

ASX RELEASE

9 APRIL 2018

ENCOURAGING INITIAL RESULTS AT PARADIGM SOUTH

Highlights

- ✓ **Phase 1 drilling at Paradigm South and North is complete;**
- ✓ **The maiden program was designed to define key structures and test historic intersections;**
- ✓ **Initial results from Paradigm South contain encouraging intersections including:**
 - 4m @ 1.26g/t Au from 25m;
 - 3m @ 1.27g/t Au from 44m.
- ✓ **The program has defined four high priority targets with some holes ending in mineralisation;**
- ✓ **The results confirm mineralisation from Paradigm continues onto Torian's ground; and**
- ✓ **The large program provides shareholders with significant leverage to exploration success.**

1. Overview

Torian Resources Ltd (**Torian** or **Company**) (ASX:TNR) is pleased to announce the initial results from its planned 30,000m drilling program for FY2018. The large program is designed to test multiple high priority exploration targets at the Company's flagship Zuleika and Malcolm projects.

As announced on 6 November 2017, Torian's exploration program is targeting several high priority prospects at its flagship Zuleika Project including Paradigm South, Paradigm North and Target 18. The program is also targeting several areas at its Malcolm Project including Dover Castle South, Calypso and Dumbarton's.

Today the Company is announcing initial results from its maiden drilling program at Paradigm South which forms part of its Zuleika Project. As seen in Figure 1 below, the Zuleika Project lies 50km Northwest of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. The Project comprises approximately 223km² of tenure along and adjacent to the Zuleika Shear and related structures. The project was acquired by Torian in 2015 and is located amongst numerous active gold mines.

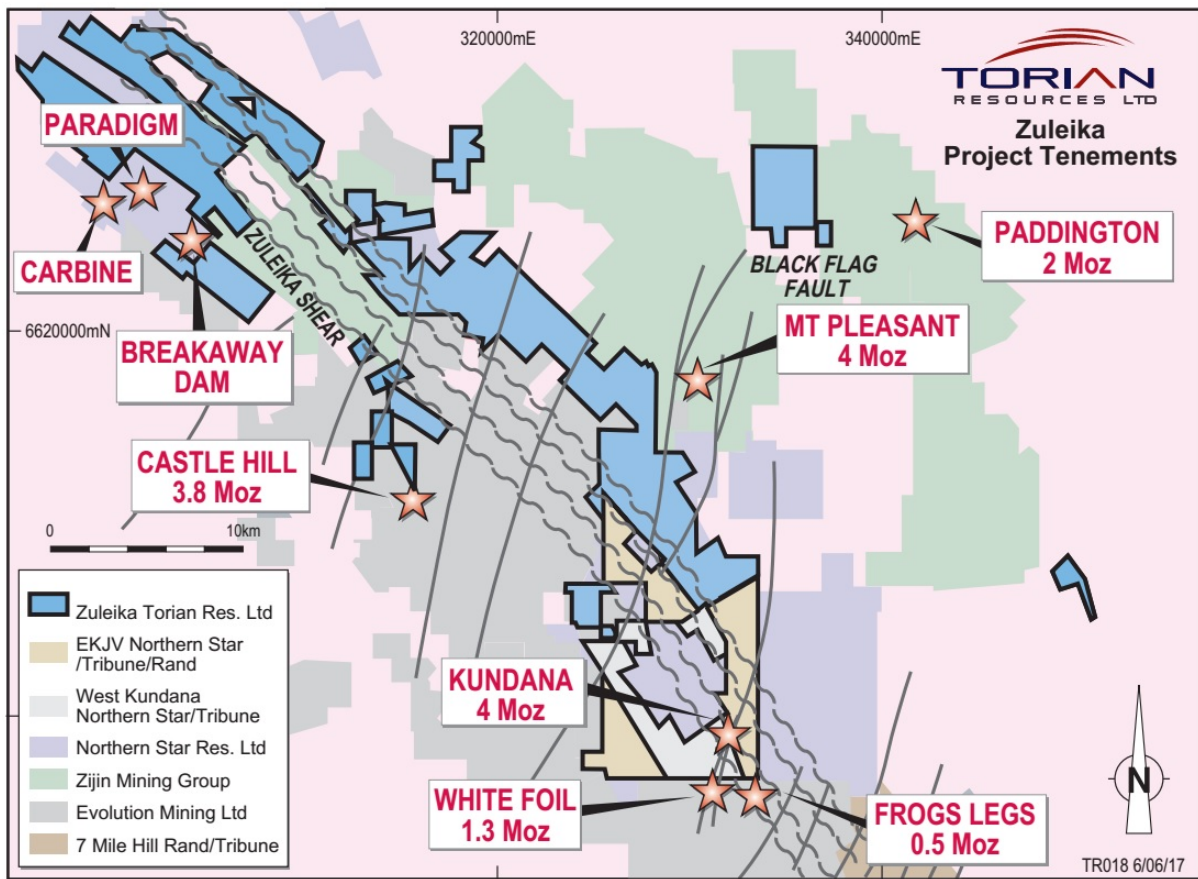


Figure 1: Map showing Torian's Zuleika project, surrounding infrastructure and gold deposits.

2. Paradigm South

The Paradigm area lies in the northern portion of the Zuleika Project. As seen in Figure 2 below, the area is located along strike to the south of Northern Star's (ASX:NST) historic Paradigm gold mine. There is only limited and very wide spaced (160m by 80m) shallow (generally 30-40m deep) historic RAB and aircore drilling in this area.

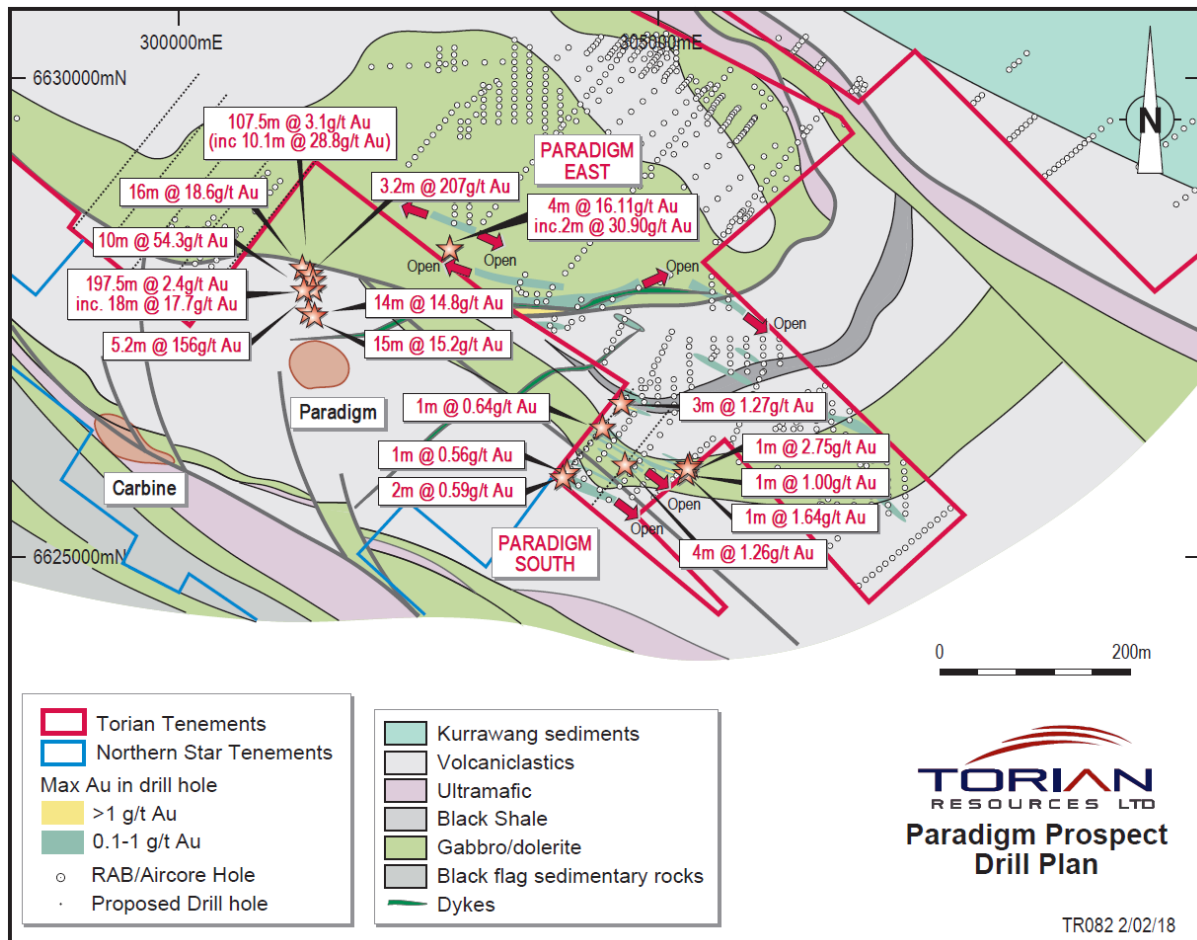


Figure 2: Map of the Paradigm area showing geology, tenements and drilling.

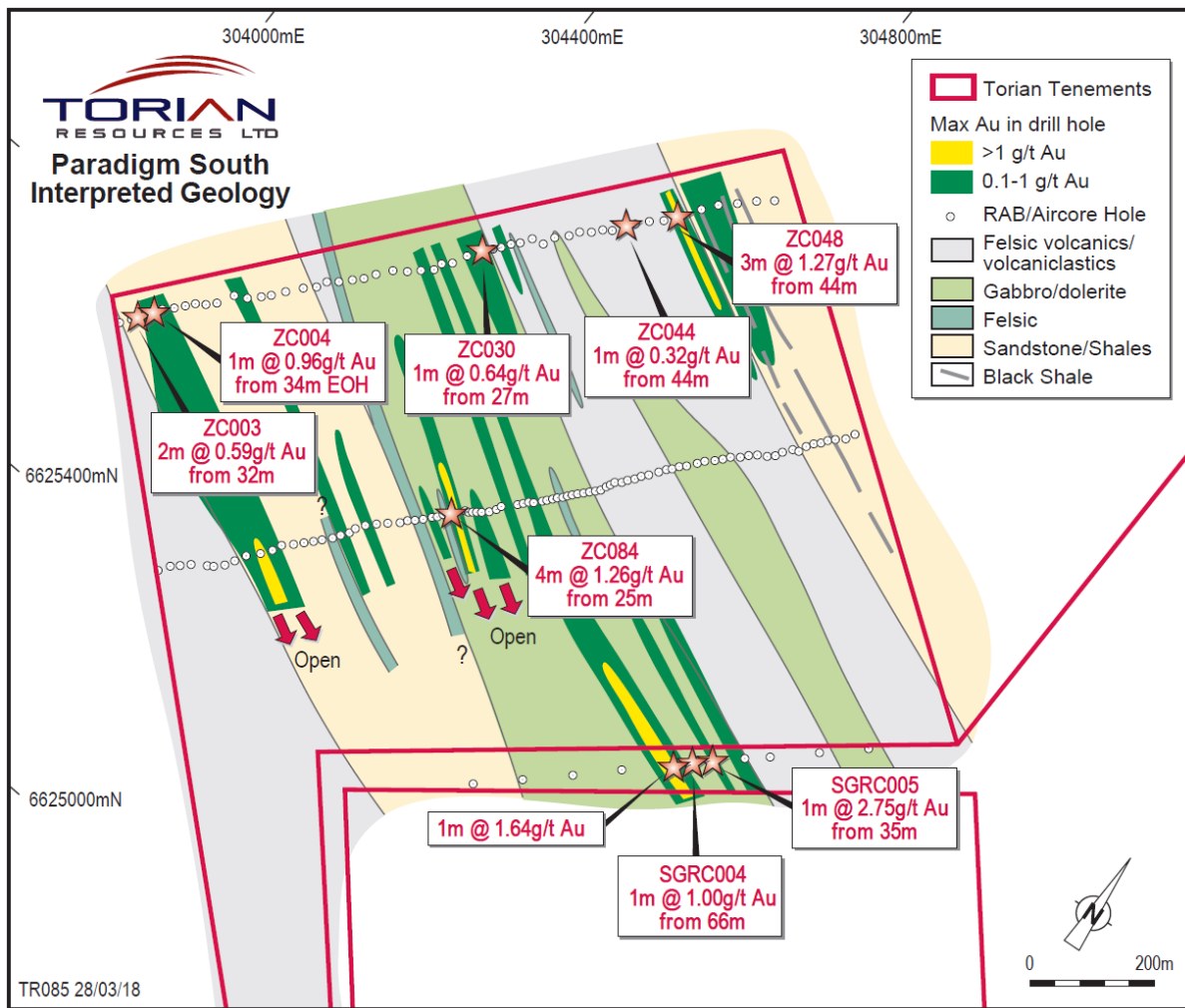


Figure 3: Map of Paradigm South showing geology, tenements and drilling.

A total of 142 holes for 5,294m was completed testing the target over a strike length of 400m. The drilling was designed to test the mineralisation with overlapping angled holes. The depth of the holes was extremely variable due to the hardness of the ground. The holes were drilled on two 1.1km long sections 400m apart. The area is covered by a variable but generally thin veneer of transported soils and outcrops are limited.



Figure 4: Photo showing RC drilling in operation at Paradigm South.

At this early stage 4 targets have been identified by this drilling. These are discussed below.

Target ZC004

This target lies in the northwest of the area drilled and is adjacent to the boundary with Northern Star Resources. This mineralisation is associated with a sheared contact between felsic volcanics (mainly rhyolites) and epiclastic sediments. These rocks form a part of the Black Flag Group. Sericite alteration and quartz veining are evident in the holes drilled to date. Hole ZC004 ended in mineralisation (1m @ 0.96g/t Au from 34m) and follow up RC drilling is proposed to test this high priority target. There is no drilling on Torian's ground for 400m along strike to the south and this target remains open.

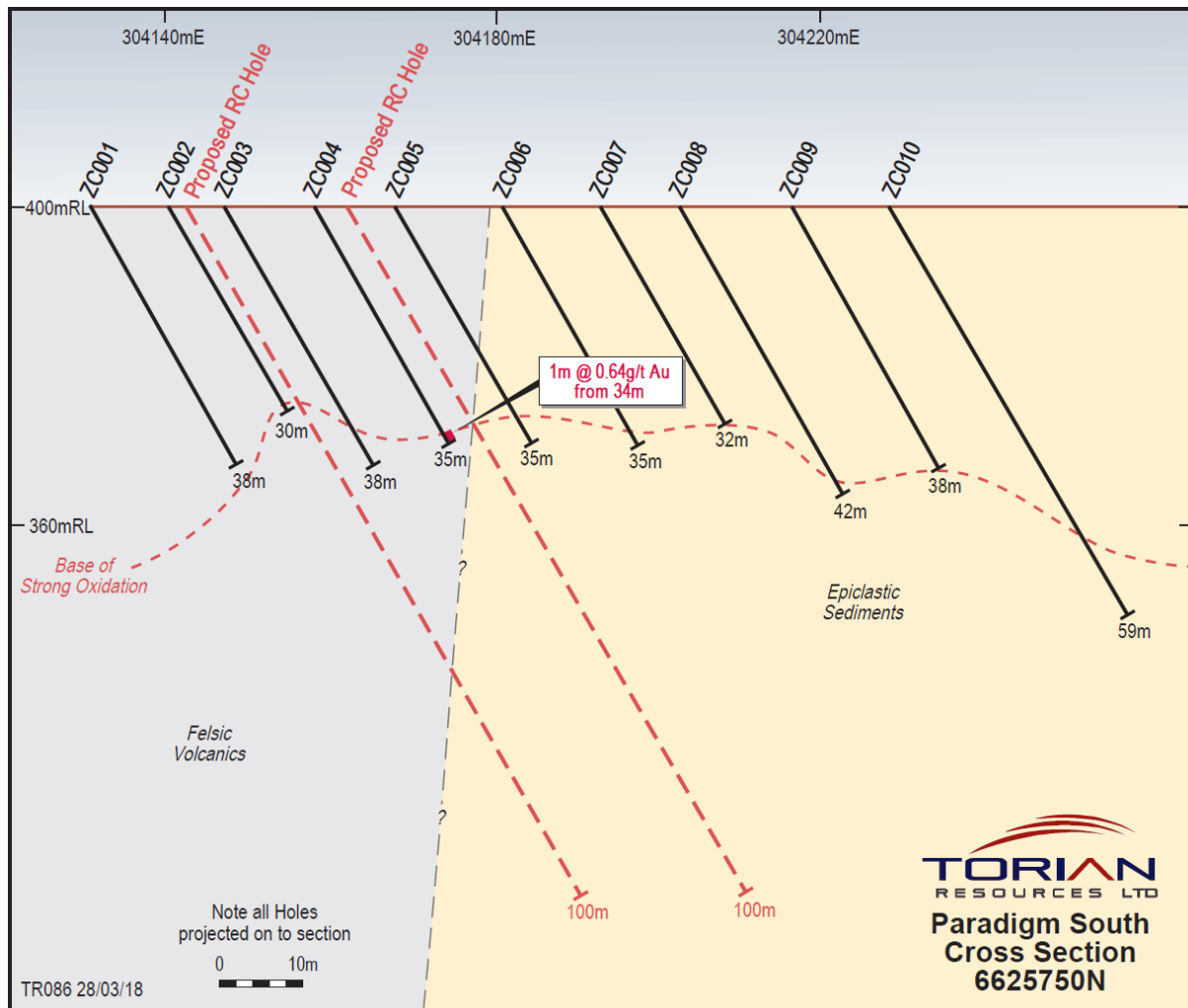


Figure 5: Cross section showing exploration target ZC004.

Target ZC030

This target lies approximately 550m northeast of ZC004. This zone of mineralisation is associated with a sheared dolerite in contact with felsic porphyry and felsic volcanics. This mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and chlorite alteration in the dolerite. This zone is open along strike and RC drilling is proposed to further test this target.

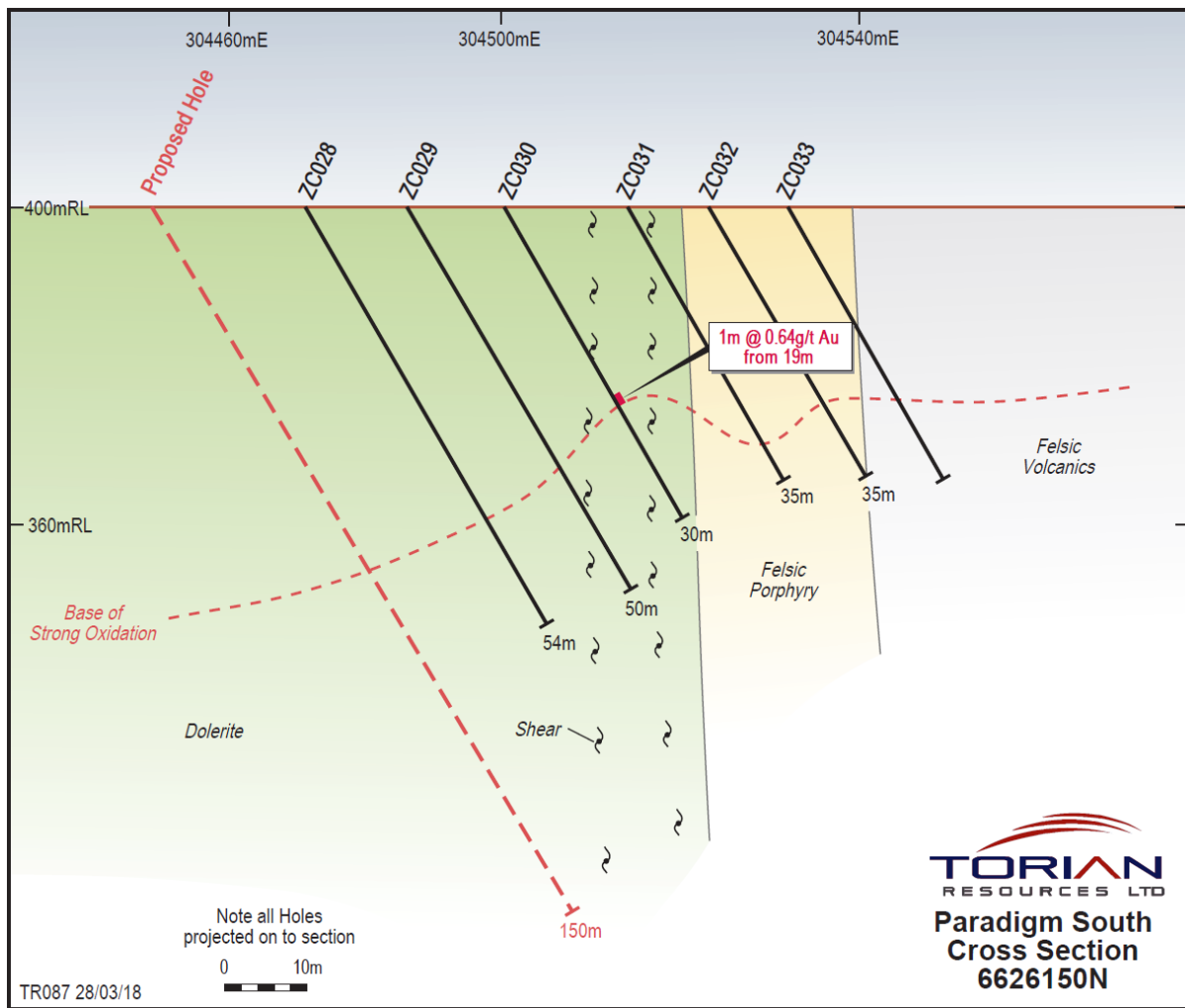


Figure 6: Cross section showing exploration target ZC030.

Target ZC048

This target lies approximately 900m northeast of ZC004. This zone of mineralisation is associated with a sheared black shale near the contact with felsic porphyry and shales and sandstones of the Black Flag Group. This mineralisation is associated with quartz veining in the black shale. This zone is open along strike and RC drilling is proposed to further test this target.

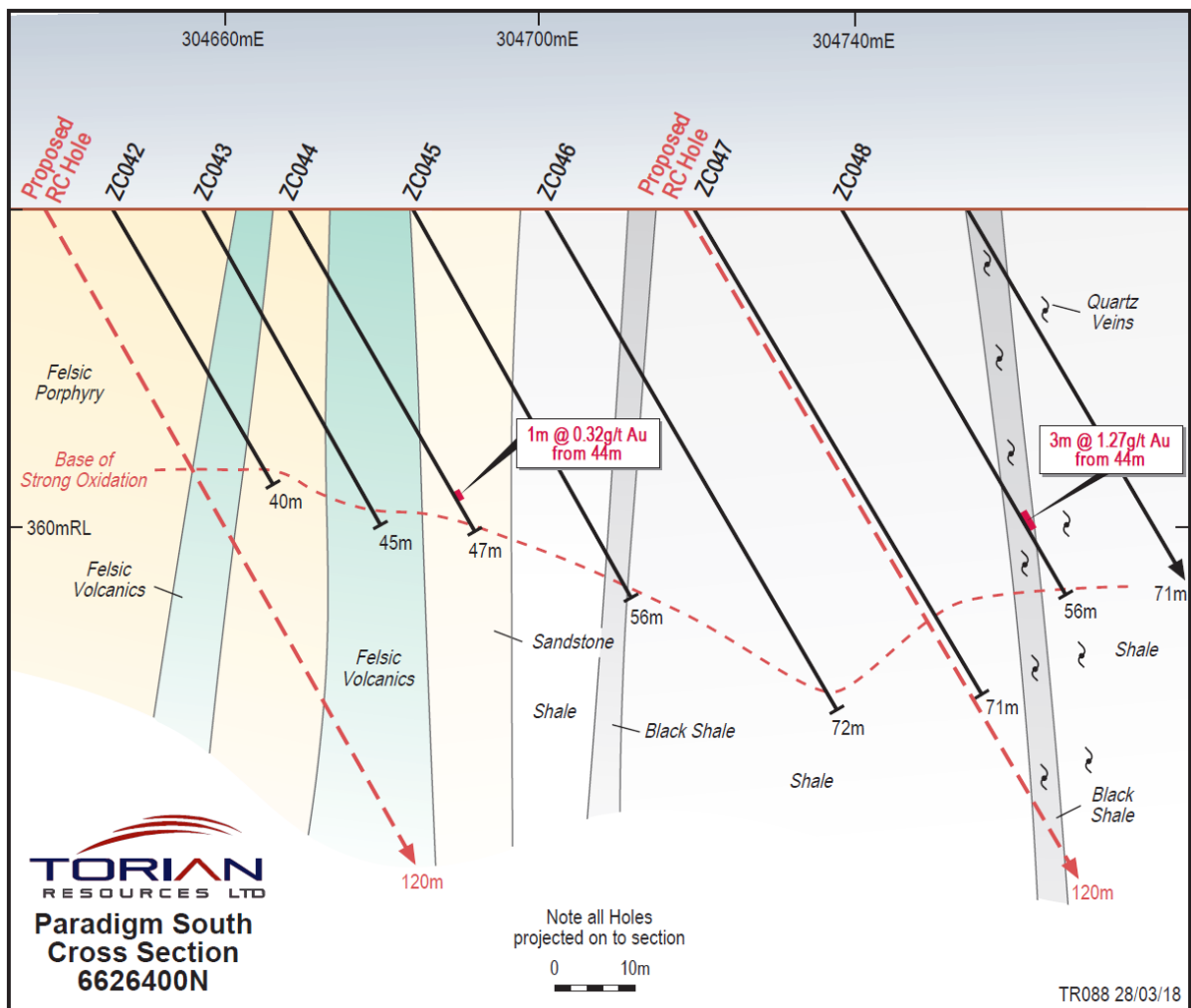


Figure 7: Cross section showing exploration target ZC048.

Target ZC084

This target lies approximately 600m east northeast of ZC004. This zone of mineralisation is associated with a sheared dolerite in contact with felsic porphyry and felsic volcanics. There is a felsic intrusive (possibly a tonalite) in close proximity to the east of this zone. This mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and chlorite alteration within the dolerite. This zone is open along strike and RC drilling is proposed to further test this target.

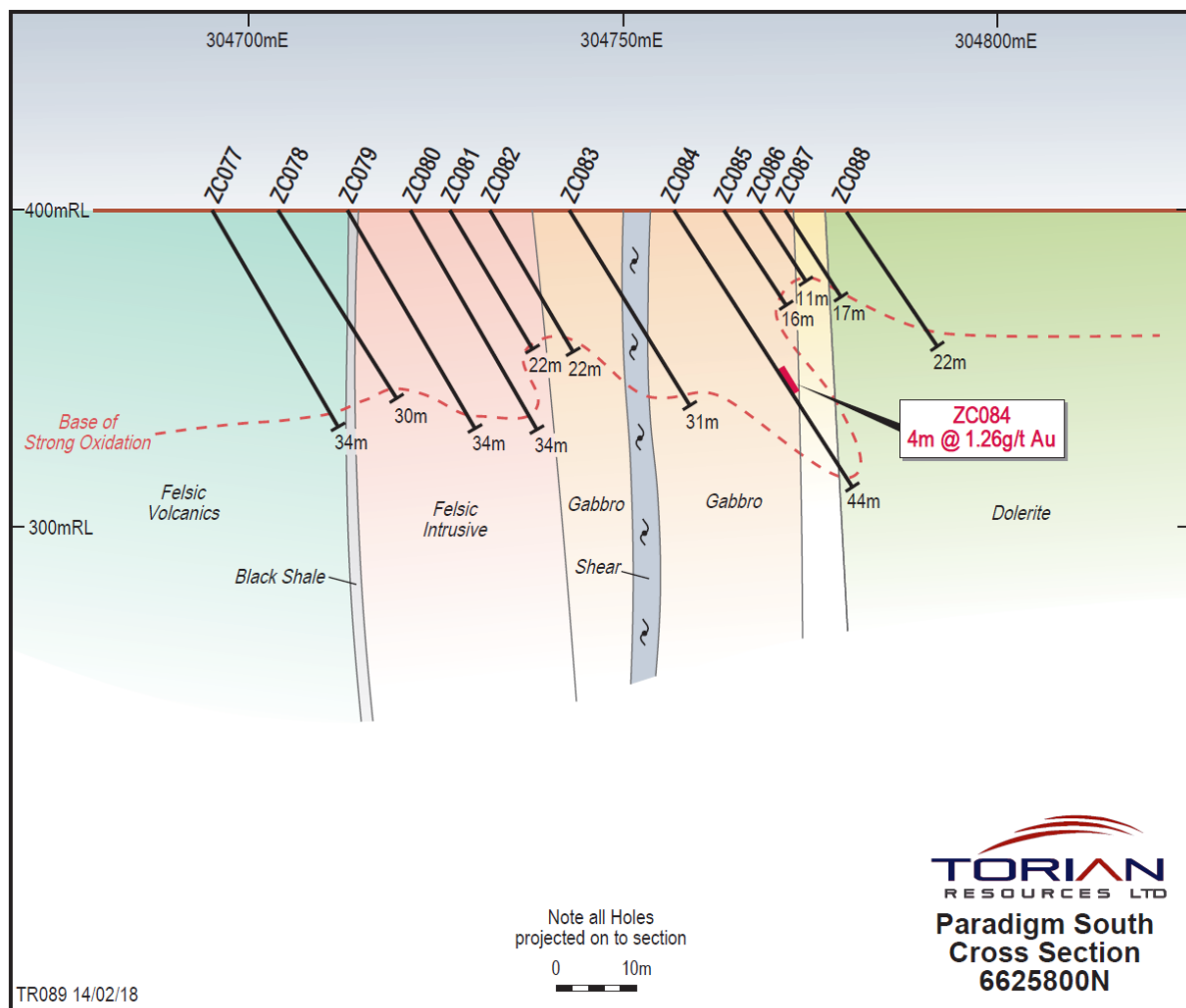


Figure 8: Cross section at exploration target ZC084.

The initial drilling program at Paradigm South is now complete and all assays have been received. Assay results are listed in Table 1 below. These results show that at least four new exploration targets have been defined that now require additional RC drilling. The proposed drilling program is designed to infill the existing wide spaced 400m lines and also test deeper (to approximately 100m depth) on existing cross sections.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
ZC003	33	35	2	0.59
ZC004	34	35 EOH	1	0.64
ZC030	19	20	1	0.64
ZC048	44	47	3	1.27
ZC049	66	67	1	0.51
ZC084	25	29	4	1.26

Table 1: New drill intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) at Torian's Paradigm South prospect.

Note: EOH means the hole ended in mineralisation.

Several other holes returned anomalous values between 0.1 and 0.5g/t Au.

3. Regional Geology:

The Zuleika Project is located in the central part of the Archaean Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt in Western Australia. The greenstone belt is approximately 600 kilometres in length and is characterised by thick sequences of ultramafic, mafic, and felsic volcanics as well as various intrusives and sedimentary rocks. Generally the mafic and ultramafic occur at the base of the sequence, with the felsic volcanic to volcanoclastic rocks overlying.

Research by the Geological Survey of Western Australia indicates that coarse grained sandstones and conglomerates unconformably overlie, or are in fault contact with, greenstones in synclinal basins adjacent to or overlying major regional faults.

Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation along the Zuleika Shear occurs in all rock types, although historical and recent production is dominated by two predominant styles:

- Laminated quartz veins containing high grade gold (5-30g/t Au) and associated base metal sulphides (galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite) and other minerals such as scheelite). Examples of this are the high grade gold deposits at Kundana; and
- Quartz vein stockworks developed within granophyric gabbro within the Powder Sill and other intrusives. An example is the very high grade Raleigh Deposit (5-100g/t Au).

Mineralisation styles vary slightly from mine to mine along the Zuleika Shear indicating localised differences due to various rocks and associated minerals. Historically the previous mines have been of a medium to high grade (3-30g/t Au) and occur in clusters, for example the Horner / Rubicon / Pegasus / Drake / Centenary / North Pit strike line at Kundana which has produced more than 5 million ounces to date.

As previously announced, Torian has developed an extensive digital database of historic and current drill results in the region. The digital data compilation remains incomplete at present however work continues.

4. Interpretation

Based upon the assays received to date, Torian's preliminary interpretations are:

- The four zones of mineralisation discovered at Paradigm South are very encouraging and remain open at depth and along strike to the south east;
- The drilling appears to show that mineralisation associated with the Paradigm gold mine continues to the South onto Torian's ground; and
- There are several other high priority targets elsewhere within the project that have only been lightly explored.

Geological interpretation is showing the rocks in this area to be more complex than previously understood. This added complexity is encouraging and suggests potential for additional mineralisation styles to be present away from the main vein structure.

5. Next Steps

Over the coming months Torian plans to:

- Carry out further interpretation of current and historical drilling;
- Conduct infill RC drilling at a number of targets at Paradigm; and
- Plan additional RC drilling to determine the extent of the mineralisation.

6. Commentary

Matthew Sullivan, Torian's MD comments:

"The results at Paradigm South are very encouraging. This area has been of interest for quite some time and these initial results confirm our interpretation. We are now planning more drilling to follow up these wide spaced holes. The Zuleika Project remains our main focus and we have more results to come".

For further information, please contact:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "M. Sullivan", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Matthew Sullivan
Managing Director
info@torianresources.com.au

About Torian:

Torian Resources Ltd (**ASX:TNR**) is a highly active gold exploration and development company. The Company has amassed a large and strategic landholding comprising eight projects and over 500km² of tenure located in the Goldfields Region of Western Australia.

Torian's flagship project, Zuleika, is located along the world class Zuleika Shear. The Zuleika Shear is the fourth largest gold producing region in Australia and consistently produces some of the country's highest grade and lowest cost gold mines. Torian's Zuleika 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 Evolutions (ASX:EVN) 1.8Moz Frogs Legs and White Foil deposits.

The Zuleika Shear has seen significant corporate activity of late with over A\$1 Billion worth of acquisition in the region by major mining companies. Torian's Zuleika project comprises approximately 223km² of tenure making Torian the second largest landholder in this sought after region.

Last year Torian drilled 59,345m for a total of 1,319 holes across its projects. The large drilling campaign tested 26 exploration targets and, importantly, made four gold discoveries making Torian one of the most active gold explorers on the ASX.

Competent Person:

Information in this report pertaining to mineral resources and exploration results was compiled by Mr MP Sullivan who is a member of Aus.I.M.M. Mr Sullivan is the chief geologist of Jemda Pty Ltd, consultants to the company. Mr Sullivan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit that is under consideration and to the activity that 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". Mr Sullivan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Collar Details:

Hole	E	N	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
ZC001	304130	6625692	400	38	40	-60
ZC002	304140	6625708	400	30	40	-60
ZC003	304147	6625718	400	38	40	-60
ZC004	304158	6625735	400	35	40	-60
ZC005	304168	6625752	400	35	40	-60
ZC006	304181	6625766	400	35	40	-60
ZC007	304193	6625780	400	32	40	-60
ZC008	304203	6625794	400	42	40	-60
ZC009	304217	6625803	400	38	40	-60
ZC010	304229	6625817	400	59	40	-60
ZC011	304243	6625845	400	56	40	-60
ZC012	304262	6625856	400	47	40	-60
ZC013	304278	6625872	400	45	40	-60
ZC014	304289	6625883	400	54	40	-60
ZC015	304303	6625903	400	58	40	-60
ZC016	304321	6625926	400	50	40	-60
ZC017	304336	6625941	400	44	40	-60
ZC018	304344	6625958	400	43	40	-60

ZC019	304359	6625972	400	43	40	-60
ZC020	304374	6625987	400	42	40	-60
ZC021	304386	6626001	400	50	40	-60
ZC022	304397	6626019	400	64	40	-60
ZC023	304414	6626041	400	56	40	-60
ZC024	304433	6626055	400	47	40	-60
ZC025	304449	6626070	400	48	40	-60
ZC026	304464	6626085	400	32	40	-60
ZC027	304468	6626099	400	36	40	-60
ZC028	304481	6626112	400	54	40	-60
ZC029	304492	6626137	400	50	40	-60
ZC030	304503	6626158	400	40	40	-60
ZC031	304516	6626172	400	35	40	-60
ZC032	304525	6626183	400	35	40	-60
ZC033	304534	6626197	400	35	40	-60
ZC034	304543	6626208	400	37	40	-60
ZC035	304555	6626226	400	36	40	-60
ZC036	304573	6626232	400	38	40	-60
ZC037	304581	6626250	400	50	40	-60
ZC038	304597	6626267	400	42	40	-60
ZC039	304606	6626283	400	41	40	-60
ZC040	304620	6626296	400	41	40	-60
ZC041	304633	6626310	400	35	40	-60
ZC042	304645	6626319	400	40	40	-60
ZC043	304656	6626335	400	45	40	-60
ZC044	304667	6626352	400	47	40	-60
ZC045	304682	6626370	400	56	40	-60
ZC046	304699	6626386	400	72	40	-60
ZC047	304717	6626408	400	71	40	-60
ZC048	304735	6626438	400	56	40	-60
ZC049	304751	6626463	400	66	40	-60
ZC050	304774	6626485	400	71	40	-60
ZC051	304796	6626507	400	75	40	-60
ZC052	304816	6626527	400	64	40	-60
ZC053	304836	6626554	400	61	40	-60
ZC054	304435	6625425	400	59	40	-60
ZC055	304447	6625443	400	44	40	-60
ZC056	304457	6625454	400	37	40	-60
ZC057	304470	6625468	400	40	40	-60
ZC058	304492	6625483	400	44	40	-60
ZC059	304500	6625488	400	41	40	-60
ZC060	304513	6625502	400	41	40	-60
ZC061	304520	6625517	400	41	40	-60
ZC062	304529	6625535	400	41	40	-60
ZC063	304545	6625553	400	41	40	-60

ZC064	304556	6625570	400	46	40	-60
ZC065	304562	6625585	400	42	40	-60
ZC066	304578	6625601	400	44	40	-60
ZC067	304588	6625613	400	41	40	-60
ZC068	304598	6625624	400	34	40	-60
ZC069	304607	6625634	400	30	40	-60
ZC070	304618	6625648	400	32	40	-60
ZC071	304625	6625660	400	34	40	-60
ZC072	304634	6625671	400	34	40	-60
ZC073	304636	6625683	400	33	40	-60
ZC074	304646	6625697	400	37	40	-60
ZC075	304658	6625711	400	44	40	-60
ZC076	304671	6625724	400	44	40	-60
ZC077	304686	6625737	400	41	40	-60
ZC078	304693	6625747	400	34	40	-60
ZC079	304702	6625756	400	30	40	-60
ZC080	304711	6625765	400	34	40	-60
ZC081	304719	6625777	400	34	40	-60
ZC082	304725	6625782	400	22	40	-60
ZC083	304730	6625791	400	22	40	-60
ZC084	304741	6625804	400	31	40	-60
ZC085	304755	6625820	400	44	40	-60
ZC086	304761	6625822	400	16	40	-60
ZC087	304765	6625826	400	11	40	-60
ZC088	304768	6625830	400	13	40	-60
ZC089	304776	6625834	400	22	40	-60
ZC090	304786	6625843	400	31	40	-60
ZC091	304792	6625854	400	25	40	-60
ZC092	304794	6625862	400	21	40	-60
ZC093	304814	6625883	400	59	40	-60
ZC094	304819	6625889	400	17	40	-60
ZC095	304823	6625896	400	24	40	-60
ZC096	304830	6625901	400	20	40	-60
ZC097	304841	6625912	400	36	40	-60
ZC098	304845	6625917	400	13	40	-60
ZC099	304850	6625925	400	22	40	-60
ZC100	304855	6625932	400	23	40	-60
ZC101	304862	6625938	400	23	40	-60
ZC102	304867	6625945	400	23	40	-60
ZC103	304871	6625951	400	22	40	-60
ZC104	304876	6625958	400	22	40	-60
ZC105	304883	6625966	400	21	40	-60
ZC106	304890	6625974	400	21	40	-60
ZC107	304895	6625980	400	22	40	-60
ZC108	304901	6625986	400	21	40	-60

ZC109	304905	6625997	400	23	40	-60
ZC110	304908	6626003	400	20	40	-60
ZC111	304911	6626011	400	23	40	-60
ZC112	304919	6626018	400	26	40	-60
ZC113	304924	6626026	400	24	40	-60
ZC114	304932	6626036	400	30	40	-60
ZC115	304937	6626047	400	29	40	-60
ZC116	304945	6626056	400	27	40	-60
ZC117	304954	6626070	400	35	40	-60
ZC118	304960	6626080	400	31	40	-60
ZC119	304969	6626088	400	29	40	-60
ZC120	304974	6626098	400	32	40	-60
ZC121	304983	6626106	400	29	40	-60
ZC122	304994	6626119	400	36	40	-60
ZC123	305001	6626131	400	32	40	-60
ZC124	305013	6626142	400	33	40	-60
ZC125	305022	6626152	400	32	40	-60
ZC126	305029	6626162	400	32	40	-60
ZC127	305041	6626172	400	32	40	-60
ZC128	305049	6626184	400	33	40	-60
ZC129	305060	6626194	400	42	40	-60
ZC130	305072	6626202	400	30	40	-60
ZC131	305084	6626211	400	36	40	-60
ZC132	305090	6626224	400	35	40	-60
ZC133	305099	6626237	400	35	40	-60
ZC134	305109	6626240	400	29	40	-60
ZC135	305112	6626255	400	29	40	-60
ZC136	305119	6626265	400	29	40	-60
ZC137	305127	6626274	400	30	40	-60
ZC138	305134	6626284	400	29	40	-60
ZC139	305140	6626293	400	28	40	-60
ZC140	305154	6626306	400	41	40	-60
ZC141	305162	6626320	400	37	40	-60
ZC142	305176	6626332	400	42	40	-60

Table 21: Drill holes completed at Paradigm South.

Appendix 1 Zuleika Project

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from the current drilling programme were collected via Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips. All drilling yielded samples on a metre basis. The initial samples from this drilling were composited into intervals of 4m. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is utilised to obtain 1 m samples which are riffle split, from which approx. 2-3 kg is pulverised to produce a 40g charge for fire assay. The individual 1m samples for the anomalous intervals were submitted to the lab and these assays have now been received. Sample preparation method is total material dried and pulverized to nominally 85% passing 75 µm particle size. Gold analysis method is generally by 40g Aqua Regia with Fire Assay being competed over anomalous (+0.10g/t Au) samples, with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (DL 0.01 – UL 50 ppm Au). Samples exceeding the upper limit of the method were automatically re-assayed utilizing a high grade gravimetric method.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling is usually 100mm in diameter. RC drilling was via an aircore blade face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries were logged onto paper logs during drilling. Recoveries were visually assessed. Sample recoveries were maximised in the RC drilling via collecting the samples in a cyclone prior to sub sampling. No relationship appears from the data between sample recovery and grade of the samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes were geologically logged. This logging is to be of a good quality and suitable for use in further studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> Logging is qualitative in nature. All samples / intersections are logged. 100% of relevant length intersections are logged.
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"> Non-core RC drill chip sample material is riffle split, where sample is dry. In case of wet sample a representative 'grab' sample method is utilized. The sample preparation technique is total material dried and pulverized to nominally 85% passing 75 μm particle size, from which a 40g charge was representatively riffle split off, for assay. Standard check (known value) samples were used in all sample submissions to the lab. The known values correspond closely with the expected values. A duplicate (same sample duplicated) were commonly inserted for every 40 or 50 samples taken. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine standards and duplicates were used to check for accuracy and precision of the results. The grain size is generally fine and so the sample size is appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <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"> The independent laboratories used for this work are internationally accredited for QAQC in mineral analysis. No geophysical tools have been used to date. The laboratory inserted blank and check samples for each batch of samples analysed and reports these accordingly with all results.
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"> The intersections have been subject to field checking and the individual 1m samples are presently being assayed. No twinned holes have been used to date. Documentation of primary data is hand written field log sheets. Primary data is entered into application specific data base. The data base is subjected to data verification program, erroneous data is corrected. Data storage is retention of physical log sheet, two electronic backup storage devices and primary electronic database.
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"> Survey control used is hand held GPS. No down hole surveys were completed. As the other drillholes were drilled to less than 100m significant deviations are not expected. Grid systems are various local grid converted to MGA coordinates. Topographic control is accurate to +/- 0.5 m.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill spacing of the RC holes is variable but generally no greater than. The infilled areas do not have drilling density sufficient for JORC Inferred

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>category. Further infill will be required for all JORC categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the initial samples 4m compositing has been used. Individual 1m samples for anomalous (+0.10g/t Au values) were assayed by a second lab via Fire Assay and any values above 0.5g/t Au are reported here.
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"> • The orientation of the drilling is approximately at right angles to the known mineralisation and so gives a fair representation of the mineralisation intersected. • No sampling bias is believed to occur due to the orientation of the drilling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were delivered to the laboratory in batches at regular intervals. These are temporarily stored in a secure facility after drilling and before delivery
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"> • The company engages independent consultants who regularly audit the data for inconsistencies and other issues. None have been reported to date.

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	<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 drilling at Paradigm South was carried out on P16/2882. This tenement forms part of the Zuleika Project. This tenement is held by Cascade Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. The tenement was granted by the WA Minister of Mines and does not have any unusual conditions attached.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work relating to previous exploration contained within this report was completed by other parties. Companies such as Centaur Mining, Placer Dome have completed broad spaced drilling in this area in the past 15 years.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the geology are found elsewhere in this report.
Drill hole Information	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the drilling, etc are found within the various tables and diagrams elsewhere in this report. • No material information, results or data have been excluded.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No material information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted averages were calculated by a simple weighting of from and to distances down each hole. These are 4m composite samples. No top cuts were applied. Lower cut-offs used were 1g/t Au. • The drilling results are shown tabulated elsewhere in this report. • No metal equivalents have been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of geology, and selected cross sections are given elsewhere in this report. • The steep dipping nature of the mineralisation means that steeply inclined drillholes will show exaggerated widths. These are shown in the diagrams and tables elsewhere in this report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling results shown elsewhere in this report are drill widths not true widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of geology, and selected cross sections are given elsewhere in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the results, drilling, etc are reported elsewhere in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of geology, and selected cross sections are given elsewhere in this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed work included drilling of infill and step out RC drilling across the mineralisation. The aim of such work is to increase confidence in the data and also to test for extensions to the known mineralisation. Budgets are being prepared for this work at present. • Various maps and diagrams are presented elsewhere in this report to highlight possible extensions and new targets.