Strategic Alliance with Longreach Mineral Exploration to share new technology and fast track discovery of gold-copper projects in Australia

Highlights

- Strategic Alliance to apply new technology such as machine learning, green rock and seismic geophysics to the identification of new gold and copper opportunities
- Emmerson to remain the principal operator and manager of the exploration programs with both parties equally sharing the costs
- Sebastopol gold project (NSW) is the first Alliance project to be drill tested in 2020
- Rock chip samples from historic workings at Sebastopol assayed up to 75.8g/t gold, with the field seeing little modern exploration or drilling

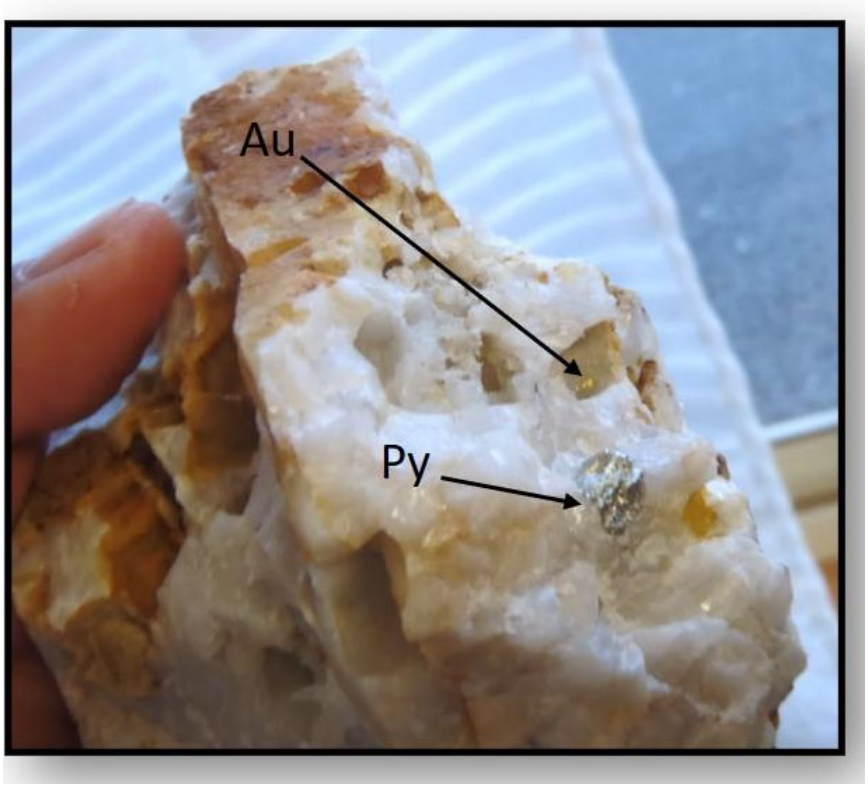

Photo of visible gold from the historic Barron West Mine – Sebastopol Goldfield

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Emmerson Managing Director Mr Rob Bills commented:

"This strategic alliance with Longreach Mineral Exploration furthers our aim of applying new techniques and technology to minerals discovery. The Longreach group consists of highly successful oil and gas exploration and service companies, with great capacity and capability in the application of machine learning across big data sets such as 3D seismic imaging and interpretation, airborne geophysics and deep learning tools. This combined with Emmerson's systematic science-based track record of discoveries in the mineral industry provides a powerful partnership to generate or identify new gold and copper opportunities.

Sebastopol was identified by Emmerson and Kenex in 2016 as part of a bigger gold-copper project and whilst the potential for porphyry gold-copper was downgraded, the historic Sebastopol goldfield was retained given its lack of modern exploration and favourable setting for orogenic gold deposits.

Stage 1 exploration by Emmerson has identified several historic workings with sampling of the quartz veins from the mine dumps assaying up to 27.8g/t gold. Stage 2 exploration as part of this strategic alliance will include RC drilling beneath historic mines/prospects to ascertain down plunge grades and continuity.

Strategic Alliance – aimed at innovative exploration and discovery for gold and copper

This strategic alliance with Longreach Mineral Exploration compliments Emmerson's existing capabilities and will provide a further path to accelerating project generation and early stage exploration. Either party can submit a project to the project working group and if unanimously accepted, becomes a strategic alliance project (SAP). In accordance with the strategic alliance agreement each party contributes 50% costs to the agreed work program with the work program undertaken by the nominated Manager who will receive a 6% management fee. Providing the SAP meets the agreed milestone, the project then becomes the subject of a Joint Venture between the parties.

Sebastopol gold project (NSW) is the first Alliance project to be drill tested in 2020, with Emmerson to undertake the agreed work program and receives the management fee.

Sebastopol Project – an early stage high grade gold opportunity

In 2017 Emmerson and partner, Kenex Limited (now Duke Exploration Limited), deployed machine learning data analytics across the Macquarie Arc to improve the success rate of discovery. This approach offered great insight into the critical formational factors for porphyry gold-copper mineralisation in the Macquarie Arc and provided a ranked portfolio of potential opportunities (figure 1). Since then, Emmerson has undertaken systematic exploration across its NSW projects utilising traditional exploration methods and new research from the University of Tasmania Arc Linkage project.

Initial exploration by Emmerson downgraded the porphyry copper-gold potential of then greater Sebastopol project area, however a smaller tenement covering the Sebastopol gold field was retained. Noting that Duke Exploration retain an interest in this tenement.

Further work by Emmerson has indicated that the geological setting of the Sebastopol goldfield is favourable for orogenic gold deposits associated within proximity or within second order structures emanating from the regional Gilmore Fault Zone (GFZ) (figure 2). The GFZ is a long lived, crustal scale structure that is recognised as being a significant control to the gold mineralisation in the area, including the gold deposits of Cowal (7.5Moz) and Gidginbung (0.7Moz).

Several of these second order structures have been traced over 4km and host many historic gold mines, which from historical and recent sampling of the quartz veins and waste dumps, yield up to 75.8g/t gold (Figure 3, Table 1 and Table 2). Recent sampling by Emmerson of quartz veins from the Barron West waste dump assayed up to 27.8 g/t gold.

Although there are seven historic mines identified, most of the gold was derived from the Morning Star Mine, with records indicating it produced over 30,000ozs from 1869 to 1935. It was mined to a depth of 110m and had a strike length of 335m, with mining widths of up to 3m. The principal veins strike northwest and dip ~60º to the southwest, with offshoot (spur veins) striking east-west (ASX 30 June 2010).

The outlines and records of the historic underground workings and samples from 1922 (ref. NSWGS) were georeferenced by Emmerson where it appears there were enriched gold shoots with gold grades up to 151g/t and mineralisation still open at depth, with grades ranging from 2.3g/t to 25.3g/t gold (Figure 4, Table 4).

Proposed Stage 2 Exploration - Reverse Circulation drilling

Seven RC drill holes, totalling a minimum of 1,200m will test beneath the Morning Star, Barron Syndicate, Chow Chow and Maid of Judah mines plus some new targets identified during our recent field work. This drilling is specifically aimed at testing the grade and continuity before moving to the next stage which will likely consist of seismic geophysics and diamond drilling.

For and on behalf of the Board of Emmerson Resources Limited

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About Emmerson Resources, Tennant Creek and New South Wales

Emmerson is fast tracking exploration across five exciting early-stage gold-copper projects in NSW, identified (with our strategic alliance partner Kenex/Duke Exploration) from the application of 2D and 3D predictive targeting models – aimed at increasing the probability of discovery. Duke can earn up to 10% (to pre BFS) of any project generated providing certain success milestones are met.

The highly prospective Macquarie Arc in NSW hosts >80Mozs gold and >13Mt copper with these resources heavily weighted to areas of outcrop or limited cover. Emmerson's five exploration projects contain many attributes of the known deposits within the Macquarie Arc but remain underexplored due to historical impediments, including overlying cover (farmlands and younger rocks) and a lack of exploration. Kadungle is a JV with Aurelia Metals covering 43km^2 adjacent to Emmerson's Fifield project.

In addition, Emmerson has a commanding land holding position and is exploring the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), one of Australia's highest-grade gold and copper fields producing over 5.5 Moz of gold and 470,000 tonnes of copper from deposits including Warrego, White Devil, Orlando, Gecko, Chariot, and Golden Forty. These high-grade deposits are highly valuable exploration targets, and to date, discoveries include high-grade gold at Edna Beryl and Mauretania, plus copper-gold at Goanna and Monitor. These are the first discoveries in the TCMF for over two decades.

Emmerson announced the formation of a strategic alliance with Territory Resources in 2018 and a further strategic alliance with NT Bullion in 2020. Both companies plan to build mills/processing facilities in Tennant Creek to support the mining and processing from Emmerson's small gold mines. Both alliances also extend to two earn-in and joint venture agreements whereby by Territory Resources and NT Bullion are obligated to spend $5m over 5 years to earn a 75% interest. In addition, there are two Mining Joint Ventures over a portfolio of Emmerson's small mines whereby Emmerson receive a 12% and 6% gold production royalty or profit share.

About Longreach Mineral Exploration

Longreach Mineral Exploration Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Longreach Capital Investment Pty Ltd, based in Perth, Western Australia. Established in 2005, Longreach Capital Investment has earned a strong reputation in the global petroleum industry through the success of its numerous subsidiaries focused on oil and gas exploration, seismic services, and machine learning technologies.

Longreach's management is a great team of very experienced people in the petroleum exploration industry and has been consistently successful in competing for acreage in gazettal rounds, farming out to industry partners to fund drilling and seismic operations which has led to success in discovering hydrocarbons and has a proven management ability to deliver positive outcomes through geoscience based exploration.

Longreach Mineral Exploration, established in 2018, is a mineral resource exploration company, with a focus on copper-gold exploration in Australia. The company has tenements and applications for mineral exploration permits targeting copper and gold in the Curnamona Province (NSW, SA), QLD and WA. Longreach's strategy is to utilize its experience of superior geophysical imaging of the sub surface in the oil and gas sector and apply this to mineral exploration for identifying deeper targets.

Longreach Mineral Exploration have a partnership agreement with Kenex Pty Ltd (Kenex) whereby Kenex's existing IP and predictive mapping skills are used for targeting assessment.

Competency Statement

The information in this report which relates to NSW Projects Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Ana Liza Cuison, MAIG, MSEG. Dr Cuison is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Cuison is a full-time employee of Emmerson Resources and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

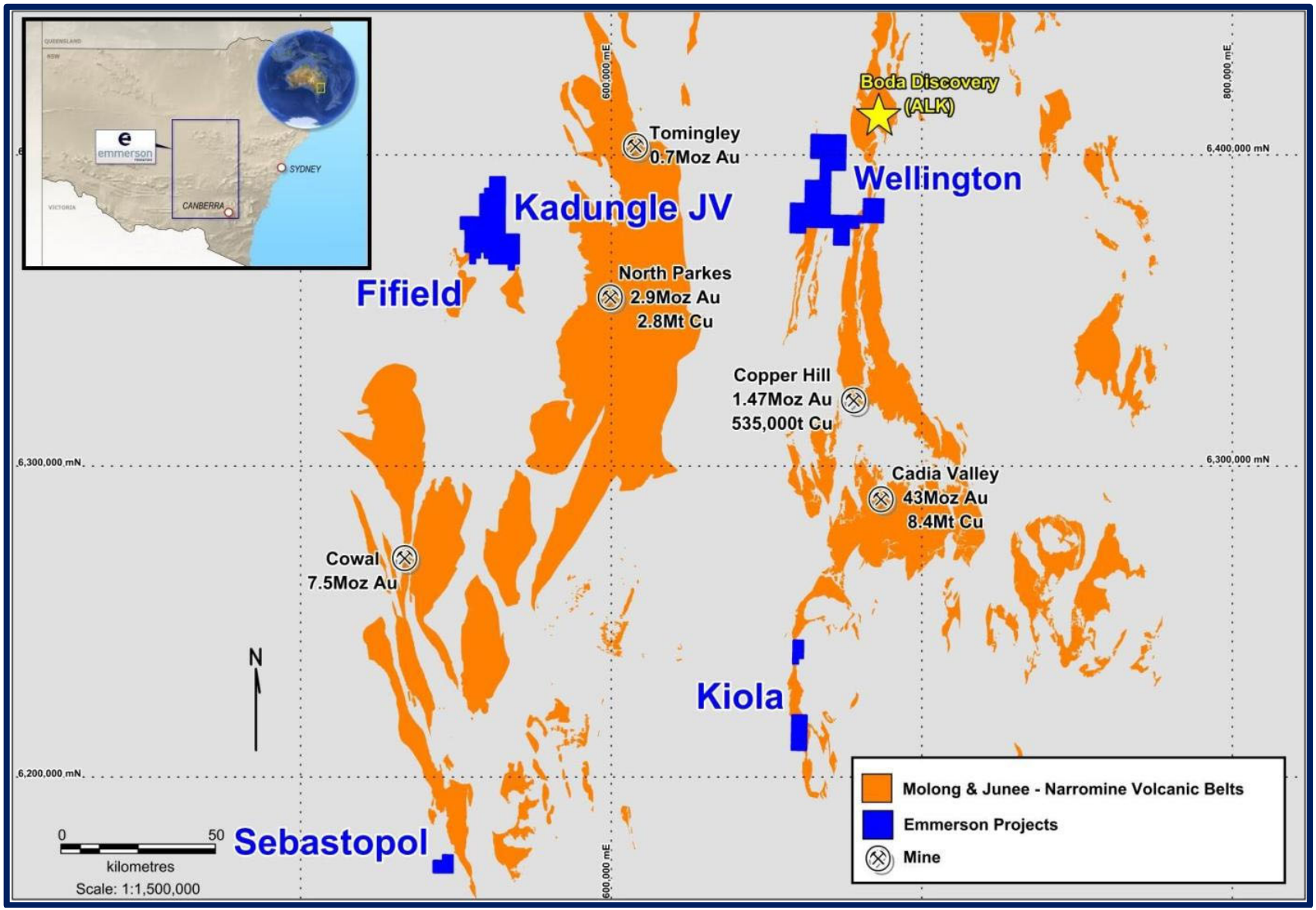


Figure 1: Location of Emmerson's NSW Projects (Lachlan Resources).

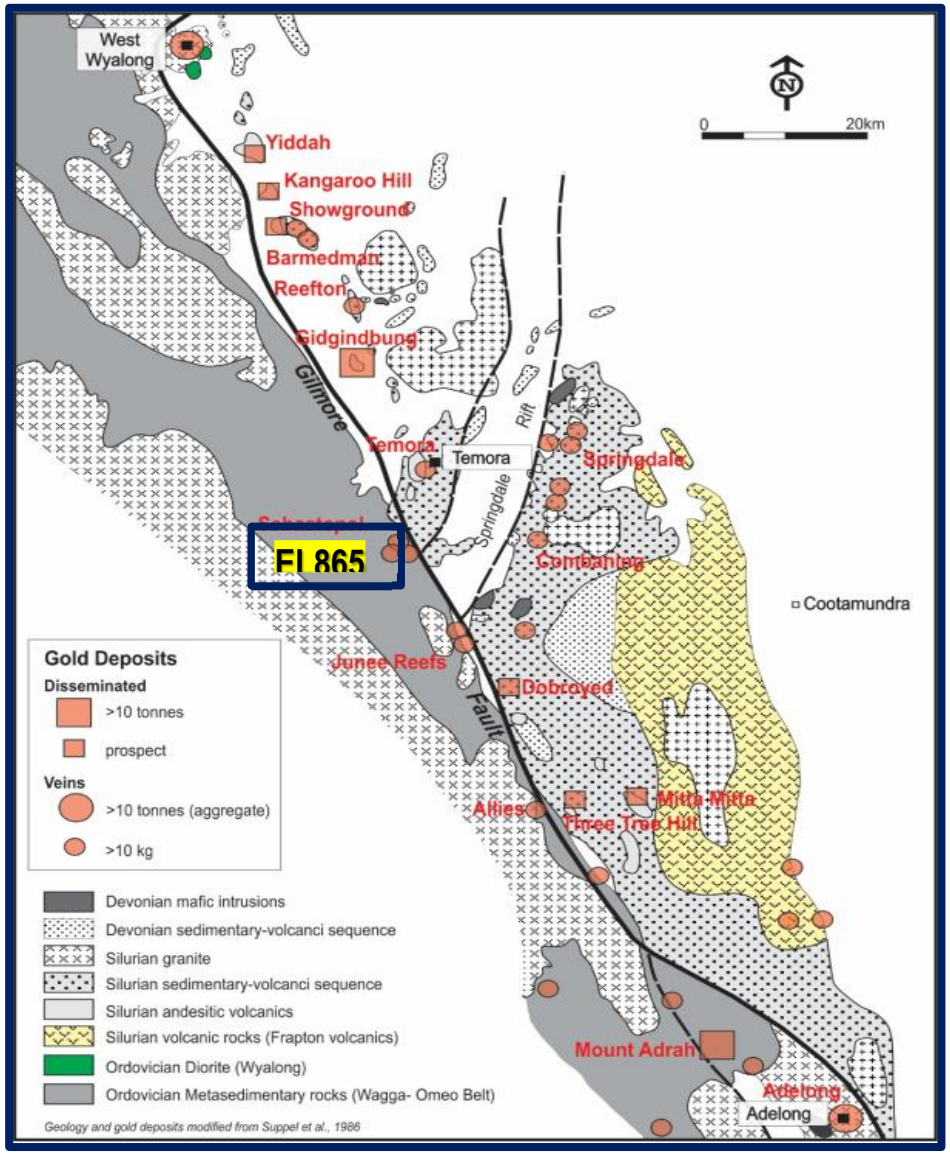
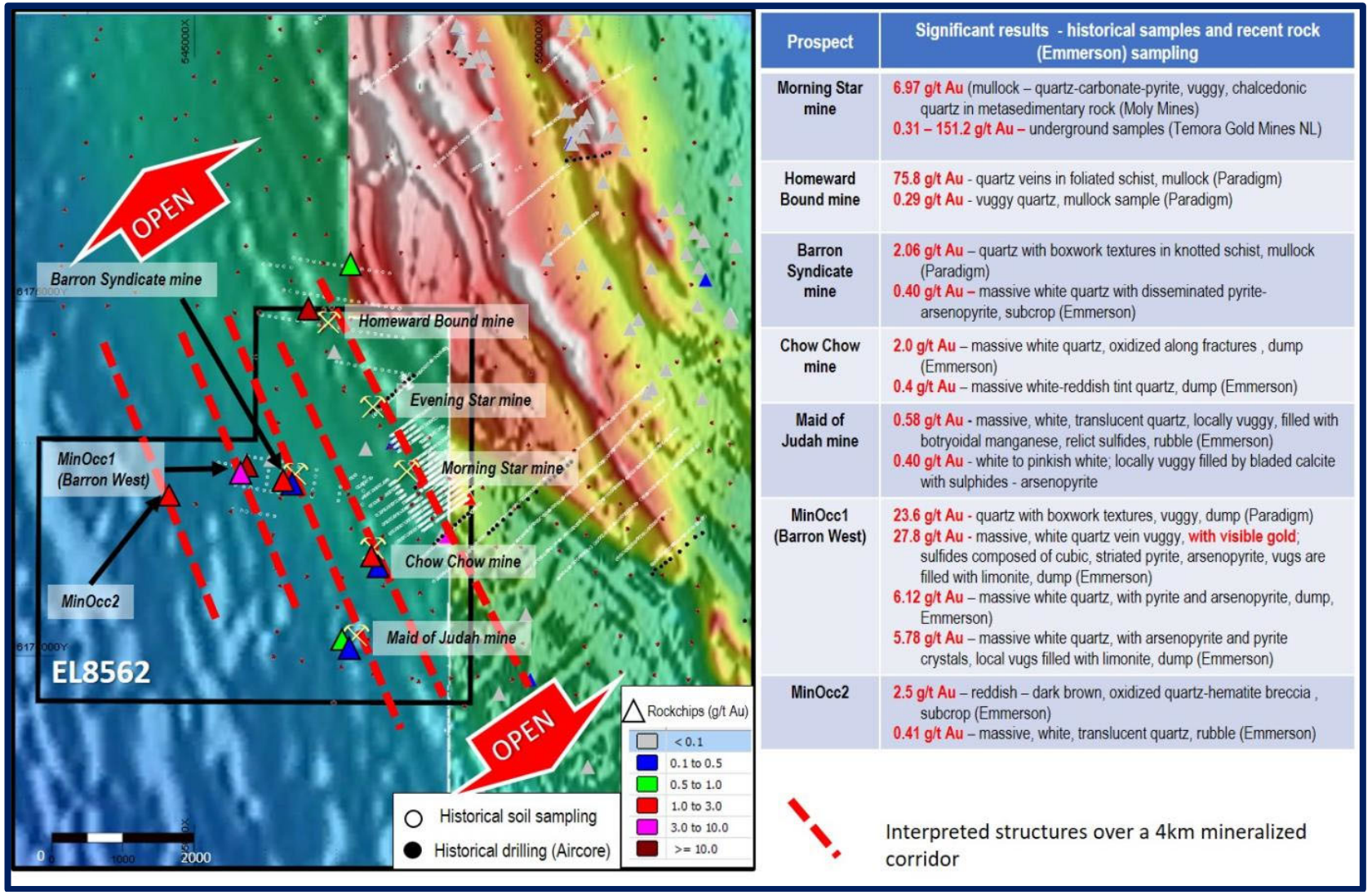


Figure 2: Generalized regional geological map of the West-Wyalong-Temora-Adelong District, also showing the spatial distribution of gold deposits and occurrences close to the Gilmore Fault (Modified from Suppel et al., 1986). The location of Emmerson Resources tenement EL8652 Sebastopol is also shown.



Prospect	Significant results - historical samples and recent rock (Emmerson) sampling
Morning Star mine	6.97 g/t Au (mullock – quartz-carbonate-pyrite, vuggy, chalcedonic quartz in metasedimentary rock (Moly Mines) 0.31 – 151.2 g/t Au – underground samples (Temora Gold Mines NL)
Homeward Bound mine	75.8 g/t Au - quartz veins in foliated schist, mullock (Paradigm) 0.29 g/t Au - vuggy quartz, mullock sample (Paradigm)
Barron Syndicate mine	2.06 g/t Au – quartz with boxwork textures in knotted schist, mullock (Paradigm) 0.40 g/t Au – massive white quartz with disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite, subcrop (Emmerson)
Chow Chow mine	2.0 g/t Au – massive white quartz, oxidized along fractures , dump (Emmerson) 0.4 g/t Au – massive white-reddish tint quartz, dump (Emmerson)
Maid of Judah mine	0.58 g/t Au - massive, white, translucent quartz, locally vuggy, filled with botryoidal manganese, relict sulfides, rubble (Emmerson) 0.40 g/t Au - white to pinkish white; locally vuggy filled by bladed calcite with sulphides - arsenopyrite
MinOcc1 (Barron West)	23.6 g/t Au - quartz with boxwork textures, vuggy, dump (Paradigm) 27.8 g/t Au - massive, white quartz vein vuggy, with visible gold; sulfides composed of cubic, striated pyrite, arsenopyrite, vugs are filled with limonite, dump (Emmerson) 6.12 g/t Au – massive white quartz, with pyrite and arsenopyrite, dump, Emmerson) 5.78 g/t Au – massive white quartz, with arsenopyrite and pyrite crystals, local vugs filled with limonite, dump (Emmerson)
MinOcc2	2.5 g/t Au – reddish – dark brown, oxidized quartz-hematite breccia , subcrop (Emmerson) 0.41 g/t Au – massive, white, translucent quartz, rubble (Emmerson)

Figure 3: Regional Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) of EL8652 showing location of prospect and significant rockchip samples. Regional magnetic map stitched with detailed aeromagnetic map of Temora. Also showing the interpreted mineralized corridor.

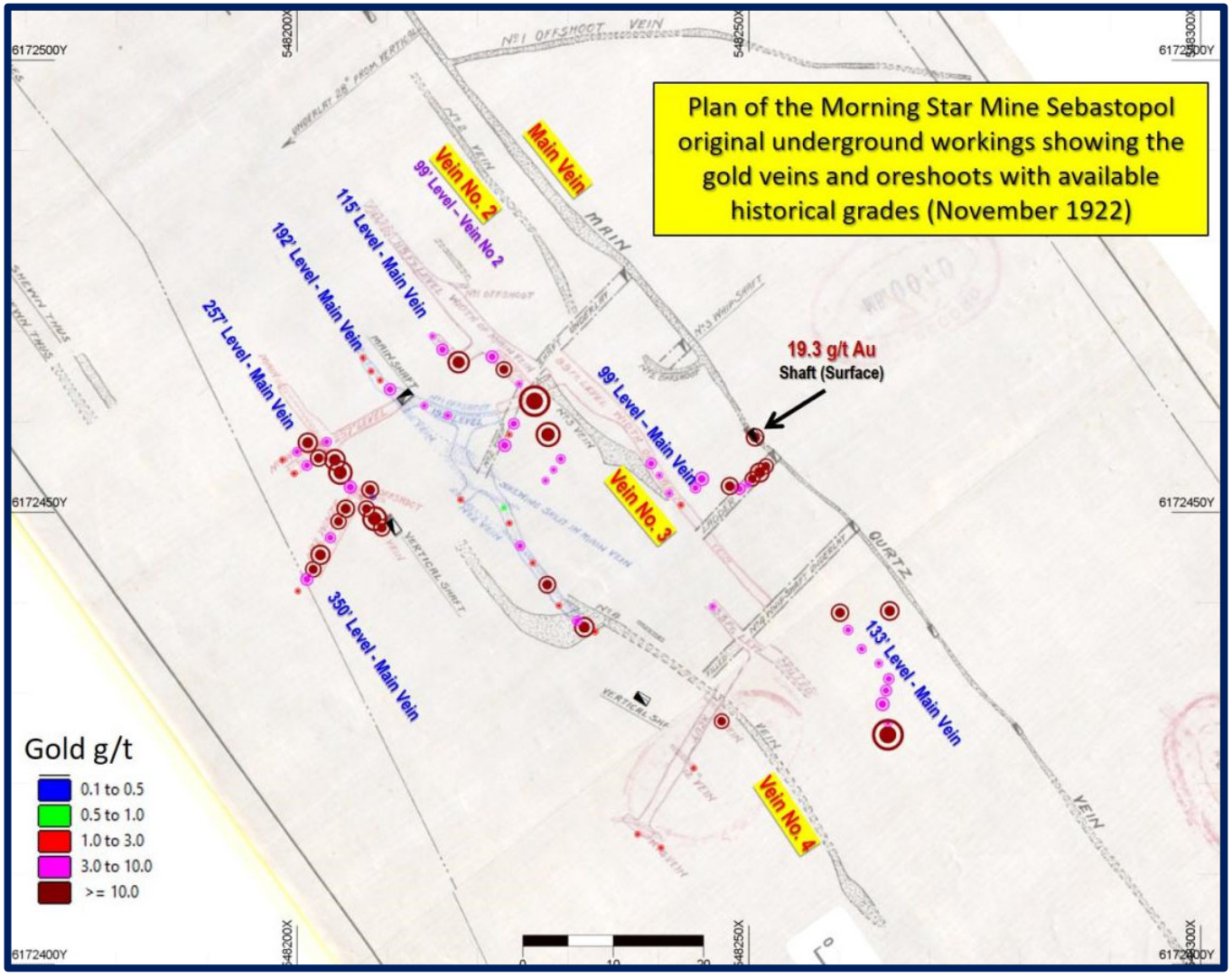


Figure 4: Morning Star Mine underground workings showing historical grades (map from Temora Gold Mines Report, November 1922).

Table 1. Recent Emmerson's rock chips inside EL8652

SampleID	Sample Type	MGA94_z55 Easting	MGA94_z55 Northing	Au_ ppm	As_ ppm	Bi_ ppm	Cu_ ppm	Fe_ pct	Mn_ ppm	Pb_ ppm	Sr_ ppm	Zn_ ppm	Prospect	LITH_Description
TMS002	RUBBLE	545794.8	6172663.1	27.800	482	55	427	3.1	199	6960	9	706	Barron West	White massive quartz, lattice texture locally (after calcite?); vein vuggy, with visible gold; sulfides composed of cubic, striated pyrite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite
TMS003	RUBBLE	545794.8	6172663.1	6.120	99	<2	42	1.8	117	839	9	24	Barron West	Greyish quartz veins, parallel to schistosity; metasedimentary, light green
TMS004	FLOAT	548195.0	6172467.7	0.451	12	<2	89	1.1	119	37	5	135	Morning Star Mine	Quartz breccia
TMS005	FLOAT	548195.0	6172467.7	0.231	76	<2	15	1.4	94	19	10	15	Morning Star Mine	Quartz breccia
TMS021	RUBBLE	545792.4	6172655.8	5.780	42	<2	20	0.7	63	95	3	148	Barron West	Quartz; generally massive and white; sulphides comprised arsenopyrite; tarnished yellowy cubic/striated pyrite; grey metallic mineral possibly galena?; local vugs filled with limonitic sulfides possibly pyrite/arsenopyrite; site is possibly old workings
TMS022	RUBBLE	548248.6	6172508.0	0.562	7	<2	10	0.7	105	82	4	12		Quartz, white, massive, locally with limonite in fracture fill, relict boxwork texture possibly pyrite
TMS063	FLOAT	547923.0	6171446.4	0.230	7	76	13	3.1	136	6	26	11		White massive quartz, oxidized along fractures; quartz-hematite breccia
TMS064	SUBCROP	547601.0	6171545.0	2.000	101	8	214	2.5	171	212	4	47	Chow Chow Mine	Massive white quartz, oxidized along fractures
TMS066	SUBCROP	547601.5	6171545.5	0.400	313	62	26	21.1	81	6720	21	1010	Chow Chow Mine	Quartz-hematite breccia
TMS067	SUBCROP	546353.0	6172590.9	0.200	112	2	20	1.2	108	283	4	11	Barron Syndicate Mine	Massive white quartz, oxidized along fractures, crystalline, metallic looking yellowish on surface
TMS071	SUBCROP	544499.5	6171655.5	2.500	3220	<2	447	16.3	66	466	18	57	MinOcc2	Dark brown, reddish, white oxidized quartz-hematite breccia
TMS072	FLOAT	547720.5	6171686.8	1.230	427	678	148	4.0	101	31	8	9		Up to 25cm quartz vein; moderate patchy and fracture fill limonite
TMS073	FLOAT	547698.0	6171557.5	0.230	154	18	99	6.4	109	448	7	193		Up to 40cm qv; mod patchy and fracture fill limonite; brecciated
TMS076	SUBCROP	546340.3	6172581.0	0.400	98	<2	22	1.3	108	56	4	74		Old working with quartz vein; quartz is white to grey-white with weak disseminated sulfide mainly arsenopyrite-pyrite; generally massive with crystalline quartz
TMS079	RUBBLE	547703.7	6170395.8	0.580	60	<2	5	1.7	138	15	2	4		white to grey-white to translucent; locally vuggy filled by botryoidal Mn; boxwork from relict sulfide; near second pit
TMS080	RUBBLE	547703.6	6170386.3	0.400	17	2	1	1.3	124	2	2	2		White to pinkish white quartz; locally vuggy filled by bladed calcite with sullfides - arsenopyrite
TMS081	RUBBLE	544496.1	6171654.1	0.410	5	<2	2	1.1	121	2	1	<2	MinOcc2	White to translucent quartz; local limonite fracture fill; generally massive

Table 2. Historical rock chips inside EL8652

SampleID	Sample Type	MGA94_z55 Easting	MGA94_z55 Northing	Au_ ppm	As_ ppm	Bi_ ppm	Cu_ ppm	Fe_ pct	Mn_ ppm	Pb_ ppm	Zn_ ppm	Prospect	Project Name	Company/Operator	EL Number	Source/Report
89001	DUMP	548197	6172468	0.37	76	2	18	2.2	267	123	139	Morning Star	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
89002	DUMP	546345	6172589	2.06	191	2	112	3.8	96	1420	64	Barron East	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
89003	DUMP	545794	6172663	23.60	73	3	46	2.5	291	430	32	Barron West	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
89004	DUMP	548881	6172227	1.28	36	-2	230	2.1	213	511	103	Tailings Dam	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
89005	MULLOCK	546637	6174855	0.29	8	-2	25	1.5	91	11	10	Homeward Bound	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
89006	MULLOCK	546617	6174824	75.80	103	4	70	3.4	581	1155	136	Homeward Bound	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
89007	GRAB	547176	6175460	0.57	17	-2	25	5.9	107	34	12	Heinjus Dam	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
89008	DUMP	547791	6173005	0.28	52	-2	32	8.2	387	32	408	Evening Star	Temora	Paradigm NSW Pty Ltd	EL7443	GS2011_0361.RE0000839
GPR6501	FLOAT	548555	6171688	3.28	3		30			110	105		Temora	Peko Wallsend Operations Ltd	EL2109	GS1986_070.R00019245
GPR6482	FLOAT	548494	6171710	17.80	121		55			335	40		Temora	Peko Wallsend Operations Ltd	EL2109	GS1986_070.R00019245
TS014	MULLOCK	548212	6172469	6.97	39		62			443	888	Morning Star	Sebastopol	Moly Mines Ltd	EL6011	GS2007_797.R00041661
TS015	ROCKCHIP	548211	6172469	1.66	237		36			177	410		Sebastopol	Moly Mines Ltd	EL6011	GS2007_797.R00041661

Table 3. Historical drilling inside EL8652

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA94_z55 Easting	MGA94_z55 Northing	RL	Dip	Az_ Mag	Total Depth (m)	Prospect	Company/ Operator	EL number	Source/ Report
95SPDD01	DDH	548118	6172372	354	-60	75.2	213.0	Morning Star Mine	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4070	GS1997_321.R00002709
95SPDDA01	DDH_wedge hole	548118	6172372	354	-56	75.2	156.0	Morning Star Mine	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4070	GS1997_321.R00002709
95WHAC009	ACORE	548030	6173902	354	-60	48.7	64	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC010	ACORE	547965	6173847	354	-60	49.7	59	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC011	ACORE	547910	6173792	354	-60	49.7	54	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC012	ACORE	547847	6173736	354	-60	49.7	54	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WCAC013	ACORE	547790	6173681	354	-60	49.7	58	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WCAC014	ACORE	548093	6173953	354	-60	49.7	66	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC031	ACORE	548744	6171900	354	-60	49.7	59	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC032	ACORE	548863	6172002	354	-60	50.7	41	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC033	ACORE	548805	6171956	354	-60	50.7	46	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC034	ACORE	548682	6171851	354	-60	50.7	59	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC035	ACORE	548620	6171794	354	-60	50.7	34	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC036	ACORE	548562	6171740	354	-60	50.7	14	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC037	ACORE	548498	6171684	354	-60	48.7	21	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC038	ACORE	548439	6171632	354	-60	50.7	20	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WWAC039	ACORE	548381	6171576	354	-60	50.7	24	Morning Star Mine south	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC040	ACORE	547481	6173446	354	-60	50.7	60	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC041	ACORE	547533	6173476	354	-60	50.7	69	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC042	ACORE	547607	6173519	354	-60	50.7	59	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC043	ACORE	547729	6173635	354	-60	50.7	49	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153
95WHAC044	ACORE	547664	6173571	354	-60	50.7	53	Gilmore Fault trace	Gold Mines Of Australia Limited	EL4522	GS1995_295.R00000153

Table 4. Morning Star historical underground samples

SampleID	MGA94_z55 Easting	MGA94_z55 Northing	RL	Level Name/RL	Sample Width (m)	Veind ID	DWT	Au_ ppm	Company/ Operator	Source/ Report
1	548250.7	6172458.3	343.0	343m		Vein1	12.4	19.28	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
68	548251.9	6172455.1	340.0	340m		Vein1	8.2	12.75	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
69	548251.2	6172454.4	340.0	340m	0.30	Vein1	16.2	25.19	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
70	548250.4	6172453.7	340.0	340m	0.50	Vein1	7.6	11.82	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
71	548249.9	6172453.1	340.0	340m	0.80	Vein1	2	3.11	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
72	548249.0	6172452.6	340.0	340m	0.60	Vein1	4	6.22	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
73	548247.9	6172452.9	340.0	340m	0.40	Vein1	11.6	18.04	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
45	548226.3	6172462.3	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.10	Vein2	2.0	3.11	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
46	548224.6	6172464.2	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.40	Vein2	9.2	14.31	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
47	548222.9	6172465.8	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.30	Vein2	5	7.78	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
48	548221.6	6172467.2	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.60	Vein2	5.0	7.78	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
50	548241.2	6172452.1	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.80	Vein1	2.2	3.42	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
51	548240.1	6172454.1	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.80	Vein1	2.0	3.11	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
52	548239.2	6172455.4	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.60	Vein1	3.8	5.91	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
53	548244.1	6172452.7	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.60	Vein1	3.8	5.91	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
54	548244.8	6172453.7	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.60	Vein1	6.4	9.95	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
49	548242.5	6172450.8	312.8	99ft level/313m	0.80	Vein1	1.8	2.80	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
33	548217.9	6172466.6	307.9	115ft level/308m	0.20	Vein2	23.2	36.08	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
34	548216.1	6172468.0	307.9	115ft level/308m	0.50	Vein2	4.4	6.84	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
35	548215.0	6172469.5	307.9	115ft level/308m	0.40	Vein2	2.0	3.11	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
36	548260.1	6172438.9	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.50	Vein1	12.0	18.66	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
37	548261.0	6172437.0	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.50	Vein1	3.2	4.98	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
38	548262.5	6172434.9	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	3.0	4.67	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
39	548264.4	6172433.3	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	2.5	3.89	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
40	548265.5	6172431.6	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	3.8	5.91	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
41	548265.2	6172430.3	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	4.2	6.53	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
42	548264.8	6172428.8	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	6.0	9.33	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
43	548265.4	6172426.7	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	2.5	3.89	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
44	548265.4	6172425.4	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.90	Vein1	97.2	151.16	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070

55	548240.3	6172412.9	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	1.0	1.56	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
56	548237.7	6172414.4	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.50	Vein1	1.0	1.56	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
57	548243.9	6172421.7	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	1.5	2.33	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
58	548247.0	6172426.9	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.20	Vein1	8.0	12.44	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
59	548246.0	6172439.6	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.80	Vein1	2.0	3.11	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
60	548265.6	6172439.1	302.5	133ft level/302m	0.30	Vein1	14.8	23.02	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070

SampleID	MGA94_z55 Easting	MGA94_z55 Northing	RL	Level Name/RL	Sample Width (m)	Veind ID	DWT	Au_ ppm	Company/ Operator	Source/ Report
11	548207.3	6172467.1	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	0.8	1.24	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
12	548208.2	6172465.6	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	1.2	1.87	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
13	548209.2	6172464.6	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.70	Vein1	1.0	1.56	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
14	548210.3	6172463.6	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.80	Vein1	4.6	7.15	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
15	548214.1	6172461.8	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	2.2	3.42	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
16	548216.7	6172460.7	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.40	Vein1	2.4	3.73	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
17	548233.0	6172436.8	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.40	Vein1	1.9	2.95	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
18	548231.8	6172437.3	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	17.0	26.44	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
19	548231.0	6172438.0	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.40	Vein1	3.2	4.98	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
20	548229.0	6172439.7	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	1.4	2.18	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
21	548227.7	6172442.0	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	11.2	17.42	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
22	548226.1	6172444.4	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.40	Vein1	1.6	2.49	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
23	548224.7	6172446.3	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	3.1	4.82	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
24	548223.5	6172448.8	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.20	Vein1	1.0	1.56	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
25	548222.9	6172450.5	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.40	Vein1	0.6	0.93	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
26	548223.0	6172457.4	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	5.2	8.09	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
27	548223.5	6172458.6	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	1.6	2.49	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
28	548224.0	6172459.8	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.60	Vein1	4.0	6.22	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
29	548227.5	6172453.5	284.5	192ft level/284m	1.10	Vein1	2.2	3.42	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
30	548228.4	6172454.7	284.5	192ft level/284m	1.00	Vein1	2.2	3.42	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
31	548229.2	6172455.9	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.80	Vein1	3.0	4.67	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
32	548227.8	6172458.6	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.70	Vein1	35.0	54.43	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
61	548218.1	6172451.4	284.5	192ft level/284m	0.50	Vein1	1.2	1.87	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
2	548203.3	6172457.8	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.70	Vein1	3.0	4.67	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070

3	548204.2	6172455.8	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.60	Vein1	20.4	31.73	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
4	548204.8	6172454.4	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.60	Vein1	32.0	49.77	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
5	548205.9	6172452.8	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.70	Vein1	5.0	7.78	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
6	548209.4	6172448.3	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.90	Vein1	11.0	17.11	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
7	548208.6	6172449.3	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.70	Vein1	34.6	53.81	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
8	548207.7	6172450.4	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.70	Vein1	9.6	14.93	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
9	548208.4	6172451.7	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.70	Vein1	0.2	0.31	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
10	548208.1	6172452.5	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.20	Vein1	11.4	17.73	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
62	548202.4	6172456.0	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.60	Vein1	10.8	16.80	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
63	548201.2	6172457.7	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.60	Vein1	16.6	25.82	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
64	548201.1	6172455.2	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.90	Vein1	3.5	5.44	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
65	548200.0	6172456.7	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.90	Vein1	2.8	4.35	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
66	548199.7	6172454.3	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.90	Vein1	1.8	2.80	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
67	548198.4	6172455.8	264.7	257ft level/264m	0.90	Vein1	1.6	2.49	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
92	548205.4	6172450.4	236.3	357ft level/236m	0.80	Vein1	12.6	19.58	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
92	548204.6	6172449.0	236.3	357ft level/236m	0.90	Vein1	8.8	13.65	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
93	548203.7	6172447.2	236.3	357ft level/236m	1.00	Vein1	3.7	5.71	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
94	548202.6	6172445.3	236.3	357ft level/236m	1.00	Vein1	16.3	25.35	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
95	548201.8	6172443.7	236.3	357ft level/236m	0.80	Vein1	9.2	14.23	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
96	548201.1	6172442.6	236.3	357ft level/236m	1.10	Vein1	5.0	7.74	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070
97	548200.1	6172441.3	236.3	357ft level/236m	0.60	Vein1	1.5	2.33	Temora Gold Mines NL	R00046007_MR00070

Appendix 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Sebastopol Goldfield – Rockchip samples

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 downhole 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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected during field imapping on the Sebastopol Goldfield. • Rock chip samples were collected from surface outcrops and floats. • Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. The float samples are inferred to have originated from the local area where they were found, with no evidence of substantial transport. • Submitted samples weigh from 0.2 kg to 2 kg. • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP-AES finish & Fire Assay (Au) finish.
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).*	• Not applicable – surface rock chip samples.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable – surface rock chip samples.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation
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 sample preparation of rock chip samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the rocks followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using grinding. • Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system as a whole. No field duplicate samples were collected. • Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples were delivered to ALS Chemex, in Orange NSW. • Average sample weight was ~0.5 kg. • Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Analytical method is ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) with AAS finish (Au-AA26). Gold • Internal ALS QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • QAQC protocols are documented and involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standard.
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.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay • The raw assay data were reviewed and verified by company's Exploration Manager.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 55. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
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.*	• Only reconnaissance sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure • Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Samples were taken according to geological observations at the time in the field.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were placed in tied calico bags with unique sample numbers. Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission by Emmerson's contractor. Samples were placed in sealed polyweave bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • Digital data is emailed to the Exploration Manager informing that the samples have been dispatched to the lab. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • Sample receipt is logged into NSW Emmerson sample ledger. • Results data was emailed to the Exploration Manager - NSW. • While samples are being prepared in the laboratory they are considered to be secure. • Tracking is available through the internet and designed by the laboratory to track the progress of batches of samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audit has been completed on the samples being reported.

Section 2 Sampling Techniques and Data – Kiola Geochemical Zone – Rockchip samples

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.*	• Sebastopol Goldfield is within EL8652. • The tenement is located in the Riverina district of New South Wales, ~15km southwest of Temora and includes the town of Sebastopol in central New South Wales. • EL8652 is situated on Cootamundra SI/55-11 1:250 000 map sheet • The project has good access via bitumen roads and graded tracks on Sebastopol and adjoining properties. • EL8652 is 100% held by Lachlan Resources (Emmerson Resources). • EL8652 is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration activities undertaken in previous licence areas that coincide wholly or in part with EL8652 are briefly described below. • GL4 and GL14 – Temora Gold Mine Ltd – 1932 – 1935 -Temora Gold Mine worked the Morning Star Mine from 1932 – 1935. Historical production is poorly documented. It is estimated that ~30,000 oz of gold was produced from 1869-1965, predominantly from the Morning Star mine. Historical underground workings from 1922 were obtained from NSWGS. The map was then georeferenced by Emmerson Resources (2017), and underground sampling was digitized for compilation. The Morning Star mine was developed from drives on level 99ft (30m), 115ft (35m) and 192ft (59m). The deepest workings are at 357ft (109m) level. Enriched gold ore shoots from historical underground workings were mined up to 151 g/t Au. Primary sulphide ore still occurs at 350ft (109m), gold grades range from 2.33 g/t Au to 25.35 g/t Au. • EL1530 - Noelcoy Pty Ltd/Locke Brothers – 1980-1981 - Literature survey only. This is a summary of mining and geology in the Sebastopol area, largely modified from the original publication by Raggatt, 1972. The report was commissioned by the Locke brothers who had applied for a number of Exploration Licences in central western NSW, including ELA66, which covered Sebastopol. • EL2109 - Freeport Australia Incorporated/Nicron Resources Ltd/Peko Wallsend/Range Resources Ltd/Petrocarb Exploration Ltd/National Resources Exploration Ltd – 1983 – 1987 - This series of joint ventures from 1984-1987 focussed on the Golden Hill occurrence, southwest of Temora township, and north of the Sebastopol area. It involved a low-level aeromagnetic survey, outcrop and float sampling, trenching, and drilling of 11 RAB holes and three RC holes (80m depth). Their results indicated some surface enrichment, but narrow sub-economic mineralisation in the drill results. Exploration has been limited to evaluation of individual prospects. The Golden Hill workings were tested with ground magnetics, trenching, RAB and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		percussion drilling program but the results were largely inconclusive, and the full extent of the mineralization was not delineated. • EL3468 – Climax Mining Ltd - 1990 – 1991 - Old workings were inspected and sampled. Systematic soil BLEG sampling was carried out in area between Temora and Sebastopol workings. Rock chip samples with up to 1.46 g.t Au and anomalous As, Sb and Ba were recorded in this area and BLEG sampling of residual soils above shallow bedrock were effective in delineating three gold anomalous zones. Consistently high grades of between 4.32 and 18.3 g/t Au were returned for samples collected from channels in the dumps at the Golden Hill prospect. • EL4070/EL4522 – Dowmill Pty Ltd/Cyprus Gold Corporation Australia/Gold Mines of Australia/CRAE - 1991 – 1999 - This series of joint ventures occurred from 1991-1999, targeting copper-gold porphyry systems and epithermal gold mineralisation. Soil sampling on 10 x 80 centres over the licence (751 samples) which delineated a gold anomaly of 400m strike length associated with the Morning Star working. This was tested with an inclined diamond drillhole 95SPDD01 to 213m depth, and an associated wedge 95SPDDA01, which was 56m in length. • EL5304 Temora - Climax Mining Ltd - 1997-1998 - Climax was targeting porphyry, epithermal, and sheeted vein gold deposits within Ordovician volcanics and sediments adjacent to the Gilmore Fault. They covered the tenement with regional geochemical soil sampling, at 500m spacing with 437 samples taken. These were analysed for gold using Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) technique. • EL6011 – Hibernia Gold Pty Ltd/Moly Mines – 2003-2007 - Hibernia was focussed in the Hibernia Reefs/Mother Shipton area, as well as the Sebastopol area. They collected rock chip samples from mullock at Sebastopol, and interpreted ASTER multi-spectral imagery. The Homeward Bound area displays minor alunite alteration. Little other work was completed due to the presence of the highway, culture, and access issues, and the narrow nature of the zones of interest. • EL7443 Temora – Paradigm Metals – 2010 – 2012 - Paradigm collected reconnaissance rock chip samples from the tenement. None were sampled in situ. Although in situ rock chip samples cannot be collected from the Homeward Bound-Evening Star-Morning Star mines, dump samples have confirmed the high tenor of gold obtained at these mines (e.g. 75.8g/t Au from Homeward Bound dump). The second highest gold assay from Barron Syndicate (23.6g/t Au) is better spatially constrained and indicates rich grades can be obtained from smaller workings on a subordinate trend.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL8652 Sebastopol covers a portion of the northwest-trending Gilmore Fault Zone (GFZ). A crustal-scale, historically active structure, that has been recognized as being a significant regional control on gold mineralization in the area. The GFZ separates outcropping belts comprised of Late Ordovician metasedimentary rocks (Wagga Group) and the S-type granites in the west from the complex sedimentary and volcanic Ordovician to Devonian sequence intruded by I- and A-type granites to the east. • Several historic gold mines are present in EL8652, Sebastopol Goldfield. These include the Morning Star, Evening Star, and Homeward Bound mines. These mines have a north-westerly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		trend which parallels the orientation of the GFZ in this area. A second, subordinate, parallel mineralised trend is defined by the workings at Barron Syndicate mine, Chow mine, Maid of Judah mine, and mineral occurrences: MinOcc1 and MinOcc2. MinOcc1 and MinOcc2 are new prospects identified by Emmerson during field mapping. • In EL8652 Sebastopol, Ordovician metasedimentary rocks and Ordovician to Silurian andesitic volcanic rocks, similar to the Gidginbung host sequence, are juxtaposed along the Gilmore Fault (Figure 4). The volcanics to the east of the fault, host old gold workings at Hibernia Reefs and Wynds mines. Metasedimentary rocks of the Wagga Metamorphics, in the western half of the license, host workings and mines at Sebastopol and Golden Hill. The metasedimentary rocks consist of mostly quartz-mica schists that have quartz sandstone, siltstone and shale protoliths. The volcanic rocks lie in SSW-trending belt and the sequence includes siltstone, shale and fine sandstone, with subordinate andesitic flows, andesitic tuff and felsic tuffs. The rocks have been isoclinally folded with a strong, sub-vertical, NW-trending cleavage. The rocks have been isoclinally folded and a strong, sub-vertical northwest trending cleavage has developed. The Siluro-Devonian Junee Reefs Granite and the Wantabadgery Granite outcrop to the south of EL8652. A deep-seated magnetic anomaly north of Sebastopol has been interpreted as an intrusive mass. • At Sebastopol, gold was hosted by "knotted" (i.e. porphyroblastic) schist and quartz mica schist possibly of Ordovician age (Raggatt, 1972). At least twenty-five individual veins were worked at Sebastopol goldfield. The main veins trend NW and dipped ~60° SW. Offshoot veins also occur linked to the main vein, striking EW and dipping ~60° S. High grade mineralisation occurs within shoots which parallel the plunge of the junction of the main and cross-link veins. The main vein orientation parallels both the lithological layering and the metamorphic foliation. The veins vary in thickness from stringers to about 3.5m. It appears that the offshoot veins truncate bedding and schistosity (Raggatt, 1972) and post-dated the regional deformation. The veins had a sheeted structure parallel to the vein walls, and sulphides occur in thin seams parallel to the walls. Sulfides include pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	For historical drilling details are in Table 3.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. • No metal equivalent values reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable. Only rockchips (point data) is presented.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.*	• Details of Emmerson's rock chip samples returning >0.1 g/t Au results are included in Table 1. • For historical rock chip details and results >0.1 g/t Au are presented in Table 2. • For historical underground details and results are presented in Table 4. NOTE: Conversion from DWT to Au ppm = DWT x 1.55517
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.*	• All meaningful and material information 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 work on the reported exploration targets will involve: - Drilling to test the depth extension of mineralization from historical underground mine and as shown from recent and historical rockchip sampling results. - Petrography and mineragraphy study