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The Company Announcements Office, ASX Limited 6 October 2020

Croydon Gold Project, Pilbara

More strong assays of up to 42 g/t further extend limits of known mineralisation

Results from first follow-up drilling at Top Camp include 2m at 22 g/t Au and 2 metres at 6.08 g/t Au; Assays pending from two other targets at Croydon

CZR Resources Limited (ASX: CZR) is pleased to announce more strong assays from follow-up drilling at the Top Camp prospect within its Croydon Gold Project in WA's Pilbara.

Top Camp is located 90km to the south-west and along the trend of the Tabba Tabba shear zone which hosts De Grey Mining's (ASX: DEG) Hemi gold discovery.

The total program comprised 12 holes for a total 2400 metres and followed up the 2019 maiden drilling programme of 13 holes for 2600 metres, which included the discovery in **CRC007** of **8 metres at 10.2g/t Au** from 135 metres (CZR ASX release dated 6 February 2020).

The latest drilling programme reduced the grid-line spacing from up to 500 metres to approximately 80 metres over an area of about 600 metres by 300 metres.

The drilling has tested part of a total target area measuring 1400 metres by 400 metres where strong gold and pathfinder-element anomalism had been identified in the soils.

These latest Top Camp assays come from the final 10 RC and three diamond holes in the programme. All holes in the programme reported significant downhole intercepts (1 metre greater than 0.5g/t Au, see CZR release to ASX dated 2 September 2020 and Table 1; Figs 1 to 3).

Downhole intercepts from this programme include:

- **CRC018, 1 metre at 9.44g/t Au from 66 metres;**
- **CRC021, 2 metres at 22g/t Au from 7metres, including 1 metre at 42.2g/t Au from 7 metres;**
- **CRC022, 1 metre at 8.47 g/t Au from 54 metres, and 28 metres at 0.59g/t Au from 147 metres, including 9 metres at 0.95g/t Au from 148 metres**
- **CRC036, 2 metres at 6.08g/t Au from 74 metres, including 1 metre at 10.1g/t Au from 74 metres**
- **CRC032, 5 metres at 3.21 g/t Au from 132 metres** (previously announced by CZR on the ASX dated 2 September 2020)

The follow-up work confirms that gold soils are an effective exploration tool and have delivered several drill intercepts containing significant gold intercepts. Mineralisation which is hosted by a suite of poorly sorted sandstones and siltstones that have been extensively folded, faulted and altered.

Drilling has yet to define the limits of the mineralised system, which appears to be sulphide-associated and is potentially hosted by both favourable fault structures hosted by or in proximity to preferred rock types. Further areas with strong soil anomalism and historical workings remain to be drill-tested. Follow-up work underway includes the collection of selected trace-element geochemistry to fingerprint the intensity and any zonation in the alteration associated with the more significant intercepts. An induced polarisation (IP) survey is also planned to help detect the extent and orientation of sulphidic rocks in the sub-surface.

In addition, assays from three drill-holes at Bottom Camp and two drill-holes testing a soil geochemical anomaly to the west of Top Camp have yet to be received in full and will be reported when complete.

CZR Managing Director Rob Ramsay said: "These latest results highlight the value of soil sampling in identifying the potential of the Top Camp prospect to host mineralisation. This is important because other strong soil anomalies are present elsewhere at Croydon.

"The programme of RC and Diamond drilling has delivered a big step up in our understanding of the local geology and we are now working to define the shared characteristics with the Hemi discovery.

"Together with what we have learned from this program, combined with results gained from sustained soil sampling programmes, a pending IP survey, recently acquired regional gravity and reprocessed magnetic data, CZR has a number of priority targets in addition to Top Camp that are ready to test in the next round of drilling. For the first time we have drilling and geology in a real regional context."

Table 1 Significant downhole drill intersections from 1 metre RC samples using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off, a sample greater than 0.5 grams x metres and a maximum of 2 metres of internal waste (from 40g fire-assay at Bureau Veritas, Full details in Appendix 1).

Hole No	From	To	Intercept
CRC015*	0	1	1m @ 0.77g/t
CRC015*	18	19	1m @ 0.99g/t
CRC015*	30	32	2m @ 0.75g/t
CRC015*	125	126	1m @ 0.65g/t
CRC015*	176	178	2m @ 0.84g/t
CRC015*	187	188	1m @ 0.57g/t
CRC015*	199	200	1m @ 3g/t
CRC017	15	16	1m @ 0.80g/t
CRC017	57	58	1m @ 0.50g/t
CRC017	141	142	1m @ 0.50g/t
CRC018	66	67	**1m @ 9.44g/t**
CRC018	71	74	3m @ 1.31g/t
CRC018	187	188	1m @ 0.76g/t
CRC018	198	199	1m @ 1.14g/t
CRC021	7	9	**2m @ 22g/t**
incl	7	8	**1m @ 42.2g/t**
CRC021	163	165	2m @ 1.43g/t
CRC021	177	179	2m @ 0.52g/t
CRC022	29	30	1m @ 0.75g/t

Hole No	From	To	Intercept
CRC022	54	55	**1m @ 8.47g/t**
CRC022	139	140	1m @ 0.61g/t
CRC022	147	175	**28m @ 0.59g/t**
inc	148	157	**9m @ 0.95g/t**
CRC028	21	26	5m @ 0.51g/t
CRC028	98	99	1m @ 0.67g/t
CRC029	104	105	1m @ 0.57g/t
CRC030	71	74	3m @ 0.66g/t
CRC030	91	93	2m @ 0.76g/t
CRC030	101	102	1m @ 0.86g/t
CRC031	9	10	1m @ 0.75g/t
CRC031	113	115	2m @ 1.22g/t
CRC031	171	175	4m @ 0.69g/t
CRC032*	68	69	1m @ 0.50g/t
CRC032*	132	137	**5m @ 3.21g/t**
inc	133	134	**1m @ 8.59g/t**
CRC033	136	137	1m @ 0.56g/t
CRC033	140	141	1m @ 2.65g/t
CRC033	145	152	8m @ 0.51g/t
CRC034	74	76	**2m @ 6.08g/t**
Incl	74	75	**1m @ 10.1g/t**
CRC034	89	93	4m @ 1.69g/t
Incl	91	92	**1m @ 4.8g/t**
CRC034	117	119	2m @ 0.50g/t
CRC034	121	124	3m @ 0.99g/t
CRC034	156	157	1m @ 0.62g/t
CRC034	160	164	4m @ 0.54g/t
CRDH001	29	33	4m @ 0.62g/t
CRDH001	43	44	**1m @ 3.06g/t**
CRDH002	95	96	1m @ 0.50g/t
CRDH002	158	162	4m @ 1.12g/t
CRDH002	171	172	1m @ 0.95g/t
CRDH003	47	48	1m @ 0.59g/t

**Drill holes CRC015 and CRC032 were reported by CZR to the ASX on 2 September 2020 but are included for completeness.*

Table 2 Details of the 12 follow-up RC drill-holes and three diamond-holes completed at Top Camp with significant results summarised in Table 1.

Hole	Easting GDA94 Z50	Northing GDA94 Z50	Inclination	Direction	Depth	Assays
CRC015	569516	7658434	-60	300	204	Complete
CRC017	569544	7658299	-60	300	200	Complete
CRC018	569612	7658252	-60	300	200	Complete
CRC021	569507	7658220	-60	300	200	Complete

Hole	Easting GDA94 Z50	Northing GDA94 Z50	Inclination	Direction	Depth	Assays
CRC022	569595	7658171	-60	300	200	Complete
CRC028	569582	7658467	-60	300	200	Complete
CRC029	569662	7658420	-60	300	200	Complete
CRC030	569720	7658379	-60	270	200	Complete
CRC031	569694	7658308	-60	300	200	Complete
CRC032	569624	7658345	-50	300	204	Complete
CRC033	569547	7658097	-60	300	204	Complete
CRC034	569480	7658149	-60	300	204	Complete
CRDH001	569478	7658330	-60	295	201	Complete
CRDH002	569346	7658405	-60	115	200	Complete
CRDH003	569455	7658339	-60	295	200	Complete

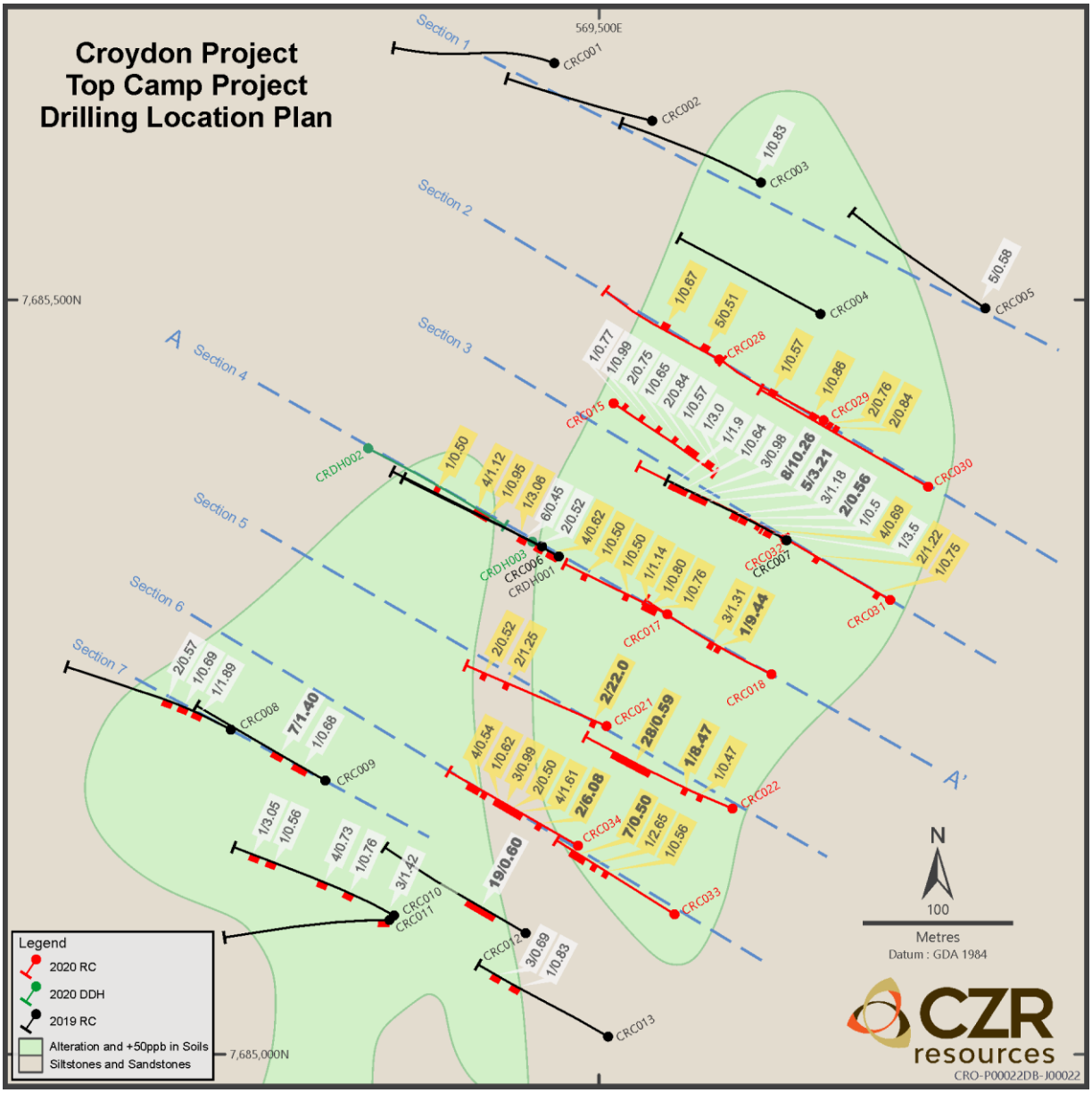

Fig 1. Location and down-hole traces of the diamond and RC drill-holes at Top Camp from 2019 and 2020 with significant intercepts (cut-off >0.3g/t and including 1m>0.5g/t Au) in each drill-hole reported as metres at grams/tonne Au. Previously reported results are in a white background (CZR releases to ASX; 6 February 2020 and 2 September 2020) and new results in a yellow background. The map also shows the traces of section lines 3 and 5 that are presented in cross-section on Figs 2 and 3 below.

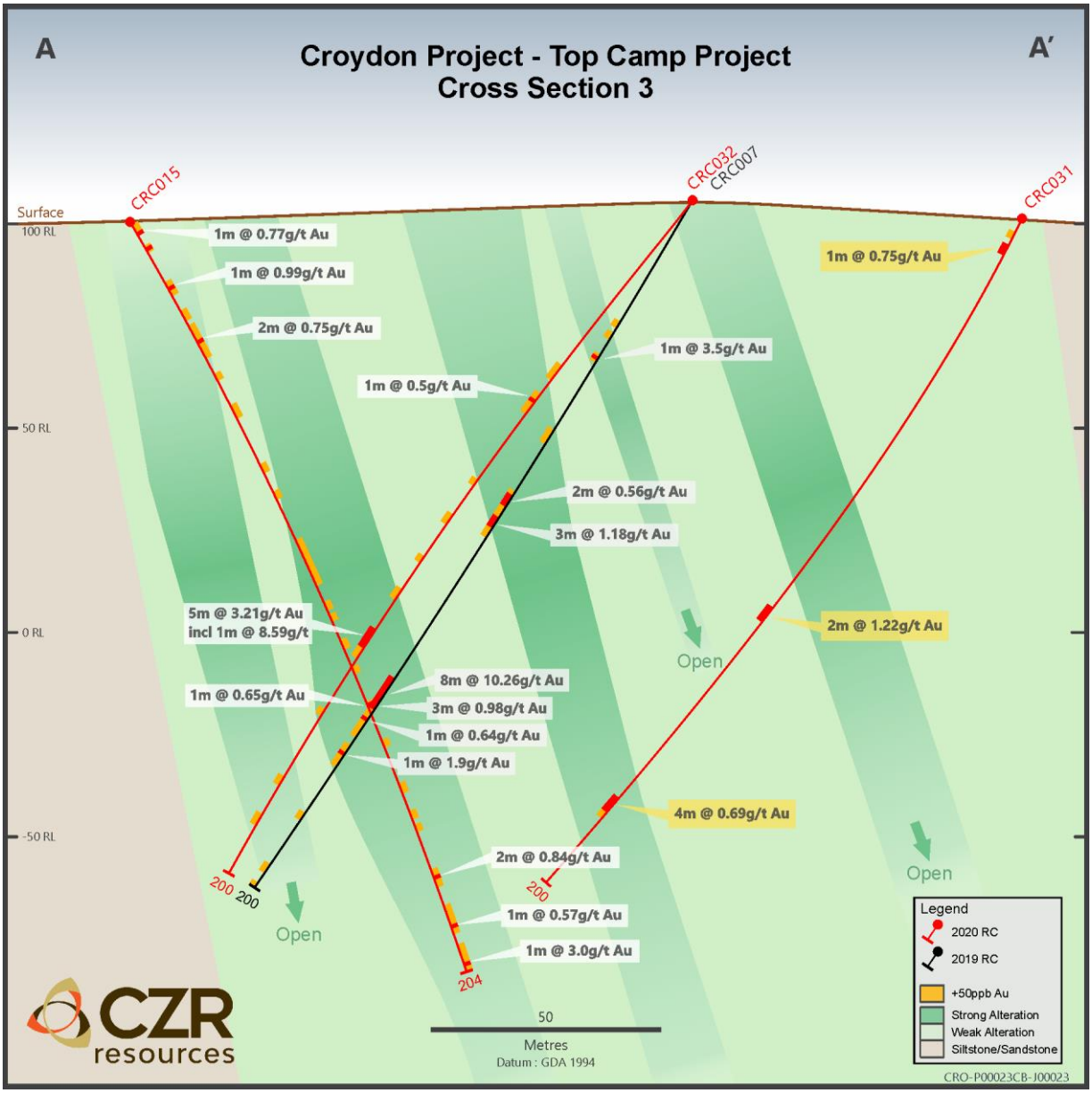

Fig 2. Section 3 from Fig 1 showing down-hole traces marked with significant downhole intercepts (cut-off >0.3g/t and including 1m>0.5g/t Au). Previously reported results are in a white background (CZR releases to ASX; 6 February 2020 and 2 September 2020) and new results in a yellow background.

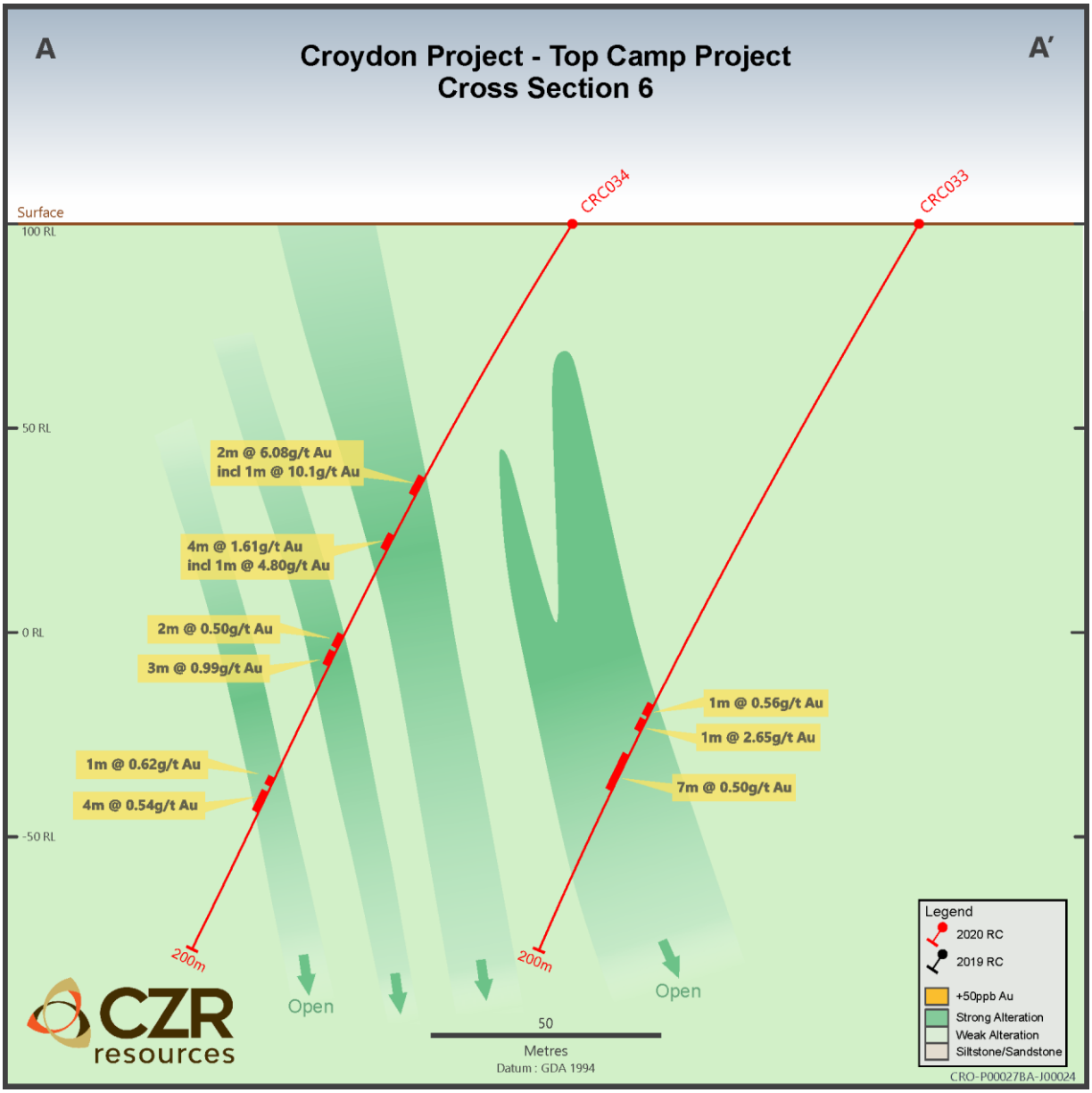

Fig 3 Section 6 from Fig 1 showing the significant down-hole intercepts (cut-off >0.3g/t and including 1m>0.5g/t Au) in each drill-hole reported as metres at grams/tonne Au.

Background to the Croydon Gold Project

The 320km^2 Croydon project is located in the Mallina region near Port Hedland, which is rapidly emerging as a major gold province with the potential to be of world-class scale following the discovery and ongoing reports of mineralisation at Hemi by DeGrey Mining (DEG:ASX releases 27 August 2020 and previous). Croydon is also located about 50km south-east of Hemi and covers approximately 40km of the key regional structures of the Tabba Tabba shear zone (Fig 7). In late 2019, CZR completed a maiden RC drill campaign on the Top Camp prospect that pierced through weathered material beneath large areas of outcropping altered rocks that host extensive areas of shallow historical workings and anomalous soil geochemistry. In the very limited first programme, 9 of the 13 holes drilled to 200 metres on 300 to 500 metre spaced sections intersected intervals of gold mineralisation with 1m samples at greater than 0.5 g/t. The best downhole intercept of 8m at 10.2g/t Au in CRC007 from 135m was supported in other holes by broad zones of alteration and mineralisation that included 19m at 0.69 g/t Au in CRC013 from 51m, and 7m at 1.4g/t Au from 58m in CRC009, (CZR:ASX release, 6 February 2020).

In addition to this success at Top Camp, CZR has identified several other geochemical anomalies within its Croydon tenement package which are being advanced towards the generation of drill targets (CZR:ASX release, 27 February 2020).

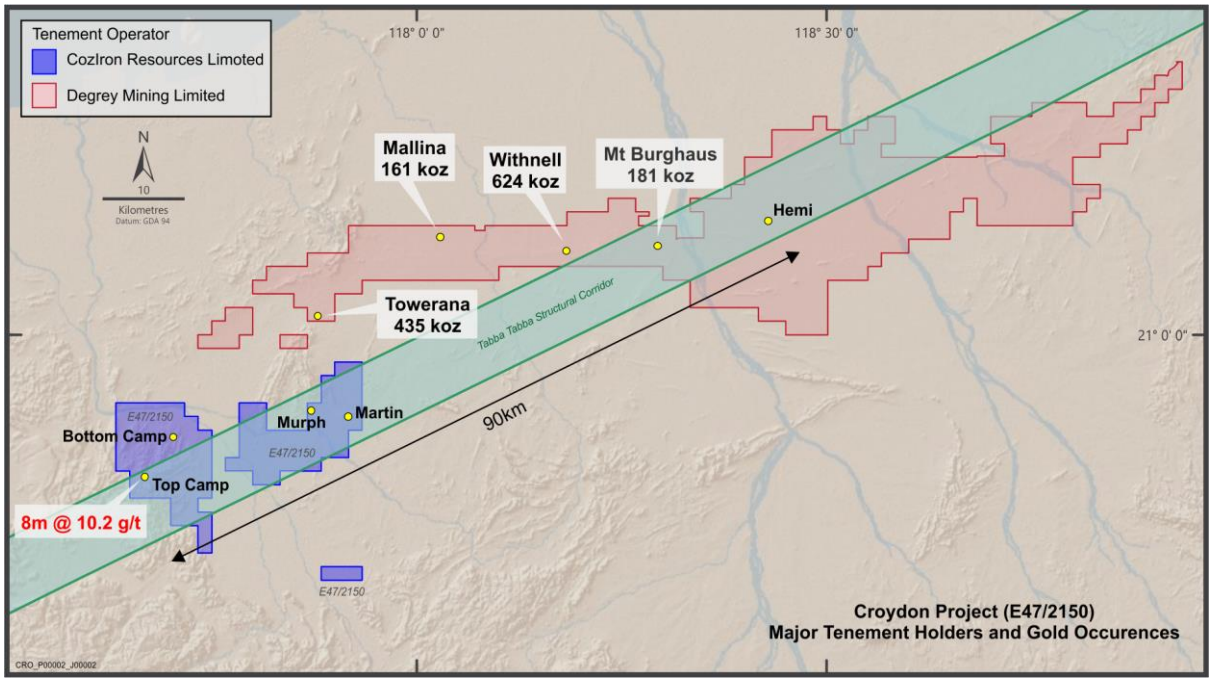

Fig 7. Location of the Croydon Project and the emerging Hemi gold discovery along the south-easterly trend of the Tabba Tabba shear-zone.

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of CZR Resources Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources, exploration activities and results is based on information compiled by Rob Ramsay (BSc Hons, MSc, PhD) who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Rob Ramsay is the Managing Director of Coziron and a Geologist with over 35 years of experience and has sufficient experience which is 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Rob Ramsay has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Reporting of exploration results from the Croydon Project - JORC 2012 requirements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	Soil and rock-chip samples collected by Coziron in 2018 and 2019 have sample numbers, locality information and descriptions recorded by employees. Auger pulps from the 2012 programme have been stored by Creasy Group with the same sample numbers as was reported for the historical analytical work. CZR has accessed the pulps and is having them selectively re-assayed. A high resolution magnetic and aeromagnetic survey to cover E47/2150 was acquired by CZR in 2018 and the independently processed images provide a framework from which much of the basement geology which is covered by a thin veneer of sand and colluvium but prospective for gold and base-metal mineralisation can be interpreted. RC drilling and sampling is undertaken in an industry standard manner.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Coziron collects 1-2kg of either soil from 10 to 20cm depth or rock-chip and described using physical features such as colour, lithology, grain-size and alteration so that repeat samples can be identified and collected from any sites of interest. Historical auger samples were collected as 1-2kg from the material being brought to surface at refusal depth. Historical soils were collected as 1-2kg of screened -2mm from beneath the A (organic-bearing) soil horizon. RC drill-bags have been weighed as a record to ensure that the volumes recovered in each 1m sample is approximately equal.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	1-2kg of soil and rock-chips were crushed, dried and pulverized. A sub sample was fused and the major oxides and selected trace-element analysis are collected using XRF Spectrometry or laser ablation digest and ICP finish. Gold, platinum and palladium are measured using a fire assay on a 40g sample with an ICP finish to 1ppb detection. All preparation and analytical work was undertaken in controlled conditions at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. Historical auger and soil samples were assayed using aqua-regia digest and ICP finish. CZR has re-submitted some batches of assay pulps to Bureau Veritas for XRF and Laser ICP analysis of major and trace elements and fire-assay gold on a 40g charge to obtain comparative results for the assay techniques. RC drill-holes are sampled on 1m intervals with samples collected from a cone-splitter attached to the side of the rig .Bureau Veritas pulverises the 2-3kg sample pulverised in the laboratory and a 40 gm charge has been used for fire assay of gold.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Historical auger samples with typically shallow penetration depths reported in the database were shovel sampled from the spoil heaps. They are regarded as complimentary to soil samples in the centre of the Top Camp area where there has been extensive disturbance by prospector activity. Reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 ½ inch face-sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Each auger spoil heap was sampled by the same method with 1-2kg representing a bulked sample of all grain-sizes in the spoil. RC samples are visually assessed and the volumes in each bag indicated consistent recovery with no bias identified
	• *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.*	

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.*	The auger results are only being used as a bedrock-mapping tool. RC chips were logged for rock-type, veining and alteration and are suitable for utilisation in any future resource calculations.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Rock and RC-chips are described qualitatively for colour and rock-type.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	RC holes are entirely logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected for this study
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	All soil and historical auger samples were collected as a bulk material. RC material is subsampled by a cone-splitter attached to the side of the drill-rig and any intervals of wet sampling are recorded.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Soil samples are 1-2kg of -2mm field screened material collected 5 to 10 cm beneath the surface. Rock chip sampling is a method of providing representative surface samples with indications of mineralization to high-light mapped lithologies which require future drill assessment. Auger samples were collected by shovel from the spoil heap when the hole reached its maximum depth. RC samples for assay are collected from a cone splitter which is industry standard.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	The soil and auger samples are collected from a grid with multiple samples collected from each lithology during surface sampling. RC holes are sampled entirely on 1 m intervals and are appropriate for resource estimation.
	• *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.*	In early stage exploration, a number of 1-2kg soil and rock-chip samples are collected at different outcrops to provide an indication of compositional variations associated with each lithology. During the RC drilling, duplicate samples were collected from the splitter at random in a ratio of about 1:40.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	In finer grained rocks, 1-2kg is sufficient to provide an indication of lithological composition. A 2-3kg cone-split sample collected during drilling of the RC holes is an industry standard for representative sample for resource calculations.
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.*	Historical analyses using an aqua-regia digest is a common procedure used in early stage exploration to detect geochemical anomalies. It is a partial digest for silicate-rich rocks and in the case of the Croydon area which is carbonate-rich is potentially less effective for liberating gold and trace-elements. As a result, a selection of pulps is being assayed to provide comparative data with results from Bureau Veritas which are used as a standard method by CZR. All analyses at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. Major-element oxides and a suite of 62 minor elements are determined by XRF and laser ablation ICPMS on fused disks. Precious metal (Au, Pt, Pd) is determined by fire assay with ICP finish at a detection limit of 1ppb. 40gm charge fire assay for gold is an industry standard
	• *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.*	No hand-held instruments were used by CZR for this report.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates,*	Field duplicates are included among the auger-series samples.

	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Cone –split RC duplicate samples were collected at random on a ratio of about 1:40. Industry accredited blanks and standards are introduced to the sample schedule randomly in the field. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intersections have not been verified independently.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes have been reported.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Assay data is received electronically and uploaded into an Access database. All hand-held GPS locations are checked against the field logs.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No adjustment or calibrations were made to any assay data presented.
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.*	Sample locations were determined using hand held Garmin 72h GPS units, with an average accuracy of ±3m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system is either Latitude-longitude or MGA GDA94, zone 50, local easting's and northings are in MGA
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	SRTM90 is used to provide topographic control and is regarded as being adequate for early stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance rock-chip and the gridded auger and soil sampling is being used to examine prospects with the potential for mineralisation. The RC drilling focussed on testing targets underlying a grid of soil and auger samples.
	• *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.*	Rock-chip and soil and auger sampling data is not being used to generate either Mineral Resources or Ore Reserve estimations. There are not yet sufficient drill samples to satisfy a mineral resource estimate.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No data compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Mineralization is potentially lithologically and structurally controlled and the surface and RC drill sampling is collecting representative material from different lithologies and across the structural trends.
	• *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.*	RC drill holes were oriented to intersect both the geology and structural framework to gather representative samples. Follow-up RC and diamond drilling will be required to provide information to measure or eliminate any bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are collected labelled and transported by Coziron Geologists to a transport company in Karratha from where they are transported directly to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	E47/2150 is held by 100% by Colchis Pty Ltd with Coziron purchasing a 70% interest.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	2019-2018 Prospectors report the count, weight and location of gold nuggets recovered from their 40E permits overlying the tenement. Although the amount of gold being reported is not of commercial significance, the located distribution provides evidence for prospectivity and follow-up geochemical sampling.
		2016 – Colchis Pty Ltd completed gridded soils at Middle Valley collecting 250g of -250 micron with samples submitted to Intertek for gold by aqua-regia (AR25) and multi-element ICP.
		2012 – Colchis Pty Ltd undertook 20 by 20m truck-mounted auger programme at Top Camp for a total of 1589 holes with 2-3kg end of hole sample submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for gold by aqua-regia (AR25) and multi-element ICP.
		2002 – Samples collected in 2001 were analysed for Au and diamond indicators by De Beers Australia Exploration Limited.
		2001 – Stream Sediments – Ten sites assessed and one sample taken by De Beers Exploration Australia Limited. Assayed for Au by Cyanide Leach and Mass Spectrometry.
		In 2000, Bann Geological Services were employed to collect 8 stream sediment samples (split into coarse and fine fractions) 11 soil samples (split into coarse and fine fractions) and 16 rock chips. These samples were assayed for Au by BLEG, B/ETA and B/AAS as well as As by B/AAS].
		In 1999, Creasy Group contracted Bann Geological Services to collect 62 streams, 72 soil, 10 rock chips to be assayed for Au by BLEG, Cu, Zn, As, Mo, Ag, Sb, W, Pb by B/MS. An additional 147 streams, 142 soils were collected later in the year
		1998 6 costean samples, 15 RC re assays, 1 rock chip were collected and assayed for Au by fire assay and Fe, Cu, Zn, As, Ag, Sb & Pb by B/AAS.
		1994 – Costeaning program undertaken by Geochemex on behalf of Creasy Group. 11 Costeans, orientated East-West, were dug in the Top Camp area, totalling 1080 metres. Samples were taken in 2m composites using 1m half PVC pipe. Samples were sent to Genalysis for Au analysis by aqua regia digest with B/ETA, B/AAS, and V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sb, Te, Tl, Pb, Bi by B/AAS. 15 RC holes were drilled at Top Camp for 704m. 760 soil samples on a 40m x 40m grid on Top Camp. Assayed for Au BLEG, Au B/eta,
		1988 – Dry blowing of surface material, 0.25m to 0.5m below surface, where significant nugget gold was found but total gold recovered was not recorded.

		1986 – Golden Valley Mines N.L undertook drilling at Golden Valley testing quartz-carbonate breccia in turbidite sequence rocks. 16 holes were drilled for 506m, samples assayed for Au and select samples for As.
		1983 – Alluvial testing by Ingram for Golden Valley Mines N.L where 9*10^6 tonnes of alluvial material was evaluated to have Au grade ranging between 0.5 to 1.5 g/t Au. It was concluded gold is also present in carbonate-quartz veins in carbonate-BIF cores of the anticlines and postulated exhalative style disseminated gold present in the turbidite sequence.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The tenement has a basement of Archaean-age gneissic rocks that appears to have been first overlain by ultramafic mafic to mafic rocks of a greenstone belt that are deformed and metamorphosed and intruded by granites. Turbiditic sediments in the Mallina Basin overlie the basement. These are folded and metamorphosed to greenschist facies and locally intruded by felsic rocks. Unconformably overlying the Mallina sequence are essentially flat-lying sediments and mafic volcanics and intrusives of the Fortescue Group. Gold is reported in faults, shears and granites cutting the Malina Basin metasediments.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All relevant information about the drill-holes in reported in Tables 1 and 2 in the text. The drill pads at Top Camp are located within the floor of a broad valley and for the current round of interpretation a nominal RL of 100m is being used. .
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.*	All intercepts reported are generated by using a 0.3g/t cut-off and 0.5 g by metres and a maximum of two internal metres of waste. All samples are of 1 m in length. No upper cut has been applied to the results.
	• *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.*	No metal equivalents are presented. .

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 style and geometry of the mineralization have yet to be determined and as such the intercepts reported are down-hole only. Refer to Figures… in body of text
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.*	Refer to Figures… in body of text
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All relevant samples and significant intersections on the maps, sections and in the text are reported
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.*	Mapping, soil and rock-chip sampling will continue over the early-stage gold and base-metal targets while targets with more extensive coverage of soil, auger and rock-chip sampling are being prepared for further drilling.
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.*	Diamond drilling to provide down-hole structural data to compliment surface geology and infill and extensional RC drilling to better define the extent and tenor of mineralisation.