HAWKSTONE MINING

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3 July 2020

950% INCREASE IN LANDHOLDING AT WESTERN DESERT GOLD-COPPER PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Following exciting results from recent exploration, Hawkstone has increased its landholding by 950%, at the Western Desert Gold-Copper Project, located in Western Utah, USA.**
- **Rock chip sampling of outcropping mineralisation and old workings over the Project area has returned high grade results of:**
    - **Gold (Au) to 6.92 g/t**
    - **Copper (Cu) to 5.09%**
    - **Silver (Ag) to 1,495 g/t**
    - **Lead (Pb) to >20%**
- **These claims have been acquired at minimal cost and are the result of our teams geological targeting and ground follow-up.**
- **The Project lies within a similar geological setting to "Carlin type" mineralisation of the prolific Carlin Gold Belt (Nevada, USA), with production of 200 million ounces of gold, and 50 km east of the Newmont owned, Long Canyon Mine with resources of 4.5 million ounces of gold[1].**
- **Photogeological mapping identified 11 targets within the Project, with Targets A1 and A3 exhibiting features similar to Carlin type gold mineralisation, and are considered high priority for exploration by the Company.**
- **Stream sediment sampling has identified anomalous gold and Carlin type pathfinder elements forming 4 broad zones coincident with the mapped targets.**
- **These targets will now be the focus of further exploration, including the use of geophysical methods to define the source of the anomalism and enable the definition of drill targets.**

Hawkstone Mining Limited (**ASX:HWK**) ("**Hawkstone**", the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration completed on the Western Desert Gold-Copper Project since the Company acquired the Project on 16 March 2020. Based on exciting results from recent exploration, the Company has increased its landholding in the area by 950%, expanding the total tenement package to 25.41km^2, at the Western Desert Gold-Copper Project, located in Western Utah, USA.

[1] https://miningdataonline.com/property/100/Long-Canyon-Mine.aspx#Reserves

Hawkstone Managing Director, Paul Lloyd, commented: "The Western Desert Gold-Copper Project is living up to initial expectations by demonstrating its significant potential to host "Carlin type" gold mineralisation. From the initial targeting and acquisition of the Project, the work to date has defined exciting targets that we will progress in a logical and timely manner. With the known mineralisation and ideal structural setting, Target A1 is high priority target for Hawkstone, and we see the Project as holding excellent potential in an under explored geological terrain, that hosts some of the world's largest gold deposits."

WESTERN DESERT GOLD-COPPER PROJECT

As announced on 16 March 2020, Hawkstone acquired the Western Desert Gold-Copper Project in Western Utah, USA. Upon acquisition, the Project initially consisted of 30 lode mining claims covering 243 ha, however, following photogeological interpretation and the positive geochemical sampling and assay results, the Company has staked a further 218 lode claims covering 1,764 ha and applied for 3 state leases, adding an additional 77 ha for a total tenement package of 25.41km2.

The Project offers significant upside through the application of modern exploration methods, and the Company's aims to advance the Project in the near term.

The Project is located in western Utah near to the Nevada Border. The closest town is Wendover, 42km South West of the project, with the town straddling the Utah-Nevada Border, with good access to all services and amenities (Figure 1). The Project is also readily accessible via maintained gravel roads from Wendover.

Regional Geology

The Western Desert project is located within the Basin & Range Province of the Western USA, comprising a series of northerly striking, fault bounded ranges. The project lies within the same sequence of Cambro-Ordovician carbonate and sedimentary rocks, that host the Carlin Trend gold deposits 200km to the west, the Long Canyon gold mine (Newmont 4.5M oz Au)[2] 50 km to the west, and Tug Deposit (431,000 oz Au and 13.8M oz Ag) of West Kirkland Mining INC[3] 40km to the north (Figure 1). The project also lies 150 km west-north-west of the Bingham Canyon Mine (Rio Tinto 23Mt Cu & 38.5M oz Au)[4].

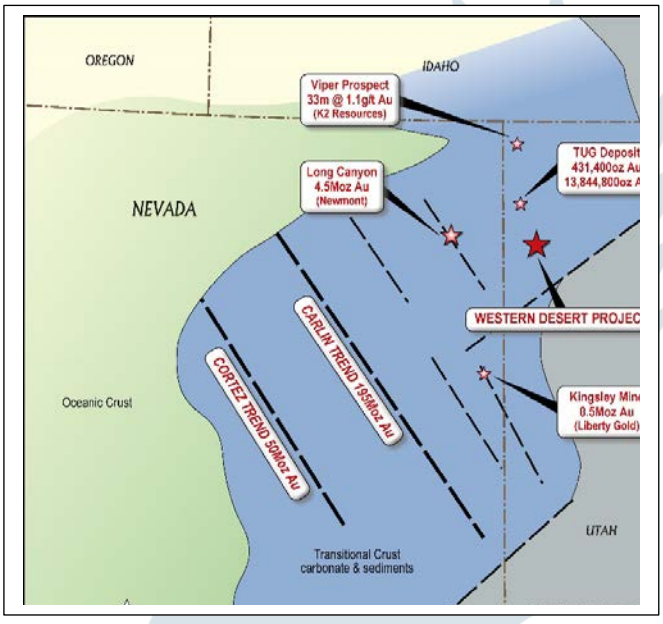

Figure 1 – Western Desert Gold-Copper Project Location

2 https://miningdataonline.com/property/100/Long-Canyon-Mine.aspx#Reserves

3 News Release, No. 36-2012 July 16, 2012, West Kirkland Files TUG Resource Estimate on SEDAR

4 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328676854_Production_history_of_the_Bingham_mining_district_Salt_Lake_County_Utah_-_an_update

High Grade Rock Chip Samples

Table 1 below lists the high-grade rock chip samples obtained from the recent program. A complete table and discussion of all results follows on pages 8 and 9 of this announcement.

Table 1 – High-grade Rock Chip Samples

SAMPLE	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb ppm
WD031	0.03	40	3.67	30
WD035	0.01	5.96	2.62	6,880
WD036	0.03	1,495	0.208	**>10,000**
WD037	0.1	8.22	1.82	736
WD038	0.07	6.76	1.87	128.5
WD040	1.03	7.12	2.29	70.9
WD042	0.32	13.9	**5.09**	34.8
WD047	0.26	16.3	1.01	118
WD048	0.94	13.5	1.085	22.3
WD049	4.7	22.8	1.34	14.5
WD050	**6.92**	33.8	2.99	31.4

Photogeological and Structural Interpretation

Hawkstone engaged independent consultant, Dr R Russell, to complete a photogeological – structural interpretation and targeting on the Western Desert Project area. The Project lies on Crater Island, an outcrop of Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sediments and carbonates, intruded by later Mesozoic igneous intrusives forming a peninsula in the great Salt Lake area of Utah. The stratigraphy and structure of the outcrop is similar to the host rocks of the Carlin type gold.

A wedge of Carboniferous sediments and carbonate units in the west is thrust over pre-Carboniferous units to the east within the Project. The northern and southern margins of the thrust sheet are marked by NW-trending left lateral faulting in the north and NE-trending right lateral faulting in the south. The main faults trend approximately north-south and are considered to be shallow-dipping thrust and reverse faults, which may sole-out in the basin sediments. However, other north-south trends particularly in the passive older block to the east, are thought to be older deep-seated fault trends, which represent elements of the original basin-margin faults and pre-date the compressional structural features of the basin. As such, they are likely to be important conduits for the rising mineralised fluids emplaced during the 'late' extensional phase of the basin development (Figure 2).

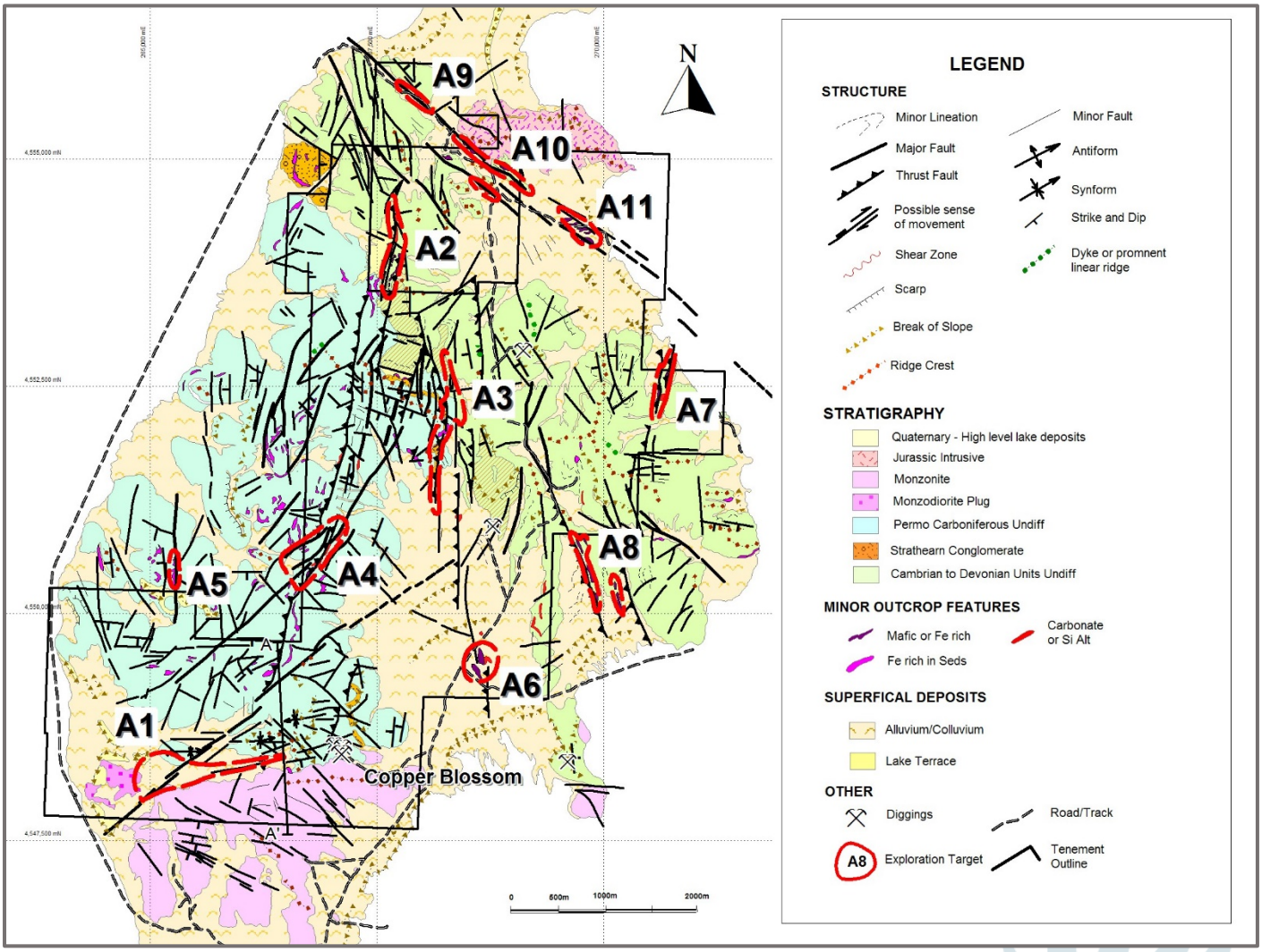

Figure 2 – Photogeological Interpretation and Targeting (NAD 83 Zone 12)

Target A1

Target A1 covers an anticline in the south of the mapped area where Carboniferous carbonates and clastic sediments are flexed against the Jurassic monzonite intrusions to the south. The fold axis trends west-southwest and extends in this direction from the old Copper Blossom deposit that was the subject of previous mapping and sampling (see ASX announcement 16 March 2020). A Late-Jurassic monzodiorite plug intrudes into the crest of the anticline to the west.

The 'Copper Blossom' anticline, Target A1 appears to be a **highly prospective exploration target containing favourable elements for potential large-scale mineralisation** (Figure 3):

- The fold hinge represents a trap site for rising mineralised fluids.
- Hot fluids from the monzodiorite intrusion could have introduced mineralisation.
- The NE cross faulting could act as a conduit for later mineralised fluids.

- The conglomerates of the Strathearn unconformity stratigraphically underlie the 'Copper Blossom' mineralisation and could potentially provide a porous receptive host for 'blind mineralisation'.
- This 'blind mineralisation' would not have been identified by previous prospectors.

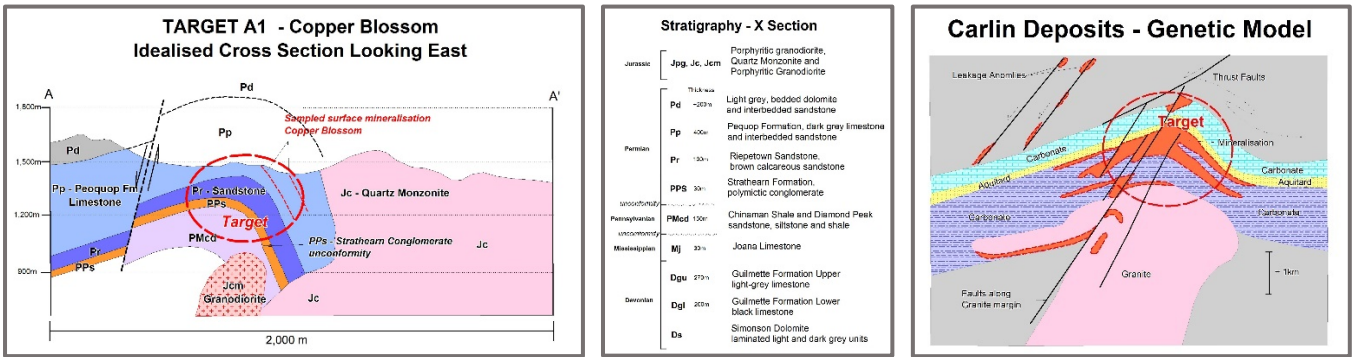

Figure 3 – Target A1 Idealised Section A-A', Stratigraphy and Carlin Genetic Model[5]

Targets A2 to A5

The dominant structural grain across the Project is north-south resulting from compressive faults (thrust and reverse). In part, these faults are marked by light or dark-toned zones which may represent alteration. Other parts of the fault trends demonstrate shearing in the surrounding units. The identified **Targets A2 to A5** lie within these north-south trends in the younger post-Carboniferous overthrust section. The targets are interpreted as the most prominent zones of possible alteration along the fault systems. However, the entire strike of the main fault trends could also be viewed as prospective.

Target A6

An area of dark and light-toned superficial soils is mapped at **Target A6** in the broad southern area of alluvial outwash. The target is almost directly on-trend with the main N-S faults in the outcrop area to the north, and potentially represents a buried mineralised zone at depth, where the N-S faults are intersected by a NE-trending fault or fold axes.

Targets A7 to A8

A series of north-south trending faults occur in the pre-Carboniferous outcrops in the eastern part of the mapped area. The orientation of these faults has greater variance than in the younger overthrust sheet to the west, suggesting they have a different, possibly earlier, origin during the formation of the Upper Proterozoic Rift on the western margin of 'Laurentia'. It is these 'shelf' to 'basin' breaks that appear to be the key control to mineralisation in several mines in the Carlin area to the west (re: Rodeo

[5] A Jackson, Ore Deposits, Part 6 Carline Gold Deposits, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzW6aTXfobA

and Betze Post deposits)[6]. Narrow iron-rich ridges possibly associated with deep seated faults are mapped at **Targets A7 and A8**.

Targets A9 to A11

A major structural zone trending northwest-southeast in the northern part of the Project area, is interpreted as a left lateral strike slip trend that partially terminates and offsets the stratigraphy in the north of the island. **Target A11** is located in an area of colluvial and alluvial cover. The dark-toned soils here are thought to be iron-rich and may be related to proximal, underlying mineralisation.

Stream Sediment, Soil Geochemistry and Rock Chip Sampling

In May 2020, the Company completed a regional sampling programme consisting of 142 stream sediment samples over the whole of the project area, 34 soil samples covering Targets A6 and A11, and 20 rock chip samples from both Copper Blossom workings and other observed areas of alteration, copper staining and previous workings.

Stream Sediment Sampling

The stream sediment program was designed to cover the entire Project area, covering all of the targets identified by the photogeological interpretation. The samples from this program were analysed by ALS Vancouver by method AuME-TL43, which provides low level detection for Au and a suite of 50 other elements, including those considered path finders in 'Carlin type' mineralisation.

This stream sediment sampling has produced numerous geochemically anomalous areas for several elements including Au and recognised path finder elements for Carlin style mineralisation, primarily grouped in 4 main clusters, SS1 to SS4 (Figure 4). These clusters are closely related to the targets identified by the photogeological mapping.

SS1 – Includes the Copper Blossom mineralisation and the **Target A1**. Anomalous Au (ppb) results are present in drainages to the east and west of the Copper Blossom mineralised trend and to the north of Target A1.

SS2 – Surrounds the central north south structural zone corresponding with the base of the western overthrust carbonate unit over a strike length of 4km. Mapped **Targets A5 and A6** lie within this geochemically anomalous trend defined by elevated values for Au (ppb), Ag, As, Hg and Sb (ppm).

SS3 – Centred on one sample containing elevated values for both Au (ppb) and Ag (ppm) corresponding to structural **Target A10**.

SS4 – Follows the NW trending, northern bounding structure corresponding to **Targets A9 and A10**, and contains elevated values for Au (ppb), W (tungsten) and Mo (molybdenum) (ppm).

[6] Portergeo, Goldstrike-Betze/Post Geology, http://www.portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.asp?mineid=mn064

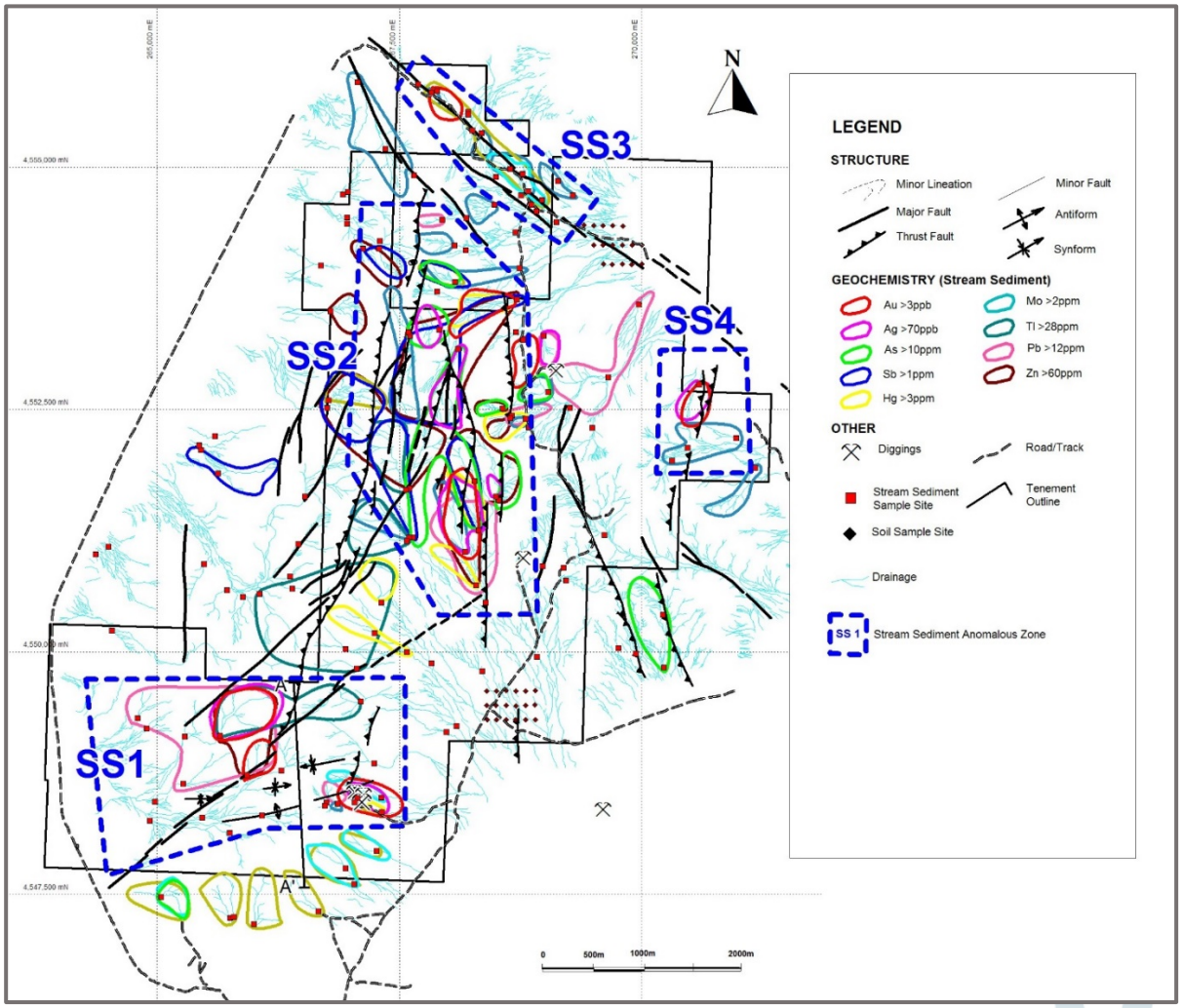

Figure 4 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Anomalous Zones

Soil Sampling

A total of 34 soil samples were completed on 100m E-W x 200m N-S grids across **Targets A6 and A11** (Figures 2 & 4).

The southern soils grid, **Target A6**, corresponds to dark and light toned soils and is on trend with the N-S faults associated with **Targets A2 and A3**. Results from the sampling have returned elevated Ag, 3 samples returning >100ppb up to a maximum of 220ppb.

The northern soils grid, **Target A11**, corresponds to a similar staining in the soils on trend with **Targets A9 and A10**. Results demonstrate the presence of elevated W, 3 samples >1ppm up to 1.91ppm and Ag returned one sample containing 100ppb. The W is elevated in the stream sediment samples corresponding to **Targets A19 and A10** to the north west along strike.

These results demonstrate the potential continuation of the anomalous mineralised trends identified in stream sediment sampling.

Rock Chip Sampling

A total of 20 rock chip samples were taken across the Project area from areas of observed alteration, visible copper mineralisation and old workings including Copper Blossom.

Of the 20 samples:

- 6 are anomalous for **Au** >0.2 g/t up to a maximum of **6.92 g/t Au**.
- 16 samples contained **Ag** > 3g/t up to a maximum of **1,495 g/t Ag (48 oz)**.
- **Cu** exceeded 100ppm in 19 samples up to 5.9%.
- **Pb** exceeded 100ppm in 10 samples up to >20%.
- **Zn** was >100 ppm in 10 samples up to 862 ppm, 2 samples contained Mo >200 ppm, Sb returned 4 samples ranging from 111 to 231 ppm, Te returned 6 samples greater than 10 ppm up to 381 ppm and W had 2 samples of 960 and 1,130 ppm from (Figure 5, Table 2).

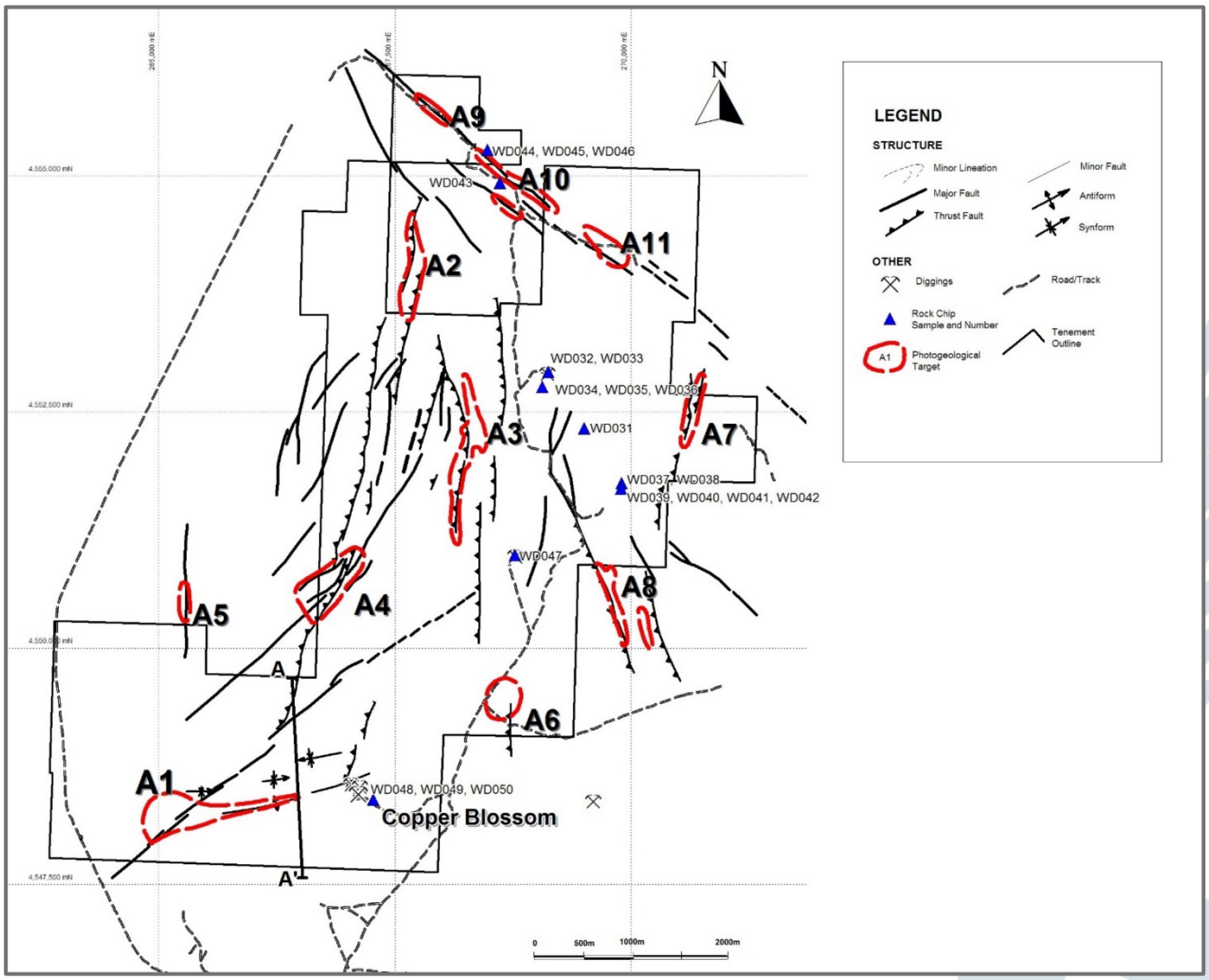

Figure 5 – Rock Chip Sampling Locations

Table 2 – Rock Chip Samples Western Desert Project

SAMPLE	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	W ppm
WD031	0.03	40	3.67	30	384	9.56	4.18	7.59	0.46
WD032	0.01	3.13	0.212	374	351	2.32	64.2	34.1	15.5
WD033	0.01	1.21	0.1575	138	280	2.26	37.8	3.11	2.66
WD034	0	3.28	0.0101	337	40	3.15	7.31	3.4	0.53
WD035	0.01	5.96	2.62	6880	**862**	9.42	19.5	6.97	5.97
WD036	0.03	**1495**	0.208	**>10000***	121	26.2	**231**	**381**	3.7
WD037	0.1	8.22	1.82	736	184	5.75	125	146.5	3.37
WD038	0.07	6.76	1.87	128.5	99	4.09	111	17.25	2.45
WD039	0.01	8.82	0.506	1020	82	2.5	1.42	15.65	36.2
WD040	1.03	7.12	2.29	70.9	580	20.9	43.3	5.44	61.6
WD041	0.06	4.4	0.865	124.5	270	3.55	7.55	1.87	33.3
WD042	0.32	13.9	**5.09**	34.8	375	4.57	6.67	17.05	37.5
WD043	0	0.18	0.0131	43.8	9	48.9	0.11	0.1	2.34
WD044	0	0.13	0.048	16.5	22	206	0.11	0.09	**1130**
WD045	0	0.17	0.0116	8.9	14	11.85	0.07	0.05	6.77
WD046	0	0.1	0.00217	25.3	23	**261**	0.05	0.04	960
WD047	0.26	16.3	1.01	118	334	3.54	119.5	104	42.2
WD048	0.94	13.5	1.085	22.3	60	1.64	0.36	2.79	5.01
WD049	4.7	22.8	1.34	14.5	26	0.22	0.35	4.95	1.03
WD050	**6.92**	33.8	2.99	31.4	51	1.36	0.62	9.48	3.37

**Note: Sample WD036 exceeded >20% Pb on re-analysis (upper analysis limit)*

These rock chip samples were taken in conjunction with the stream sediment and soil sampling prior to any assay results being received. The samples were chosen on the basis of visible mineralisation and/or the presence of historic workings. It should be noted that there were no samples taken within the stream sediment **SS1** cluster of anomalies. The rock chip sampling clearly demonstrates the widespread nature of the mineralisation and the overall prospectivity of the Project, showing geochemical associations similar to that identified in the stream sediment sampling results.

Planned Exploration

The next phase in the exploration process will consist of follow-up stream sediment sampling of tertiary drainages within the anomalous zones to pinpoint the source of the anomalism. These programs will be done in conjunction with geological mapping, soil and rock chip sampling.

The use of ground based geophysical methods is also being investigated to aid in defining drill targets.

Priority targets for this exploration are A1 and A3.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Western Desert Gold-Copper Project (including the information provided pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 (inclusive)) is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Gregory L Smith who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking 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. Smith is a Director of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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.	This announcement primarily relates to results of 3 sampling programmes, stream sediment geochemistry, soil sampling and rock chip grab samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock grab samples were randomly taken over an area of $1m^2$ while chip channel samples were taken across the vein zone. Stream samples were taken at drainage trap sites and the samples sieved at site to -200micron. Soil samples were taken at a depth of 20cm and sieved to -200micron on site.
	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 1m 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.	The samples are considered indicative of the presence of mineralisation. Rock chip samples of 2-3kg in weight were dispatched to ALS Laboratories where a 25gm charge was analysed by method Me-MS41 and Au-AA25 that includes Au by fire assay. Stream sediments and soil samples were collected and dispatched to ALS Laboratories where method AuME-TL43 was used to analyse a 25gm charge.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube,	No drilling has been completed
	depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	No drilling has been completed
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling has been completed
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling has been completed
	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.	No drilling has been completed
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.	No drilling has been completed
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	No drilling has been completed

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling has been completed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling has been completed
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Rock chips were placed in Calico bags and shipped to lab. Soils and stream sediment samples were placed in kraft paper packets.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock chip samples are representative of the possibly mineralised material.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No quality control measures were used.
	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.	The rock chip and chip channel samples taken are representative of the material composing the sheared and altered rocks. No duplicate or half samples were collected as they will not form part of the JORC resource.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are appropriate for grain size of material sampled. They will not be used in the calculation of resources.
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.	The assay/analysis techniques used are standard in the industry.
	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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No geophysical methods or instruments have been used. No quality control measures have been instituted as the results will not be used in the calculation of a JORC compliant resource.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.	No drilling has been completed.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled or have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data	The data are currently stored in hardcopy and digital format in the Company's office.
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	A hard drive copy of this is stored with GL Smith.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment was made to 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.	No drilling was completed. All sample location and mapping pints were located with a hand held GPS accurate to ~3m in the X-Y axis. Elevations are far less accurate.
	Specification of the grid system used.	UTM NAD83 Zone 12

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No survey has been undertaken. Hand held GPS coordinates have been utilized to locate sample locations.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The rock chip sampling described in the report preceding this table are at no specific spacing. The stream sediment samples are from a chosen drainage position that was refined at site. The soils are from specific GPS located positions.
	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.	The sampling is not of a spacing or distribution to establish a Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.	Where chip channel samples were taken, they were sampled across the sheared/altered zone.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No drilling to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were sampled and delivered directly to the relative sample preparation/lab facilities.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have yet been completed.

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 Western Desert Gold-Copper Project consists of 248 BLM claims covering 20 acres each located on Bureau of Land Management Federally administered land and 3 State leases in application of 1mi^2 each. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	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 claims have been granted and are subject to an annual payment. Other than the payment there is no requirement for minimum exploration or reporting. There is no expiry date on the claims. State leases are awaiting granting.

Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited old workings, circa early 1900's, are present at the Western Desert Project.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	At the Western Desert Project the company is exploring for "Carlin type" carbonate hosted gold mineralisation.
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.	All information as listed is provided in the preceding tables.
	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.	No information has been excluded.
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.	No weighted averages have been used.
	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.	No aggregate intercepts are reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Where thickness are stated from the rock chip sampling the intercepts reflect the true thickness as the samples were taken at near right angles to the mineralisation.
	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').	No drilling was completed.
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 maps are included.
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	This release includes results to date from the rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling and soil sampling from the Western Desert Gold Copper Project.

	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	At Western Desert the geology is a sequence of Carboniferous carbonates overthrust on an older sequence of predominantly carbonate and sediments. No metallurgical test-work, geophysical surveys or bulk sampling has been undertaken.
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).	At Western Desert further stream sediment geochemistry and reconnaissance mapping is planned.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	No drilling has been planned.