

4 October 2021

ANTILLES GOLD REPORTS CONTINUING HIGH GRADE GOLD & SILVER RESULTS AT LA DEMAJAGUA – CUBA

Antilles Gold Limited (ASX Code: AAU, OTCQB: ANTMF) (the “Company” or “Antilles Gold”) is pleased to announce **continuing high grade gold and silver results** from the **latest assays received from 5 cored drill holes** at the **La Demajagua gold/silver deposit in Cuba**.

The first stage 15,000m drilling program for the Definitive Feasibility Study (“DFS”) of the planned La Demajagua open pit mine has been completed, however assay results have been delayed recently by restrictions on the transport of drill core due to a hurricane and Covid 19 lock downs in Cuba. The momentum of sampling and assays has resumed and receipt of results will recommence on a regular basis going forward.

The second and final stage 10,000m program has been brought forward by four months and will now commence in the second week of October 2021.

Other elements of the DFS, including environmental approvals, geotechnical and hydrogeology reports, and metallurgical testwork for the preliminary design of an 800,000 tpa flotation circuit and establishment of recoveries and concentrate grades, are progressing to schedule.

The aim is to commence construction of infrastructure for the La Demajagua mine including site works, offices, workshops and camp accommodation, in July/August 2022, with pre-stripping of waste from January 2023 followed by the turnkey supply of crushing, milling, and concentrate circuits, and an 8 MW power station.

TABLE 1 HIGHLIGHTS - SIGNIFICANT GOLD & SILVER INTERCEPTS (DOWNHOLE)

Drill Hole	
P-090...	5.0m at 2.6 g/t Au & 25.7 g/t Ag from 129.0m 3.0m at 2.56 g/t Au from 137.0m
P-071	2.0m at 5.65 g/t Au from 117m 9.0m at 3.54 g/t Au & 42.5 g/t Ag from 137.5m incl 2.0m at 7.4 g/t Au 4.0m at 3.32 g/t Au incl 2.0m at 5.02 g/t Au
P-086	8.0m at 2.35 g/t Au & 12.35 g/t Ag from 119.0m incl 1.0m at 7.88 g/t Au
P-095	26.0m at 3.50 g/t Au & 94.76 g/t Ag from 44.0m incl 5.0m at 7.93 g/t Au
P-057	5.0m at 2.90 g/t Au & 85.5 g/t Ag from 3.0m incl 3.0m & 7 4.0 g/t Au 2.0m at 2.52 g/t Au & 87.8 g/t Ag from 17.0m 2.0m at 5.0 g/t Au & 27.65 g/t Ag from 31.0m incl 1.0m at 8.95 g/t Au

Results continue to reflect high grade mineralisation evidenced in 50,000m of drilling of the La Demajagua ore body previously undertaken by Canadian mining companies. Sampling Techniques and Data are set out in the JORC Code 2012 Edition report template attached.

ABOUT ANTILLES GOLD LIMITED:

Antilles Gold is focussed on organic growth through the successive development of a number of gold and copper/gold projects in mineral rich Cuba, and on realising the value of assets it holds in the Dominican Republic.

The Company is at the forefront of the emerging gold mining sector in Cuba and intends to participate in the development of a series of gold and copper/gold projects in a 49:51 joint venture with Cuban Government mining company, GeoMinera SA.

The near term projects of the joint venture company, Minera La Victoria SA, are the proposed development in 2023 of the La Demajagua gold/silver mine on the Isle of Youth in south west Cuba to produce high grade gold concentrate, and the potential development of multiple pits and a centralised concentrator based on the previously explored Florencia and Maclama sulphide gold deposits near Guáimaro in south east Cuba.

Minera La Victoria has a pipeline of potential development projects in addition to these two, including a very large VMS copper/gold deposit at Golden Hills near Florencia, and a large number of copper/gold deposits that are currently being reviewed for prospectivity by Antilles Gold.

Refer website: www.antillesgold.net

END

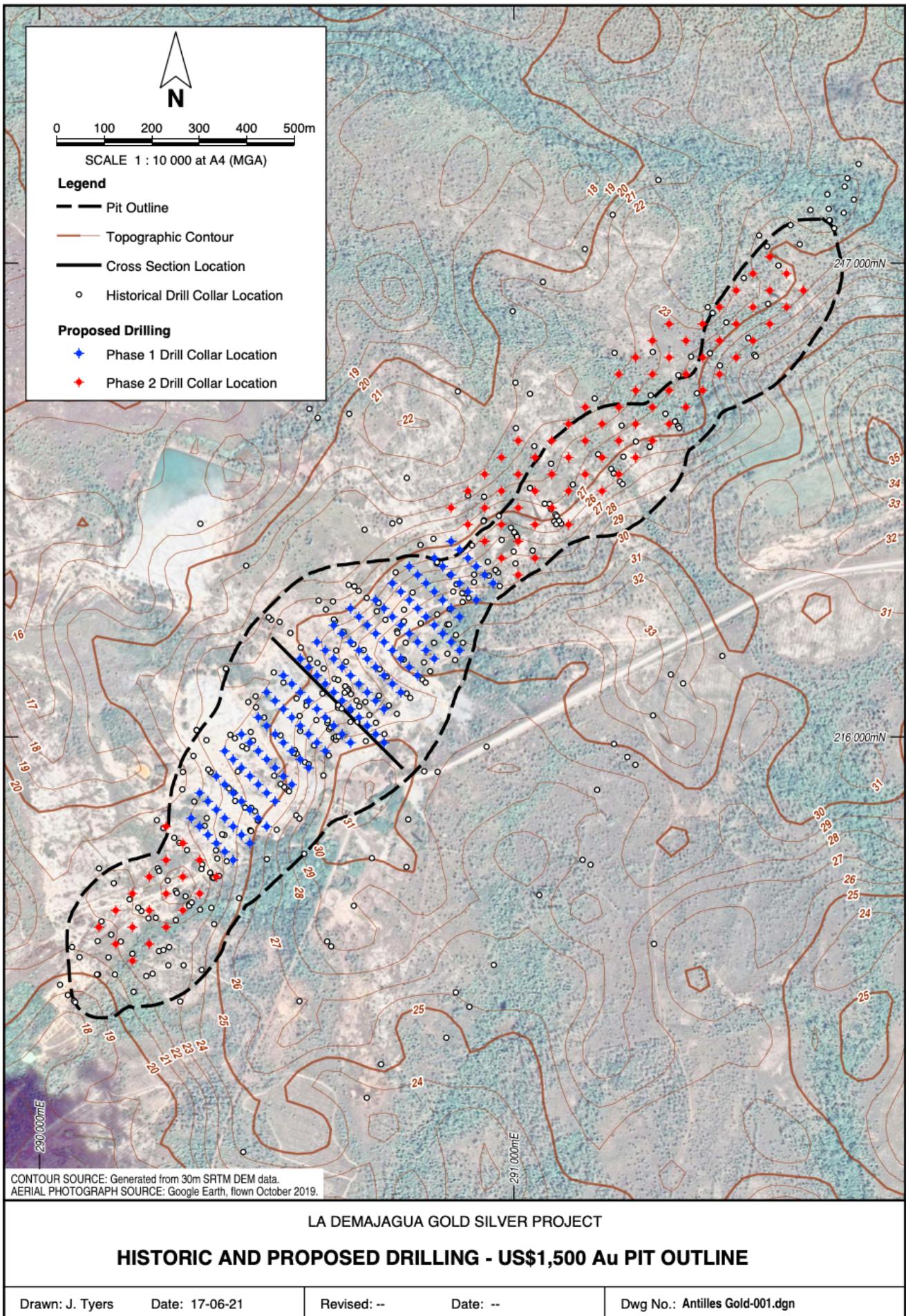
This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Antilles Gold Limited.

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Historic and proposed drill hole locations for the two stage 25,000m program at La Demajagua
Figure 1

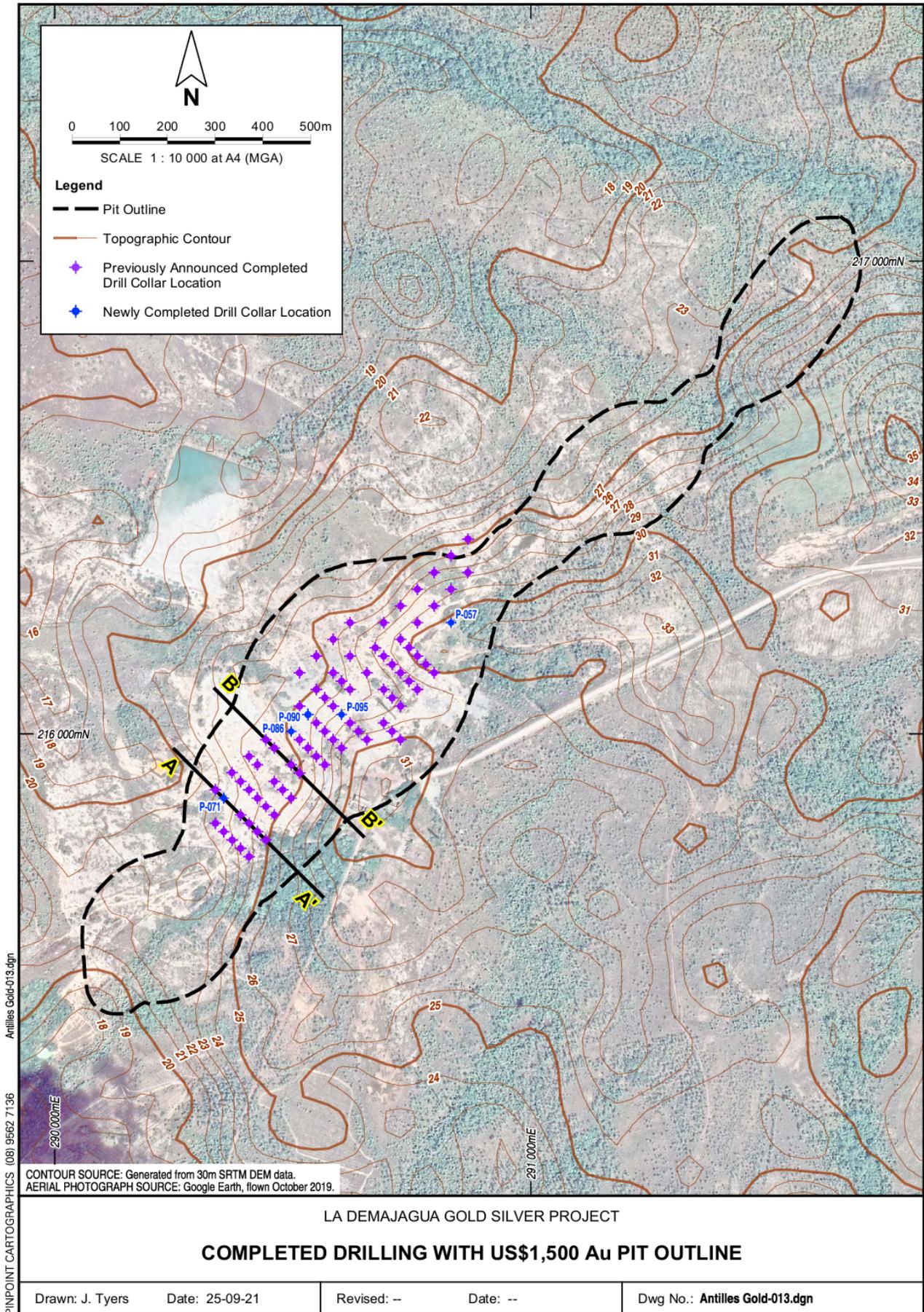


Figure 2

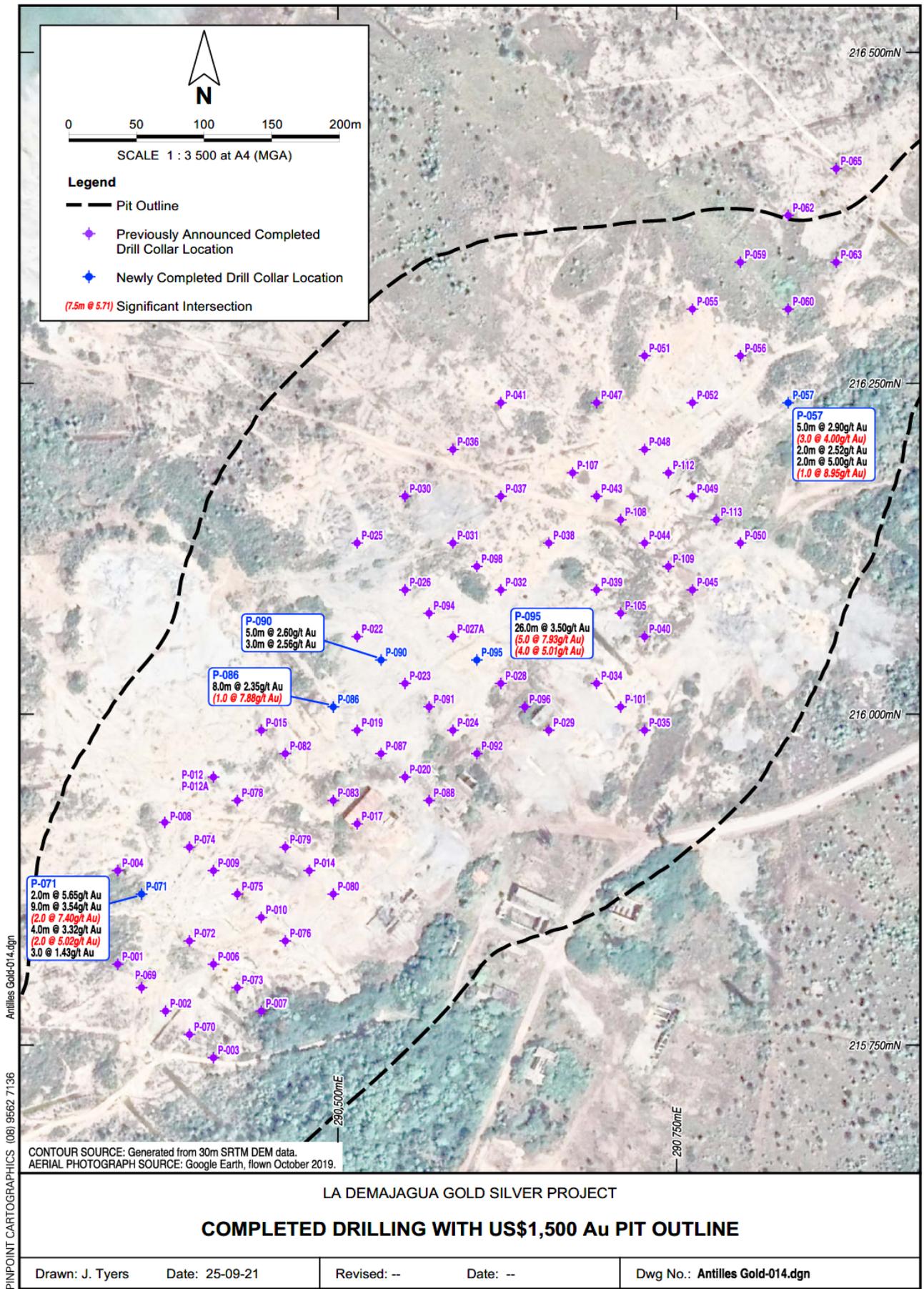


Figure 3

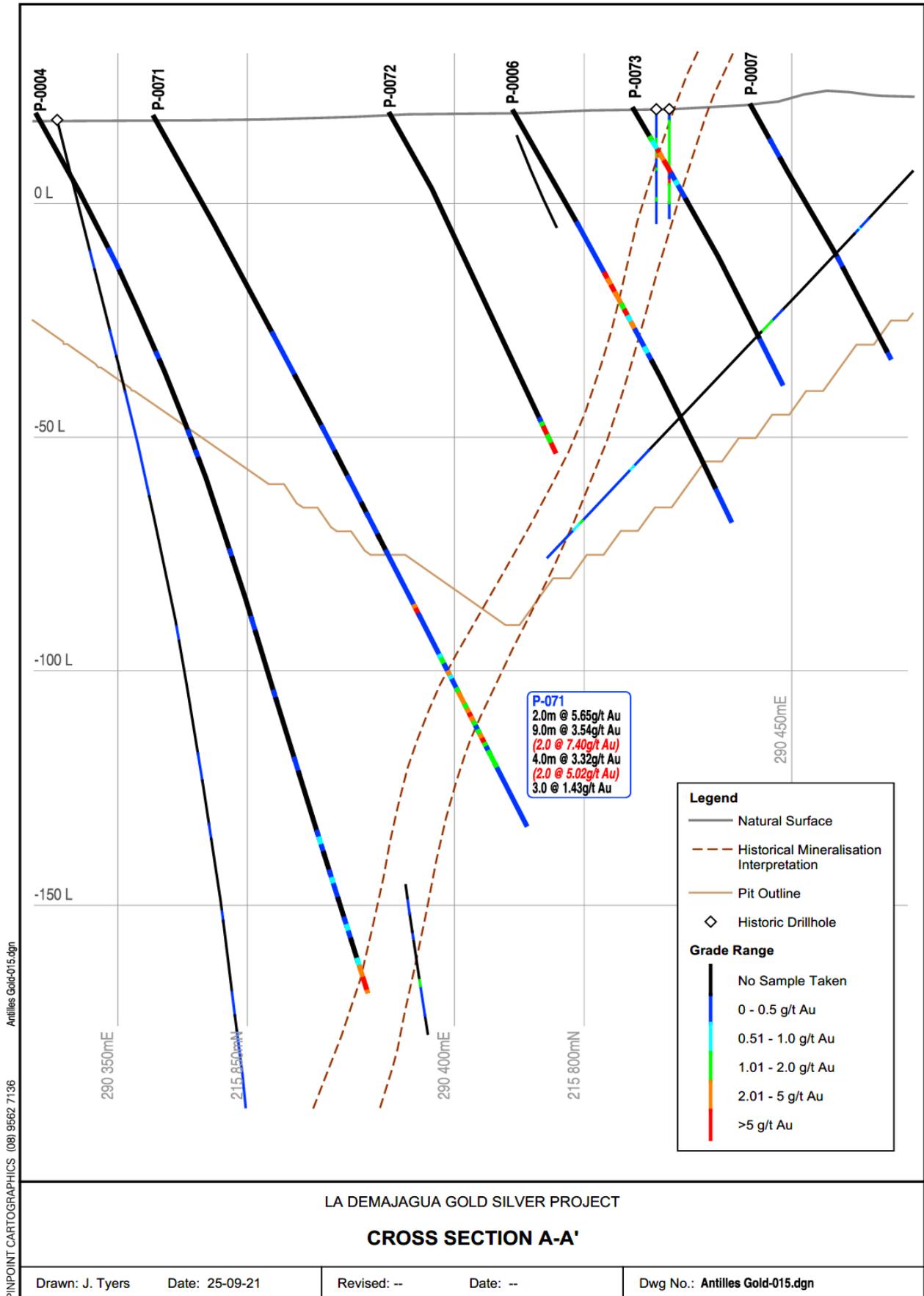


Figure 4

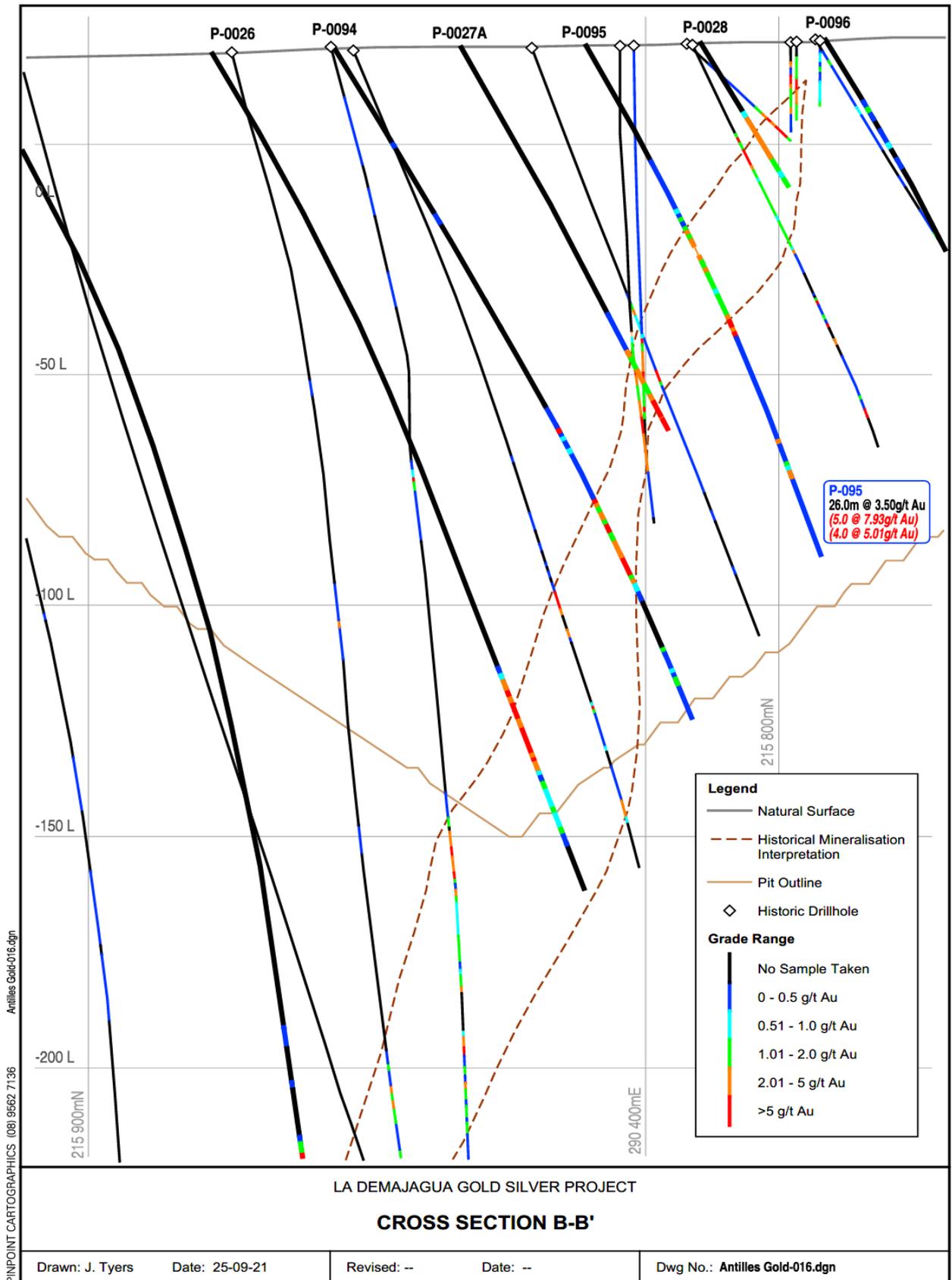


Figure 5

TABLE 2 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL(m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Length
P-0090	290531.8	216040.6	21.01	-60	139	160
P-0071	290355.4	215863.5	17.92	-60	139	170
P-0086	290496.8	216004.9	20.52	-60	140	155
P-0095	290603.5	216039.9	20.801	-60	140	120
P-0057	290832.4	216235.2	24.545	-60	140	73

TABLE 3 – RAW DRILL HOLE DATA +1g/t Au

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Sample	g/t Au	g/t Ag
P-0090	129	130	1	MLV-1727	3.11	66.7
P-0090	130	131	1	MLV-1728	3.22	11.3
P-0090	131	132	1	MLV-1729	3.27	23.7
P-0090	132	133	1	MLV-1730	1.85	22.1
P-0090	133	134	1	MLV-1732	1.57	4.7
P-0090	137	138	1	MLV-1737	1.61	1.2
P-0090	138	139	1	MLV-1738	2.26	2.3
P-0090	139	140	1	MLV-1739	3.82	2.4
P-0090	143	144	1	MLV-1743	4.35	2
P-0071	117.5	118.5	1	MLV-1808	3.8	2.5
P-0071	118.5	119.5	1	MLV-1809	7.49	3.6
P-0071	130.5	131.5	1	MLV-1822	1.33	43.6
P-0071	133.5	134.5	1	MLV-1826	4.37	1.5
P-0071	137.5	138.5	1	MLV-1831	1.19	3
P-0071	138.5	139.5	1	MLV-1832	3.03	16
P-0071	139.5	140.5	1	MLV-1833	4.03	31
P-0071	140.5	141.5	1	MLV-1834	3.31	> 100
P-0071	141.5	142.5	1	MLV-1835	1.9	> 100
P-0071	142.5	143.5	1	MLV-1836	4.3	> 100
P-0071	143.5	144.5	1	MLV-1838	10.5	27.7
P-0071	144.5	145.5	1	MLV-1839	2.51	2.6
P-0071	145.5	146.5	1	MLV-1840	1.08	1.8
P-0071	147.5	148.5	1	MLV-1842	1.42	2.4
P-0071	148.5	149.5	1	MLV-1843	3.99	12.5
P-0071	149.5	150.5	1	MLV01844	6.06	14.7
P-0071	150.5	151.5	1	MLV-1845	1.79	1.1
P-0071	152.5	153.5	1	MLV-1848	1.41	0.6
P-0071	153.5	154.5	1	MLV-1849	1.13	0.6
P-0071	154.5	155.5	1	MLV-1850	1.76	1.2
P-0086	119	120	1	MLV-1915	7.88	8.9
P-0086	120	121	1	MLV-1917	0.993	0.8

P-0086	121	122	1	MLV-1918	1.98	62.4
P-0086	122	123	1	MLV-1919	2.16	12.9
P-0086	123	124	1	MLV-1920	1.78	5.4
P-0086	124	125	1	MLV-1921	1.5	3.9
P-0086	125	126	1	MLV-1922	1.38	2.6
P-0086	126	127	1	MLV-1923	1.14	1.9
P-0086	149	150	1	MLV-1949	1.02	2.5
P-0095	42	43	1	MLV-1972	1.53	< 0.3
P-0095	44	45	1	MLV-1974	1.91	0.6
P-0095	45	46	1	MLV-1975	2.52	332
P-0095	46	47	1	MLV-1976	2.28	120
P-0095	47	48	1	MLV-1977	4.33	102
P-0095	48	49	1	MLV-1979	7.25	570
P-0095	49	50	1	MLV-1980	5.94	186
P-0095	50	51	1	MLV-1981	17.5	769
P-0095	51	52	1	MLV-1982	4.61	423
P-0095	52	53	1	MLV-1983	1.88	7.3
P-0095	53	54	1	MLV-1985	1.33	11.3
P-0095	54	55	1	MLV-1986	3.06	291
P-0095	55	56	1	MLV-1987	1.33	14.4
P-0095	56	57	1	MLV-1988	2.19	8.3
P-0095	57	58	1	MLV-1989	2.08	19.4
P-0095	58	59	1	MLV-1990	1.32	17.7
P-0095	59	60	1	MLV-1992	0.982	47.9
P-0095	60	61	1	MLV-1993	1.21	17.7
P-0095	61	62	1	MLV-1994	1.95	21.1
P-0095	62	63	1	MLV-1995	1.69	50
P-0095	63	64	1	MLV-1996	1.28	38
P-0095	64	65	1	MLV-1997	1.81	8.8
P-0095	65	66	1	MLV-1998	2.54	9.1
P-0095	66	67	1	MLV-1999	6.11	36.3
P-0095	67	68	1	MLV-3002	4.81	8.9
P-0095	68	69	1	MLV-3003	3.43	2.6
P-0095	69	70	1	MLV-3004	5.68	4.3
P-0095	94	95	1	MLV-3033	3.87	11.3
P-0095	99	100	1	MLV-3038	2.25	0.8
P-0095	101	102	1	MLV-3040	3.19	0.9
P-0057	3	4	1	MLV-3065	1.41	51.9
P-0057	4	5.5	1.5	MLV-3067	4.42	88
P-0057	5.5	7	1.5	MLV-3068	3.59	142
P-0057	7	8	1	MLV-3069	1.08	30.6
P-0057	17	18	1	MLV-3080	3.25	79.4
P-0057	18	19	1	MLV-3081	1.8	96.2
P-0057	31	32	1	MLV-3096	1.05	3.9
P-0057	32	33	1	MLV-3098	8.95	51.4

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 were taken in intervals of 1.0, with three samples taken at 1.5m from HQ core
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"> HQ triple tube (HQ3) was used for all holes.
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"> Sample recovery is monitored by the Geologists and calculated per meter. Drilling is undertaken at a pace to maximise core recovery, but a softer oxide/transitional cap that extends to ~20m results in reduced sample recovery near surface, which is typically unmineralized. The mineralized zone is hosted within a shear, and this sometimes also results in significant broken material occurring within the core and some core losses.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core has been geologically logged at a level to support Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining 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> 	<p>estimation in the future by qualified geologists under the direct daily supervision of a consulting geologist engaged through DjS Consulting in Canada.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core logging is qualitative and all core trays have been digitally photographed and stored to a server.
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"> • Core is cut using diamond saw, with half core selected for sample analysis. • Field duplicates are being collected from drill core at a rate of 2 in every 37 samples.
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"> • Samples submitted for preparation at LACEMI in Havana are dried at a temperature between 80 and 100 deg C for a minimum 24hrs. Sample is then crushed to crushed to 75% passing 2mm, with a 400g sample collected through a Jones riffle splitter for submission for analysis at Activation Laboratories in Canada. • Received sample is dried again at 60 deg C for 24 hrs, pulverized to 95% passing 74 microns, with a 30 gram charge taken for Fire Assay with ICP finish. • Over range gold assays (+30g/t) are repeated with Fire Assay and a gravimetric finish. • for every 35 samples taken, there is additionally one blank, two standards and two duplicates also sent for analysis. • Internal laboratory assay repeats are currently showing agreement with first results and Activation laboratories have advised that standards are in line with their specifications.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections are reviewed by multiple personnel

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two datum points have been established on the site using high precision GPS. All drill collars were surveyed by total station utilizing the local survey datum, on the NAD27 Cuba Norte grid. All drill holes picked up using total station.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current phase 1 drilling is being undertaken on a 25 by 50m spacing pattern, whilst phase 2 is 50 by 50m, with the aim of providing sufficient data to allow for a resource estimate to be determined at the completion of the 25,000m program. Approximately 50,000m of historical drilling exists in a data base which is not JORC compliant, but provides guidance as to the boundaries of the La Demajagua mineralization.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of structures controlling grade distribution are generally understood from historical drilling information, and holes have been planned to as to achieve unbiased sample intersections.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core is securely stored on the La Demajagua site until it has been logged and sampled, after which the core is transported by company personnel to a secure warehouse in Nueva Gerona. Samples are transported to the sample preparation laboratory in Havana in a company vehicle with Company driver.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been conducted 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The La Demajagua concession #5655-0 is registered to Minera La Victoria

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																					
land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>SA, which is a 49:51 JV between Antilles Gold Inc (a 100% subsidiary of Antilles Gold Limited) and Gold Caribbean Mining SA, which is a subsidiary of the Cuban State owned mining company Geominera SA. The concession comprises 900ha and is situated on Isla de la Juventud (the Isle of Youth), off the southern coast of mainland Cuba.</p>																					
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The La Demajagua project was a former operating underground gold mine, which produced gold bearing arsenopyrite concentrate, ceasing operations in 1959. There are a number of sublevels developed within the zone of mineralization, which were accessed by shafts. There have been numerous exploration/resource development campaigns undertaken at La Demajagua, with the most recent being by Canadian exploration company Mirimar Mining Corporation from 1995-1997 (then known as Delita), but no historical core exist and the historical information is not JORC complaint due to its age. Historical drilling is as per the following: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No. Holes</th> <th>Meters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1973-75</td> <td>26</td> <td>3,817</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1977-80</td> <td>89</td> <td>13,635</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1980-88</td> <td>76</td> <td>15,692</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1992</td> <td>22</td> <td>3,177</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1995-97</td> <td>150</td> <td>14,364</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>363</td> <td>50,685</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mirimar conducted a pre feasibility study but the low gold price at the time and refractory nature of the mineralization meant the project wasn't developed. 	Year	No. Holes	Meters	1973-75	26	3,817	1977-80	89	13,635	1980-88	76	15,692	1992	22	3,177	1995-97	150	14,364		363	50,685
Year	No. Holes	Meters																					
1973-75	26	3,817																					
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1980-88	76	15,692																					
1992	22	3,177																					
1995-97	150	14,364																					
	363	50,685																					
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> La Demajagua has the characteristics of a low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. The geology of the deposit area typically comprises metamorphic lithologies of greenschist facies and dominated by schistose units, rich in arsenopyrite. 																					
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table containing all relevant hole information is included as Appendix 1 																					

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ● If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<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"> ● Length weighted averaging for Au has been used to determine intercepts. A low grade cutoff of 1/g/t has been utilized with no top cut.
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"> ● All intercept lengths are down the hole intercepts, true width not determined at this time.
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"> ● Refer plans and section within this release.
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"> ● Raw data for +1g/t Au is included as Appendix 2
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No other significant unreported exploration data for La Demajagua is available at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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>	
<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"> Reported drill data is part of a two stage, 25,000 drilling program aimed at defining a resource at La Demajagua. Drill hole locations and depths have been determined utilizing historical drilling data generated up until the late 1990's.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Site visits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>a description of computer software and parameters used.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i> <i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i> <i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i> <i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i> <i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i> <i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i> 	
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.</i> <i>Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Site visits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Study status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.</i> <i>The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors used. The mining recovery factors used. Any minimum mining widths used. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods. 	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

	<i>accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</i>	
Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.</i> • <i>The methodology used to estimate operating costs.</i> • <i>Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.</i> • <i>The source of exchange rates used in the study.</i> • <i>Derivation of transportation charges.</i> • <i>The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.</i> • <i>The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Revenue factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.</i> • <i>The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Market assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.</i> • <i>A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.</i> • <i>Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.</i> • <i>For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.</i> • <i>NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:</i> • <i>Any identified material naturally occurring risks.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.</i> • <i>The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.</i> 	
<i>Classification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.</i> • <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> • <i>The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> • <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.</i> • <i>It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

Competent Person – Dale Schultz MSc. P.Geol.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Dale Schultz, a Competent Person who is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (“APEGS”), which is accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr. Schultz is a Consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr. Schultz consents to the inclusion of the Exploration Results based on the information and in the form and context in which it appears.