ASX AND MEDIA RELEASE

3 September 2020

CARAWINE ACQUIRES NEW GOLD PROJECT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

KEY POINTS

- **New "Tropicana North" gold exploration project generated in the Tropicana and Yamarna regions of Western Australia's north-eastern goldfields**
- **New project covers 80km strike of the Tropicana Belt, within 10km of the Tropicana gold mine (operated by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd ("AGA") & IGO Ltd ("IGO"))**
- **Carawine has executed agreements to conditionally acquire a 90% interest in two granted exploration licences from Thunderstruck Investments Pty Ltd ("Thunderstruck") and a 100% interest in four exploration licence applications in the region via the acquisition of Phantom Resources Pty Ltd ("Phantom")[1]**
- **Thunderstruck tenements include the advanced Hercules and Atlantis gold prospects where high grade mineralisation remains open down plunge with potential repetition along strike, significant historically reported intervals (above 0.3g/t Au cut-off) in drilling include[2]:**
  - **3m @ 12.0g/t Au from 49m (NLC112, Hercules)**
  - **10m @ 4.02g/t Au from 127m (NLC155, Hercules)**
  - **15m @ 21.0 g/t Au from 50m (NL02779, Atlantis)**
  - **9m @ 5.19g/t Au from 63m (NLC032, Atlantis)**
- **Thunderstruck tenements include additional, untested gold anomalies in drill holes, e.g[2]:**
  - **North of Atlantis: 3m @ 11.8g/t Au from 47m (drill hole NL02669)**
  - **Neale and Cerberus prospects: +250m strike +10ppb Au in bedrock air core drilling, open and untested at depth**
- **Phantom tenement applications adjoin Thunderstruck tenements and existing Carawine tenement applications, and include:**
  - **A 7km long gold geochemical anomaly in regional air core drilling at Pleiades**
  - **60km strike of Tropicana Belt, starting within 45km of the Tropicana gold deposits**
- **The new project also includes six additional recent tenement applications by Carawine covering the Tropicana Belt (Au), Fraser Range Complex (Ni) and Yamarna Belt (Au)**
- **At completion of both acquisitions and assuming that all Phantom and Carawine tenement applications are granted, Carawine will have the second largest tenement holding in the region behind AGA and IGO of 1,835 km²**

Gold and base metals explorer Carawine Resources Limited ("Carawine" or "the Company") (ASX:CWX) today announced the acquisition of a major new gold exploration project in the world-class Tropicana region of Western Australia's north-eastern goldfields.

Carawine Managing Director Mr David Boyd said the acquisitions will create a dominant landholding in the northern Tropicana region of Western Australia, marking the start of a new and exciting stage in the Company's history.

[1] Refer section below entitled "Acquisition Terms" for additional details of the Agreements
[2] Refer to body of announcement, Table 1 and Appendix 1 for further details

"On completion of these two acquisitions and assuming all Phantom and Carawine tenement applications are granted, Carawine will have secured a large, highly prospective ground position in one of Australia's premier gold exploration addresses and further strengthened its position in the emerging Fraser Range nickel province," Mr Boyd said.

"We are always looking for opportunities that can deliver value to our shareholders. Following completion of the acquisitions, Carawine will have an active exploration presence in the Tropicana gold province, the Paterson gold-copper province, the east Victorian Goldfields and the Fraser Range nickel province – four of the most exciting exploration districts in Australia. We look forward to commencing work on the tenements, with the granted Thunderstruck tenements expected to be first in line."

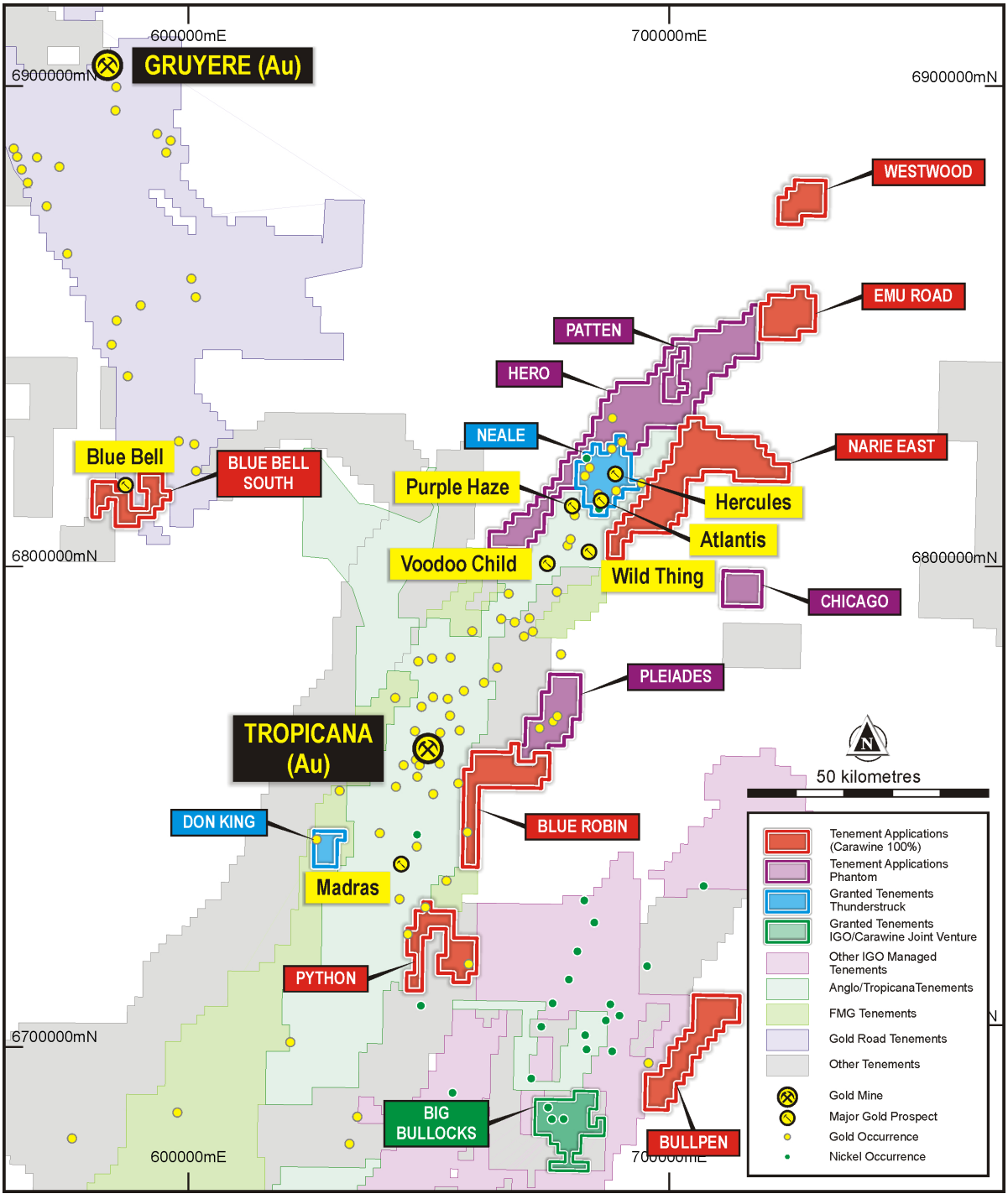

Figure 1: Tenement location plan showing the Tropicana North project acquisition tenements and Carawine tenements and selected other tenements in the Tropicana region.

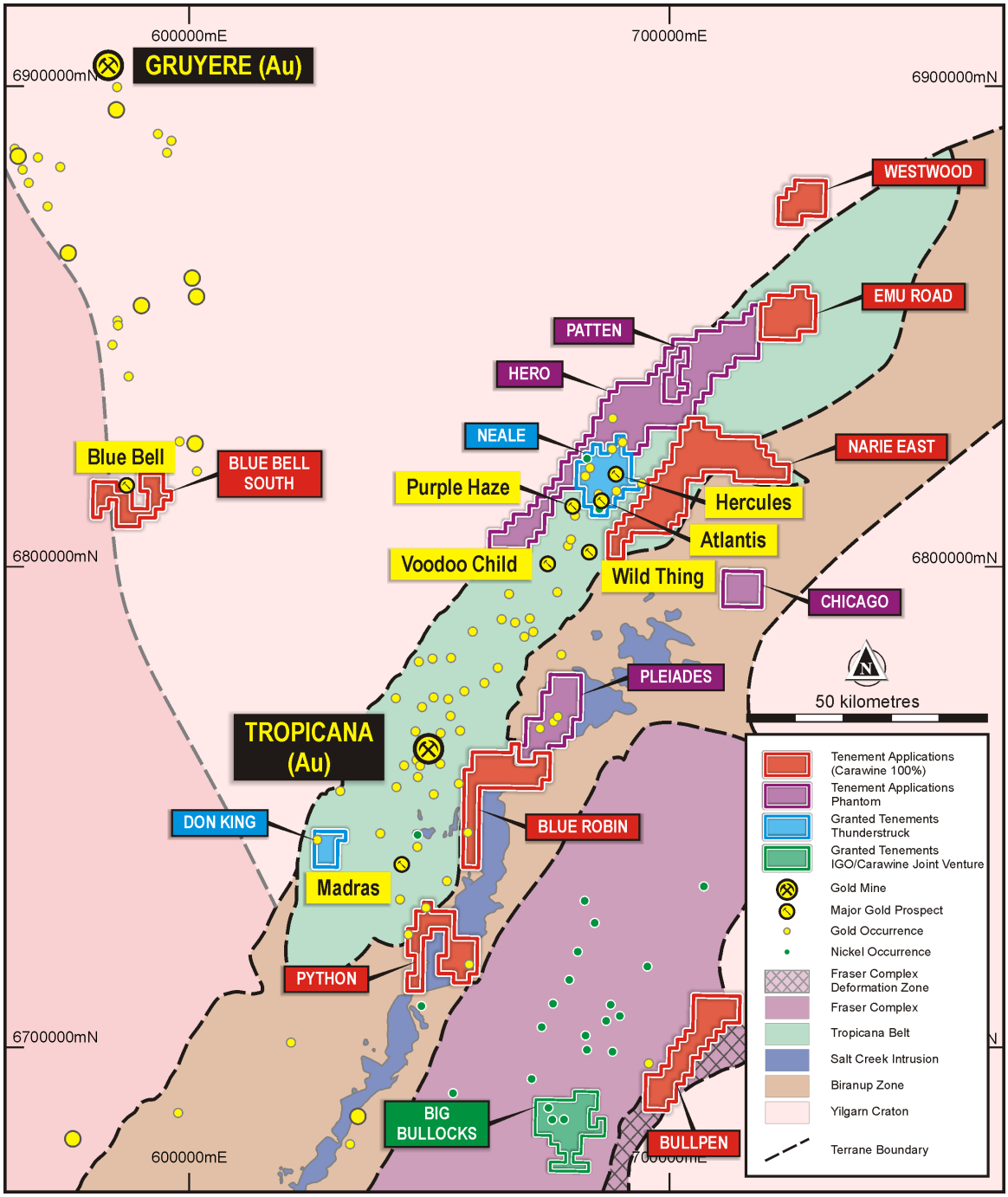

Figure 2: Tropicana North project geology, tenements and prospects.

Tropicana North Project Summary

The Tropicana North project tenements contain strike extensions of the same or similar rock units and structures to those hosting the large Tropicana gold mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd in joint venture with IGO Ltd[1]. Historic exploration comprising geophysical surveys, project-wide auger soil sampling and regional to prospect-scale drilling has identified several early-stage to advanced gold prospects, providing a high-quality pipeline of exploration targets, for example:

- Two shallow, high grade gold discoveries made between 2010 and 2012 at the Hercules and Atlantis prospects on the Thunderstruck tenements, mineralisation remains open (Figures 3 - 5).

[1] Source: www.tropicanajv.com.au/irm/PDF/1321_0/tropicanafactsheetjuly2018

- Numerous anomalous drill hole intercepts (Neale, Cerberus, Neptune prospects) and historically reported gold anomalies in auger soil samples (Zeus, Diomedes, Hesperides, Achilles prospects) within adjoining Thunderstruck tenements and Phantom tenement applications (Figure 3).
- Large gold anomalies in historic air core (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at Don King (Thunderstruck tenement), with limited follow-up and at least two areas requiring further testing where mineralisation remains open (Figure 6).
- A large, 7km-long gold anomaly defined in wide-spaced AC drilling at Pleiades Lakes (Phantom tenement application) which remains to be tested for a bedrock mineralisation source (Figure 7).

These prospects and targets are further described below, with a full listing of significant drill hole intervals included in Table 1 and important information relating to exploration results included in Appendix 1.

Carawine has also substantially added to its 100% interest tenement holdings in the region by recently applying for six new exploration licences over areas interpreted to contain gold-prospective structures and rock types, which will be complemented by the Phantom and Thunderstruck acquisitions. These include a tenement at the southern end of the Yamarna Greenstone belt near the Blue Bell gold discovery. The Yamarna belt is host to the large Gruyere gold mine, discovered by Gold Road Resources Ltd in 2013 and currently in production through a 50% joint venture between Gold Road Resources Ltd and operator Gold Fields Ltd[1].

Carawine also holds significant tenure throughout the neighbouring Fraser Range, including two new applications, both as 100% interest and in joint venture with IGO in the Fraser Range JV, where IGO hold 51% and can earn to 70% by spending $5 million by the end of 2021. The Company therefore has excellent exposure to prospective nickel tenure within the Fraser Range.

Upon settlement of each acquisition, Carawine will move quickly to define and prioritise areas to focus its near-term work programs, and progress tenements under application to granted exploration licences. Early work is likely to include a significant component of drilling to test the down-plunge extents of high-grade gold intervals at the Hercules and Atlantis prospects, and shallow, open gold mineralisation at the Don King and Cerberus prospects.

Acquisition Key Terms

Key terms of the Thunderstruck acquisition are summarised as follows:

- Carawine to purchase 90% interest in exploration licences E39/1845 and E38/3244 ("Thunderstruck Tenements") from Thunderstruck through the issue of 1,000,000 Carawine shares (of which 50% of the shares will be subject to a voluntary escrow period of 6 months) and a cash payment of $10,000. A cash payment of $10,000 has previously been made to Thunderstruck as an exclusivity payment whist binding terms were negotiated. The Carawine shares will be issued under Carawine's ASX Listing Rule 7.1 capacity.
- Carawine and Thunderstruck will form an unincorporated joint venture, with Carawine acting as manager.
- Carawine to free-carry Thunderstruck to the completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study ("BFS"), at which point Thunderstruck may elect to contribute to further expenditure or dilute.
- If Thunderstruck's interest falls below 5%, Carawine may purchase that interest at fair market value.
- A 1% net smelter royalty on minerals produced from the Thunderstruck Tenements is payable to Beadell Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Panther Mining Limited ("Great Panther") (TSX:GPR; NYSE American:GPL).

[1] Source: www.goldroad.com.au/gruyere-mine/

- Settlement of the Thunderstruck acquisition is subject to satisfaction of typical conditions precedent on or before 30 September 2020, including final legal and technical due diligence by Carawine and completion of a deed of assignment and assumption with AGA regarding the Tropicana access road which passes through tenement E39/1845.
- Settlement is expected to occur during September 2020 and Carawine will continue to keep the market informed in respect of material updates regarding the Thunderstruck acquisition.

Key terms of the Phantom acquisition are summarised as follows:

- Phantom is the holder (100%) of five exploration licence applications E39/2150, E69/3756, E69/3757, E69/3769 and E80/5463 ("Phantom Tenement Applications").
- Carawine to purchase all shares in Phantom from the shareholders of Phantom ("Phantom Shareholders") in consideration for the issue of 600,000 Carawine shares to the Phantom Shareholders (subject to Carawine shareholder approval being obtained) and repayment of a $20,000 loan to one Phantom Shareholder who is not a related party of Carawine.
- Phantom to become a wholly owned subsidiary of Carawine at completion.
- As Carawine directors Messrs W. Burbury and D. Archer are also directors of Phantom and a related party of each has a partial interest in the issued shares in Phantom, Carawine will seek shareholder approval for the issue of consideration shares to the related party of each of Mr Burbury and Mr Archer (or their nominees).
- The Phantom acquisition has been conducted by Carawine at an arms-length basis on commercial terms, with Carawine management (independent of Messrs Burbury and Archer) completing internal investigations to arrive at a fair market value of Phantom and the Phantom Tenement Applications. The implied purchase price to be paid by Carawine is at the lower end of the range of this fair market valuation.
- Completion of the Phantom acquisition is subject to final due diligence, Phantom shareholder approval and approval by Carawine shareholders for the issue of consideration shares pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1 for the unrelated vendors and ASX Listing Rule 10.11 for the vendors who are related parties of each of Messrs Burbury and Archer.
- Carawine shareholder approvals for the issues of consideration shares will be sought at Carawine's upcoming annual general meeting expected to be held in November 2020. Accordingly, completion of the Phantom acquisition is expected for November 2020. Carawine will continue to keep the market informed in respect of material updates regarding the Phantom acquisition. Further details will be included in the notice of meeting materials.

Thunderstruck Tenements

The Thunderstruck Tenements comprise the northern "Neale" tenement (E38/3244) and the southern "Don King" tenement (E39/1845), both located within the Tropicana Belt. The tenements sit on, or immediately east of the major Cundeelee Shear Zone marking the eastern boundary of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton and are west of the Proterozoic Biranup Zone (Figure 2).

The geology of both tenements can be correlated with Archaean mid-amphibolite to granulite facies gneissic rocks which host the large Tropicana gold deposit, including the Hercules Intermediate Gneiss which hosts the Atlantis and Hercules prospects. The same stratigraphy continues northeast through the adjacent Phantom tenure. These are typically separated by north-northeast striking faults and thrusts interpreted to dip shallowly to the east, a structural framework comparable to the Tropicana mineralised district. Potential for the discovery of Tropicana-style mineralisation is therefore considered very high.

Numerous gold prospects have been identified from an initial review of historic exploration within the Thunderstruck tenements, including the advanced Atlantis and Hercules prospects as well as several additional prospects requiring follow up, as follows.

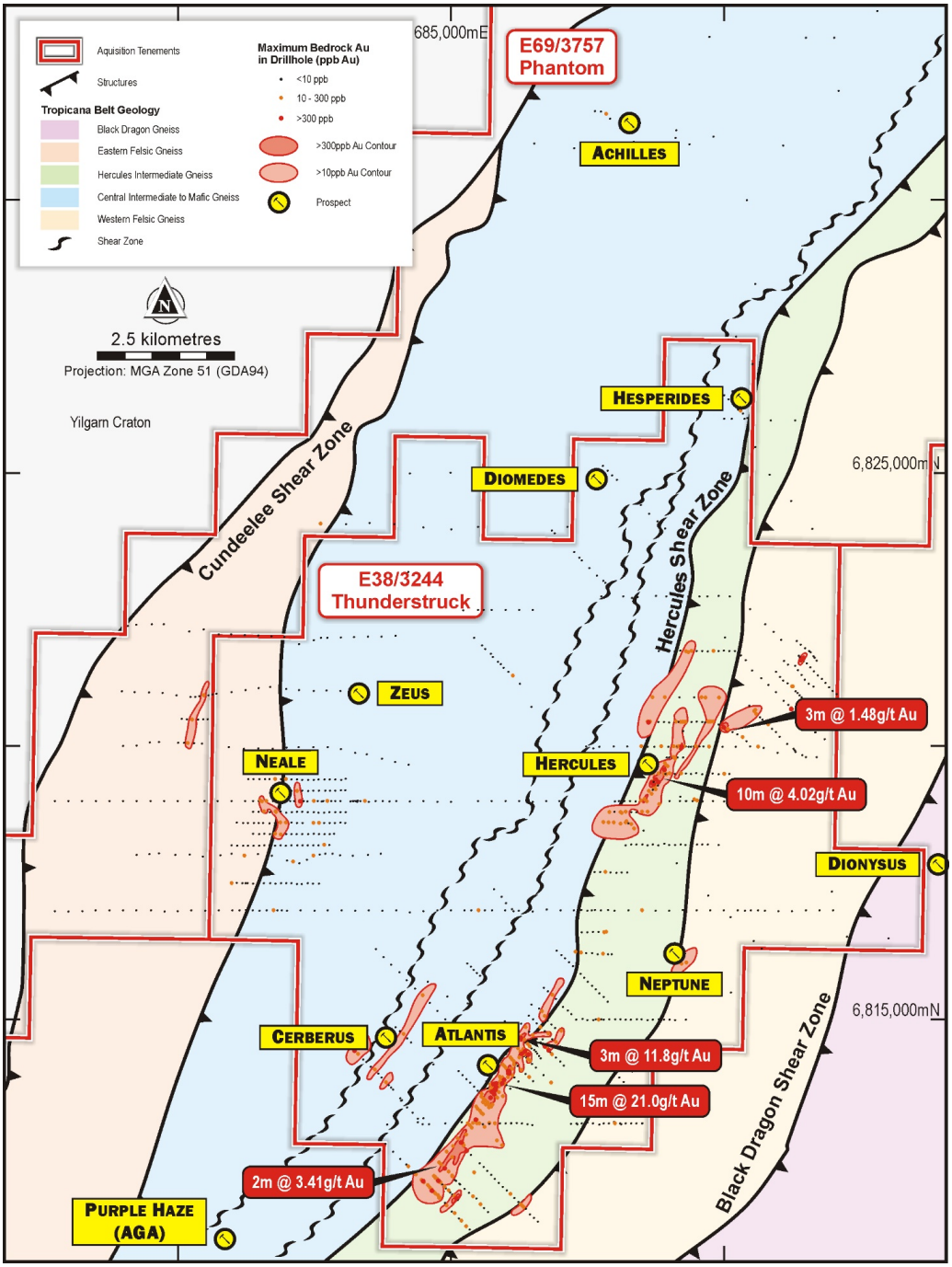

Figure 3: Thunderstruck and Phantom tenements geology and prospects.

Neale (E38/3244)

Hercules Prospect

The Hercules gold prospect on E38/3244 is defined by high-grade gold intercepts in RC and AC drill holes within a highly anomalous, >10ppb gold geochemical anomaly in AC drill holes which extends for over 3km along the Hercules Shear Zone (Figure 3).

Significant gold intervals reported by previous explorers from Hercules include:

- 10m @ 4.02g/t Au from 127m (NLC155)
- 3m @ 12.0g/t Au from 49m (NLC112)
- 1m @ 18.2g/t Au from 52m (NLC094)
- 3m @ 1.57g/t Au from 77m (NLC154)
  (0.3g/t Au cut-off, refer to Figures 3 and 4, Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details)

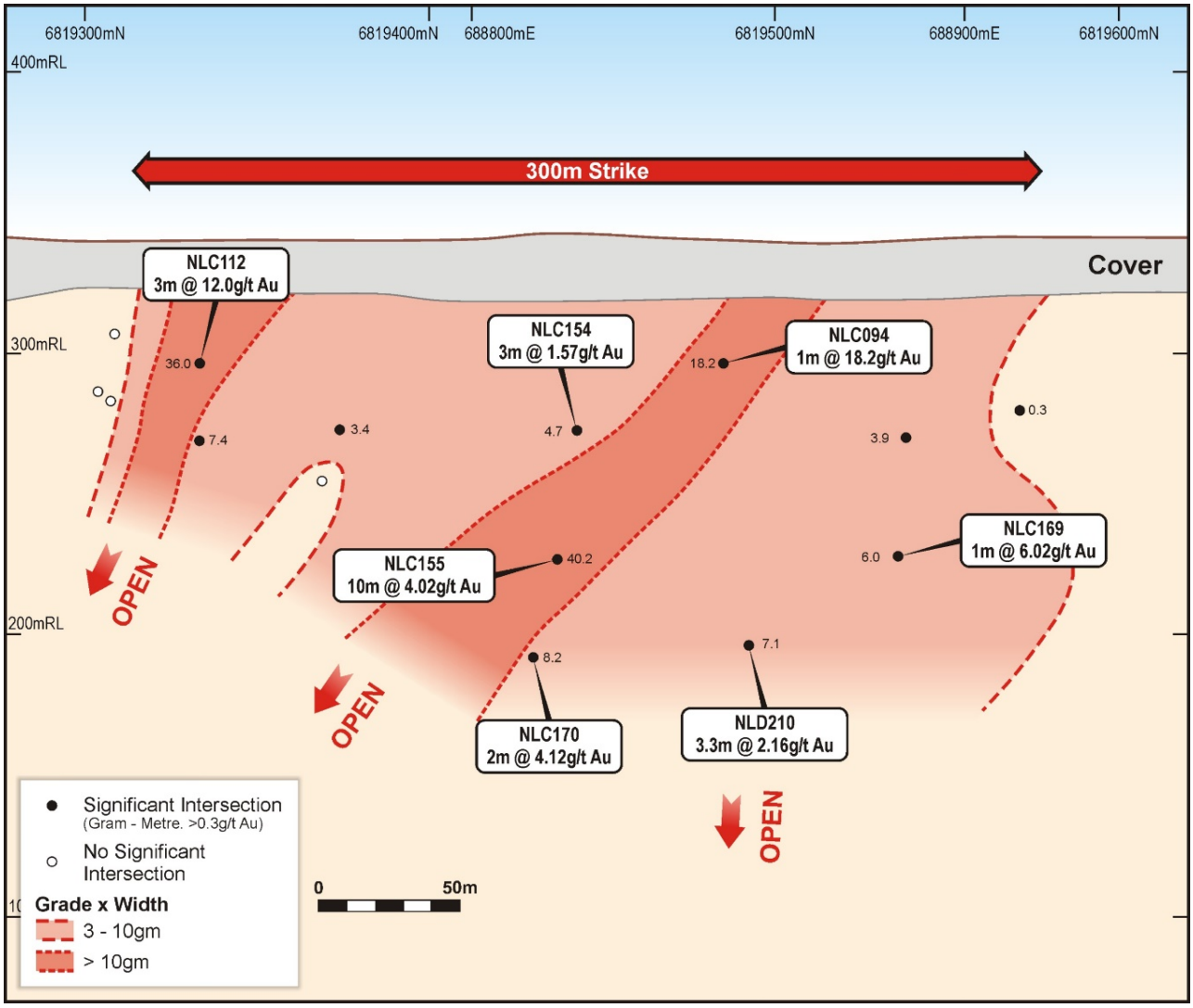

Figure 4: Hercules prospect long section (Thunderstruck).

Gold mineralisation at Hercules plunges to the southwest and is open down-dip, providing an immediate drill target. Along strike of Hercules to the north and south the drill hole density decreases, providing significant potential for additional mineralised zones to occur within the 3km-long geochemical footprint. Outside these immediate strike extents, a further 2.5km of the host Hercules Intermediate Gneiss unit has not been drill tested at all, and therefore remains another priority target for future work.

Atlantis Prospect

The Atlantis gold prospect is located approximately 6km southwest of Hercules and is defined by high-grade gold intercepts in RC and AC drill holes within a highly anomalous >10ppb gold geochemical anomaly defined by AC drill holes, extending for over 4km along the Hercules Shear Zone (Figure 3).

Significant gold intervals reported by previous explorers from Atlantis include:

- 19m @ 12.6g/t Au from 32m (NL02633)
- 15m @ 21.0 g/t Au from 50m (NL02779)
- 9m @ 5.19g/t Au from 63m (NLC032)
- 3m @ 5.28g/t Au from 72m (NLC058)
  (0.3g/t Au cut-off, refer to Figures 3 and 5, Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details)

Mineralisation plunges to the south west and remains open both along strike and down-dip, with most drill holes testing the mineralised horizon less than 150m below surface (Figure 5).

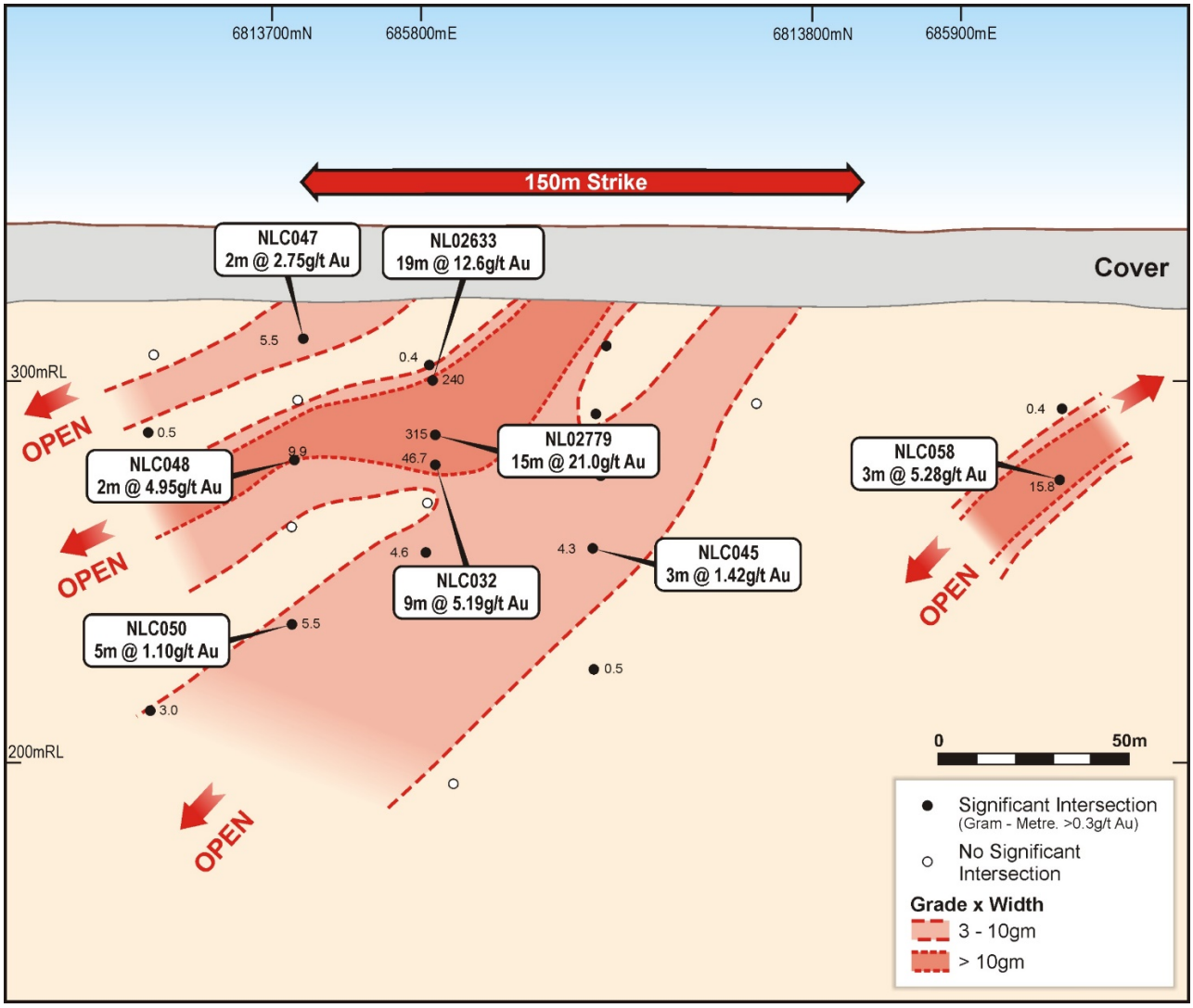

Figure 5: Atlantis prospect long section (Thunderstruck).

Much of the ~4km long Atlantis geochemical trend has been drilled on a 160m line spacing with closer-spaced follow-up drilling (>40m spacing) around higher grade intervals which remain open on-section and along strike. There is therefore significant potential for additional mineralisation to be discovered within the currently defined Atlantis AC geochemical trend, for example around the following significant drill hole intervals:

- 2m @ 3.26g/t Au from 35m in diamond drill hole NLD070, south of Atlantis; and
- 3m @ 11.8g/t Au from 47m in AC drill hole NL02669, north of Atlantis
  (0.3g/t Au cut-off, refer to Figure 3, Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details)

Additional Prospects

Mineralisation extends beyond the Hercules Intermediate Gneiss outside of the Hercules and Atlantis prospect areas, with anomalous (>10ppb) gold in AC drill holes defining additional prospects at Neale, Cerberus and Neptune. These are interpreted to be related to northeast trending structures at the contact of geological domains and have been inadequately drilled (Figure 3, Table 1, Appendix 1). These will be a focus of future exploration programs.

The Zeus, Diomedes and Hesperides prospects are based on historically reported gold in soil anomalies from wide-spaced auger sampling throughout much of the tenement (Figure 3, Appendix 1). The significance of these anomalies is unclear, requiring further work to assess especially given the variable nature and depth of cover in these areas, and the effectiveness of previous drilling.

Don King (E39/1845)

The Don King tenement is approximately 30km southwest of the Tropicana gold mine, situated centrally within the Tropicana Belt stratigraphy. A 3km long anomalous gold trend defined by AC drill holes (>10ppb; Figure 6) occurs in the northwest corner of the tenement and is oriented north-northeast, parallel to several prospective major thrusts traversing the tenement. These thrusts are interpreted to dip shallowly to the east, similar to structures hosting mineralisation at the Tropicana mine.

Limited RC drilling along the gold trend returned a number of significant mineralised intervals, including **4m @ 2.21g/t Au** from 102m (0.3g/t Au cut-off) in drill hole DKRC013 (refer Figure 6, Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details).

Mineralisation dips moderately to the east and strikes north-northeast, it is open at depth and along strike with most drill holes extending to less than 150m below surface. Most of the drilling is focussed on the western structure, with at least seven parallel structures to the east remaining virtually untested within the tenement. These will provide areas on which to target additional drilling, which is likely to comprise regional air core drilling in the first phase (Figure 6).

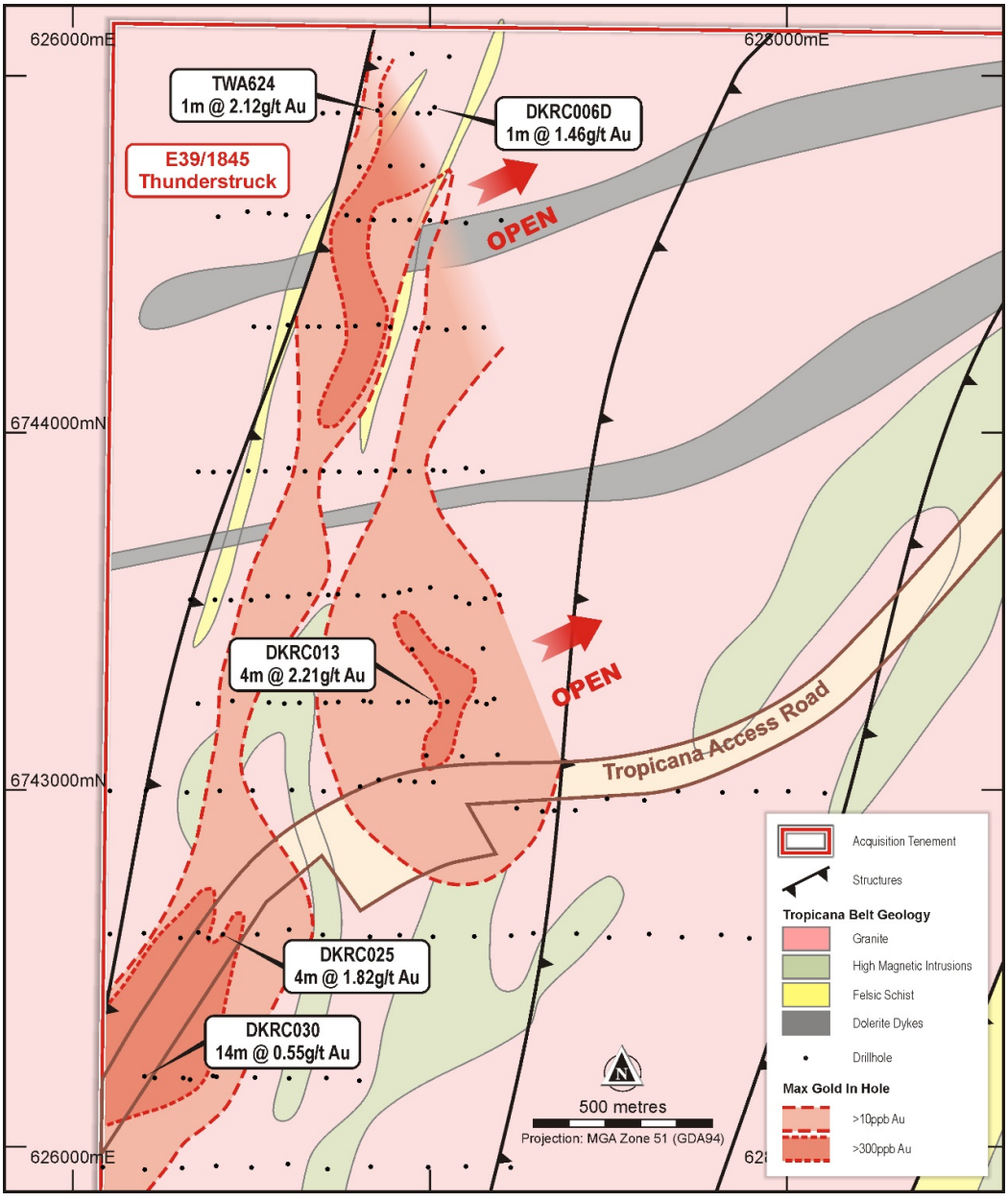

Figure 6: Don King gold geochemical anomaly (Thunderstruck).

Phantom Tenement Applications

The Phantom tenement applications comprise four exploration licence applications named "Pleiades" (E39/2150), "Chicago" (E69/3756), "Hero" (E69/3757) and "Patten" (E69/3769), all located within the Tropicana Belt or the Biranup Zone.

Hero and Patten are contiguous with and encompass the Thunderstruck Neale tenement to the west and north, covering more than 70km of strike of the prospective Cundeelee Shear Zone and Tropicana Belt (Figures 2 and 3). The northern extension of the highly prospective Hercules Intermediate Gneiss and Hercules Shear Zone extend from the Neale tenement onto the Phantom tenure and a 10km portion of this stratigraphy remains completely untested (Figures 2 and 3). This trend is likely to be a high priority drill target upon grant.

Limited historic exploration to date on Hero and Patten has defined gold in soil geochemical anomalies which require further investigation, including at the Achilles prospect. Achilles is based on historically reported gold in soil anomalies from wide-spaced auger sampling (Figure 3, Appendix 1). The significance of the Achilles anomaly requires further work to determine, especially given the variable nature and depth of cover in these areas.

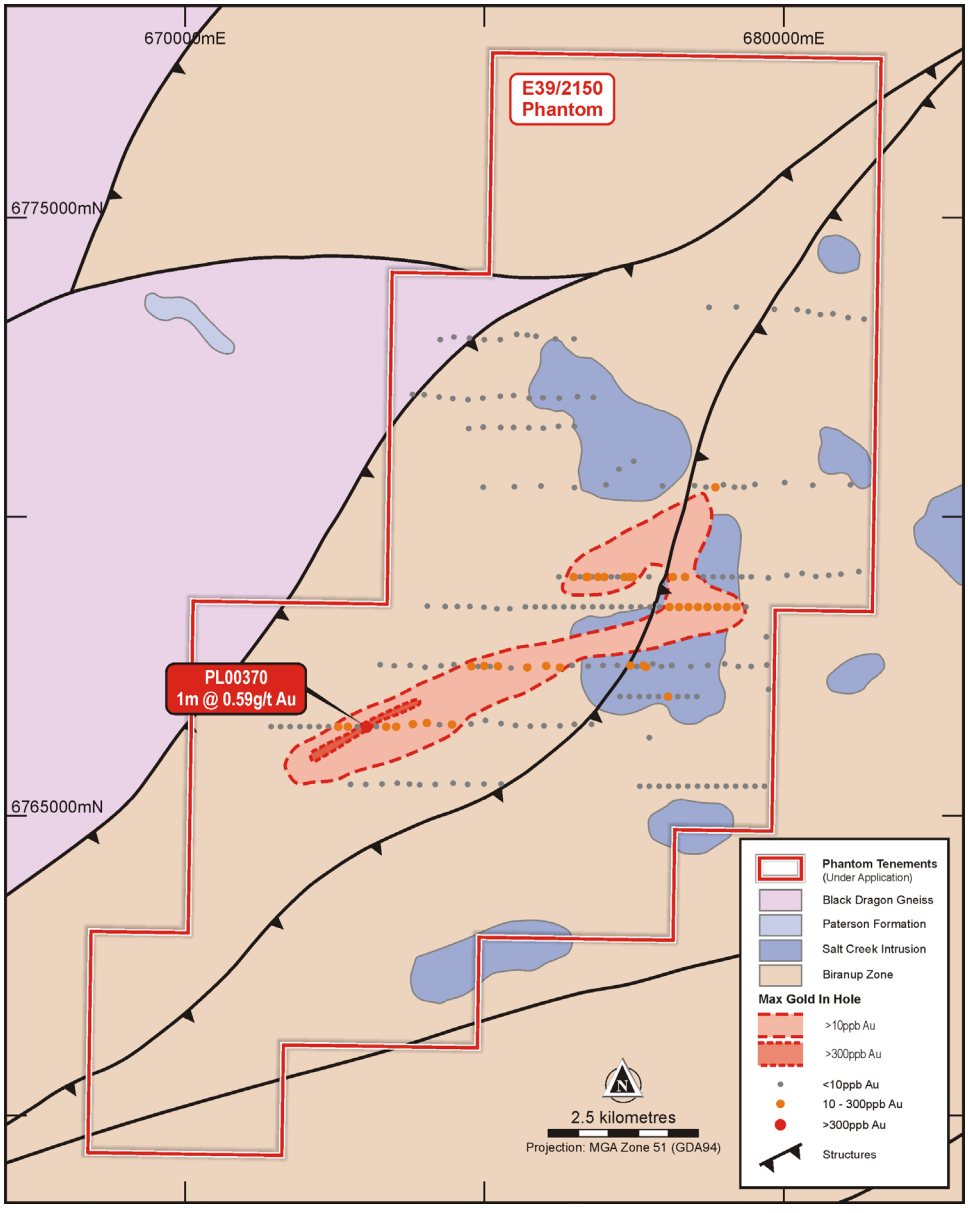

Figure 7: Pleiades gold air core drill hole geochemical anomaly (Phantom)

The Pleiades tenement application is located 20km east of Tropicana within the Biranup Zone (Figure 2). An extensive gold anomaly defined above 10ppb Au in AC drill holes has been identified in historic reports, trending east-northeast and extending over 7km (Figure 7). The anomaly is sub-parallel to interpreted major structures and includes one significant interval in wide-spaced 500m x 200m drilling of 1m @ 0.59g/t Au from 10m in drill hole PL00370 (Figure 7, Table 1, Appendix 1). Additional drilling is required following the grant of the tenement to determine the source of this significant geochemical anomaly.

The other Phantom tenement applications, and recent tenement applications by Carawine, overlie several discrete bullseye magnetic anomalies which may be prospective for magmatic related IOCG Au-Cu deposits and Ni-Cu-Co deposits. Further work is required to assess the potential of these tenements.

In addition to the Tropicana North Project tenement applications, Phantom also holds exploration licence application E80/5463, about 180km southeast of Halls Creek in the Tanami region of Western Australia. Ten historically reported[1] gold prospects/occurrences and two rare-earth element occurrences have been reported within the tenement application; these are yet to be assessed.

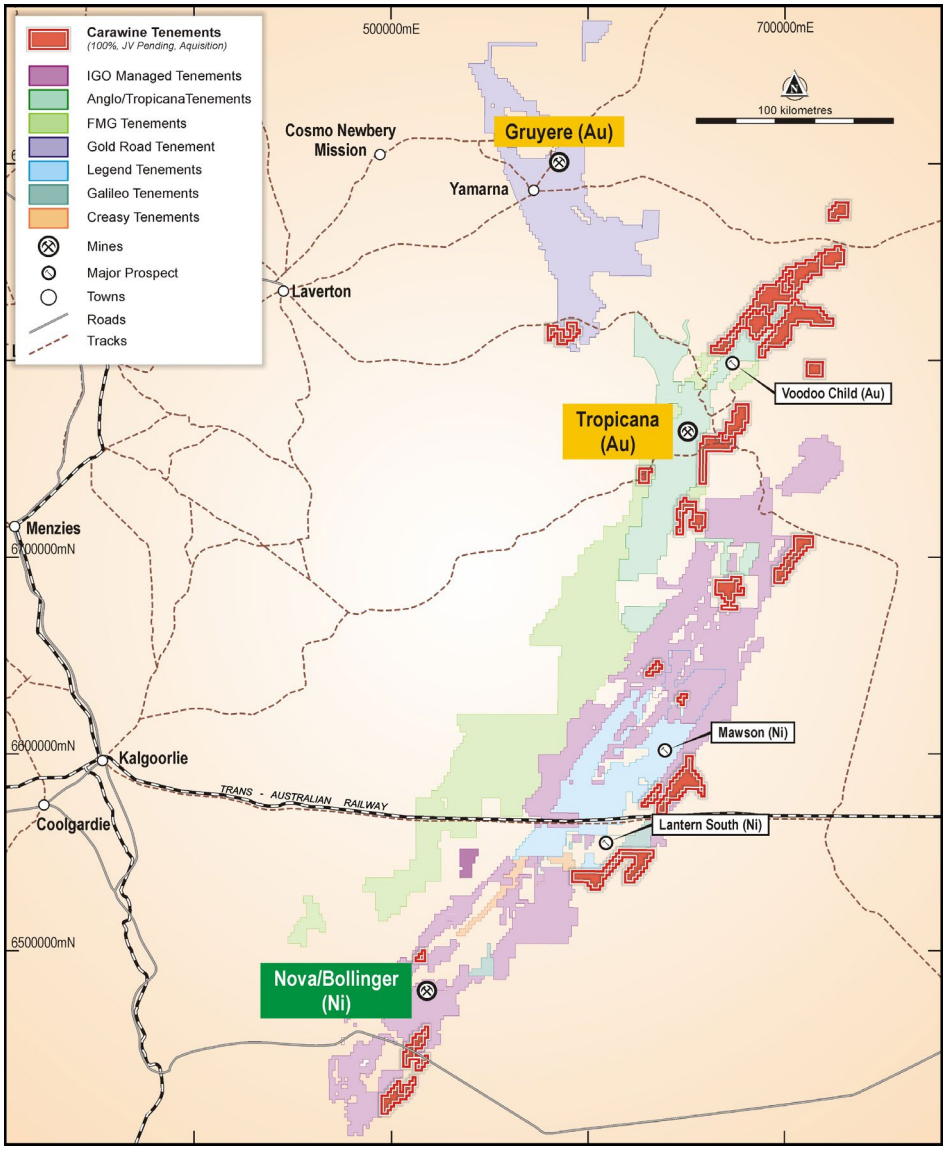

Figure 8: Carawine's Fraser Range and Tropicana North Project tenement locations at completion of the Phantom & Thunderstruck acquisitions (note: pending acquisition, applications, Fraser Range joint venture (where IGO is manager) and 100% Carawine tenements are combined; selected other Company tenements also shown).

[1] Source: Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) MINDEX database, Project Code J03876.

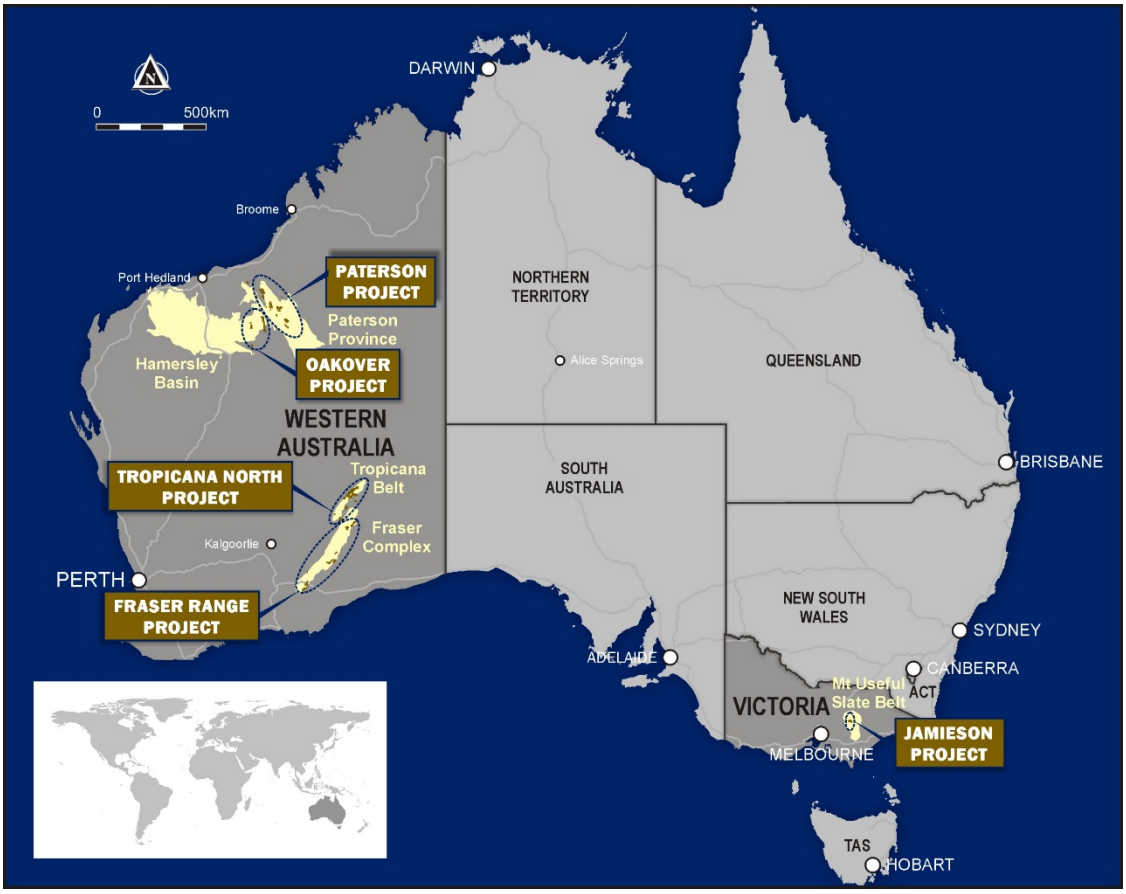

Figure 9: Carawine's project locations.

Further details of the Company are available from the Projects page of the Company's website www.carawine.com.au .

This announcement was authorised for release by the Company's Board of Directors.

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Cawood, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Cawood holds shares and options in and is a full-time employee of Carawine Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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' (the "JORC Code (2012)"). Mr Cawood consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements.

ABOUT CARAWINE RESOURCES

Carawine Resources Limited is an exploration company whose primary focus is to explore for and develop economic gold, copper and base metal deposits within Australia. The Company has five projects, each targeting high-grade deposits in well-established mineralised provinces throughout Australia.

JAMIESON PROJECT (Au-Cu, Zn-Au-Ag)

The Jamieson Project is located near the township of Jamieson in the northeastern Victorian Goldfields and comprises granted exploration licences EL5523 and EL6622, covering an area of about 120 km^2 and containing the Hill 800 gold-copper and Rhyolite Creek copper-gold and zinc-gold-silver prospects within Cambrian-aged felsic to intermediate volcanics. Carawine is testing the strike and dip extents of the Hill 800 mineralisation which are currently open, and is searching the region for a potential copper-gold porphyry source to the Hill 800 mineralisation.

PATERSON PROJECT (Au-Cu, Cu-Co)

The Paterson Project, situated in the Paterson Province at the eastern edge of the Pilbara Craton, is dominated by Proterozoic age rocks of the Rudall Metamorphic Complex and the overlying Yeneena Supergroup. The Paterson area is host to the Telfer Au-Cu deposit, and the Nifty and Maroochydore stratabound Cu-(Co) deposits. The Paterson Project comprises six granted exploration licences and eight exploration licence applications over an area of about 1,500km^2 across nine regions. These are named Red Dog, Baton (West Paterson JV tenements); Lamil Hills, Trotman South and Sunday (Coolbro JV tenements), and; Cable, Puffer, Eider, Magnus and Three Iron (Carawine 100%).

Carawine has a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd ("RTX"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited (ASX:RIO), whereby RTX have the right to earn up to 80% interest in the Baton and Red Dog tenements by spending $5.5 million in six years to earn 70% interest and then sole funding to a prescribed milestone (the "West Paterson JV"). Carawine also has a farm-in and joint venture agreement with FMG Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortescue Metals Group Ltd ("Fortescue") (ASX:FMG), whereby Fortescue have the right to earn up to 75% interest in the Lamil Hills, Trotman South and Sunday tenements by spending $6 million in seven years (the "Coolbro JV"). The Company retains full rights on its remaining five exploration licence applications.

FRASER RANGE PROJECT (Ni-Cu-Co)

The Fraser Range Project includes 6 granted exploration licences in five areas: Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks, Similkameen and Big Bang, and three exploration licence applications Willow and Fern (subject to ballot) and Bullpen, in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia. The Project is considered prospective for magmatic nickel-sulphide deposits such as that at the Nova nickel-copper-cobalt operation. Carawine has a joint venture with IGO Limited ("IGO") (ASX:IGO) over the Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks and Similkameen tenements (the Fraser Range Joint Venture). IGO currently hold a 51% interest in these tenements and can earn an additional 19% interest by spending $5 million by the end of 2021. The remaining tenements are held 100% by Carawine.

TROPICANA NORTH PROJECT (Au)

Carawine's Tropicana North Project will comprise ten exploration licence applications and two granted exploration licences covering an area of more than 1,800km^2 in the Tropicana region of Western Australia (subject to completion of the Phantom and Thunderstruck acquisitions as detailed in this announcement). The granted exploration licences will be the subject of a joint venture between Carawine (90%) and Thunderstruck (10%), with Carawine to free-carry Thunderstruck to the completion of a BFS, at which point Thunderstruck may elect to contribute to further expenditure or dilute. The Project is considered highly prospective for gold.

OAKOVER PROJECT (Cu, Co, Mn, Fe)

Located in the highly prospective Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia, the Oakover Project comprises eight granted exploration licences with a total area of about 800km^2, held 100% by the Company. The Oakover Project is centred on the Proterozoic Oakover Basin and is prospective primarily for copper and manganese.

ASX Code:	CWX	Market Capitalisation (at $0.20/share):	A$15 million
Issued shares:	77.3 million	Cash (at 30 June 2020):	A$1.8 million

Table 1. Tropicana North and Don King drill hole assay results

Significant intervals defined using >=0.3g/t Au, >=1m downhole width, <=2m internal waste and >=1g/t Au >=1m downhole width, <=2m internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are MGA Zone 51, AHD RL. See Appendix 1 for additional details.

Above 0.3g/t Au cut off.

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	NL01940	27	28	1	0.31	682250	6819000	374	42	-60	272.6
Neale	NL01942	23	24	1	0.67	682750	6819000	377	39	-60	272.6
Neale	NL02218	55	56	1	0.66	689248	6819998	346	58	-60	270
Neale	NL02564	35	36	1	0.33	683245	6814420	352	43	-60	315
Neale	NL02591	50	51	1	0.31	691430	6821590	334	55	-90	360
Neale	NL02607	39	43	4	0.83	686313	6814365	332	56	-60	315
Neale	NL02614	26	27	1	0.34	684660	6811861	338	62	-60	315
Neale	NL02627	59	60	1	0.87	685201	6812736	340	60	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02633	32	51	19	12.6	685815	6813716	336	63	-60	317.6
Neale	and	58	63	5	1.02						
Neale	NL02648	37	38	1	5.83	686075	6814043	334	54	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02669	47	50	3	11.8	686324	6814646	341	59	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02683	52	53	1	0.59	686734	6814495	330	53	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02684	53	54	1	0.64	686813	6814429	332	54	-60	302.6
Neale	NL02777	41	44	3	0.42	685788	6813744	336	70	-60	137.6
Neale	and	59	60	1	0.59						
Neale	NL02779	38	39	1	0.62	685819	6813713	336	65	-60	317.6
Neale	and	46	47	1	0.31						
Neale	and	50	65	15	21.0						
Neale	NL02780	60	61	1	1.18	685833	6813701	336	74	-60	317.6
Neale	and	65	66	1	0.31						
Neale	NL02828	34	35	1	0.36	685079	6811743	341	36	-60	133
Neale	NL02834	34	35	1	0.55	684869	6812293	330	57	-60	132.5
Neale	NL02835	32	33	1	1.18	684831	6812331	330	58	-60	132.5
Neale	and	41	42	1	0.32						
Neale	NLC016	112	113	1	0.33	691270	6820653	333	130	-60	317.6
Neale	NLC019	56	57	1	1.49	685828	6813703	337	220	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC021	105	106	1	0.52	685893	6813761	336	202	-60	315.1
Neale	and	171	172	1	0.38						
Neale	and	188	189	1	0.63						

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	and	196	197	1	0.65						
Neale	NLC024	50	51	1	3.16	685204	6812752	340	160	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC025	54	55	1	0.35	685231	6812724	339	178	-60	315.1
Neale	and	107	108	1	0.5						
Neale	NLC027	58	59	1	0.49	685780	6813649	337	160	-60	315.08
Neale	and	98	99	1	0.56						
Neale	NLC028	109	110	1	0.7	685794	6813633	336	160	-60	315.08
Neale	and	147	148	1	2.96						
Neale	NLC029	90	93	3	0.74	685822	6813606	337	160	-60	315.08
Neale	and	96	101	5	0.55						
Neale	and	119	122	3	1.24						
Neale	and	157	158	1	0.46						
Neale	NLC031	49	50	1	0.78	686080	6814029	336	72	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC032	63	72	9	5.19	685776	6813757	337	124	-60	132.6
Neale	NLC033	94	96	2	2.28	685751	6813780	337	160	-60	132.6
Neale	and	100	101	1	0.57						
Neale	and	121	122	1	0.86						
Neale	and	137	140	3	0.5						
Neale	and	148	149	1	1.84						
Neale	NLC034	111	112	1	0.3	691380	6821638	336	160	-60	132.6
Neale	NLC038	87	88	1	0.74	686328	6814643	337	106	-60	317.6
Neale	and	93	94	1	2.83						
Neale	NLC040	76	77	1	0.59	686320	6814354	335	106	-60	315.1
Neale	and	105	106	1	0.3						
Neale	NLC041	138	139	1	0.41	686031	6814077	336	142	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC042	118	119	1	0.95	686000	6814107	336	142	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC043	31	33	2	0.74	685816	6813782	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	85	86	1	0.46						
Neale	NLC044	68	69	1	0.36	685797	6813801	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	and	70	72	2	3.16						
Neale	and	118	119	1	0.36						
Neale	NLC045	94	97	3	1.42	685778	6813820	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC047	29	31	2	2.75	685776	6813710	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	68	69	1	0.47						
Neale	NLC048	49	51	2	0.56	685757	6813729	337	124	-60	135.1

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	and	56	57	1	0.52						
Neale	and	66	68	2	4.95						
Neale	NLC049	51	54	3	5.17	685741	6813744	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	and	66	67	1	0.57						
Neale	NLC050	79	80	1	0.64	685720	6813766	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	and	116	121	5	1.1						
Neale	NLC051	76	78	2	0.49	686392	6814394	335	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC057	55	58	3	0.58	685955	6813926	336	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC058	46	48	2	0.92	685898	6813871	336	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	72	75	3	5.28						
Neale	NLC061	99	102	3	0.6	685749	6813680	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC063	102	103	1	0.47	686315	6814462	335	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC073	59	60	1	0.75	685588	6813588	338	160	-60	135.1
Neale	and	74	75	1	1.64						
Neale	NLC076	68	69	1	0.62	685767	6813717	337	80	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC077	52	53	1	0.51	685808	6813790	337	80	-60	135.1
Neale	and	59	60	1	0.45						
Neale	NLC078	33	34	1	0.69	685669	6813532	337	160	-60	135.1
Neale	and	93	94	1	6.63						
Neale	NLC079	50	51	1	0.42	685915	6813854	336	80	-60	135.1
Neale	and	54	55	1	0.32						
Neale	NLC082	75	76	1	0.46	685724	6813586	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	122	123	1	1.87						
Neale	NLC083	126	127	1	0.35	685683	6813628	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC084	47	48	1	7.15	685643	6813668	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	66	69	3	0.39						
Neale	and	96	97	1	0.78						
Neale	NLC086	38	41	3	2.08	685630	6813457	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC088	40	43	3	0.71	685764	6813547	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC091	44	45	1	0.32	686122	6814553	337	160	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC094	46	47	1	1.01	688808	6819500	341	160	-60	92.6
Neale	and	52	53	1	18.2						
Neale	and	63	65	2	1.45						
Neale	NLC098	70	71	1	1.39	685138	6812815	340	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC105	116	117	1	0.34	685417	6813218	339	130	-60	135.1

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	NLC107	54	55	1	2.93	685213	6812965	340	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	58	60	2	1.92						
Neale	NLC108	101	102	1	1.12	685055	6812675	340	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	129	130	1	0.50						
Neale	NLC112	49	52	3	12.0	688770	6819312	340	107	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC114	35	40	5	0.46	688783	6819300	341	126	-60	312.5
Neale	and	81	83	2	3.71						
Neale	and	95	96	1	0.38						
Neale	NLC116	43	46	3	0.48	688812	6819334	340	136	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC117	104	107	3	0.47	688751	6819283	340	130	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC125	102	103	1	1.17	688599	6818984	342	125	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC128	71	72	1	0.32	688934	6819550	341	132	-55	312.5
Neale	NLC135	74	76	2	2.73	685123	6812608	340	90	-60	132.5
Neale	NLC137	34	35	1	0.32	684951	6812549	341	132	-60	132.5
Neale	and	39	40	1	0.31						
Neale	and	75	77	2	0.99						
Neale	NLC139	31	32	1	0.43	685043	6812457	337	132	-60	132.5
Neale	and	48	49	1	0.37						
Neale	and	66	67	1	1.32						
Neale	NLC140	110	112	2	3.41	684818	6812344	341	132	-60	132.5
Neale	NLC143	60	61	1	0.53	684741	6812079	342	80	-60	132.5
Neale	NLC147	41	42	1	0.30	684473	6812065	342	110	-60	132.5
Neale	NLC152	127	128	1	0.99	690038	6820312	341	160	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC153	90	93	3	1.48	690088	6820263	340	160	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC154	64	65	1	3.49	688835	6819426	341	110	-60	315.1
Neale	and	77	80	3	1.57						
Neale	and	107	109	2	2.00						
Neale	NLC155	127	137	10	4.02	688856	6819402	340	140	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC164	90	95	5	0.38	685320	6812573	326	150	-60	315
Neale	NLC168	85	87	2	1.94	688916	6819511	340	110	-55	315
Neale	NLC169	136	137	1	6.02	688936	6819488	340	174	-55	315
Neale	and	144	145	1	0.42						
Neale	NLC170	169	171	2	4.12	688871	6819385	340	228	-60	315
Neale	and	186	187	1	0.41						
Neale	NLC171	102	103	1	0.30	688787	6819366	340	150	-55	315

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	NLC172	80	85	5	0.68	688814	6819337	340	170	-55	315
Neale	NLC173	125	130	5	0.69	688744	6819294	340	150	-55	315
Neale	NLC174	145	146	1	0.30	688761	6819276	340	180	-55	315
Neale	NLD046	59	60	1	0.57	685754	6813845	337	295	-60	135.1
Neale	and	130	131	1	0.53						
Neale	NLD069	74	75	1	0.34	685764	6813769	337	136	-60	135.1
Neale	and	80	81	1	0.37						
Neale	and	125	126	1	0.46						
Neale	NLD070	35	37	2	3.26	685162	6812794	340	148	-60	135.1
Neale	and	102	103	1	0.31						
Neale	and	125	126	1	0.58						
Neale	NLD071	38	39	1	0.37	685816	6813716	337	122	-60	317.6
Neale	NLD080	60	61	1	0.31	686261	6814696	337	96	-60	135.1
Neale	NLD097	90	91	1	0.60	688567	6820450	351	142	-60	90.1
Neale	and	122	123	1	0.32						
Neale	and	133	134	1	0.39						
Neale	NLD210	95	96	1	0.37	688768	6819500	341	190	-60	90.1
Neale	and	115	116	1	0.98						
Neale	and	165.5	168.8	3.3	2.16						
Neale	NLD210	174	175	1	0.32						
Don King	DKRC002	50	52	2	0.42	627030	6745050	408	150	-60	270
Don King	and	58	61	3	0.66	627030	6745050	408			
Don King	and	90	93	3	0.76	627030	6745050	408			
Don King	DKRC003	147	148	1	0.37	627130	6745050	407	156	-60	270
Don King	and	152	153	1	0.57	627130	6745050	407			
Don King	DKRC004	51	52	1	0.76	626940	6744910	408	150	-60	270
Don King	and	59	60	1	0.59	626940	6744910	408			
Don King	DKRC005	46	47	1	0.50	627040	6744900	407	150	-60	270
Don King	and	113	114	1	0.30	627040	6744900	407			
Don King	and	125	126	1	0.78	627040	6744900	407			
Don King	DKRC006D	13	16	3	0.76	627110	6744900	406	201.6	-60	270
Don King	and	175	177	2	0.42	627110	6744900	406			
Don King	and	183	186	3	0.66	627110	6744900	406			
Don King	DKRC008	56	57	1	0.32	626970	6744750	406	150	-60	270
Don King	and	97	98	1	0.59	626970	6744750	406			

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Don King	DKRC009	115	116	1	0.62	627070	6744750	405	174	-60	270
Don King	and	128	129	1	0.39	627070	6744750	405			
Don King	DKRC010	127	128	1	1.56	627020	6743400	397	150	-60	272.3
Don King	and	146	149	3	0.48	627020	6743400	397			
Don King	DKRC013	102	106	4	2.21	627090	6743249	395	150	-60	270
Don King	and	148	149	1	1.06	627090	6743249	395			
Don King	DKRC015	44	45	1	0.42	627060	6743100	396	150	-60	272.3
Don King	and	51	52	1	0.30	627060	6743100	396			
Don King	and	88	89	1	1.05	627060	6743100	396			
Don King	and	108	109	1	1.11	627060	6743100	396			
Don King	DKRC024	72	73	1	0.32	626438	6742596	400	180	-60	272.3
Don King	and	85	86	1	0.92	626438	6742596	400			
Don King	and	90	91	1	0.51	626438	6742596	400			
Don King	and	115	117	2	0.97	626438	6742596	400			
Don King	and	122	124	2	0.68	626438	6742596	400			
Don King	DKRC025	76	77	1	0.35	626500	6742600	400	162	-60	270
Don King	and	117	118	1	0.34	626500	6742600	400			
Don King	and	132	133	1	1.82	626500	6742600	400			
Don King	and	138	139	1	0.75	626500	6742600	400			
Don King	and	158	160	2	0.63	626500	6742600	400			
Don King	DKRC027	132	136	4	0.53	626417	6742198	403	180	-60	270
Don King	and	139	141	2	0.65	626417	6742198	403			
Don King	and	146	147	1	0.49	626417	6742198	403			
Don King	and	154	155	1	0.73	626417	6742198	403			
Don King	and	169	170	1	0.32	626417	6742198	403			
Don King	DKRC030	50	64	14	0.55	626299	6742198	404	150	-60	270
Don King	and	107	109	2	0.66	626299	6742198	404			
Don King	and	123	124	1	0.36	626299	6742198	404			
Don King	TWA190	2	3	1	0.68	626800	6744600	404	48	-90	
Don King	TWA624	38	39	1	2.12	626900	6744900	409	42	-90	
Don King	TWA633	0	4	4	0.37	626791	6744303	400	20	-90	
Don King	TWA647	42	43	1	0.81	626442	6743536	398	50	-90	
Don King	TWA659	8	9	1	0.66	627048	6743252	396	41	-90	
Don King	and	38	40	2	3.20	627048	6743252	396			
Don King	TWA909	0	4	4	0.52	626767	6744614	404	32	-90	

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Don King	TWA916	40	42	2	0.30	626856	6744308	399	42	-90	
Don King	TWA1003	48	52	4	0.73	626301	6742590	402	65	-90	
Don King	TWA1022	52	56	4	0.35	626200	6742203	405	56	-90	
Don King	TWA1023	36	44	8	0.36	626309	6742198	404	59	-90	
Don King	and	48	56	8	0.47	626309	6742198	404			
Don King	and	154	155	1	0.73	626417	6742198	403			
Don King	and	169	170	1	0.32	626417	6742198	403			
Pleiades	PL00370	10	11	1	0.59	673040	6766501	314	27	-90	

Above 1g/t Au cut off.

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	NL02607	40	41	1	1.54	686313	6814365	332	56	-60	315
Neale	NL02633	32	33	1	1.22	685815	6813716	336	63	-60	317.6
Neale	and	34	50	16	14.8						
Neale	and	61	63	2	1.93						
Neale	NL02648	37	38	1	5.83	686075	6814043	334	54	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02669	47	50	3	11.8	686324	6814646	341	59	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02779	50	63	13	24.1	685819	6813713	336	65	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02780	60	61	1	1.19	685833	6813701	336	74	-60	317.6
Neale	NL02835	32	33	1	1.18	684831	6812331	330	58	-60	132.5
Neale	NLC019	56	57	1	1.49	685828	6813703	337	220	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC024	50	51	1	3.16	685204	6812752	340	160	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC028	147	148	1	2.96	685794	6813633	336	160	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC029	90	91	1	1.73	685822	6813606	337	160	-60	315.1
Neale	and	100	101	1	1.09						
Neale	and	119	120	1	2.48						
Neale	NLC032	63	65	2	22.3	685776	6813757	337	124	-60	132.6
Neale	NLC033	94	96	2	2.28	685751	6813780	337	160	-60	132.6
Neale	and	148	149	1	1.84						
Neale	NLC038	93	94	1	2.83	686328	6814643	337	106	-60	317.6
Neale	NLC043	32	33	1	1.02	685816	6813782	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC044	70	71	1	5.91	685797	6813801	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC045	94	96	2	1.71	685778	6813820	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC047	29	30	1	4.90	685776	6813710	337	130	-60	135.1

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	NLC048	66	68	2	4.95	685757	6813729	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC049	51	52	1	14.8	685741	6813744	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC050	120	121	1	4.39	685720	6813766	337	124	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC058	46	47	1	1.21	685898	6813871	336	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	72	74	2	7.77						
Neale	NLC073	74	75	1	1.64	685588	6813588	338	160	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC078	93	94	1	6.63	685669	6813532	337	160	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC082	122	123	1	1.87	685724	6813586	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC084	47	48	1	7.15	685643	6813668	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC086	38	39	1	5.30	685630	6813457	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC088	41	42	1	1.16	685764	6813547	337	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC094	46	47	1	1.01	688808	6819500	341	160	-60	92.6
Neale	and	52	53	1	18.2						
Neale	and	63	65	2	1.45						
Neale	NLC098	70	71	1	1.39	685138	6812815	340	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC107	54	55	1	2.94	685213	6812965	340	130	-60	135.1
Neale	and	58	60	2	1.93						
Neale	NLC108	101	102	1	1.12	685055	6812675	340	130	-60	135.1
Neale	NLC112	50	52	2	17.8	688770	6819312	340	107	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC114	81	83	2	3.71	688783	6819300	341	126	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC125	102	103	1	1.17	688599	6818984	342	125	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC135	74	76	2	2.74	685123	6812608	340	90	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC137	76	77	1	1.17	684951	6812549	341	132	-60	312.5
Neale	NLC139	66	67	1	1.32	685043	6812457	337	132	-60	132.5
Neale	NLC140	110	111	1	6.39	684818	6812344	341	132	-60	132.5
Neale	NLC153	90	91	1	3.12	690088	6820263	340	160	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC154	64	65	1	3.49	688835	6819426	341	110	-60	315.1
Neale	and	78	79	1	3.77						
Neale	and	107	108	1	3.41						
Neale	NLC155	128	135	7	5.55	688856	6819402	340	140	-60	315.1
Neale	NLC168	85	87	2	1.95	688916	6819511	340	110	-55	315
Neale	NLC169	136	137	1	6.02	688936	6819488	340	174	-55	315
Neale	NLC170	169	171	2	4.12	688871	6819385	340	228	-60	315
Neale	NLC172	80	81	1	2.02	688814	6819337	340	170	-55	315
Neale	NLD070	35	36	1	5.93	685162	6812794	340	148.05	-60	135.1

Tenement	Hole ID	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Neale	NLD210	167	168.8	1.8	3.56	688768	6819500	341	189.7	-60	90.1
Don King	DKRC002	58	59	1	1.46	627030	6745050	408	150	-60	270
Don King	and	91	92	1	1.14						
Don King	DKRC006D	14	15	1	1.14	627110	6744900	406	201.6	-60	270
Don King	and	183	184	1	1.46						
Don King	DKRC010	127	128	1	1.56	627020	6743400	397	150	-60	272.3
Don King	DKRC013	102	103	1	7.14	627090	6743249	395	150	-60	270
Don King	and	148	149	1	1.06						
Don King	DKRC015	88	89	1	1.05	627060	6743100	396	150	-60	272.3
Don King	and	108	109	1	1.11						
Don King	DKRC024	115	116	1	1.14	626438	6742596	400	180	-60	272.3
Don King	and	122	123	1	1.01						
Don King	DKRC025	132	133	1	1.82	626500	6742600	400	162	-60	270
Don King	DKRC027	132	133	1	1.17	626417	6742198	403	180	-60	270
Don King	Don King 0.3	56	57	1	1.32	626299	6742198	404	150	-60	270
Don King	TWA624	38	39	1	2.12	626900	6744900	409	42	-90	
Don King	TWA659	39	40	1	6.07	627048	6743252	396	41	-90	

Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1 Report (Historically reported Exploration Results)

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.*	• Historically reported information sourced from publicly available statutory reports to the Western Australian department of mines, primarily work conducted by Beadell Resources Ltd. • Drill holes NL01864-1952, NL01954-1975, NL01987-1998, NL02002, NL02005, NL02010-2011, NL02016, NL02019-2021, NL02025-2026, NL02033-2047, NL02050-2054, NL02059, NL02061-2064, NL02077-2080, NL02119-2125, NL02127-2155, NL02157-2209 were sampled as either 5m or 10m composites within the cover sequence with an additional sample taken at the saprolite/saprock interface. An end of hole sample was collected of the basement lithology. Sample method was not recorded. 134 field standards were submitted within to 2,792 samples collected – a ratio

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	of approximated 1 standard per 20 samples. • Drill holes NL02210-2361, NL02363-2580, NL02583-2762, NL02764-2853, NL02866-2874, NL02883-2935 were sampled as 10m composites in the transported cover and 5m composites within the saprolite. A 1m sample was taken at the end of hole within fresh basement. The holes were scoop sampled on composited intervals. Sample sizes were typically between 1.5 and 2kg, and Geostats standards were inserted every 50th sample. • Drill holes NL02936-2943, NL02943A, NL02944-2986, NLC162-177, NLC182-204 were sampled as 10m composites or part thereof for all intervals comprising cover sequences. A small number of samples were completed at composite intervals slightly exceeding a 10m. 5m composites or part thereof where used for all intervals of bedrock or comprising interesting cover/regolith geology. A small number of composites were extended beyond 5m in bedrock. In addition, a small number of 1m split samples were submitted for analysis based on logged geology/alteration. 1m samples were taken for the majority of multi element analyses with a bottom of hole sample selected from each hole that successfully reached bedrock and in some cases an additional sample on intervals or interest. A small number of 2m and 5m composites were also selected for multi-element analysis. • Drill holes NLC001-018 were sampled as 10m composites in transported cover and 5m composites in the basement. 1.5 to 2kg samples were collected using a PVC pipe spear. Composite samples returning greater than 50ppb Au had the previously collected 1.5 to 2kg riffle split individual 1m samples submitted for assay. Standards were submitted every 50 samples. • Drill holes NLC019-45, NLC047-68, NLC072-79, NLC081-96, NLC098-114, NLC114A, NLC115-118, NLC119A, NLC120-161 were sampled as 10m composite intervals in the transported cover and 5m composites in the weathered saprolite and basement rocks. Splits and re-splits were taken typically were composite samples were greater than 100ppb Au. All samples weighed 1.5 to 2kg and standards were inserted every 50 samples. • Drill holes NLD046, NLD069-71, NLD080, NLD097, NLD210 are half sawn NQ2 or HQ diamond core sampled on 1m intervals. Every metre was submitted for assay and Geostats standards were inserted every 25 samples • Beadell Resources resampled 69 of the Independence Group mineral sands

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(TSA) holes as well as 2 Anglo Ashanti holes (TT). The resampling was done using 10m composites and a total of 232 samples were collected. No sampling information was provided. • Drill holes TNA828-838, TWA057-58, TWA066-67, TWA071-78, TWA084-96, TWA099-111, TWA115-130, TWA134-142, TWA150-167, TWA172-193, TWA620-660, TWA882-868, TWA870-905 (including TWA895A), TWA907-941, TWA944-970, TWA976-1033, TWA1035-1049, TWA1051-1064, TWA1066-1098, TWA1100, TWA1102-1110, TWA1115-1138 were sampled as 4m composited intervals weighing approximately 3kg except for the last one (or two metres if recovery was poor) which was a separate 750g sample. Samples were collected using a scoop from individual cyclone collected metres laid on the ground. Anomalous intervals were resampled on an individual metre basis using a scoop. • Drill holes DKRC001-17, DKRC024-25, DKRC027-28, DKRC030 were sampled as 1m samples collected via a cyclone and cone splitter delivering sample weights of approximately 3kg. • Drill holes DKD001 and DKRC006D were sampled as 1m samples collected via a cyclone and cone splitter delivering sample weights of approximately 3kg for the RC precollar portion of the drill hole. Core (NQ) was sampled at half-core on 1m intervals. Every metre was submitted for assay. • Drill holes PL00001, PL00004-28, PL00030-64, PL00076, PL00105-106, PL00116-121, PL00123-167, PL00170-178, PL00269-280, PL00296-359, PL00368-382, PL00387-390 were scoop sampled at either 5m or 10m intervals within the cover sequence plus an interface sample taken at the transported to saprolite/ saprock transition. A 1m basement sample was taken at the end of hole. Sample weights are not reported for hole PL00001-280 although approximately 1.5-2kg is typical for this technique. Sample weights were reported as1.5-2kg for PL00296-390. • Auger holes used to collect soil geochemical samples were drilled to a maximum depth of 5m with an end of hole sample taken when calcrete was intersected, or at blade refusal. Sample weights have not been reported but industry standard collection methods were used and it is therefore assumed that sample representivity and other factors were appropriate for the nature of the sample type.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary*	• NL holes were drilled using 3.5 inch air-core with a hammer or roller used to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	drill 1m into basement • NLC holes were drilled using 5.5 inch Reverse Circulation (RC) and a face-sampling bit. • NLD holes are HQ/NQ2 diameter diamond core • TSA and TT holes were drilled using the air-core method • TNA and TWA holes were drilled using the air-core method • DKRC holes were drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and a face-sampling bit. • DKD001 and DKRC006D were pre-collared using Reverse Circulation (RC) and a face-sampling bit. The basement was drilled using the NQ diameter diamond drill core method. The core was oriented using the Ace Core Tool™ • PL holes were drilled using the air-core method • Auger holes used to collect soil geochemical samples were drilled to a maximum depth of 5m
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.*	• NL (air-core) and NLC (RC) holes typically reported if samples were wet, moist, or dry. Recovery data are limited. • No data reported for the diamond drill holes (NLD) • No data reported for the TSA and TT holes • TNA and TWA holes have sample recovery reported although the relationship between grade and sample recovery has not been assessed. • No data reported for DKRC or DKD holes • PL holes typically reported if samples were wet, moist, or dry. Sample recoveries were reported for holes PL00001-280. • No recovery data reported for auger holes, no considered material given industry standard collection techniques used and the nature and type of sample • There is insufficient data to determine if there is a relationship between grade and sample recovery, however given the industry standard techniques employed it is assumed the data are of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results.
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*	• NL, NLC and NLD holes have been geologically logged in relatively high detail based on geological domains. Alteration and petrographic examination has been done on selected drill hole samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Geotechnical information is not reported for NL, NLC, NLD069-71 and NLD210 holes therefore further work would be required to support a Mineral Resource estimation. Core is available for study. • The core was photographed prior to cutting and is available for NLD069-71, NLD080 and NLD097 • No data reported for the TSA and TT holes • TNA, TWA, DKRC and DKD holes have all been geologically logged in relatively high detail based on geological domains. No data reported on geotechnical logging or core photography for DKD and DKRC006D drill holes therefore further work would be required to support a Mineral Resource estimation. • PL holes have all been geologically logged in relatively high detail (including alteration) based on geological domains
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.*	• No sampling methods were reported for NLD (diamond) holes. Every metre was sampled and submitted for analysis. The core was submitted to GSWA for additional analysis. • NL (air-core) holes were sampled as 5-10m composites above the basement and 1m samples within the basement utilising a scoop. NLC (RC) holes were sampled as 5-10m composites above the basement and 1m samples within the basement utilising a PVC spear. Selected re-assayed 1m samples (based on composites returning greater than 50ppb or 100ppb Au – see Sampling Techniques section) were reported as having been collected from a riffle splitter to collect a nominal 1.5kg to 2kg sample. Samples were a combination of wet and dry, with the majority dry. • Sample preparation techniques for all drill holes were not reported other than the 1.5kg to 2kg sample weights for air-core and RC holes (NL and NLC) • No data reported for the TSA and TT holes • No methods of representivity e.g. field duplicates, have been reported for NL, NLC, NLD, TSA and TT holes however industry standard techniques have been employed therefore it is assumed the data are of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results. • TNA and TWA holes were scoop sampled as 4m composites throughout the cover and 1 (or 2m if insufficient sample) at the end of hole (blade refusal). Re-samples were taken from the sample piles located on the ground if the composite results contained elevated gold. No details were provided on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample moisture content. The sample method is appropriate for air-core samples. No details were provided on quality control methods including standards and field duplicates therefore further work would be required to support a Mineral Resource estimation • DKRC holes were sampled as 1m samples collected via a cyclone and cone splitter delivering sample weights of approximately 3kg. The sample method is appropriate for RC samples. No details were provided on quality control methods including standards and field duplicates therefore further work would be required to support a Mineral Resource estimation • DKD001 and DKRC006D were sampled as per the DKRC holes for the pre-collar and the NQ core samples were half sawn on 1m samples. The sampling method is appropriate for diamond core samples. No details were provided on quality control methods including standards and field duplicates therefore further work would be required to support a Mineral Resource estimation. • PL holes were scoop sampled as 5-10m composites throughout the cover and 1m at the end of hole (blade refusal). The sample method is appropriate for air-core samples. One standard was inserted approximately every 50 samples. No information was reported regarding field duplicates. • Auger holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 5m with an end of hole sample taken when calcrete was intersected or at blade refusal. • Modern industry standard techniques have been employed throughout, therefore it is reasonably assumed in the cases where specific information has not been reported that the data are of sufficient quality for the reporting of Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.
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*	• NL01876-2209. All composite samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories for low level gold assay using a 10g aqua regia digest and analysed using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (1ppb detection limit). As, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn were tested using the same digest followed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. Standards were submitted approximately 1 every 20 samples • NL02210-2935. All samples (except end of hole samples) were sent to Genalysis Laboratories for low level gold assay using a 10g aqua regia digest and analysed using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	(1ppb detection limit). All end of hole samples were sent to ALS for low level gold using a 50g aqua regia digestion and analysed using ICP-MS and MEMS61 multielement analysis (assumed 4-acid digest). Standards were submitted approximately 1 every 50 samples • NL02936-2986. Composite samples analysed for low level gold (method not reported) Selected samples were analysed at ALS with ME-MS61 used for multi element samples and Au-ICP21 (1ppb detection limit) used for all low level Au analyses. Standards were submitted approximately 1 every 50 samples • NLC001-18. Samples were sent to Genalysis Labs for low level Au assay using a 10g aqua regia digest and analysed using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (1ppb detection limit) – code: B/ETA. One hole (NLC016) had its anomalous 1m splits assayed using low level Au fire assay at Genalysis using a 50g charge, code; FA50/SAAS. A comparison of average 1m fire assays against 5m B/ETA composites showed no appreciable difference suggesting that Aquaregia/graphite furnace AAS was an appropriate method and that the Au present is non-refractory. Standards were submitted approximately 1 every 50 samples • NLC019-161. All composite samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories for low level Au assay using a10g aqua regia digest and analysed using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (1ppb detection limit). All single metre samples selected where the composite returned greater than 100ppb were assayed to 0.01 ppm gold detection limit using FA50 (50g) fire assay. Standards were submitted approximately 1 every 50 samples • NLC162-204. Composite samples analysed for low level gold (method not reported) Selected samples were analysed at ALS with ME-MS61 used for multi element samples and Au-ICP21 (1ppb detection limit) used for all low-level Au analyses. Standards were submitted approximately 1 every 50 samples • NLD holes. Every single metre was sampled and assayed at Genalysis to a 0.01ppm gold detection limit using the FA50 (50g) fire assay method. No additional details are provided. • TSA and TT holes. Composites samples were sent off to Genalysis for ultra-low-level gold detection and an end of hole sample taken for trace multielement analysis. Low level gold was analysed using a 50g aqua regia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		digest followed by Enhanced Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry down to a 0.1ppb detection limit. The multielement analysis involved a Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in teflon tubes followed up by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. • TNA and TWA holes - Samples were submitted to Genalysis laboratory services in Perth for gold and bottom of hole multi-element analysis. Samples were dried in an oven at 120°C and then pulverised in a mixer mill / lm5 mill to a nominal size of ~75 µm. The majority of milled pulps were assayed for gold-only, using a 25g charge digested in aqua-regia analysed by graphite-furnace AAS (AR25/GF), bottom of hole multi-element pulps were analysed via a 25g-charge aqua-regia digest with both optical emission spectroscopy (AR25/OE) and mass spectrometry (AR25/MS) finish. No details were provided on quality control standards or field duplicates used. • DKRC and DKD holes - Samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the total sample then pulverised in a LM5 mill to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm (pulp). For diamond core, half-core or quarter-core samples were dried at approximately 120°C and then presented to the robotic circuit, where a modified and automated Boyd crusher crushed the samples to –2mm, and then milled as above. Pulps from composite samples were assayed for gold using a 25g-charge fire-assay analysed by solvent extraction AAS (FA25/SAA or FA25/AA). No details were provided on quality control standards or field duplicates used. • PL00001-280 holes. Assayed by Genalysis. Sample preparation in Kalgoorlie analysis in Perth. Composite samples were tested for gold using a 10g aquaregia digest and analysed using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (1ppb detection limit). As, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn were tested using the same digest followed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. • PL00296-390 holes. All samples (except EOH samples) were sent to Genalysis Laboratories for low level Au assay using a 10g aqua regia digest and analysed using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption spectrometry (1ppb detection limit) – code: B/ETA. All EOH samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for low level Au Analysis (1ppb detection Limit) code; AuTL44 and low level multi-element analysis code MEMS61. • Auger samples were analysed for low-level gold (0.01ppb) using aqua regia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		digest and analysed using Enhanced Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. As, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn were analysed using an aqua regia digest followed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. • Standard industry practices have been employed in the collection and assaying of samples from the tenement, with modern exploration and assay techniques conducted within a low-risk jurisdiction. Considering these factors along with reported information, the data are reasonably assumed to have sufficient quality for the reporting of Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.
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 reported are reviewed by senior geological personnel from the Company. • No twinned holes are reported. • All reported data has been reported in technical reports submitted by Companies to the Western Australian Government which are now available as open file. • No assay data have 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.*	• Auger samples were located by GPS (assumed X &Y accuracy +/- 15m). • NL, NLC and NLD hole are reported to be located by GPS (assumed X &Y accuracy +/- 15m). • TSA and TT hole are reported to be located by DGPS (assumed X & Y accuracy +/- 1m) • All air-core holes (NL) have collar survey control. All RC and diamond (NLC and NLD) holes have collar survey control and are surveyed down-hole at nominal 50m intervals. • TNA, TWA, DKRC and DKD holes are reported to be located by hand-held GPS (assumed X &Y accuracy +/- 15m). • DKRC and DKD holes were surveyed down-hole at nominal 30m intervals using the Reflex EZ-Trac™ instrument • PL00001-178 holes are reported to be located by GPS (assumed X &Y accuracy +/- 15m). • PL0000269-390 are assumed to be planned coordinates and the collars have not been located by GPS subsequent to drilling • Accuracy of reported RL data is unknown, however the potential for this to introduce a material bias or error is considered low given the even

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		topography in the areas drilled. • All coordinates are reported in the MGA94 – Zone 51 national grid • Location data is considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results.
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.*	• See figures in body of announcement for drill hole distribution. • Auger holes are spaced at nominally 2,000m x 250m throughout the Neale and Patten tenements and cover much of the central corridor of the Hero tenement. Anomalous areas were infilled to a 1,000m x 250m spacing • Samples have not been 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 gold mineralisation within Tropicana North is interpreted to be related to north-northeast trending structures with varying dip interpretations. However, it should be noted that a number of alternative interpretations can be supported by the current dataset. Further work will be aimed at confirming the interpretation of the orientation and extent of mineralisation. • The Tropicana North drilling line orientations vary from east-west to northwest-southeast (perpendicular to the structural trend). The variation on drill directions, and the uncertainty of the mineralisation trends, means the intersections reported are not likely to reflect true widths. • The gold mineralisation at Don King is interpreted to be related to east dipping north-northeast striking structures although a number of alternative interpretations can be supported by the current dataset. Further work will be aimed at confirming the interpretation of the orientation and extent of mineralisation. • The Don King drilling line orientations are east-west almost perpendicular to the structural trend. The uncertainty of the mineralisation trends, means the intersections reported are not likely to reflect true widths. • The Pleiades drill lines are oriented east west. The structural trend is interpreted as northeast-southwest, therefore intersections reported are not likely to reflect true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All Tropicana North drill core is securely stored in the GSWA government core library • Tropicana North RC and air-core chip trays and pulps are securely stored in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Carawine storage facility, although it is uncertain if all the drill holes are accounted for. • No information is available on the sample security protocols for the historical drilling prior to the Carawine storage • The location of the Don King air-core and RC chips, and diamond drill core is unknown • The location of the Pleiades air-core chips is unknown
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The data reported are all historical data. • The data has not been subject to external audit as this is not considered appropriate at this stage of the Project life.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Statement	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.*	• Exploration Licence (EL) 39/1845 is held by Thunderstruck Investments Pty Ltd and is located 210km east-southeast of Laverton, Western Australia. The tenement was granted on 23/03/2016 and is due to expire on 22/01/2021. A 1% royalty on minerals is payable to Beadell Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Panther Mining Limited. The tenement is in good standing • Exploration Licence (EL) 38/3244 is held by Thunderstruck Investments Pty Ltd and is located 240km east of Laverton, Western Australia. The tenement was granted on 23/01/2018 and is due to expire on 22/01/2023. A 1% royalty on minerals is payable to Beadell Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Panther Mining Limited. The tenement is in good standing • Exploration Licences (EL) 39/2150 is under application by Phantom Resources Pty Ltd and is located 270km south-east of Laverton, Western Australia. • Exploration Licences (EL) 69/3756, 69/3757 and 69/3769 are under application by Phantom Resources Pty Ltd and are located approximately 240km east of Laverton, Western Australia • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All information and interpretations in the announcement are based entirely on work conducted by previous explorers, primarily by Beadell Resources Ltd, and is detailed in the body of the announcement.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tropicana North comprises five geological domains
		  ○ Western Felsic Domain comprising felsic and minor intermediate gneisses
		  ○ Central Intermediate/Mafic Domain comprising intermediate to mafic gneisses with a Proterozoic granitoid core
		  ○ Hercules Domain comprising intermediate gneiss with high Mg intrusives
		  ○ Eastern Archaean Quartz Feldspar Gneiss Domain
		  ○ Black Dragon Domain which is part of the eastern Biranup Zone of the Albany Fraser Orogen
		• Structures typically strike north-northeast potentially related to northwest directed thrusting. Gold mineralisation is generally associated with quartz-sulphide lodes with significant disseminated pyrite in the halo of the lodes. Shear related mineralisation contains significant biotite-pyrite alteration.
		• Don King is located within the Tropicana Zone 30 km SW of the Tropicana Gold Deposit. Basement outcrop in the project area is sparse, with widespread Cenozoic regolith cover overlying sporadic non-metamorphosed sediments, possibly deposited since the Carboniferous. The Don King tenement is interpreted to host a series of arcuate structures that form a thrust duplex dipping to the east. The western part of the tenement is interpreted to be underlain by modified Proterozoic granite, whereas the higher magnetic units in the central and east part of the tenement is interpreted to be dominated by high metamorphic grade gneissic Archean protolith. Gold mineralisation is potentially hosted in sulphide veins within the granite.
		• Pleiades is located approximately 20km east of the Tropicana Mine and is dominated by Biranup Zone stratigraphy. The tenement is dominated by biotite rich augen textured gneiss. Granite gneisses intruded by late granites dominate the lithologies in the northern half of the tenement. Aeromagnetic imagery indicates an extremely complex structural setting. The mineralisation style is interpreted to be structurally hosted

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of*	• See body of the announcement for details.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
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.*	• Criteria for reporting weighted intervals are included with the relevant tables
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').*	• The geometry of the gold mineralisation is uncertain therefore the reported results should not be considered true width • All drill results are reported as down hole lengths.
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.*	• See body of announcement for plan and section views and tabulations of significant assay intervals.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	and/or widths should be 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.*	• Prospects Zeus, Diomedes, Hesperides and Achilles are historically defined based on augur holes spaced at 2,000m x 250m and infilled in places to 1,000m x 250m. Further work is required to assess the validity of these results • All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been 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 is described in the body of the announcement.