CLASSIC MINERALS LTD

ASX Announcement

10 August 2020

Kat Gap metallurgical studies demonstrate **outstanding** recoveries.

Updated Announcement

Highlights:

- Conventional gravity test-work has yielded exceptional recoveries of ~75 % with leach recoveries from the concentrate above 95% indicating that acceptable economic recoveries are possible with simple processing techniques;

- **Conventional Leach test-work has yielded overall recoveries of between 95 and 96%;**

- Kat Gap gold mineralisation is present from surface allowing reduced mining costs due to minimal pre-strip and lower strip ratios. This combined with the metallurgical test work results suggest that cost effective gold recoveries are possible with a relatively simple low cost processing facility.

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 completed its preliminary metallurgical test work program on drill samples collected from drilling at Kat Gap. The test work has been conducted by the metallurgical laboratory **Nagrom**, located in Kelmscott WA of oxide and fresh mineral samples from the Kat Gap program. The tests completed covered both conventional gravity and leach testing on the samples provided. The results have been particularly encouraging for Classic Minerals as the material tested indicated that the **majority of the gold could be recovered by traditional gravity separation techniques** and with the mineralisation located from near surface this has the potential to provide a low processing cost option for the material.

The conventional gravity separation process has delivered up to 75% gold recovery from the oxide samples with the conventional cyanide leach process provided 95% - 96% recovery from both fresh and oxide samples. These results are extremely positive, and the next stage of testing focussing on variability across the mineralisation and firming up the process options to deliver the indicated recoveries consistently.

The preliminary results indicate that Classic has the potential for **early revenue generation** through either toll treatment or self-processing of the material from Kat Gap. The toll treating provides rapid cash flow while the onsite processing provide greater profitability as Classic can control all mining and processing costs.

Figure 1: Recent drilling and gold panning at Kat Gap

Classic CEO Dean Goodwin said:

We are fortunate to have, after conducting detailed research, found that the metallurgical results confirm that the ore, when processed using traditional gravity and leach processes provide an outstanding gold recovery.

*The recent results (**ASX announcement 09 July 2020**) gives great hope that there is the possibility of gold deposits to augment and further enhance the gold resources already determined at Kat Gap.*

We will be working on extending the resource with more infill drilling and then expanding the resource with extensional drilling along strike as well as in the granite.

2. ABOUT THE FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT (FGP)

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.

Classic has a Global Mineral Resource of **8.24 Mt at 1.52 g/t for 403,906 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, Lady Magdalene and Kat Gap 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, 21st January 2020, and 20 April 2020.

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Prospect	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (au)	Ounces
Lady Ada	257	2.01	16,600	1,090,800	1.23	43,100	1,348,100	1.38	59,700
Lady Magdalene				5,922,700	1.32	251,350	5,922,700	1.32	251,350
Kat Gap				975,722	2.96	92,856	975,722	2.96	92,856
Total	**257**	**2.01**	**16,600**	**7,989,222**	**1.50**	**387,306**	**8,246,522**	**1.52**	**403,906**

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition*
2. *The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 20 April 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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10 Aug 2020

The scientific and technical information in this report that relates to process metallurgy is based on information developed and reviewed by Mr Dale Harrison MAusIMM, who is a consultant metallurgist for Classic Minerals Pty Ltd. Mr Harrison has sufficient experience that is relevant to the processes being undertaken for the treatment of the ore and to the test work activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012

Metallurgical test work – Explanatory Statement

Metallurgical factors and assumptions	• ***The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*** • ***Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*** • ***The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.***	• *The samples tested from the Kat Gap deposit have been identified through geotechnical processes as oxide and low sulphide, free milling material* • *Conventional gravity concentration techniques along with laboratory cyanide leach practices have been applied in the testing of the amenability of the samples to these approaches for gold recovery* • *The metallurgical program was carried out on samples provided by the company geological staff and said to be representative of the oxide and shallow fresh zones of the deposit.* • *The metallurgical program consisted of the following points:* o *Blending and Assaying of three submitted samples identified as Met Sample 1-3* o *Generation of a test work composite utilizing equal portions of each of the 3 met samples* o *Comminution of two composite sub-samples to 2mm and 0.5 mm and completing a size by size assay on these samples* o *Completion of preliminary Knelson concentrator test on each of the 2mm and 0.5 mm processed samples* o *Single pass Knelson concentrator test on each of the two samples* o *Four (4) pass knelson concentrator test on each of the 2mm and 0.5mm samples*

- *Intense cyanidation leach test on each of the concentrates generated from the multi-pass tests*
- *Laboratory cyanidation tests on gravity concentrator tailing sample from each 2mm and 0.5mm tests*
- *Compositing of submitted oxide material and fresh Met sample 2 & 3 into testwork oxide and fresh ore composites*
- *Laboratory bottle roll leach testing on composites at a grind of 105 micron*
- *Results are provided in the below tables*
  - Met Samples 1-3 gravity test work
  - Oxide and Fresh cyanidation test work

- ***Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.***

- *Due to the low identified presence of sulphide mineralogy in the drill samples, no allowance was made for the presence of deleterious elements in the test program as it was anticipated that the material under test would be categorised as free milling*

Classification	Gold recovery
Free milling	More than 95%
Mildly refractory	80 - 95%
Moderately refractory	50 - 80%
Highly refractory	Less than 50%

- ***The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.***

- *As this program was the first metallurgical test program for the Kat Gap material, there is no existing bulk or pilot scale work to comment upon. The samples were selected to be widely representative of the likely material types and grade to be mined.*

• ***For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?***	• *Not applicable due to the early nature of the test program*

		Single pass grav rec		Multiple pass gravity recovery			
Crush size	Head grade g/t	Mass	Recovery	Mass	Recovery	Gravity tails leach recovery	Concentrate leach recovery
2mm	12.50	1.14%	57.38%	6.15%	64.96%	50.7%	98.1%
0.5mm	12.50	1.06%	61.25%	5.47%	73.61%	71.5%	98.3%

Table 1 - Met samples 1-3 gravity test work results

Sample 1 High Grade Composite (25 Kg)		
Hole No:	**Interval**	**Grade**
FKGRC 133	144 – 145 m	27.80 g/t
FKGRC 134	87 – 88 m	20.50 g/t
FKGRC 137	104 – 105 m	32.90 g/t
Sample 2 Medium Grade Composite (23 Kg)		
Hole No:	**Interval**	**Grade**
FKGRC 128	105 – 106 m	4.64 g/t
FKGRC 129	111 – 112 m	5.76 g/t
FKGRC 136	117 – 118 m	6.50 g/t
Sample 3 Low Grade Composite (27 Kg)		
Hole No:	**Interval**	**Grade**
FKGRC 128	110 – 111 m	1.71 g/t
FKGRC 134	90 – 91 m	1.32 g/t
FKGRC 135	111 – 112 m	1.48 g/t

Table 2:

Met samples 1-3 composite composition. Fresh rock samples for initial gravity testwork. Composite samples collected by spear from RC chip samples on the ground.

Oxide and Fresh cyanidation test work

	Head grade g/t	Cyanidation recovery	Tail grade g/t
Oxide	7.03	96.4%	0.27
Comp Fresh	4.94	95.9%	0.21

Table 3 - Oxide and fresh rock cyanidation test work results.

Oxide sample, Medium grade composite (26 Kg)		
Hole No:	**Interval**	**Grade**
FKGRC 139	21 – 22 m	5.22 g/t
FKGRC 145	30 - 31 m	2.98 g/t
FKGRC 163	26 – 27 m	2.74 g/t
FKGRC 164	26 – 27 m	4.59 g/t
Fresh sample, Medium grade composite (23 Kg)		
Hole No:	**Interval**	**Grade**
FKGRC 128	105 – 106 m	4.64 g/t
FKGRC 129	111 – 112 m	5.76 g/t
FKGRC 136	117 – 118 m	6.50 g/t

Table 4 – Met samples oxide and fresh cyanidation composite composition.
Composite samples collected by spear from RC chip samples on the ground.

Additional details on Metallurgical test-work:

Classic engaged the services of Nagrom - The Mineral Processors, Kelmscott WA (Nagrom) to provide all sample preparation, metallurgical testing and analytical services for the testing completed under this preliminary metallurgical test program.
Upon receipt of the samples selected by Classic for this program, Nagrom carried out the following work resulting in the data and information provided in this announcement:

- Sample blending and sub-sampling and sample head grade determination of all submitted samples
- Generate test composites and testing sub-samples as required for the program
- All assay testing feed and product samples (solids and solutions)
- Provision of all equipment and staffing to carry out the metallurgical characterisation test work inclusive of:
  - Stage Crush
  - Gravity concentration using a laboratory Knelson Concentor
  - Laboratory Bottle Roll testing
  - Laboratory scale grind testing

Figure 2: Plan showing location of metallurgical high grade, medium grade and low-grade composite samples from RC drill holes.

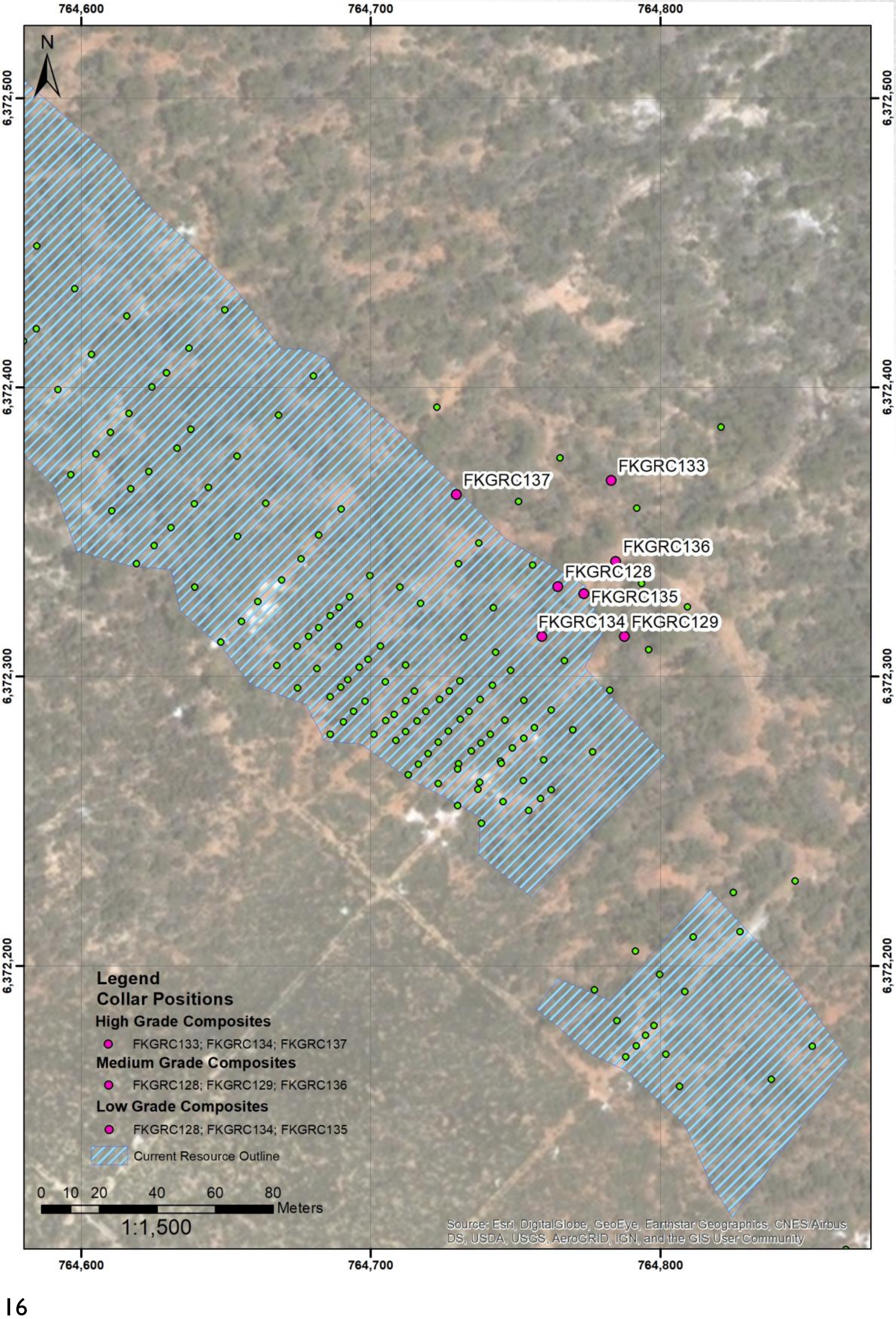
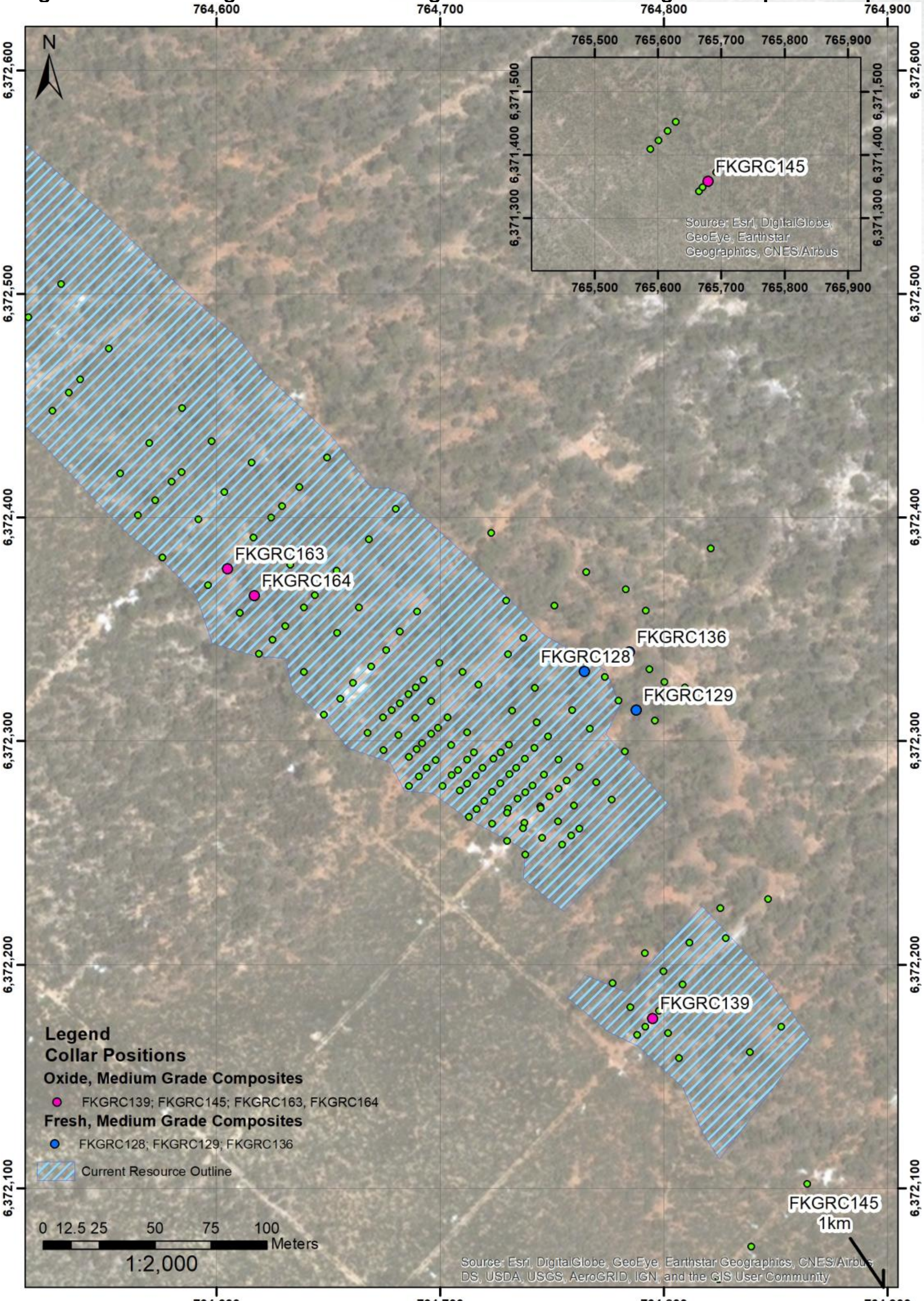
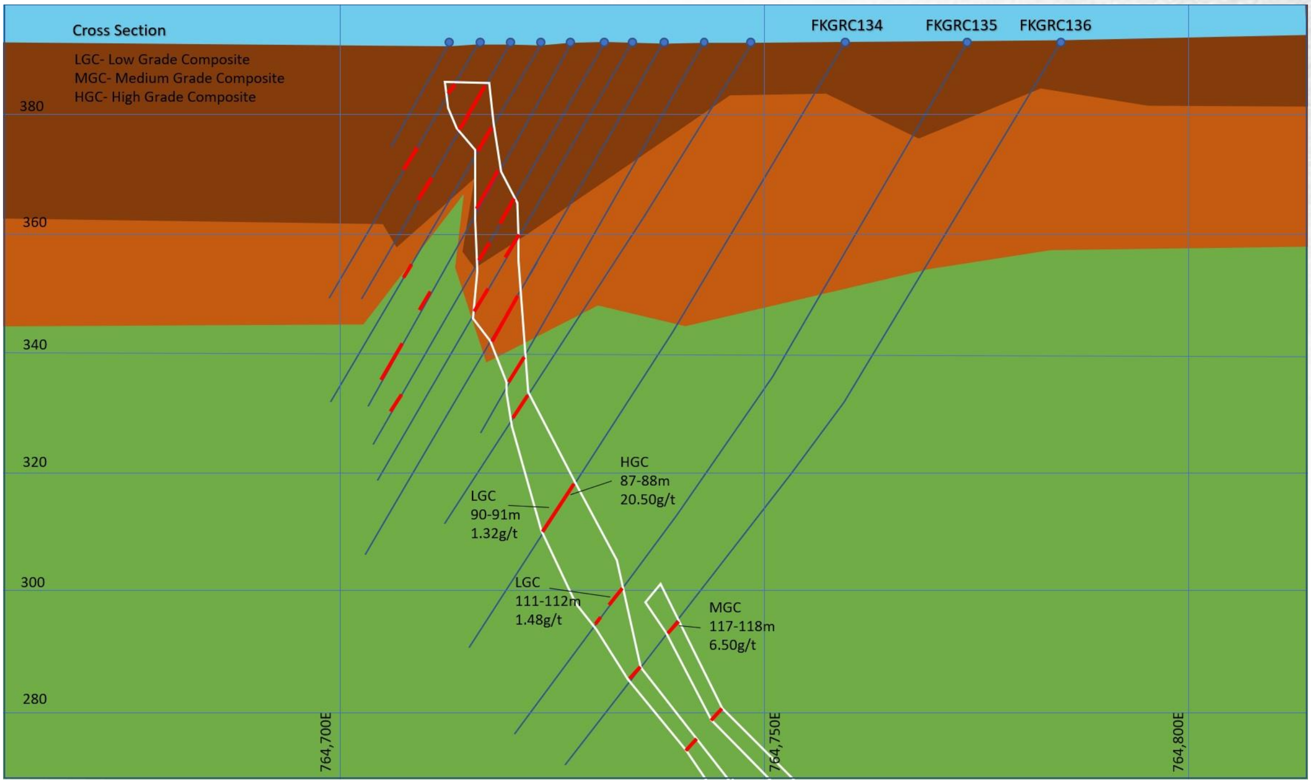


Figure 3: Plan showing location of metallurgical oxide and medium grade composite samples from RC drillholes.



Figures 4: Cross-section through JORC resource model showing intervals for high grade, medium grade and low-grade composite samples.



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. • Metallurgical samples 1-3 were collected from 9 separate RC holes as composites (See table 2 above). High grade, medium grade and low grade composites were compiled by spearing individual metre samples located on the ground. • Metallurgical samples oxide and fresh were collected from 6 separate RC holes as composites (See table 4 above). Oxide and fresh composites were compiled by spearing individual metre samples located on the ground.
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 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.*	• Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation. • 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, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50. • 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	• This information is provided in attached tables

	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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