# Drilling Begins at Mt Stirling Gold Project

## Highlights:

- **Up to 15,000m drill campaign has now commenced at the Mt Stirling Gold Project**
- **10 holes and approximately 1,000m of drilling planned at the new Diorite East Prospect on the Diorite Block**
- **Drilling to follow at the main Diorite Block where the recent soil and rock chip sampling program returned high grade results including (refer ASX release 27/7/20):**
  - **Rock chip samples up to 21 g/t gold and 2.10 g/t silver at the Unexpected Mine**
  - **Rock chip samples up to 7.49 g/t gold and 0.96 g/t silver from the historic 73 g/t Diorite King shaft (in-situ)**
  - **Gold in soils up to 5.52 g/t gold from the Kiora/Meteor historic mine area**
- **Subsequently, Mt Stirling Block drilling to recommence to test the depth and strike of existing Inferred Resources at Mt Stirling (33,900oz @ 1.45 g/t) & define extensions to Mt Stirling Well (16,000oz @ 2.01g/t)**
- **Phase 1 drilling has demonstrated Mt Stirling Project as a potentially large gold system with ore grade Au now intercepted over 100m below previous drilling and extends over 1,000m strike length**
- **Assays from Phase 1 drilling returned grades of up to (refer ASX release 9/6/20):**
  - 4m @ 8.84 g/t (including 1.0 m @ 33.10 g/t)
  - 24m @ 1.26 g/t (including 7.0 m @ 2.89 g/t)
- **Mt Stirling Gold Camp sits within the prolific Leonora Gold district in the Eastern Goldfields, adjacent to RED 5's 4Moz King of the Hills mine & host to St Barbara's 4.8Moz Gwalia Mine and Saracen's 3.8Moz Thunderbox Mine**
- **Company well-funded from recently oversubscribed rights issue**

Torian Resources Limited (**Torian** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that drilling on the Mt Stirling Gold Project has now commenced.

The approximately 15,000m drilling campaign kicked off today at the Diorite East prospect on the Diorite Block. 9 holes comprising of approximately 1,000m of drilling (Figure 2b) have been planned for this prospect to follow up on a number of historical gold-in-soil anomalies which were recently uncovered.

This will be followed by drilling on the main section of the Diorite Block where excellent high-grade gold results have been returned from soils and rock chip samples (refer to ASX

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announcement 27 July 2020), and the Mt Stirling Block which hosts two JORC inferred resources.

**Torian Executive Director Mr Peretz Schapiro said,** "*Today's announcement ushers in an exciting phase for our company and our shareholders as we embark on one of our largest and most comprehensive drilling campaigns in recent times. I would like to thank our geological team and fellow Directors for all their hard work over the last couple of months to ensure that the program goes ahead and that it is given the greatest opportunity to succeed.*

*Our primary objectives for the coming campaign will be to further increase the size of our two resources on the Stirling Block (Mt Stirling and Stirling Well) and to follow up on some of the high grade rock chip and soil samples encountered on the Diorite Block, particularly those found near the historical high grade gold mines such as the Diorite King mine which had a mined grade of 73 g/t Au.*

*With almost 13 Moz in resource located within the immediate neighbourhood of our Mt Stirling Gold Project including Red 5's King of the Hills mine (Figure 1), St Barbara's Gwalia mine and Saracen's Thunderbox mine, we are confident that this region is a great location to be pursuing new major discoveries.*

*We look forward to keeping the market updated on our progress."*

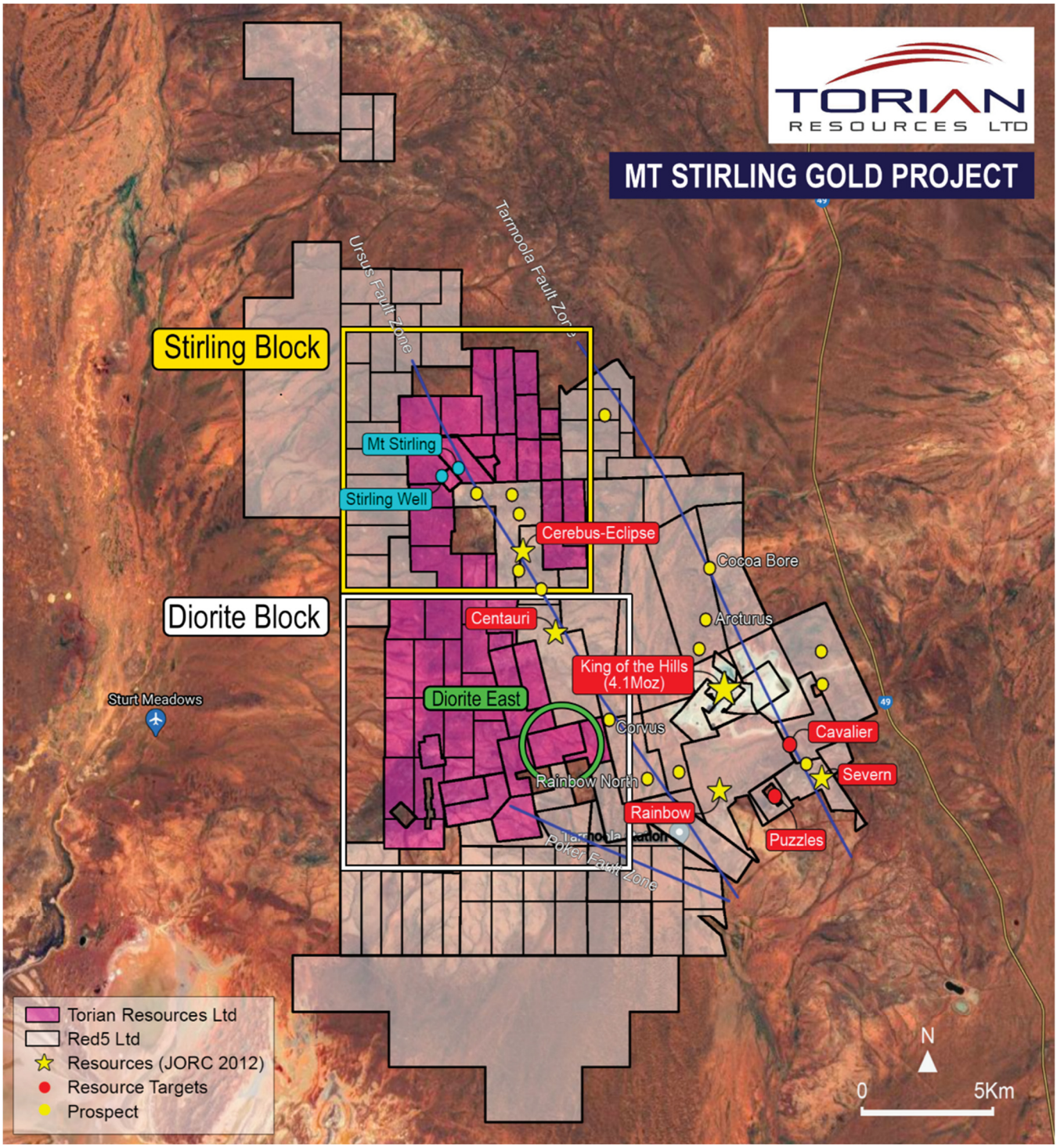


**Figure 1:** A regional map of the Mt Stirling Gold Project tenements showing the Stirling Block and the Diorite Block and the surrounding Red 5 (ASX:RED) tenements including the 4.1Moz King of the Hills gold mine

## Diorite Block – East

The Company's is finalising plans for an initial drilling campaign at Diorite East tenement P37/8857 to commence in the coming days. The Diorite Block is located approximately 5km to the west of the 4Moz King of the Hills mine. All necessary permits have now been secured.

Three zones have initially been identified with several historical gold-in-soil anomalies and favourable geological features.

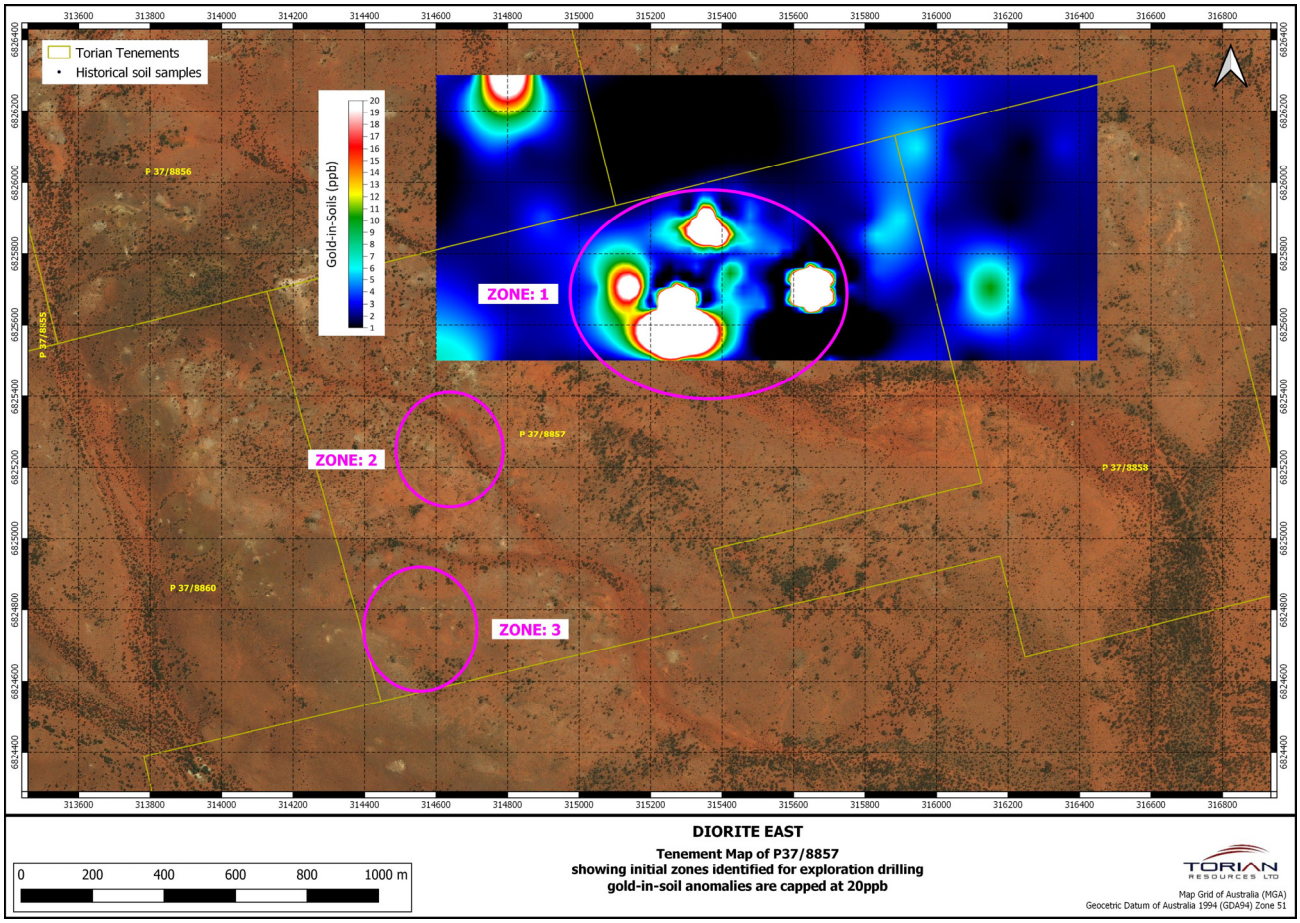


**Figure 2a.** Plan view map showing initial zones identified for drilling within historical gold-in-soil anomalies and other geological targets.

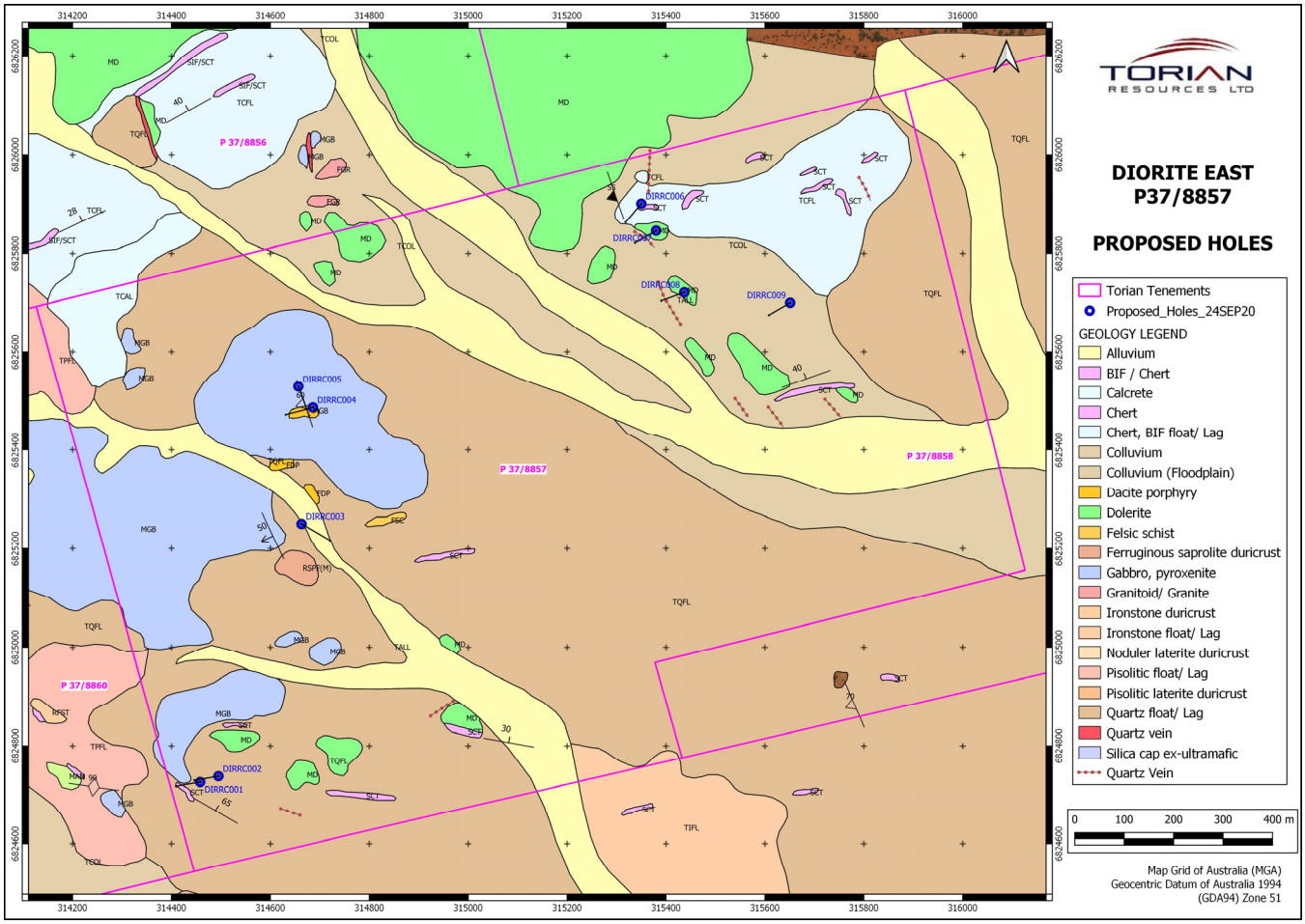


**Figure 2b.** Diorite East drilling plan. Blue pins represent proposed holes.

## Diorite Block

Drilling will follow on at the remaining part of the Diorite Block, where the recent June 2020 rock chip and soil sampling programme revealed excellent high grade gold results including rock chips of 21 g/t gold, 9.04 g/t gold and 9.59 g/t silver collected in-situ adjacent to the historical producing Kiora and Meteor mines. A total of 89 soil samples returned anomalous gold values > 5 ppb (refer ASX release 27/2/20) (Figure 3).

Historical gold production and grade from mines in the Diorite King area are shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Historical gold production and grade from mines in the Diorite King area.

| Mine | Production Period | | Ore (tonnes) | Average Gold Grade (g/t) | Gold Produced (ounces) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From | To | | | |
| Diorite King | 1897 | 1922 | 1134 | 73 | 2917 |
| Young Australian | 1897 | 1899 | 116.34 | 34.3 | 140 |
| Kiora | 1900 | 1901 | 87.38 | 22 | 69.5 |
| Lady Mae | 1902 | 1905 | 95 | 23.3 | 81.5 |
| Meteor | 1902 | 1906 | 88.4 | 11 | 34.2 |
| Rose of Diorite | 1908 | 1908 | 189 | 18.7 | 124.5 |
| Diorite Queen | 1909 | 1909 | 146.4 | 9.8 | 50.8 |
| Unexpected | 1922 | 1923 | 119.38 | 47.2 | 198.9 |
| Wotan | 1937 | 1938 | 100 | 73 | 257.8 |

**Source: Mindat.org**

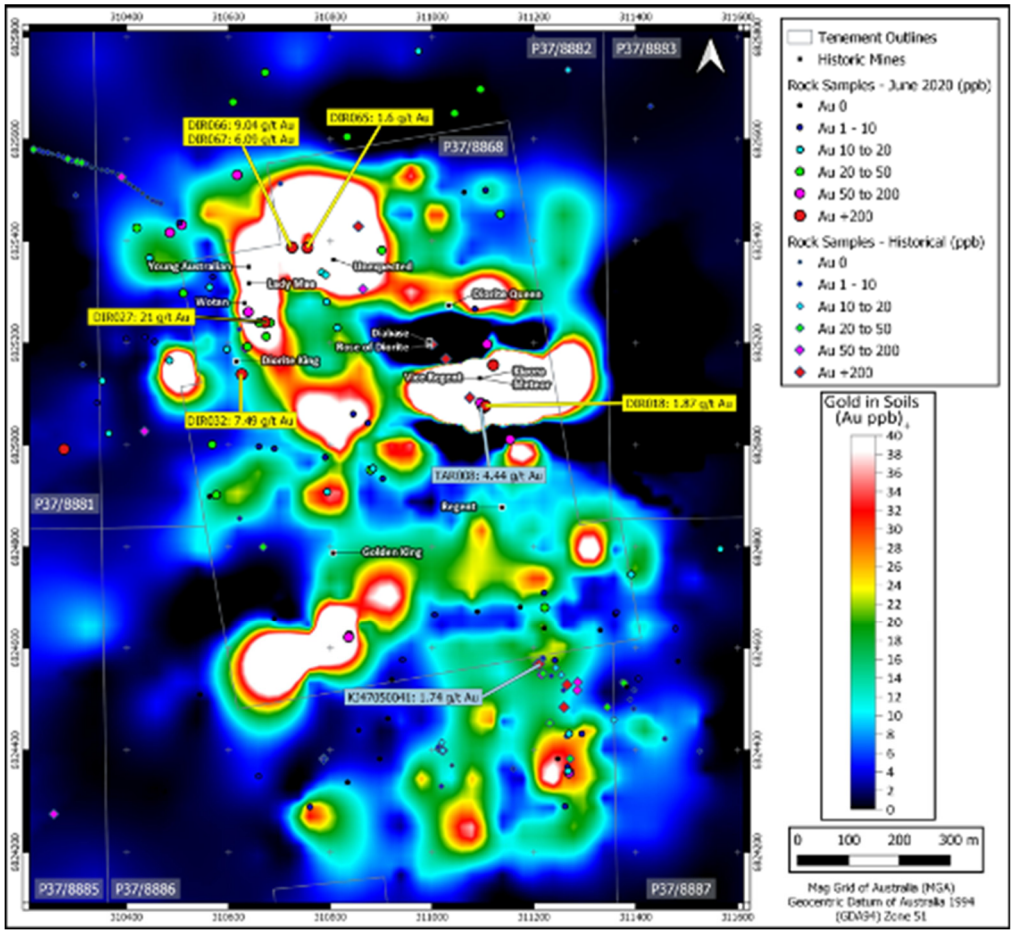


**Figure 3.** Geochemical gold in soils heat map showing rock chip sample locations collected in 2020 and historically.

**Mt Stirling and Mt Stirling Well**

Drilling is expected to resume at Mt Stirling in early Q4 2020 following drilling on the Diorite Block.

The Phase 1 drilling program increased the Company's understanding of the mineralisation and provided further pathfinders to follow up on. It has now been demonstrated that the existing resource continues at depth at good grade and remains open along strike. The upcoming drilling campaign will focus around the existing resource, which the Company is seeking to expand. Torian's hypothesis is that this resource may run to a depth similar to the mineralisation at the Gwalia Mine (Figure 4).

Analysis of the Phase 1 drilling data using a Grade x Width contouring technique has determined that the Main Zone mineralisation has a very steep plunge to the northwest. Insufficient holes were drilled at depth during Phase 1 to define the plunge line of the mineralisation. Additional drilling will be completed to the northwest to further define the plunge of the mineralization during the Phase 2 drilling program (see Figure 5).

The Phase 1 drilling program also demonstrated that there appears to be a high grade splay (1.0 m @ 33.10 g/t Au) off the Main Zone sitting in the hanging wall (Figure 5 and 6) (refer ASX release 9/6/20). This high grade splay seems to correlate with the heart of the resource (ASX: 22 February 2019) contained within the oxides facies of the deposit. Future drilling will focus on following this splay to depth in an attempt to define a high grade underground shoot for future exploitation.

In addition to the Mt Stirling Trend, during Phase 2 drilling a number of holes will be drilled in and around another one of the Company's existing resources on the Mt Stirling Gold Project; the 'Stirling Well' deposit. The objective is to define extensions to this mineralisation and to determine if there are any satellite deposits outlying of the Stirling Well deposit (see Figure 7).

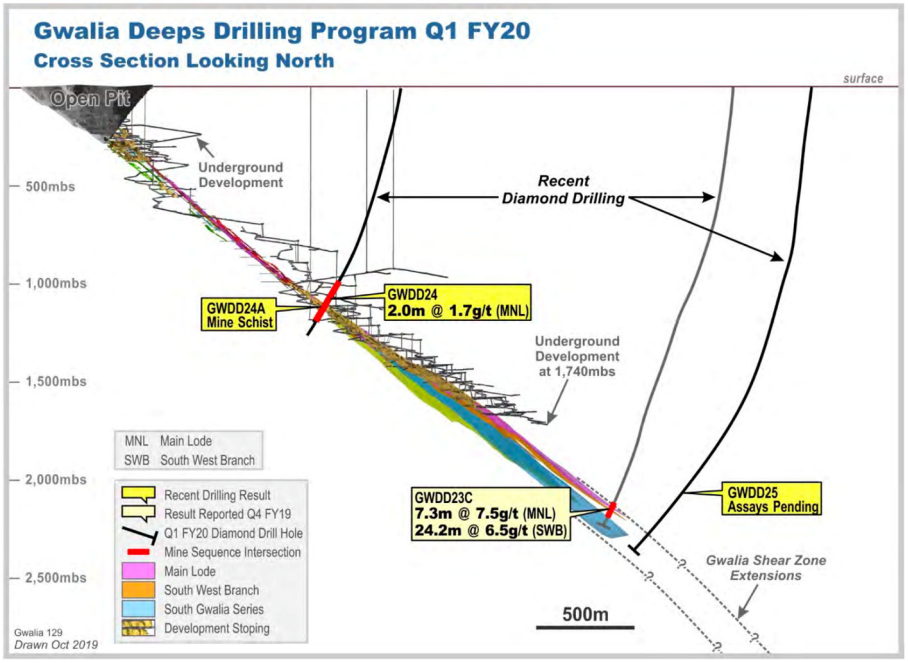


**Figure 4.** Cross-section of the Gwalia Mine showing the down plunge tonnage potential. This is hypothesized by Torian as a possible analogy for mineralisation geometries contained within the Mt Stirling Project.

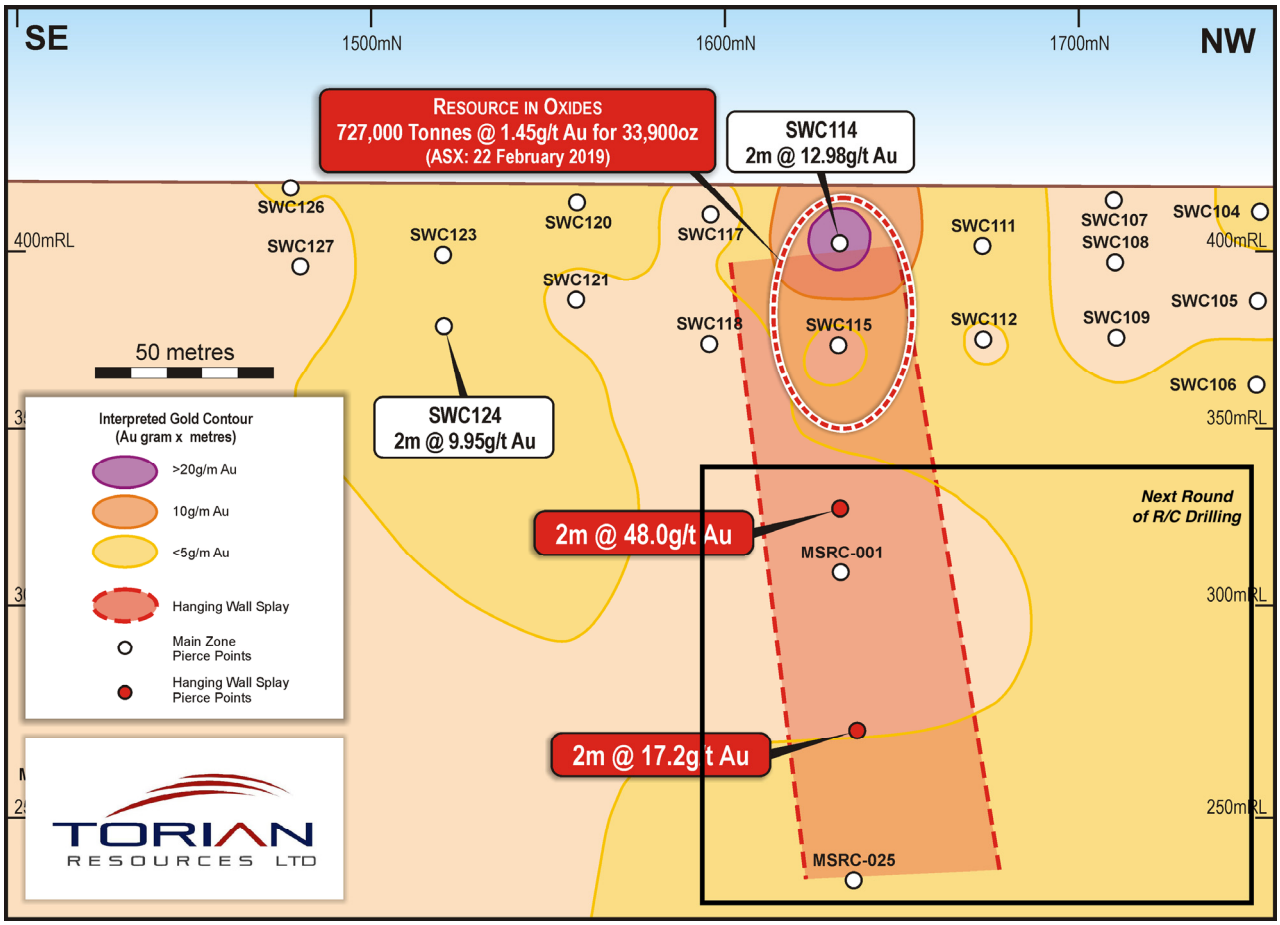


**Figure 5.** Longitudinal Section showing Grade x Width contours, plunge of the Main Zone and Hanging Wall (Red) Zone

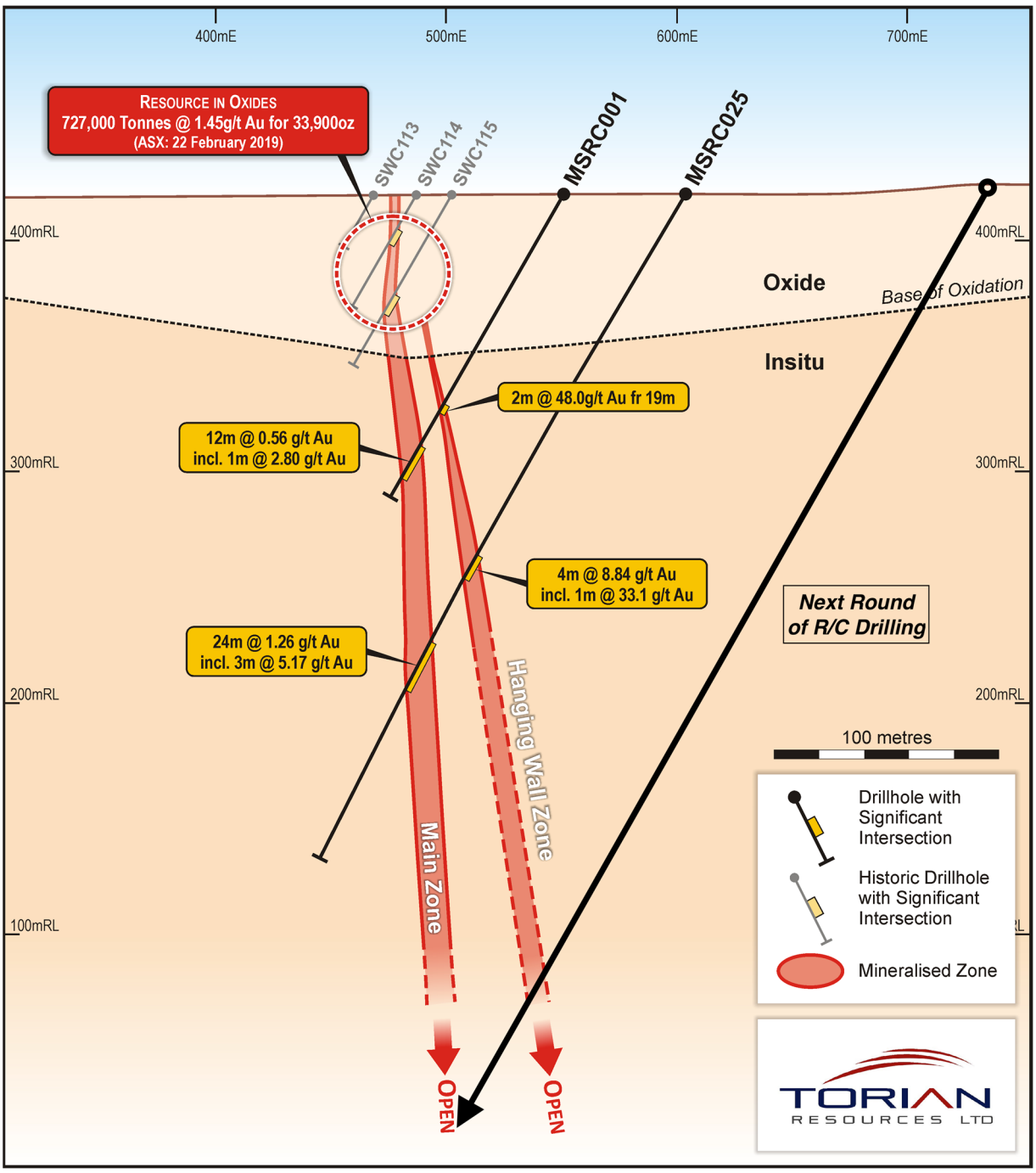


**Figure 6.** Section 1640 N showing Main Zone, Hanging Wall Zone, and future drill hole trace of future deeper ~~RC~~ drilling.

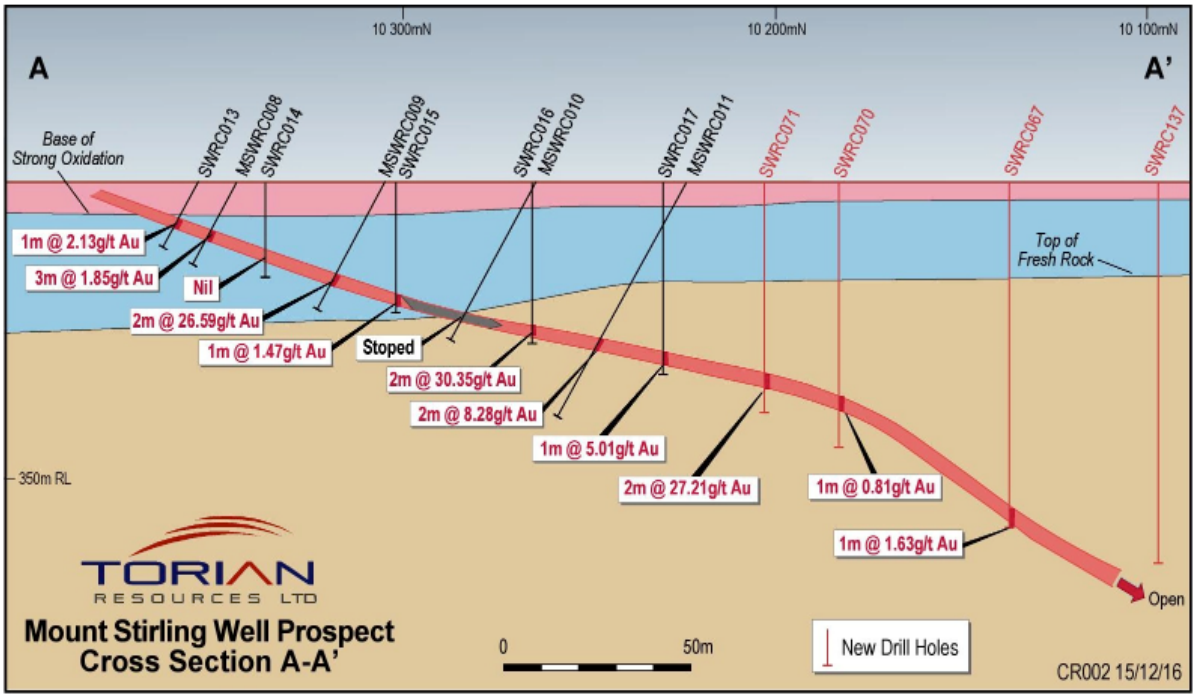


**Figure 7**. Stirling Well Cross Section

## Regional Geological Setting

The Diorite Project tenements are located in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton within the deformed Leonora greenstone belt adjacent to the granite Raeside Batholith. The Leonora area has a long history of gold mining and is the site of three large deposits: Sons of Gwalia, Harbour Lights, and Tower Hill. In terms of past gold production, Sons of Gwalia (115 t of gold) is the fourth largest deposit in the Yilgarn Craton and has been mined almost continuously since 1896 (WITT, 2001).

Lithologically, the Leonora district consists of mafic and ultramafic rocks, interbedded sedimentary units, felsic volcanic units, and late basinal sediments that are intruded by the Raeside Batholith to the west and the Bundarra Batholith to the northeast (Baggot, 2006).

The structural geology of the Leonora district has undergone significant extension, compression, and orogenic collapse. This region is divided by several large shear zones including, the Ursus and Tarmoola Shear Zones within the main northwest-trending greenstone package and the Gwalia (Poker) Shear Zone on the eastern margin of the Raeside Batholith (Figure 4). These shear zones are all early in timing and occurred during a period of extension and uplift of the Raeside Batholith. They were re-activated as sinistral strike-slip shears during the subsequent period of compression (Jones and Witt, 2017).

Figure 7 shows the Mt Stirling gold camp and the location of the Stirling and Diorite blocks.

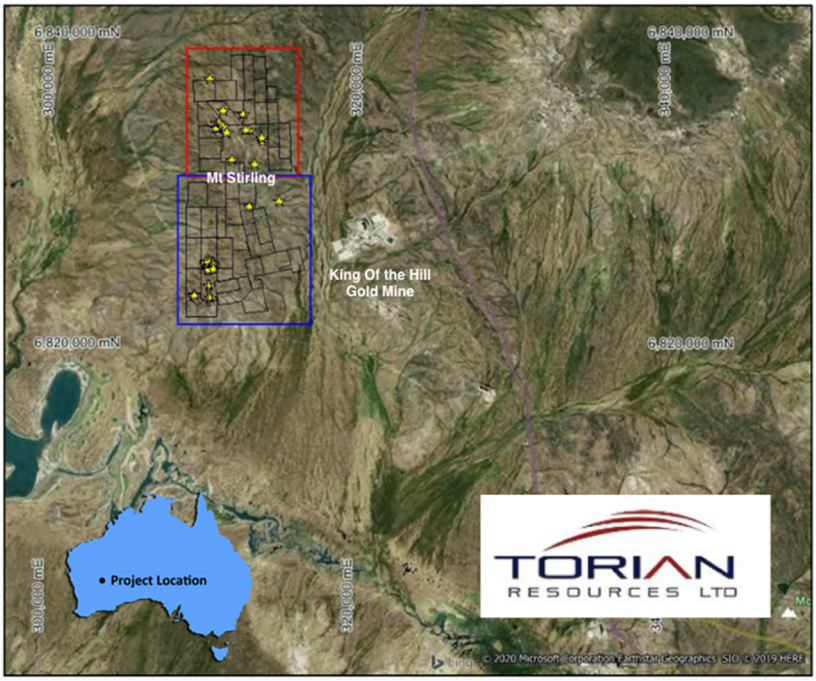


**Figure 7.** Regional location of the Stirling Block (red) and Diorite Block (blue) within Torian Resources' tenements.

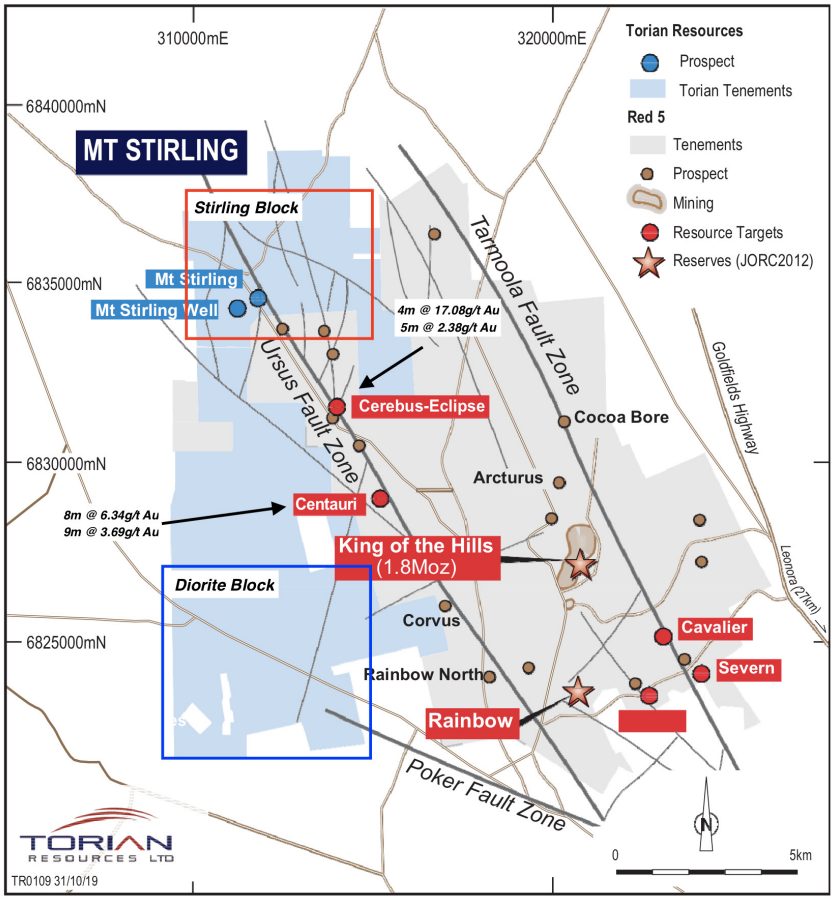


**Figure 8.** Mt Stirling Gold Camp showing the Stirling Block and Diorite Block.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

## ENDS

Peretz Schapiro
**Executive Director**
info@torianresources.com.au

### Competent Person Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Dennis Fry, who is a Director of Desert Storm Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Fry is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Fry consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Fry confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

## ***About Torian:***

Torian Resources Ltd (ASX: TNR) is a highly active gold exploration and development company with an extensive and strategic land holding comprising six projects and over 400km² of tenure in the Goldfields Region of Western Australia. All projects are nearby to excellent infrastructure and lie within 50km of major mining towns.

Torian's flagship Mt Stirling Project is situated approximately 40km NW of Leonora, and neighbours Red 5's Kind of the Hills mine. The region has recently produced approximately 14M oz of gold from mines such as Tower Hills, Sons of Gwalia, Thunderbox, Harbour Lights and Gwalia.

The Mt Stirling Project consists of 2 blocks:

1. The Stirling Block to the north which contains two JORC Inferred resources.
    a. Mt Stirling – 727,000t at 1.45 g/t Au for 33,900oz
    b. Stirling Well – 253,500t at 2.01 g/t Au for 16,384oz
2. The Diorite Block to the south, home of the historic 73 g/t Diorite King Mine.

Another key project and one of renewed focus for the Company is the Mount Monger Project, located 50 km south east of Kalgoorlie. The Mount Monger goldfield is located within the Kalgoorlie terrane subdivision of the Eastern Goldfields Province. This 3,700-hectare project lies within close vicinity of Silver Lake Resources Ltd's (ASX: SLR) key asset, the Mount Monger Gold Camp, a prolific part of the Eastern Goldfields district of Western Australia. The Mount Monger Camp had produced more than 1.67Moz in the last 30 years, and more than 330,000 ounces for Silver Lake in in the last 24 months alone.

The project consists of two distinct areas:

1. The Wombola area to the north
2. The Mt Dam area to the south

Another project in the Kalgoorlie region is the Zuleika project in which the Company is involved in a JV with Dampier Gold Ltd (ASX: DAU). The Zuleika project is located along the world-class Zuleika Shear, which is the fourth largest gold producing region in Australia and consistently produces some of the country's highest grade and lowest cost gold mines. This project lies north and partly along strike of several major gold deposits including Northern Star's (ASX: NST) 7.0Moz East Kundana Joint Venture and Evolution's (ASX: EVN) 1.8Moz Frogs Legs and White Foil deposits.

Torian's other projects within the Kalgoorlie region include the Bonne Vale and Gibraltar Projects, and its Credo Well JV with Dampier Gold Ltd (ASX: DAU), host of a JORC Inferred resource of 86,419t at 4.41 g/t Au for 12,259 oz.

## Streamlined Competent Person Statement

The information in this relating to Minerals Resource Estimates is based on information compiled, reviewed and relied upon by Mr Dale Schultz. Mr Dale Schultz, Principle of DjS Consulting, who is Torian's consulting Geologist and Director, compiled, reviewed and relied upon prior data and ASX releases dated 25 February 2019 and 29 January 2020 to put together the technical information in this release and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Schultz has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schultz consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The JORC Resource estimate released on 25 February 2019 were reviewed and relied upon by Mr Dale Schultz were reported in accordance with Clause 18 of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition) (JORC Code).

Torian Resources confirms in the subsequent public report that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements on the 25 February 2019 and 29 January 2020 and, in the case of the exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results in the relevant market announcement reviewed by Mr Dale Schultz continue to apply and have not materially changed.

### Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, Gold and other metal prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the Project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in Gold prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the Project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund

continued exploration and development activities at the Project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

**Appendix 1 Diorite East Historical Soil Sampling (P37/8857)**

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Soil sampling was undertaken by Bligh Resources Ltd in April 2012.<br>• Soil sampling was completed on a 50m x 50m grid. Much of the historical sampling procedures have not been documented. It is expected that the sampling practice complies with industry best practice. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).* | • Not Applicable – no drilling reported |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | • Not Applicable – no drilling reported |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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.* | |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Soil sampling logging is qualitative and complies with departmental reporting standards. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Much of the historical sampling procedures have not been documented. It is expected that the sub-sampling practice complies with industry best practice. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Internal company quality control and quality assurance have not been documented.<br>• Soil samples were dispatched to ALS Geochemistry in Kalgoorlie.<br>• Samples were assayed for trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction (method Au-TL43) 51 elements by aqua regia ICP-MS and ICP-AES (method ME-MS41). |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Internal verification of significant intersections has not been documented.<br>• Data entry, data verification and data storage processes are unknown. Historical data was sourced from annual reports lodged to Government authorities. |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Samples were reported as been located with GPS. At least 5m accuracy would be expected.<br>• Grid system used to locate the vast majority of samples was Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) zone 51. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Soil samples have been collected on 50m x 50m spacing.<br>• Much of the historical sampling procedures have not been recorded. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Sample spacing and orientation appears was reconnaissance in nature. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Sample security measures during transport and sample preparation are unknown. It is assumed that industry standard practices and procedures were implemented.<br>• Samples were collected and delivered to ALS Geochemistry in Kalgoorlie. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | • No details were sighted on any previous sampling reviews or audits. It is assumed that industry standard practices and procedures were implemented. |

**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* | • *Nature and 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.*<br>• *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.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Soil samples were taken from within Torian's Diorite Block tenement P37/8857.<br>• All tenements are granted and appear to be in good standing order. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• Soil sampling was undertaken by Bligh Resources Ltd in April 2012. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• The description of regional and local geology has been reported in this document. |
| *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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.* | • Not Applicable – no drilling reported. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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 (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | SOIL SAMPLING – HISTORICAL<br>• No weighting or cutting of gold values.<br>• No metal equivalents have been used.<br>• No weighted grade results have been used. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • Not Applicable – no drilling reported. |
| *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.* | • Plan views and other diagrams are included in this document. |
| *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.* | • Plan view of gold-in-soils are included in this document. |
| *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* | • All relevant information has been disclosed for these results as well as historical results and production within the local region. |

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| | *density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *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 exploration has been planned including exploration drilling as reported in this document. |