



Middle Island

RESOURCES LIMITED

Middle Island Resources Ltd

ACN 142 361 608

ASX code: MDI

www.middleisleland.com.au

Capital Structure:

1,765 million ordinary shares

994 million unlisted options

Cash & Investments

\$2.28m (as at 31 March 2020)

No debt

Directors & Management:

Peter Thomas

Non-Executive Chairman

Rick Yeates

Managing Director

Beau Nicholls

Non-Executive Director

Brad Marwood

Non-Executive Director

Dennis Wilkins

Company Secretary

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ASX Release – 28 April 2020

Third new gold discovery in as many weeks from Phase 1 RC drilling at the Sandstone project, WA

- A third new gold deposit, **Old Town Well**, defined from Phase 1 reverse circulation (RC) drilling within Middle Island's wholly-owned Sandstone gold project in central WA.
- Adds to similar gold discoveries this month from drilling at Sandstone's McIntyre and McClaren prospects.
- Old Town Well deposit comprises broad, consistent, shallow drill intercepts over a 60m aggregate width and 340m strike length, including **20m at 0.87g/t, 8m at 2.17g/t and 8m at 1.45g/t Au**, together with similar historic results.
- Old Town Well is likely to represent a substantial oxide gold deposit, the majority of which is relatively shallow, including a blanket of mineralised laterite from surface.
- The Old Town Well deposit, situated only 600m north of the Company's 100%-owned 600,000tpa gold processing plant within granted Mining Lease M57/128, will be assessed as part of Sandstone's updated pre-feasibility study (PFS).
- Given the broad zones of quartz veining and intense alteration in the primary zone at Old Town Well, it is possible that drilling to date is peripheral to far more significant gold mineralisation.
- The results to date of the Phase 1 RC drilling program, particularly new gold discoveries at McClaren, McIntyre and now Old Town Well announced over the past three weeks, significantly heighten the prospect of a positive decision to recommission the Sandstone mill.
- Given the success of the Phase 1 RC program to date, it is increasingly clear that the planned Phase 2 RC drilling program (~3,000m) needs to be considerably expanded to bring new discoveries into Indicated Resources for incorporation into the PFS.
- New results announced today are derived from a further 35 holes (2,580m) of the 13,400m Phase 1 RC drilling program, and address all results from the fifth (Old Town Well) and sixth (Davis) of 14 targeted gold deposits and prospects.
- Results relating to the remaining 95 holes (6,639m) of the Phase 1 RC drilling program are anticipated in coming weeks.

SANDSTONE GOLD PROJECT (WA)

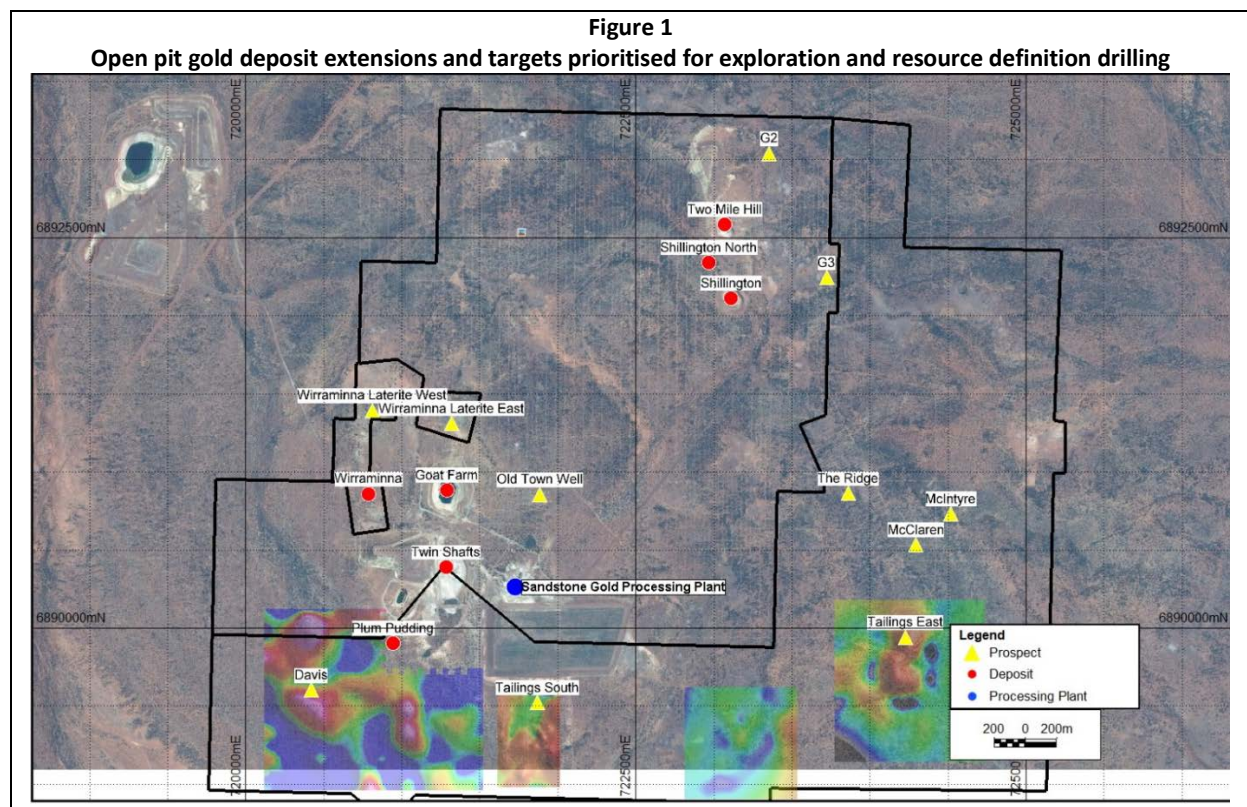
Explorer and aspiring gold developer, Middle Island Resources Limited (**Middle Island, MDI or the Company**) is pleased to announce a third gold discovery derived from a further two tested prospects in the Company's recently completed 13,400m, Phase 1, reverse circulation (RC) drilling program. The Phase 1 RC drilling represents one of four planned programs that collectively comprise a campaign totalling 17,300m of exploration and resource definition drilling at the Company's 100%-owned Sandstone gold project in the central goldfields of Western Australia.

The Phase 1 RC program, exclusively focussed on open pit targets at Sandstone, has tested some 14 gold deposits and prospects (Figure 1), all within 4km of the Company's 100%-owned gold processing plant and the majority on existing Mining Leases.

In the case of existing deposits, **drilling is designed to variously extend Mineral Resources, reclassify Mineral Resources from Inferred to Indicated status, and/or upgrade JORC Code 2004 Mineral Resources to JORC Code 2012 compliance.** These comprise the Two Mile Hill, Shillington, Wirraminna, Goat Farm, Twin Shafts and Plum Pudding deposits.

The additional eight prospects assessed by Phase 1 RC drilling represent those which have had little or no drilling, but **represent targets prioritised on the basis of their interpreted potential to generate open pit gold Mineral Resources.** These targets variously include the Ridge, McIntyre, McClaren, Old Town Well, Wirraminna Laterite (East & West), Davis, Tailings (South & East) prospects, and the G2 & G3 gravity targets.

The various deposits and prospects assessed by the Phase 1 RC drilling are shown in Figure 1 below.



Initial results received for the Phase 1 RC drilling program to date comprise those derived from the Two Mile Hill deposit, and the McClaren, McIntyre, Old Town Well, Tailings East and Davis prospects.

This announcement details 4m composite assay results derived from drilling at the Old Town Well (15 holes; 1,326m) and Davis (20 holes; 1,254m) prospects as part of a 13,400m Phase 1 RC drilling program comprising 172 holes in total.

All material drill intercepts, based on 4m composite samples and a notional open pit cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au and other parameters, are provided in Table 1 below. All results are based on 50g fire assay analyses completed by Intertek Laboratories in Perth. The exploration results have been prepared and reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth	Sample Type	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Old Town Well	MSRC366	721917.67	6890906.90	497.90	-	132.05	96	4m Composite	32	52	20	0.87
Old Town Well	MSRC368	721888.26	6890873.17	497.68	-	130.78	96	4m Composite	12	16	4	0.82
Old Town Well	MSRC368	721888.26	6890873.17	497.68	-	130.78	96	4m Composite	24	32	8	2.17
Old Town Well	MSRC371	721851.94	6890851.48	497.40	-	133.75	96	4m Composite	36	44	8	1.45
Old Town Well	MSRC372	721845.12	6890813.09	496.97	-	128.95	72	4m Composite	28	40	12	0.76
Old Town Well	MSRC375	721783.55	6890795.55	497.04	-	127.30	102	4m Composite	0	8	8	0.81
Old Town Well	MSRC375	721783.55	6890795.55	497.04	-	127.30	102	4m Composite	36	40	4	0.90
Old Town Well	MSRC377	721742.84	6890774.75	497.00	-	126.14	90	4m Composite	0	4	4	1.24
Davis	MSRC401	720411.50	6889562.24	492.27	-	183.09	84	4m Composite	44	52	8	0.95
Davis	MSRC404	720448.00	6889927.06	493.35	-	275.07	60	4m Composite	8	12	4	0.72
Davis	MSRC404	720448.00	6889927.06	493.35	-	275.07	60	4m Composite	20	24	4	0.98

Note: Calculated at a 0.6g/t Au lower cut-off grade, a minimum intercept length of 2m and a maximum of 2m of included waste. Grid MGA94_50.

Old Town Well Prospect

Better RC drill intercepts (based on 4m composite sampling) from the **Old Town Well prospect** include **20m at 0.87g/t** (from 32m depth in MSRC366), **8m at 2.17g/t** (from 24m depth in MSRC368) and **8m at 1.45g/t Au** (from 36m depth in MSRC371).

The Old Town Well prospect was originally identified by historic reconnaissance drilling, variously completed by Herald Resources and Troy Resources. Mineralisation appears to be associated with sub-vertical, northeast trending zones of quartz veining, and associated silica-carbonate-pyrite alteration, within ultramafic rocks and dolerite. A shallow blanket of laterite gold mineralisation is superimposed.

Gold mineralisation at Old Town Well is hosted within broad zones, aggregating 60m in width that demonstrate strong continuity and can be traced over at least a 340m strike length. All significant mineralisation defined to date appears to be hosted within the oxidised laterite and saprolite profiles.

The RC drilling results returned from the primary zone are lower grade and are, from a project-wide perspective, inconsistent with the broad intervals of logged quartz veining and strong associated silica-carbonate-pyrite alteration. Elsewhere within the project, at deposits such as Wirraminna, Goat Farm and Twin Shafts, similar veining and alteration is associated with high grade, quartz lode style, gold mineralisation. **High hydrothermal fluid flows are clearly evident at the Old Town Well prospect and it is possible that what is observed in drilling to date is peripheral to far more significant gold mineralisation along strike or down dip/plunge.**

While of generally modest grade, the Old Town Well deposit is likely to comprise a substantial tonnage of relatively shallow oxide mineralisation, including a blanket of mineralised laterite from surface. The deposit will be assessed as part of the updated pre-feasibility study (PFS), as it is situated only 600m north of the Company's 100%-owned, 600,000tpa processing plant, within granted Mining Lease M57/128.

The Old Town Well RC drilling results are presented in plan-view (Figure 2), long-section (Figure 3) and cross-sections (Figure 4 to Figure 8) below.

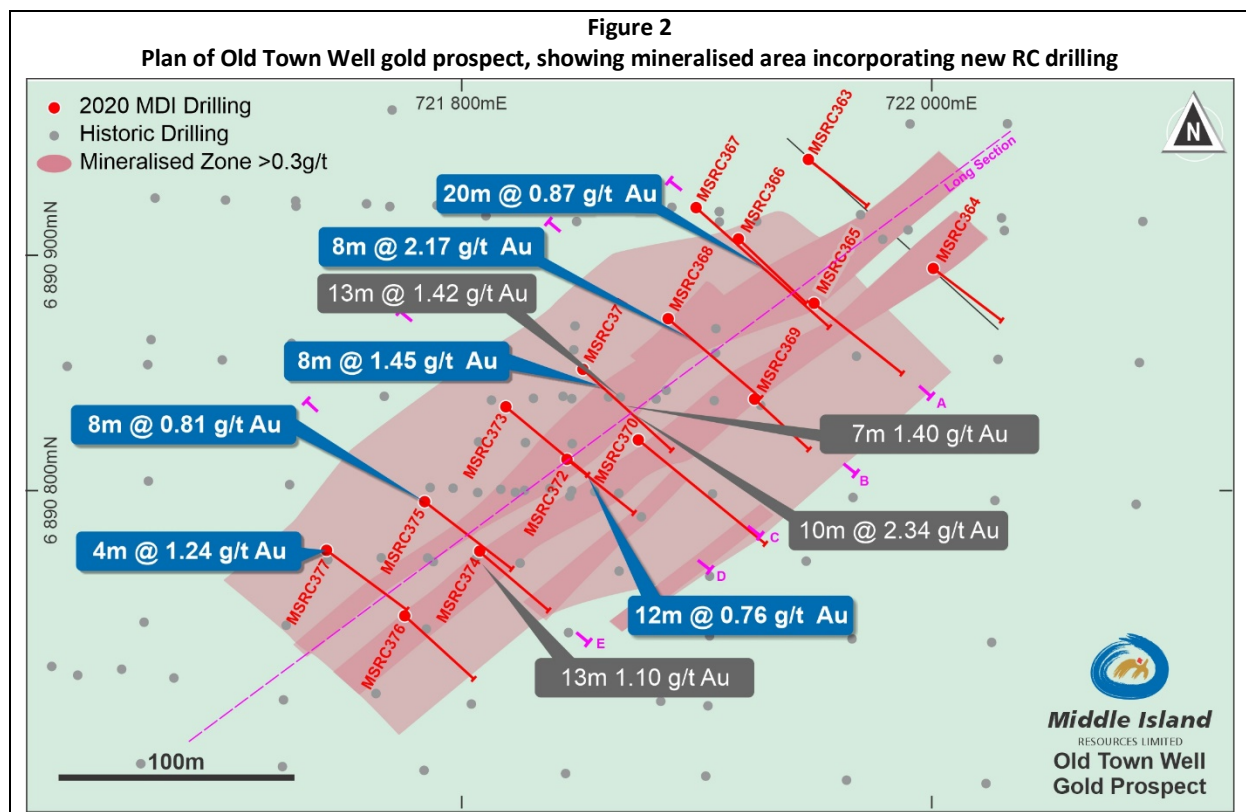


Figure 3
Long-Section – Old Town Well gold prospect, showing RC drilling results

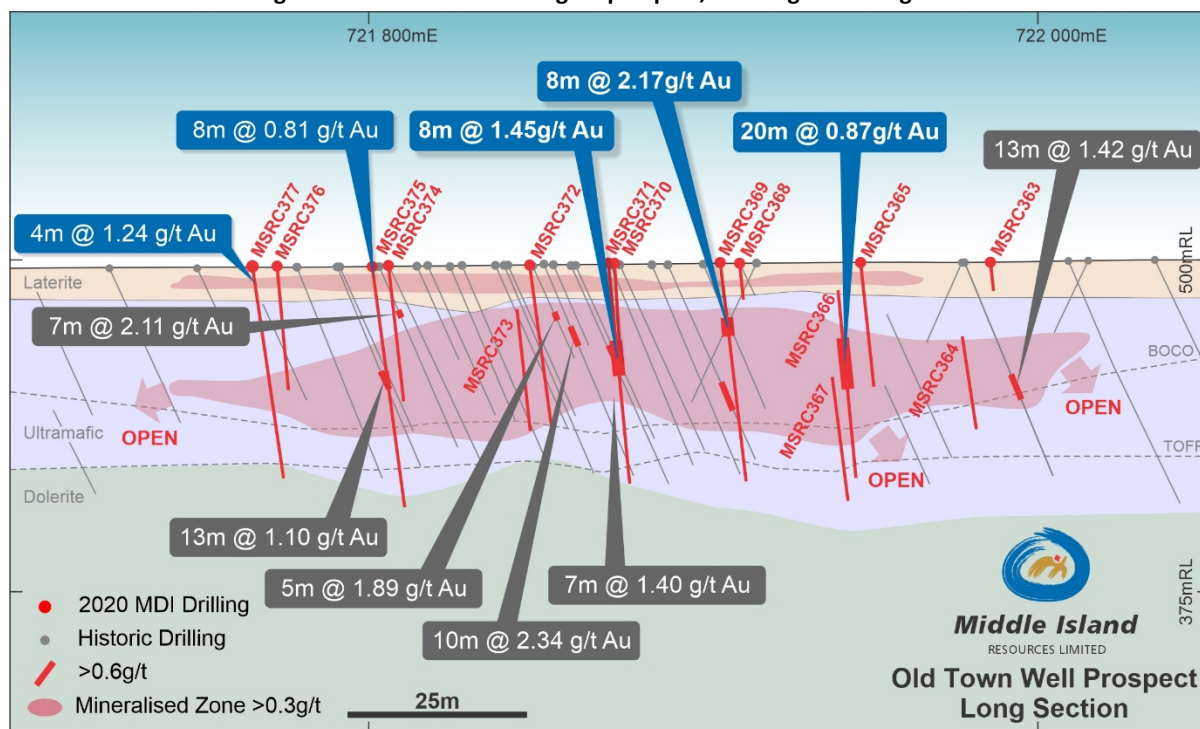


Figure 4
Cross-Section A – Old Town Well gold prospect, showing new RC drilling results

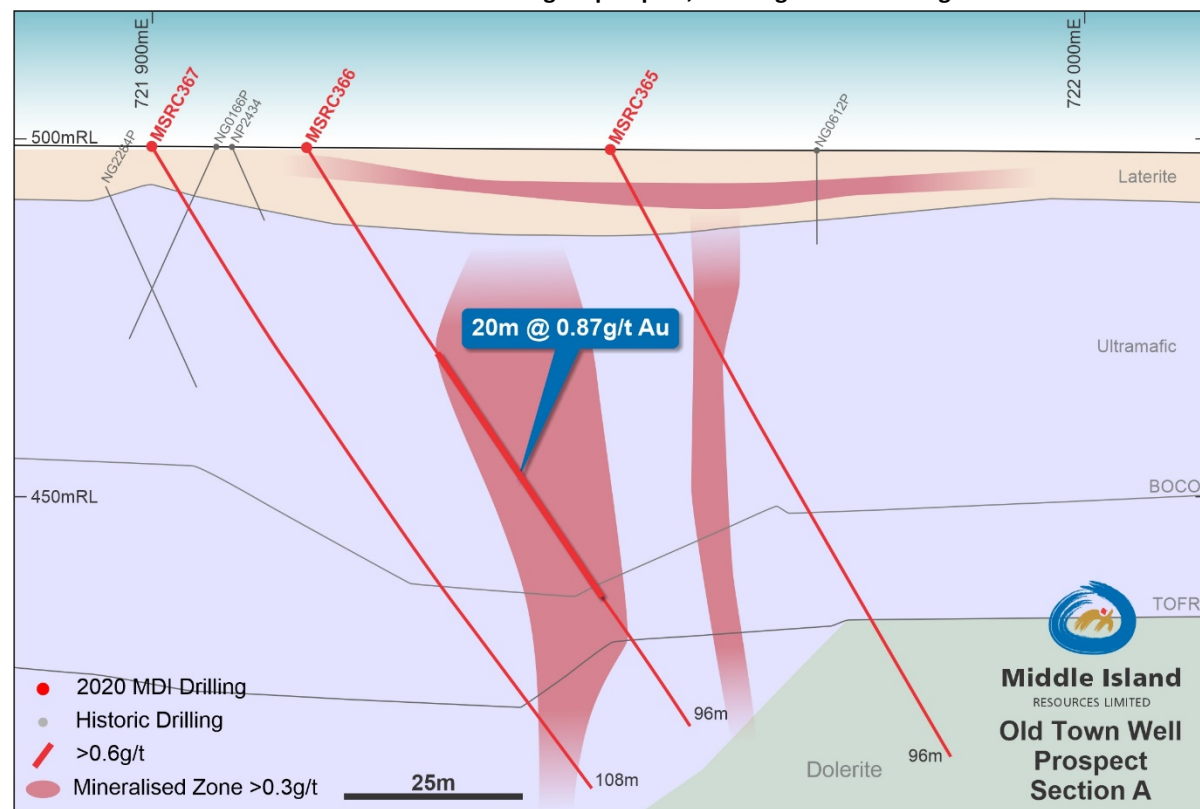


Figure 5
Cross-Section B – Old Town Well gold prospect, showing new RC drilling results

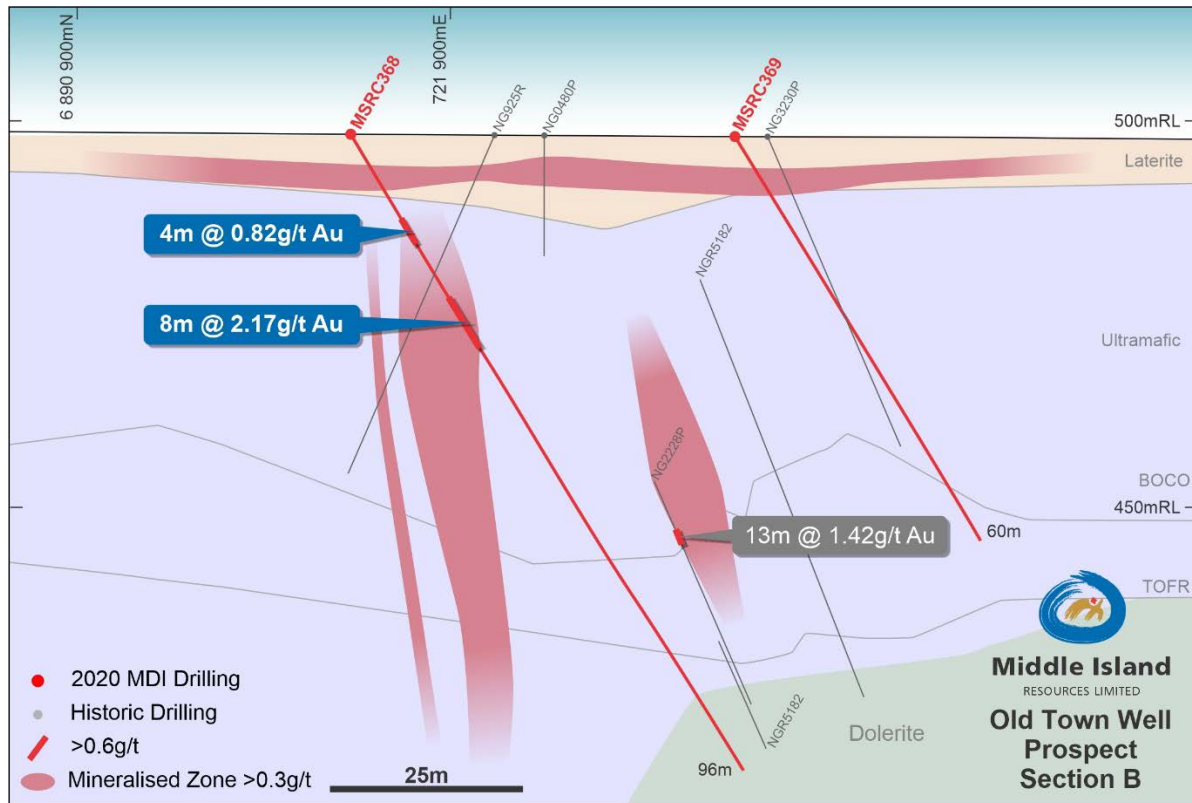


Figure 6
Cross-Section C – Old Town Well gold prospect, showing new RC drilling results

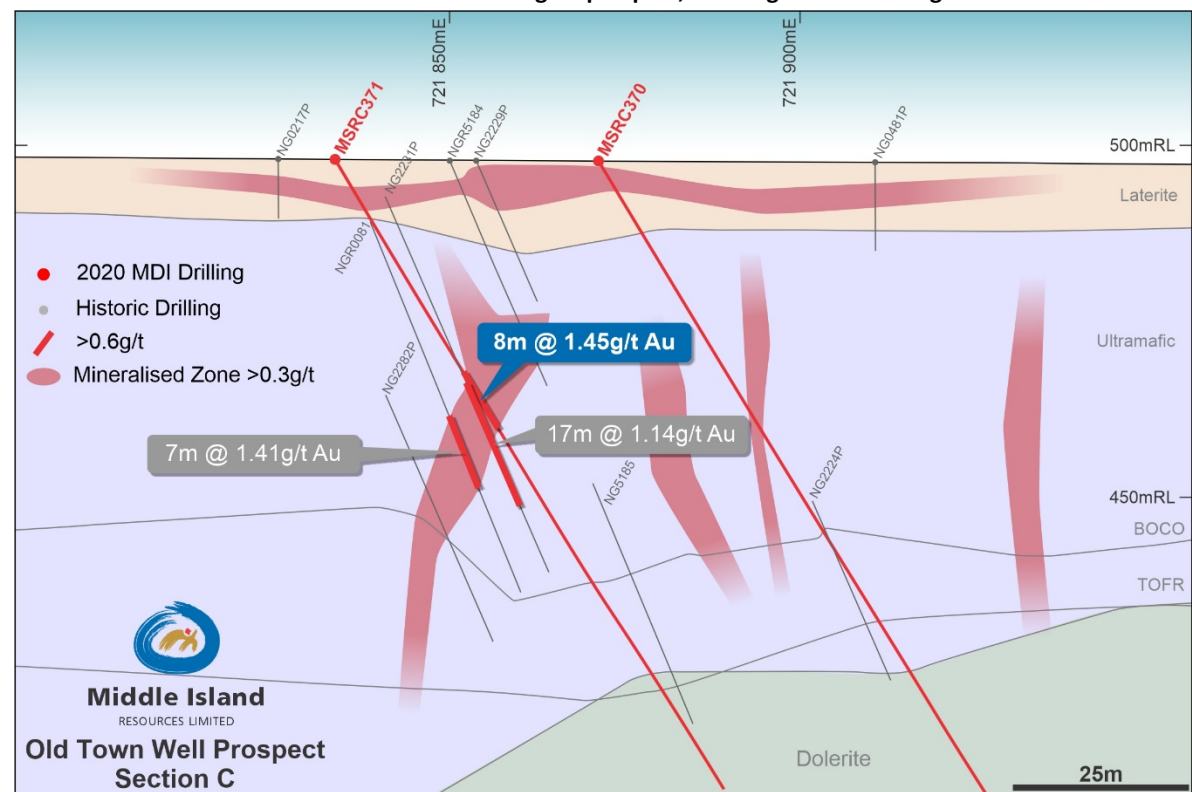


Figure 7

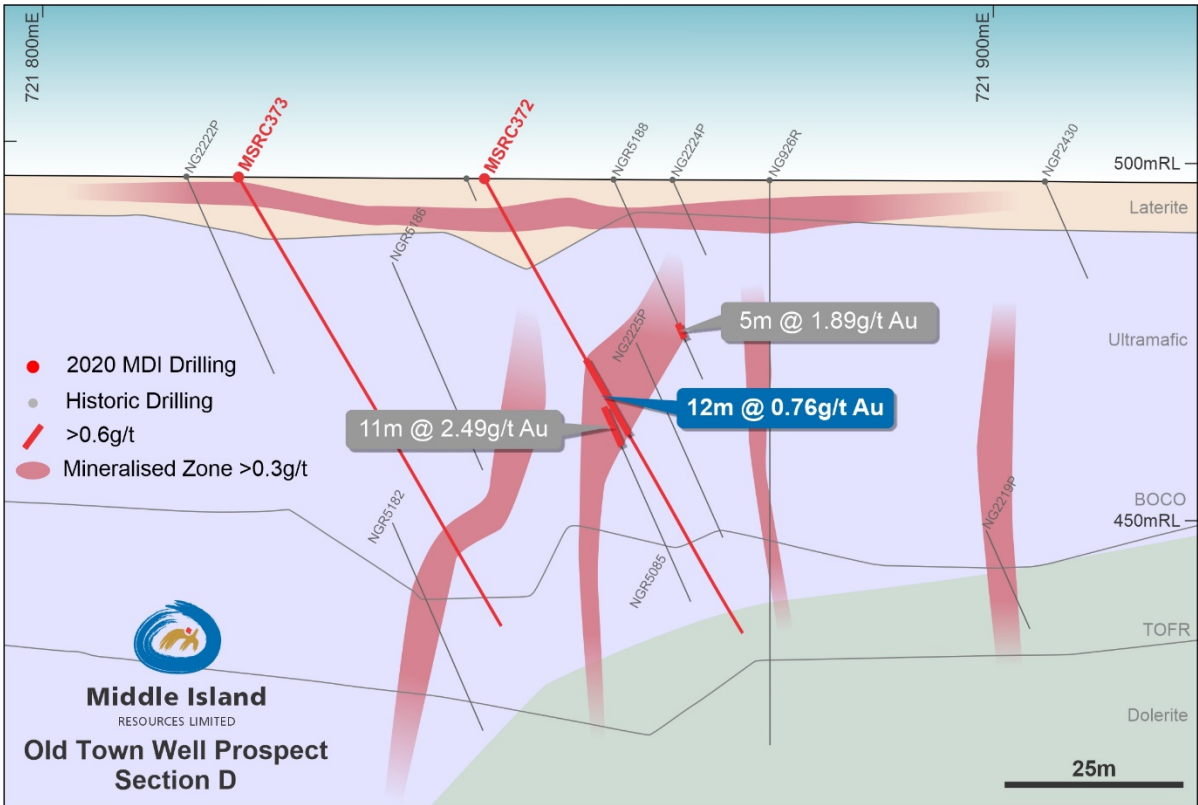
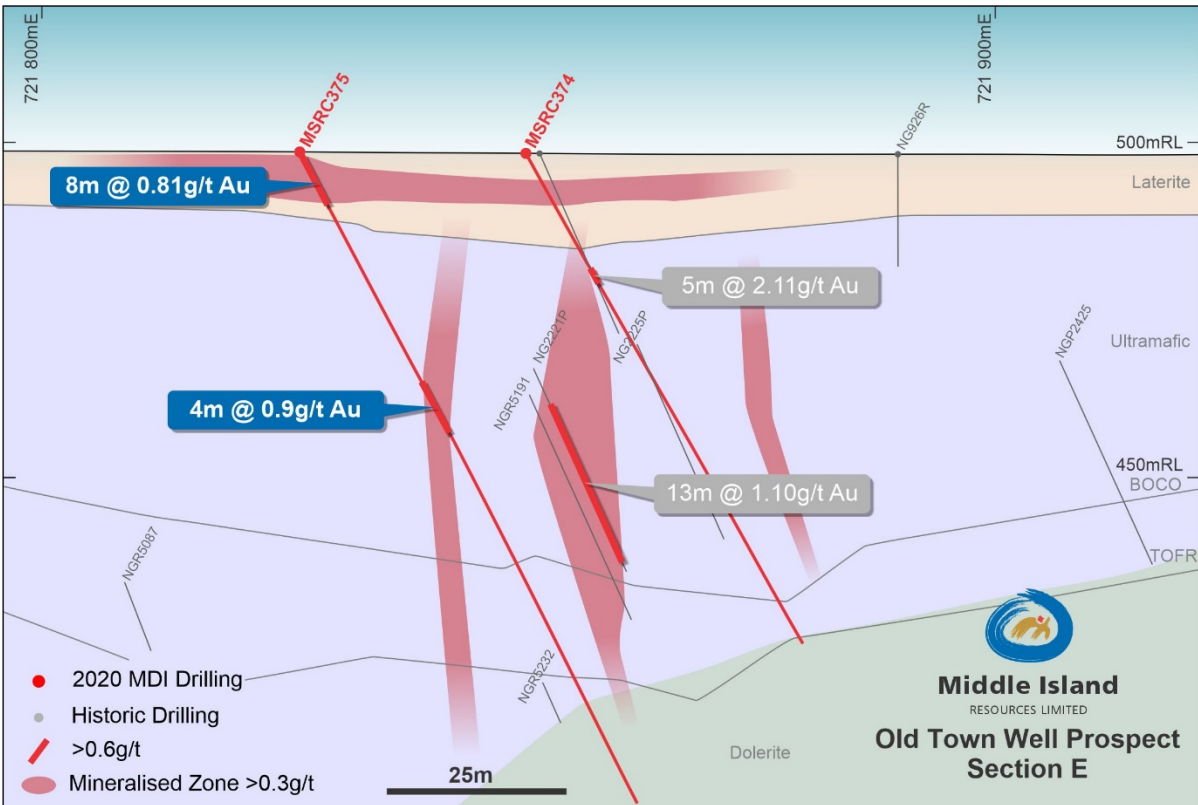


Figure 8



Subject to 1m resampling results, Old Town Well is anticipated to require significant infill and extension drilling as part of the planned Phase 2 RC program.

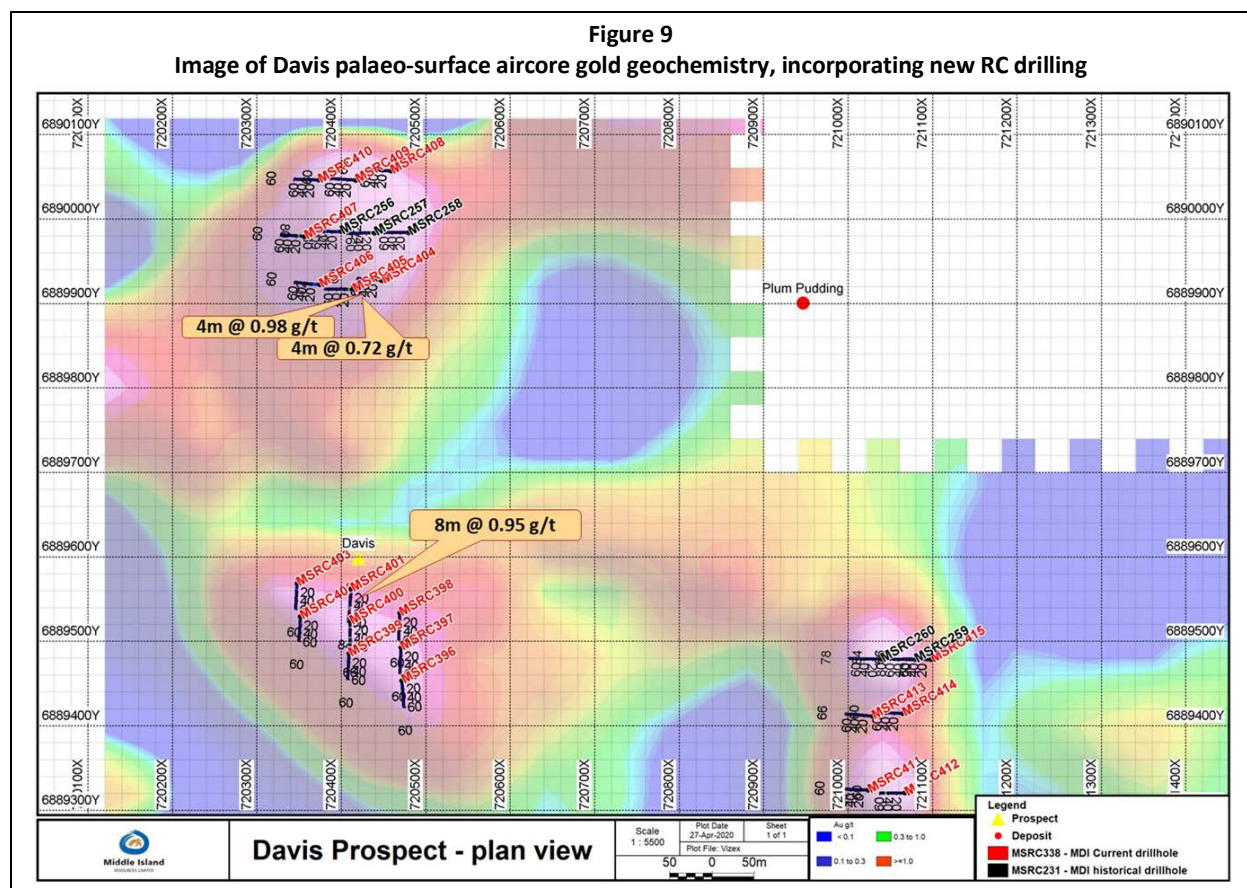
Davis Prospect

The best 4m composite RC drill intercept from the **Davis prospect** is **8m at 0.95g/t** (from 44m depth in MSRC366), along with two further mineralised laterite and saprolite intercepts derived from a second element of the Davis palaeo-surface gold anomaly to the north.

The Davis prospect was initially identified by Middle Island as a Weights of Evidence (WoE) target, which was then followed up by interface (palaeo-surface) aircore geochemistry to define a series of three cohesive, coincident gold-arsenic anomalies lying beneath up to 20m of transported sheetwash cover.

Interpretation of the palaeo-surface geochemistry and drilling completed at Davis suggests that gold mineralisation comprising the southwest element is associated with a broad, shallow northeast dipping and northwest striking zone within saprolitic clays interpreted to be of ultramafic affinity. However, the reconnaissance RC drilling traverses completed as part of the Phase 1 work do not suggest that the Davis prospect is of any immediate economic significance.

The Davis RC drilling results are presented in plan-view (Figure 9) below.



Middle Island Managing Director, Mr Rick Yeates:

*“The broad gold intercepts returned from Phase 1 RC drilling at the **Old Town Well prospect** are likely to represent a substantial tonnage, the majority of which is shallow oxide material. Subject to 1m re-sampling, and infill RC and diamond drilling, the deposit will be assessed as part of the updated pre-feasibility study (PFS), as it is **situated only 600m north of the Company’s 100%-owned, 600,000tpa processing plant, within granted Mining Lease M57/128.***

*“High hydrothermal fluid flows are clearly evident at the Old Town Well prospect and it is possible that the quartz veining and intense alteration observed in drilling to date is **peripheral to far more significant gold mineralisation along strike or down dip/plunge.***

*“Given early success with **two new gold discoveries at McClaren and McIntyre**, announced in the preceding two weeks, I have received multiple enquiries on whether the various prospects and deposits were prioritised for drilling in any particular order. Two drill rigs were engaged to complete the Phase 1 program. Other than the rigs being allocated to specific prospects that best matched their respective capabilities and capacities, the order of drilling was predicated solely on efficiency, to minimise the tramming distance (and thereby chargeable work time) between the various deposits and prospects.*

*“The Directors look forward to sharing further Phase 1 RC drilling results with you as they are received and compiled. **At this stage, the results of this program, coupled with the resource upgrade announced last week and the strong prevailing gold price, significantly heighten the prospects of a positive mill recommissioning decision.**”*

RELEASE AUTHORISED BY:

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WEBSITE: www.middleisland.com.au

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Middle Island, industry growth or other trend projections are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

Competent Persons’ Statement

Information in this release that relates to new Exploration Results at the Old Town Well and Davis prospects is based on, and fairly reflects, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Rick Yeates. Mr Yeates is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a fulltime employee of Middle Island Resources Limited. Mr Yeates has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the nature of work and style of mineralisation under consideration, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Yeates has given his prior written consent to the inclusion in the release of the statements, based on his information, in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Yeates is a substantial shareholder in the Company and entities associated with Mr Yeates hold unlisted options in the capital of the Company as disclosed in Appendix 3Y and substantial shareholder notices released to ASX.

Previously reported information

This report includes information that relates to previously reported Exploration Results for the Davis prospect, which were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012. The information was extracted from the Company’s previous announcement dated 12 September 2017, which is available to view on the Company’s website.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which any Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Appendix 1

The following Table is provided in compliance with the JORC Code

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results are derived from a RC drill program completed by Middle Island Resources. The sampling was carried out by collecting 2-3kg of RC chips off the drill rig's cone splitter; the sampling was undertaken at four metre intervals taken over the whole length of each drillhole. Recovery was excellent for the vast majority of samples, with minor exceptions due to broken or wet ground. The sample was a consistent size of 2–3kg, derived from the drill rig's cone splitter. The primary sample was taken from the same splitter chute the entire program. 4m composite samples of drill cuttings weighing 2-3kg were sent to the laboratory to be crushed (-10mm) and pulverised to produce a 300g pulp, then split to a 50g charge for fire assay analysis. RC drilling was used to obtain 4m composite samples of RC chips (see first point above) from which 2-3kg was sent to the laboratory to be crushed (-10mm) and pulverised to produce a 300g pulp, then split to a 50g charge for fire assay analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC rig used a face sampling hammer with a 5-5.5 inch bit to return sample every metre.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chip recovery data for this drilling was estimated for each drill metre and captured in a digital logging software package. The recorded average RC chip recovery for the Old Town Well and Davis prospects were 93.9% and 100% respectively. The water table is encountered typically at a 60–80m down-hole with appropriate measures taken by the drilling contractor to maintain recovery and dry samples, including additional air pressure and foam

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>injection. For the drillholes where no water was encountered no extra measures were needed to maximise the sample recovery at time of drilling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC chips were logged for lithology, weathering, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour and other features on 1m intervals. Logging was carried out according to Middle Island Resources internal protocols at the time of drilling. Sampling was carried out according to Middle Island Resources internal protocols, which comply with industry standards. All drill holes were quantitatively logged from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable RC chips were rotary split with a cone splitter on the drill rig. Samples were collected and bagged in 1m intervals. All samples were dry. 4m composite samples were dried and crushed to -10mm before being split and then a 300g subsample pulverised to 95% passing 75 microns. This fraction was then split again down to a 50g sample charge for fire assay. For the RC chips the routine sample procedure was to consistently take the primary split from the same chute. A field duplicate (via a second split) off the drill rig's sample splitter was collected and assayed at a rate of 1:50 samples. Field duplicates were taken either by second split from the cyclone. Results have been compared to the original sample taken. Sample size and assay charge size are considered entirely appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middle Island adopted a 50g fire assay method with an ICP-OES finish. This technique is considered appropriate for gold mineralisation of this style. No other measurement tools/instruments were used to derive assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p><i>the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates, lab duplicates, field and laboratory standards were routinely included in the assay train at a 1:9 frequency when taking all QC samples into account, and a quartz wash was applied between each sample pulverised. Sample results are consistent with those reported by previous drilling programs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was undertaken by field assistants supervised by experienced geologists from Middle Island Resources. Significant intercepts were checked by senior personnel who confirmed them as prospective for gold mineralisation. No twinned holes were used for this programme. Data was collected digitally utilising designated templates following industry best practice. Sampling data was also captured on paper to ensure a paper trail was maintained by the field staff and checked by the supervising geologists. Logging and sampling data were imported and validated using the OCRIS database software system by an experienced external database manager. After database import, drillhole data was plotted and validated in plan and section view by Middle island geologists, any errors encountered were rectified. Assay data has not been adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface collar coordinates are surveyed via RTK GNSS with 1cm accuracy by a professional surveying contractor. A high-quality downhole north-seeking multi-shot or continuous survey gyro-camera was used to determine the dip and azimuth of the hole at 25m intervals down the hole. MGA94 Zone 50 The topographic surface was calculated from the onsite mine survey pickups and subsequently verified by RTK GNSS collar surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results being reported comprise 4m composite sample intervals. The data spacing is sufficient to demonstrate the continuity of grade. 4m composite sampling was applied and anomalous composites will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be resampled on 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling orientations were orthogonal to anticipated mineralisation orientations where known. Mineralised laterite intercepts are estimated to approximate true width, while the true width of mineralised saprolite intervals are interpreted to be 70% and 80% at Old Town Well (by virtue of dip) and Davis (by virtue of strike) respectively. The Competent Person does not believe that any sample bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were collected by a field assistant and two experienced company geologists and transferred directly to the laboratory via a reputable commercial freight courier contractor. Sample receipt by Intertek was carried out in line with its internal procedures to maintain chain of custody control.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are consistent with historic results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilled holes and sampled RC chips are derived from Mining Leases M57/128 and M57/129, which are 100%-owned by Sandstone Operations Pty Ltd (SOP), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Middle Island Resources Limited. As of 15/02/2016 Sandstone Operations Pty Ltd was the sole owner of the project, including M57/128 & M57/129.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No acknowledgement or appraisal by other parties.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shear-zones hosted within greenschist facies ultramafic and mafic rocks with meso-thermal quartz veining and associated silica-carbonate-pyrite alteration within the Archaean Sandstone greenstone belt.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 within the release. No material information has been excluded.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill intercepts reported with weighted averages to create the grade intercepts. Individual internal values of <0.6g/t Au were included over a minimum internal interval of two metres, with a maximum of 2m of internal waste. Aggregated intercepts do not include reported lengths of higher grade internal intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal equivalent values are not reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes have been drilled orthogonally to the general dip and strike of the mineralised lithological host unit, where known. Down-hole intercepts are interpreted to represent 70% and 80% of true width at Old Town Well (by virtue of dip) and Davis (by virtue of strike) respectively.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See table and figures within the release. A plan, long-section and cross-sections for the Old Town Well prospect and a plan of the Davis prospect are included within the release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are derived from a targeted drill program to determine new mineralised zones and expand existing ones defined from previous programs.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other than that included in the release, there is no other relevant, meaningful or material exploration data that is currently known.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once 1m resampling has been undertaken at Old Town Well, the Company will review the need to infill drill the prospect to the extent required to derive an Indicated Mineral Resource classification, which would allow these to be assessed and incorporated into the updated pre-feasibility study as Ore Reserves. Included - see table, plans, long-section and cross-sections within the release.