Au in FKGP009 but also to test for high grade gold lying further into the granite adjacent to the main granite – greenstone contact. Historical RC holes were not drilled deep enough into the host granite with many only penetrating 8-12m into the granite. **Drilling by Classic has shown high grade gold to be not just on the contact but in many instances be more than 15m into the granite.** The intersection in FKGRC145 is 14m into the granite from the contact. Historical RC holes on the same section were only drilled up to 10m into the granite. **Of the three holes only two FKGRC145 and FKGRC146 were submitted for early assaying.**

Gold mineralisation is hosted in smokey grey quartz veins within the granite adjacent to the contact identical in style and setting to the main drilling area at Kat Gap. **In hole FKGRC145 the gold was clearly visible in the quartz chips and panning dish.**

Recently a major bushfire passed through the Kat Gap area effectively burning all the shrubs, leaf and bark matter covering the ground enabling geologists for the first time to see outcrop and sub crop along the granite – greenstone contact. A recent geological survey along the main contact from the south of the dyke all the way down to drillhole FKGRC145 was conducted, a distance of 1.2 km's. Sub cropping and scree quartz in patches all the way along the contact zone to the rig were observed (See figure 1). This bodes extremely well for further gold mineralisation being discovered in the gap between this latest high-grade result and where our current drilling focus is at Kat Gap. **Based on the amounts of quartz observed on the surface there is no geological reason why the gold mineralisation shouldn't be there given the gold is hosted in quartz veins.** Only a small number of historical RC holes have been drilled between the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke and this latest intersection, with most of those not penetrating far enough into the granite.

Figure 1: Kat Gap plan view showing recent and previous Classic RC drilling plus significant gold intersections.





3. PREVIOUS RC DRILLING AT KAT GAP BY CLASSIC:

Classic has completed 8 separate drilling campaigns at Kat Gap prior to the most recent RC drilling program. A total of 143 holes for 11,044m was completed between May 2018 and January 2020 **all returning significant high-grade gold intercepts.** The majority of the drilling is relatively shallow, down to approximately **60m vertical depth** below surface and covered a strike length of the granite – greenstone contact of approximately 500m. The main area of drilling has been focused primarily on and adjacent to both contacts of a cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke where it intersects the main granite-greenstone contact. At this location the gold mineralisation has been significantly enriched.

Better results from the eight drilling programs include:

- **8m @ 19.05 g/t Au** from 32m **including 4m @ 28.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC008
- **12m @ 7.52 g/t Au** from 39m **including 2m @ 20.20 g/t Au** in FKGRC006
- **12m @ 5.39 g/t Au** from 30m **including 1m @ 20.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC012
- **10m @ 30.78 g/t Au** from 28m **including 2m @ 116.10 g/t Au** in FKGRC018
- **10m @ 4.18 g/t Au** from 26m **including 1m @ 15.10 g/t Au** in FKGRC022
- **9m @ 8.08 g/t Au** from 95m **including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au** in FKGRC025
- **3m @ 38.33 g/t Au** from 21m **including 1m @ 111.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC039
- **5m @ 5.61 g/t Au** from 6m **including 1m @ 12.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC040
- **3m @ 14.10 g/t Au** from 10m **including 1m @ 37.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC042
- **3m @ 9.64 g/t Au** from 20m **including 1m @ 25.10 g/t Au** in FKGRC043
- **10m @ 8.17 g/t Au** from 7m **including 1m @ 66.20 g/t Au** in FKGRC059
- **7m @ 24.34 g/t Au** from 24m **including 1m @ 78.50 g/t Au** in FKGRC060
- **9m @ 15.21 g/t Au** from 22m **including 1m @ 58.30 g/t Au** in FKGRC061
- **7m @ 9.55 g/t Au** from 89m **including 1m @ 42.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC063
- **13m @ 4.91 g/t Au** from 33m **including 1m @ 22.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC090
- **8m @ 8.26 g/t Au** from 58m **including 1m @ 21.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC092
- **9m @ 20.94 g/t Au** from 123m **including 1m @ 125.00 g/t Au** in FKGRC095
- **3m @ 20.70 g/t Au** from 39m **including 1m @ 37.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC113
- **6m @ 4.84 g/t Au** from 59m **including 1m @ 17.50 g/t Au** in FKGRC114
- **4m @ 5.85 g/t Au** from 18m **including 1m @ 13.40 g/t Au** in FKGRC120
- **3m @ 13.18 g/t Au** from 143m **including 1m @ 27.80 g/t Au** in FKGRC133
- **6m @ 11.54 g/t Au** from 20m **including 2m @ 25.95 g/t Au** in FKGRC139

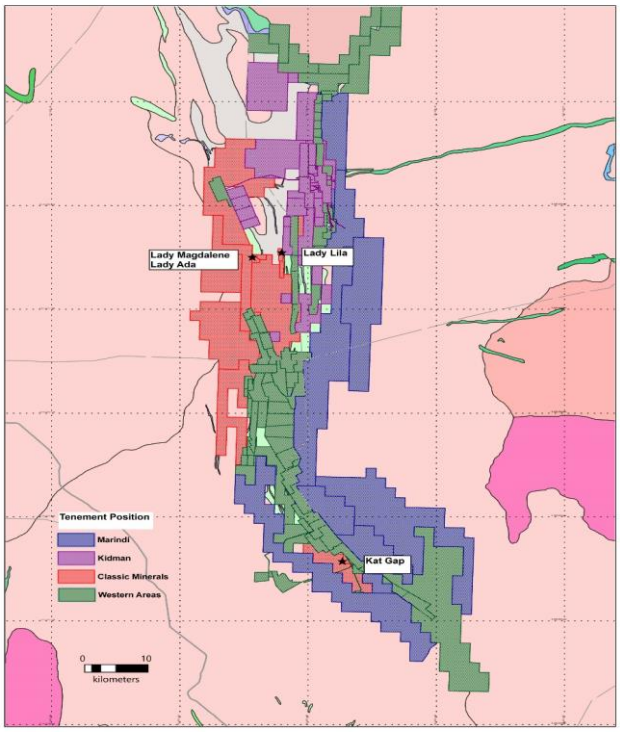


Figure 2: FGP tenure shown in red - above

Figure 3: FEB 2020 Drilling – FKGRC145 – above

Figure 4: FEB 2020 Drilling – Kat Gap - above

Figure 5: FEB 2020 Drilling –Kat Gap - above

4. ABOUT THE FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT

The FGP Tenements (excluding Kat Gap) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Hannans Ltd (ASX:HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights on the FGP Tenements from a third party, whilst Hannans has maintained its 20% interest in the gold rights. For the avoidance of doubt Classic Ltd owns a **100% interest in the gold rights on the Kat Gap Tenements** and also non-gold rights including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals.

The FGP contains an existing Mineral Resource of 7.27 Mt at 1.33 g/t for 311,050 ounces of gold, classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), with a recent Scoping Study (see ASX Announcement released 2nd May 2017) suggesting both the technical and financial viability of the project. The current post-mining Mineral Resource for Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene is tabulated below.

Additional technical detail on the Mineral Resource estimation is provided, further in the text below and in the JORC Table 1 as attached to ASX announcements dated 18th December 2019 and 21st January 2020.

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Prospect	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (au)	Ounces
Lady Ada	257,300	2.01	16,600	1,090,800	1.23	43,100	1,348,100	1.37	59,700
Lady Magdalene				5,922,700	1.32	251,350	5,922,700	1.32	251,350
Total	**257,300**	**2.01**	**16,600**	**7,013,500**	**1.31**	**294,450**	**7,270,800**	**1.33**	**311,050**

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition*
2. *The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 21 January 2020.*
3. *The mineral resource is contained within FGP tenements*
4. *Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time.*
5. *The mineral resource is reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade*
6. *Depletion of the resource from historic open pit mining has been considered*

On behalf of the board,

Dean Goodwin CEO

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subjected to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to Resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the Countries and States in which we operate or sell product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's annual reports, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statements" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Goodwin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Goodwin is a consultant exploration geologist with Reliant Resources Pty Ltd and consults to Classic Minerals Ltd. Mr. Goodwin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the 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. Goodwin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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CLASSIC MINERALS LTD

Kat Gap Drill Hole Locations

HOLE ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth
FKGRC145	6371361	765680	415	-60	222	80
FKGRC146	6371376	765694	415	-60	222	91

Drill Samples Grading >0.50 g/t

HoleID	N (MGA94Z50)	E (MGA94Z50)	From	To	Sample Type	Au_ppm
FKGRC145	6371361	765680	30	31	1m samples	2.98
FKGRC145			31	32	1m samples	0.70
FKGRC145			33	34	1m samples	0.77
FKGRC145			34	35	1m samples	0.68
FKGRC145			38	39	1m samples	1.14
FKGRC145			44	45	1m samples	1.43
FKGRC145			45	46	1m samples	1.60
FKGRC145			46	47	1m samples	1.17
FKGRC145			47	48	1m samples	0.58
FKGRC145			60	61	1m samples	9.87
FKGRC145			61	62	1m samples	**20.20**
FKGRC145			62	63	1m samples	6.66
FKGRC145			63	64	1m samples	**17.50**
FKGRC145			64	65	1m samples	1.71
FKGRC145			67	68	1m samples	7.03
FKGRC145					standard 215	3.37
FKGRC146	6371376	765694	55	56	1m samples	0.51
FKGRC146			57	58	1m samples	3.71
FKGRC146			58	59	1m samples	0.62
FKGRC146			84	85	1m samples	0.67
FKGRC146					standard 215	3.49

Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• The samples were taken by a RC face sampling hammer drill. All RC holes were sampled at one-metre intervals. • Care was taken to control metre delineation, and loss of fines. • The determination of mineralisation was done via industry standard methods, including RC drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assaying
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• All drilling was completed using reverse circulation method and diamond core, using a multipurpose Hydco 450 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. Core size was NQ and HQ using standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient. • The shroud tolerance was monitored, and metre delineation was kept in check. Loss of fines was controlled through mist injection. • It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as recovery data was not collected (e.g. bag weights).
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

	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.*	• Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intersections were logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The nature and quality of the sampling suits the purpose, being exploration. The laboratory preparation is standard practice and has not been further refined to match the ore. • QC in the lab prep stage was limited to taking pulp duplicates (e.g. no coarse crush duplicates were submitted) • The sample split sizes (4-5 kg are regarded as more than adequate for the nature and type of material sampled. • Diamond core was cut and half core sent for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standard 50g fire assays with an AAS finish were used to get assay results. This is a total technique, and considered appropriate for this level of exploration. • Quality control was carried out by inserting blanks and standards into the sampling chain and 5% intervals. These all showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. • No twin holes were included in this programme, as it is not relevant to the stage of exploration and purpose of this drilling. • All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included into an Access database. • Assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,*	• Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50.

	mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control is available through a detailed satellite-derived DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes were not drilled on a pattern and there was no specific drill hole spacing. In general holes are drilled within 50m from previous intersections. • The data spacing is considered sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity for estimation procedures. • Samples were not 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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures, with drilling perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralised zones • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were immediately dispatched to the laboratory and have at all times been in possession of CLM or its designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The FGP Tenements (containing the Van Uden West prospect) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed Hannans Ltd (ASX code: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights only, with the remaining 20% of the gold rights held free-carried by Hannans Ltd until a decision to mine. Hannans Ltd also holds all of the non-gold rights on the FGP tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals

		• The acquisition includes 80% of the gold rights (other mineral rights retained by tenement holder) in the following granted tenements: E77/2207; E77/2219; E77/2239; P77/4290; P77/4291; E77/2303; E77/2220. • Lady Lila is situated upon 100% owned CLZ tenements P77/4325 and P77/4326 (details in announcement dated 21 March 2017) • Kat Gap is situated upon E74/467, held by Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd. CLZ acquired 100% of these tenements in January 2019 (details in announcement dated 9th Jan 2019)
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration was carried out by previous owners of the tenements (Aztec Mining, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy Australia, Sons of Gwalia, Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit is a Archean shear-zone hosted gold deposit. • Geological interpretation indicates that the general stratigraphy consists of metasediments, BIF's and cherts to the east of the tenement, overlying an older sequence of metamorphosed komatiitic and high-magnesian basalts to the west. Black shales/pelites occur as small interbedded units throughout the stratigraphy, which dips gently to the east (10-35°) and strikes N-S, bending in a NNW direction in the far north of the tenement. • An Archaean-aged quartz dolerite unit (informally the 'Wattle Rocks Dolerite') is emplaced along a contact between high-MgO basalt to the west and low-MgO ultramafic to the east, in the western part of the tenement and is the host rock for the Lady Ada (and Lady Magdalene) mineralisation. Strongly magnetic Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the stratigraphy in an east-west direction, splaying to the ENE, following fault directions interpreted from the aeromagnetics. A number of narrow shear zones lie subparallel to the shallow-dipping metasediment-mafic contact within the host stratigraphy and are important sites and conduits for the

		observed mineralisation. The Sapphire shear zone strikes approximately ENE, dipping to the SE at about 25°, and appears to crosscut all lithologies. This shear zone and associated shears host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Wattle Rocks. Similar flat-dipping shears are known to crosscut the Lady Magdalene area. Approximately 8-12 metres of transported sands and a gold depleted weathering profile of saprolitic clays overly the Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene mineralisation. • Structurally, the Wattle Rocks area is quite complex and is positioned near the intersection of several major breakages and flexures in the regional stratigraphy in this part of the Forrestania Greenstone belt. Numerous shear zones are evident throughout the area, particularly at changes of rock stratigraphy where there are rheological differences. Narrow, stacked, flat-dipping shear zones are evident within the quartz dolerite unit and may have resulted from thrusting of the younger sedimentary sequence over the mafic package from east to west. A similar model is predicted for Van Uden (10 km northwards) where mineralised quartz veins appear to 'stack' through a host ferruginous metasediment.
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. • 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 is provided in attached tables

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages in this Report. • Summary drill hole results as reported in figures and in the appendix 2 to this Report are reported on a 2m internal dilution and 0.5 g/t Au cuto-off.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.
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.	• Appropriate images have been provided in 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.	• Figures represent specific selected drill intervals to demonstrate the general trend of high grade trends. Cross sections show all relevant result in a balanced way.
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.	• No other relevant data is reported
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further RC drilling is being considered. • Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions