

ROSE OF DENMARK DELIVERS CONTINUING HIGH GRADE RESULTS

PHASE 1 RESOURCE DRILL-OUT COMPLETED – FURTHER HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION IDENTIFIED INCLUDING BONANZA INTERCEPTS

1. Highlights:

- ✓ Drill-out below Rose of Denmark Adit completed with all results received.

Better results include:

- 7.30m @ 153.57 g/t au – including
 - 1.00m @ 1,110.01 g/t Au
- 1.50m @ 51.46 g/t Au.
- 6.75m @ 17.69 g/t Au – including
 - 0.25m @ 266.91 g/t Au
 - 0.15m @ 201.60 g/t au
- 1.80m @ 15.14 g/t Au
- 6.20m @ 12.90 g/t Au

- ✓ Modeling and resource calculations commenced.
- ✓ Resource definition completion and maiden resource statement targeted for start of June.

2. Introduction:

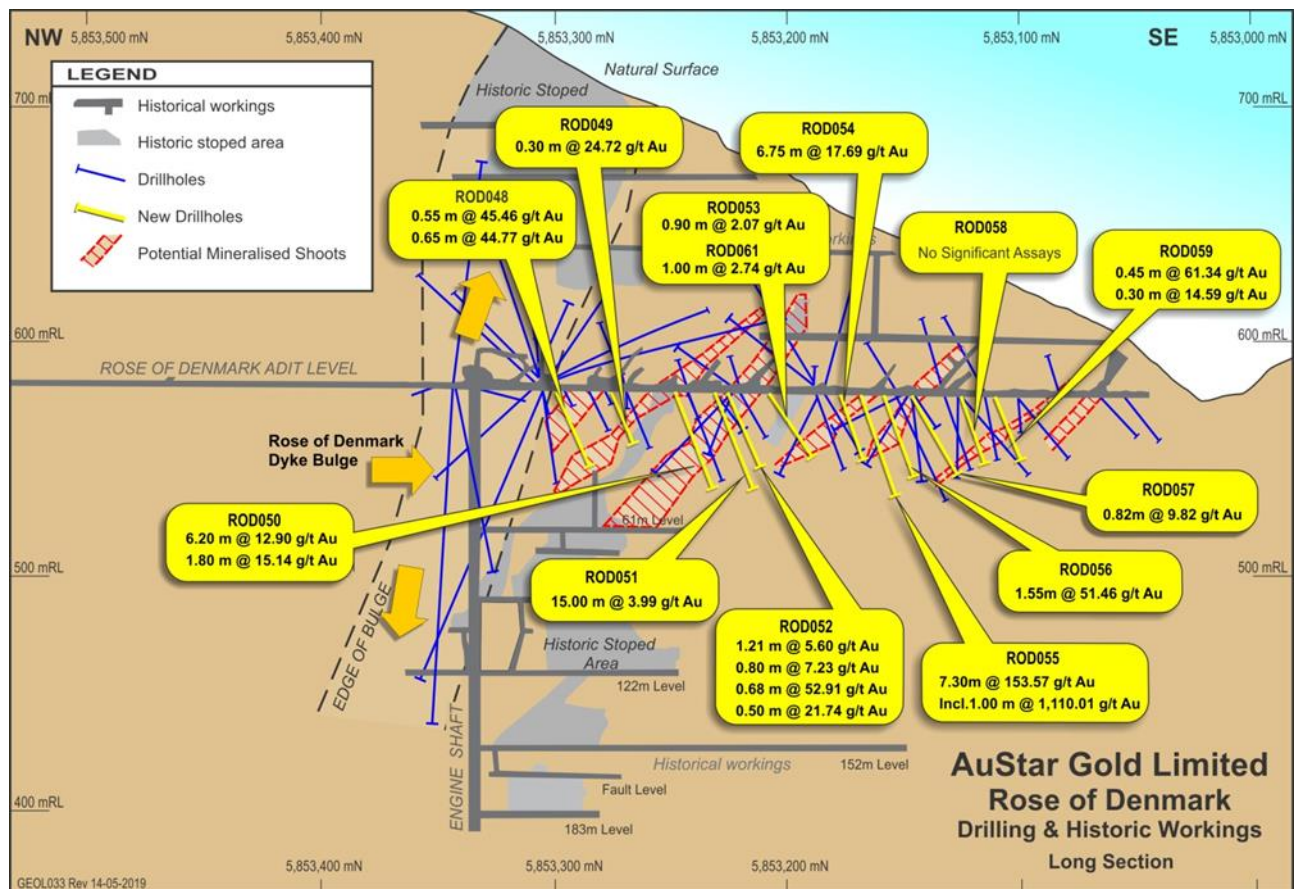
Austar Gold Limited (ASX:AUL) has completed the initial first phase of resource definition drilling to identify the geometry of the controlling dyke and identify zones of mineralisation within the dyke at the Rose of Denmark mine capable of near term accessibility.

Initial drilling has been restricted to a nominal depth of 30 metres below the level of the main adit, conceptually sufficient for the development of two 15m high sub-levels. A maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource is anticipated to be completed by the end of the May 2019.

3. New Drilling Results:

Thirteen (13) additional diamond drill-holes have been completed for a total of 468 metres along the length of the main Rose of Denmark adit. Drilling was undertaken from the dyke bulge area, south towards the portal. These holes were designed and were, as much as possible, drilled to run down the length of the dyke sheet in order to test areas of multiple quartz veining which predominately make up the mineralised packages within the dyke.

Figure 1. Long Section of Rose of Denmark – Latest Drilling Results



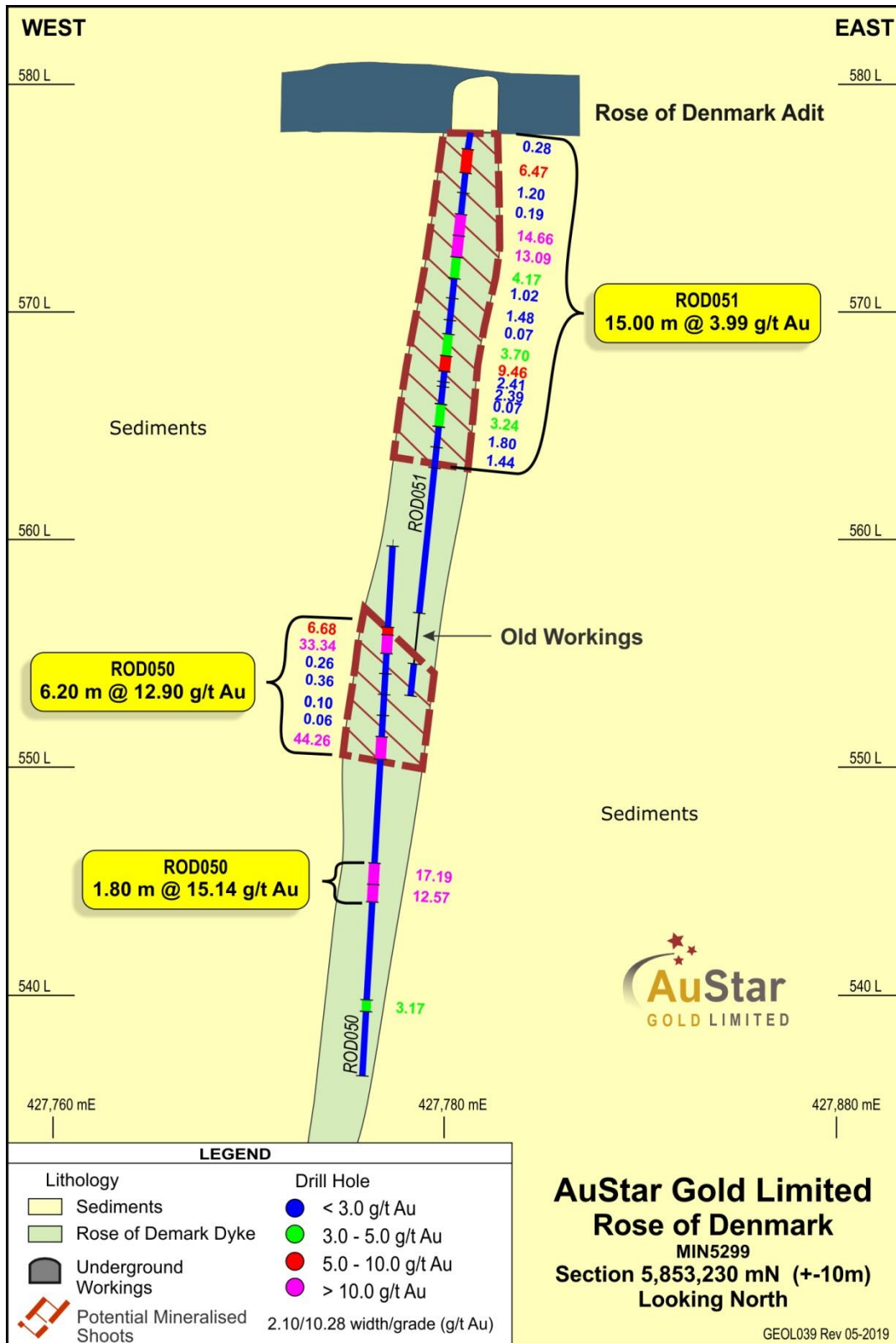
4. Interpretation:

The overall potential of the Rose of Denmark mine continues to be enhanced not only by the identification of broad lengths of mineralisation, containing higher grade intersections within the central dyke bulge, but also by the potential for stacked quartz veining style mineralisation within the dyke below the level of the main adit.

5. Follow-up Activities:

Geological modeling and analysis will now be undertaken on all the drilling completed to date and a maiden resource is anticipated in early June.

Figure 2. Cross Section of Rose of Denmark Dyke.



6. Management Commentary:

AuStar Gold CEO, Tom de Vries said

“The preliminary resource drill-out phase below the level of the main Rose of Denmark Adit has continued to show that mineralisation within the dyke extends at depth and has not been closed off.

The spectacular results obtain from the drilling shows that coarse gold continues to occur, which when coupled with the trial mining and processing successfully undertaken in 2018 will lead to a confident economic justification to increase production from this strategic asset. “

7. Near Term Developments:

Limited mining continues within a gold bearing structure above the Rose of Denmark adit after being placed on hold for several weeks, to allow uninterrupted diamond drilling to be undertaken.

A formal discharge permit has been submitted and advertised in the local papers as required, which will then allow dewatering below the adit level to occur. Further studies and tests are being undertaken to allow the company to apply for a formal Mine Work plan for unlimited mining, via a conventional decline.

About AuStar Gold Limited:

AuStar Gold is focused on building a valuable minerals inventory to generate sustainable economic production from its portfolio of advanced high-grade gold projects - with significant infrastructure including processing plant, a strategic tenement footprint, and prospectively-well positioned for near-term mining.

In addition, AuStar Gold intends to develop its adjoining tenements in the Walhalla to Jamieson gold district (particularly the prolific Woods Point Dyke Swarm) into low cost high grade gold production projects

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Disclaimer:

Statements in this document that are forward-looking and involve numerous risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results are based on the Company's current beliefs and assumptions regarding a large number of factors affecting its business. There can be no assurance that (i) the Company has correctly measured or identified all of the factors affecting its business or their extent or likely impact; (ii) the publicly available information with respect to these factors on which the Company's analysis is based is complete or accurate; (iii) the Company's analysis is correct; or (iv) the Company's strategy, which is based in part on this analysis, will be successful.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to exploration activities and exploration results is based on geological information compiled by Mr Peter de Vries, (BAppSc) a consulting geologist, on behalf of AuStar Gold Limited. Mr de Vries is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code), having more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in this report, and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr de Vries consents to the publishing of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

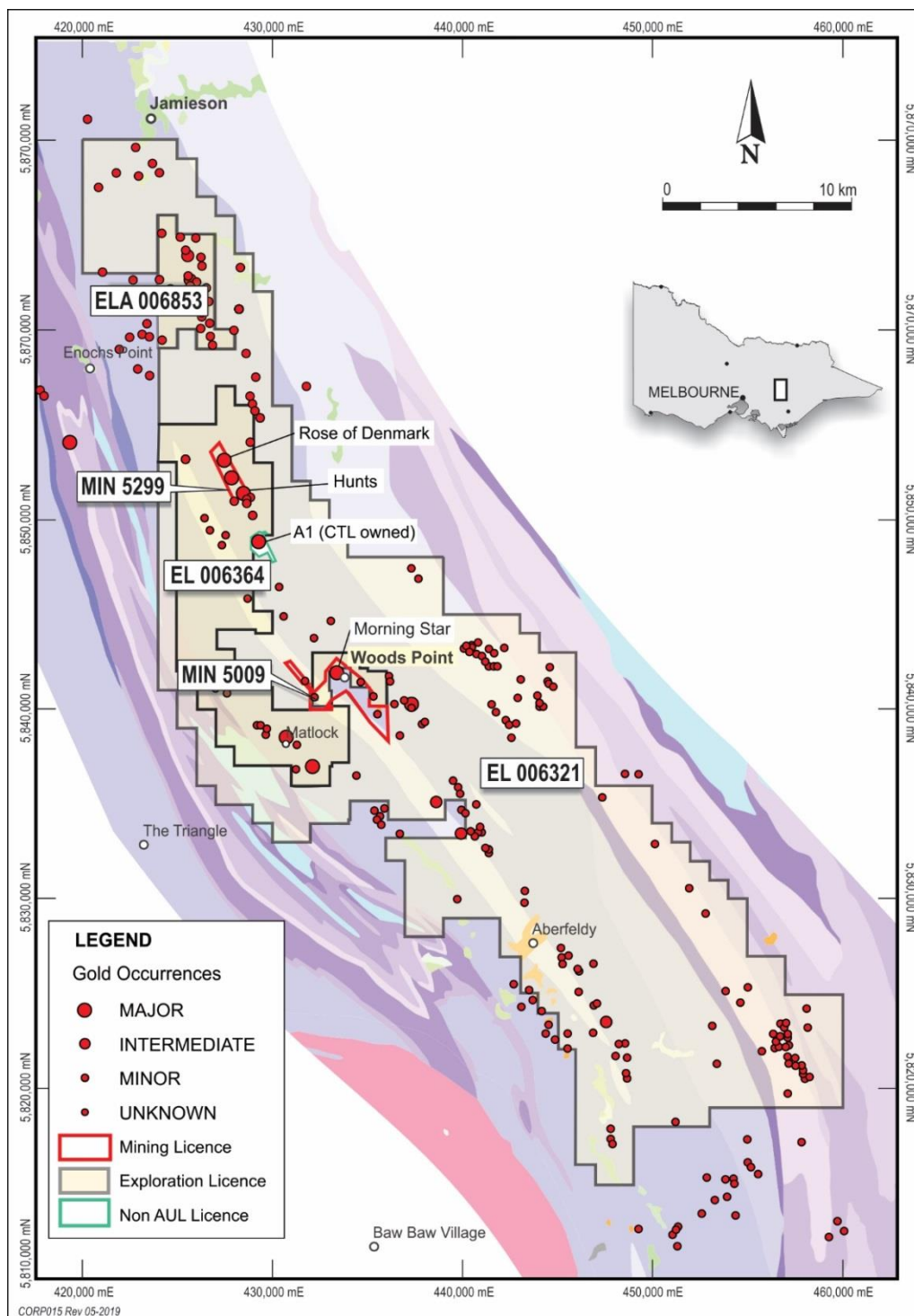


Figure 3. AUL tenement holdings showing location of Rose of Denmark in Relationship to Woods Point Processing Plant.

Table 1. Drill Hole and Significant Intersection.

HOLE ID	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t) Au	Comment
ROD048	A9315	4.80	5.50	0.70	3.29	
ROD048	A9329	12.70	13.25	0.55	52.46	Vis. Au
ROD048	A9337	17.15	17.75	0.60	12.25	
ROD048	A9346	22.75	23.30	0.55	3.19	
ROD048	A9363	32.60	33.25	0.65	44.77	Vis. Au
ROD049	A9397	22.20	23.60	0.30	24.72	Vis. Au
ROD050	A9428	23.80	24.15	0.35	6.68	6.20m @ 12.90 g/t Au.
ROD050	A9429	24.15	25.00	0.85	38.34	
ROD050	A9430	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.26	
ROD050	A9431	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.36	
ROD050	A9432	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.14	
ROD050	A9433	28.00	29.00	1.00	0.06	
ROD050	A9434	29.00	30.00	1.00	44.26	
ROD050	A9441	35.00	36.00	1.00	17.19	1.80m @ 15.14 g/t Au
ROD050	A9442	36.00	36.80	0.80	12.57	
ROD050	A9449	41.45	42.00	0.55	3.17	
ROD051	A9454	1.00	2.00	1.00	6.47	15.00m @ 3.99 g/t Au.
ROD051	A9455	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.20	
ROD051	A9456	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.19	
ROD051	A9457	4.00	5.00	1.00	14.66	
ROD051	A9458	5.00	6.00	1.00	13.09	
ROD051	A9459	6.00	7.00	1.00	4.17	
ROD051	A9460	7.00	8.00	1.00	1.02	
ROD051	A9461	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.48	
ROD051	A9462	9.00	9.70	0.70	0.07	
ROD051	A9463	9.70	10.70	1.00	3.70	
ROD051	A9464	10.70	11.40	0.70	9.46	
ROD051	A9465	11.40	11.90	0.50	2.41	
ROD051	A9466	11.90	12.10	0.20	2.39	
ROD051	A9467	12.10	13.00	0.90	0.07	
ROD051	A9469	13.00	14.00	1.00	3.24	
ROD051	A9470	14.00	15.00	1.00	1.80	
ROD051	A9471	15.00	16.00	1.00	1.44	
ROD052	A9529	12.15	12.75	0.60	2.65	1.21m @ 5.60 g/t Au
ROD052	A9530	12.75	13.36	0.61	8.51	
ROD052	A9535	15.38	15.70	0.32	1.79	0.82m @ 7.23 g/t Au.
ROD052	A9537	15.70	16.20	0.50	10.71	
ROD052	A9551	24.22	24.90	0.68	52.91	
ROD052	A9569	32.00	32.50	0.50	21.74	
ROD053	A9589	15.80	16.70	0.90	2.07	Vis. Au
ROD054	A9608	13.60	14.45	0.85	10.71	6.75m @ 17.69 g/t Au (uncut)
ROD054	A9609	14.45	15.00	0.55	0.08	
ROD054	A9610	15.00	16.00	1.00	12.16	
ROD054	A9611	16.00	17.00	1.00	0.26	
ROD054	A9612	17.00	17.90	0.90	0.02	
ROD054	A9613	17.90	18.15	0.25	266.91	
ROD054	A9614	18.15	19.00	0.85	0.05	

HOLE ID	Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t) Au	Comment
ROD054	A9615	19.00	19.45	0.45	0.05	
ROD054	A9616	19.45	19.90	0.45	1.70	
ROD054	A9617	19.90	20.20	0.30	0.02	
ROD054	A9618	20.20	20.35	0.15	201.60	
ROD055	A9640	5.00	6.00	1.00	4.45	7.30m @ 153.57 g/t Au. (uncut)
ROD055	A9651	20.70	21.15	0.45	8.97	
ROD055	A9652	21.15	22.00	0.85	0.02	
ROD055	A9653	22.00	22.75	0.75	0.07	
ROD055	A9654	22.75	23.50	0.75	6.75	
ROD055	A9655	23.50	24.20	0.70	1.76	
ROD055	A9656	24.20	25.00	0.80	0.34	
ROD055	A9657	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.27	
ROD055	A9658	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.14	
ROD055	A9659	27.00	28.00	1.00	1,110.01	
ROD056	A9696	11.20	12.00	0.80	7.28	1.55m @ 51.46 g/t Au.
ROD056	A9711	20.75	21.35	0.60	113.28	
ROD056	A9712	21.35	21.80	0.45	0.10	
ROD056	A9713	21.80	22.30	0.50	23.50	
ROD057	A9732	4.10	4.52	0.42	12.34	0.82m @ 9.82 g/t Au
ROD057	A9733	4.52	4.92	0.40	7.18	
ROD059	A9805	18.40	18.85	0.45	61.34	
ROD059	A9813	23.40	23.70	0.30	14.59	
ROD061	A9832	18.00	19.00	1.00	2.74	

Table 2. Diamond Drill Hole Locations.

Hole_ID	MineGrid East	MineGrid North	RL (m)	Dip	Dir (MineGrid)	EOH (m)	Comments
ROD048	427271.66	5853300.21	578.84	-66.4	168.7	36.00	Fill encountered – old Workings
ROD049	427283.09	5853277.86	578.34	-66.0	166.9	31.73	Fill encountered – old Workings
ROD050	427303.79	5853248.71	578.23	-68.1	156.5	45.10	
ROD051	427316.82	5853231.62	578.00	-68.2	164.1	45.30	Void encountered - old Workings
ROD052	427319.35	5853226.73	577.94	-66.2	168.7	34.70	Void encountered - old Workings
ROD053	427333.44	5853207.03	577.92	-55.0	162.2	27.05	Void encountered - old Workings
ROD054	427342.60	5853186.41	577.31	-70.1	166.8	30.20	
ROD055	427351.00	5853169.97	576.66	-69.4	161.8	45.40	
ROD056	427357.23	5853159.48	576.60	-68.9	165.7	36.35	
ROD057	427362.67	5853148.57	576.47	-56.5	160.1	43.50	
ROD058	427374.07	5853129.77	576.29	-69.1	168.6	30.25	
ROD059	427385.52	5853111.19	576.19*	-68.4	167.3	29.95	
ROD061	427334.94	5853208.90	577.58*	-53.2	182.5	32.95	Redrill of ROD053

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"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Full drill core</u> has been submitted for analysis. All holes since ROD039 have been drilled at a core size of BQTK (40.7mm diameter) in size. The exception is ROD045 which was drilled at a size of HQ3 (61.1mm). Drill core was marked up and assessed for core loss then photographed at the Morning Star core shed. Logging of core as dyke or sediments of quartz veining along with relative percentages in cases of anastomosing quartz vein development noting sulphides and alteration minerals as observe. Marking up for sampling and photographing of sample intervals is carried out including placement of QA / QC standards etc in the sample number sequence. Sample intervals are nno more than 1.00 metres as the mineralisation consists of multiple narrow veins within a diorite host. Sample length is also determined by geology with sample boundaries coinciding with lithology and geology. 0.5 metre lengths of BQTK (40.7mm diameter) drill core approximate 1.80 Kg for sample efficiency. Diamond core is whole core sampled and analysis is by 50g Fire Assay.
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 Rose of Denmark diamond drilling program is being undertaken utilizing a short feed LM 30 diamond drill producing BQTK size drill core (and capable of drilling up and down holes to angles of ~85 degrees Diamond Drilling was carried out by Starwest Drilling Down hole surveys have been carried out. Core orientations were not previously measured, but from ROD026 onward, a Reflex Core Orientation tool is being used. Collar and hole azimuths and dips are survey picked-up after drilling.
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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core is marked up and measured by geologists. Core recovered (CR) is compared with the metres drilled (MD, recorded by the drillers in their 'run sheets') and a 'core recovery' percentage is calculated; $CR/MD \times 100 = \% \text{ recovered}$. Vein density is random and variable within the gross structural controls. Vein orientation takes two preferred orientations. The general "type" vein orientation is a flat ~10 degree dipping TVA with the second orientation being a conjugate set which are generally smaller but cut the previous veinset with minor displacements
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logs exist for all of the drillholes on the property. The history of Exploration on the property has seen the one set of log codes utilized consistently. The logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, vein type, core recovery, basic structure (hardness has not been logged). Some geotechnical logging has taken place, though in most cases the existence of extensive underground development has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>meant that geotechnical work has been more focused on underground exposures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is photographed after markup and before sampling. Marked core for sampling is also photographed..
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full core has been sampled Diamond Core samples are assayed at the Gekko laboratory located in Ballarat. Total pulverization before sub-sampling for assay is carried out at the lab by grinding via a mixer mill to 90% passing -75 microns. 50 gram subsamples are collected and fire assayed. Final grade determination is by Fire Assay with an AAS finish.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A standard CRM sample is randomly inserted for approximately every 15 – 20 samples that are submitted. Laboratory blanks and random rechecks are also utilized by Gekko Gekko laboratories are a NATA certified analysis facility.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported data was subjected to validation and verification prior to release Submitted standards are tabled and compared to stated value Data from logging and assay is being entered into excel and imported into a 3D modeling program (Micromine and Surpac) for modeling and geological analysis.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were located by direct measurement from underground survey points. Contract surveyors will pick up

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>collars on completion of program for high level of accuracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordinates used are GDA 94 • The topography and underground control is of a high standard
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"> • Drilling has been carried out from underground drill positions. • The aim of the drill program was to drill up and down through the dyke unit to assess the grades and geology adjacent the current adit development. The dyke dips steeply west and is subject to thrust fault offsets making it difficult to target the dyke consistently. • Sample compositing has not been applied for individual assays. • Where averaged production grades have been calculated the weighted tonnage for each face is aggregated and divided by the sum of the calculated tonnage. • Where mineral processing grades have been calculated tonnages have been determined via weightometer located on the primary feed belt. • Where an interval of grade has been composited the Weighted Average Grade is width of intersection (W) multiplied by grade (G) divided by the Sum of the Total Width. Avg Grade = $\frac{W_1 \times G_1 + W_2 \times G_2 + \dots + W_n \times G_n}{\sum W}$.
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 drilling has been targeted to intersect mineralized veins at a steep angle, although some oblique holes have been drilled due to the locations of available drill sites. However, this has been taken into account in such a way as to eliminate sampling bias. • No significant sample bias based on drill hole orientation is noted • The mineralisation at Rose of Denmark plunges north at ~40 degrees and drilling is predominantly south at ~70 degrees to drill across the general trend (or north at +70) + / - 10 degrees
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chain of custody for samples was managed by AuStar Gold Ltd, with an established set of procedures designed to maintain sample security
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 independent review has been undertaken of the announced drill results

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"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rose of Denmark mine is located within MIN5299, which is wholly owned by AuStar Gold and its subsidiaries. The assets were acquired from receivers in 2016. The Rose of Denmark mine is located approximately 70km southeast of Mansfield in Eastern Victoria, near the town of Gaffney's Creek.
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 Rose of Denmark ceased production in 1926 and was dormant until 2012 when Morning Star Gold enacted the JV and opened the Rose of Denmark adit, stripping the adit to ~2 metres width and undertaking mapping sampling, several diamond drillholes and bulk sampling before the company ceased work in late 2012. AuStar Gold has this data. Drill core from the 2012 program is present at the Morning Star core yard and is undergoing relogging to supplement the dataset
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne zone, a northwest-trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Faults Zone (RCFZ) Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally-controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges. Rose of Denmark exhibits all these characteristics
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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See table in above document
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all previous ASX releases the assays are given 'un-cut' unless otherwise stated & weighted averaging of results is used: in which the average grade is the sum of the products of length and grade for each sample in the interval, divided by the total

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>length of the interval. A nominal cutoff of 0.1g/t is used for identification of potentially significant intercepts for reporting purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the reported intercepts are shown in sufficient detail, including gold maxima and subintervals, to allow the reader to make an assessment of the balance of high and low grades in the intercept. Metal equivalents are not 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"> Mineralized structures at Rose of Denmark are variable in orientation, and therefore drill orientations have been adjusted from place to place in order to allow intersection angles as close as possible to true widths. Exploration results have been reported as an interval with 'from' and 'to' stated in tables of significant economic intercepts. Tables clearly indicate that true widths will generally be narrower than those reported. The Rose of Denmark is being tested as a bulk mining target and as such, the grades of quartz veins or quartz breccias, are not being specifically sought although it should be noted that these features are not absolutely planar and considerable anastomosing of fine veinlets does occur, with variable strike and dip. All of the veining is contained within or closely proximal to the dyke vein.
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"> See attached figures and plates.
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"> Only initial significant results for the drilling, mining and processing are used and in some case have been composited as previously explained.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of an ongoing structural reappraisal of the mine are presented in some of the diagrams in this release. These diagrams are schematic in nature based on field observations yet to be fully digitized in 3D space (this work is ongoing)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<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"> Further exploration drilling from surface and underground is planned, along with face sampling and bulk sampling in order to gain confidence regarding drilled grades. Gaining a correlation between drilled grades and recovered grades from large scale sampling is a key aim of this program and will be a significant factor in reporting resources and reserves to appropriate standards

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Section 3 does not pertain to this report.

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.)

Section 4 does not pertain to this report.