



2 August 2018

## AGUIA REPORTS ON 17 NEW GOSSAN SAMPLES AT BIG RANCH

### Highlights:

- Gold findings in the gossans may provide a strong indication of the possible presence of copper-bearing sulfide minerals at shallow depth, underneath the weathering profile
- 2,060 soil samples were collected by Aguia along the Big Ranch Target revealing a copper anomaly exceeding 6 km flanking the northern border of the Caçapava Granite
- Zinc, Lead and Gold anomalies have also been identified along the Target
- Trenching program underway to investigate the copper and gold in-soils anomalies - six trenches completed so far with assays pending
- Ground geophysical survey initiated to follow-up soil geochemical anomalies using induced polarization (IP) techniques. Drilling likely to commence in October
- Aguia very well prepared for upcoming public hearings as part of the permitting process of its flagship Três Estradas phosphate project

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, August 2, 2018 - Aguia Resources Limited (ASX: AGR, TSXV: AGRL) ("Aguia" or "Company") is pleased to report that further sampling along the Big Ranch target has returned 13.14 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) in a gossan sample, one of 17 gossan samples reported below (Table 1). As announced previously, the Company has discovered a new zone of copper mineralisation on ground staked within the Rio Grande Copper Belt, as a result of ongoing regional exploration activities in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The western zone of Big Ranch became an area of focus earlier this year when a gossan sample returned 7.74 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) as reported in April.

Table 1. Rock sampling results from the Big Ranch Target - Rio Grande Copper Belt.

ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	Au gpt	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
1	269002	6635559	0.011	0.02	0.03	1.33
2	268989	6635586	0.003	0.01	0.08	2.00
3	262850	6634524	7.740	0.13	0.01	0.03
4	268511	6633475	0.010	0.10	1.52	0.06
5	262957	6634407	0.003	0.17	0.78	0.50
6	262914	6634636	13.140	0.10	0.06	0.06

7	262719	6634476	1.230	0.15	0.04	0.07
8	262603	6634682	4.350	0.07	0.03	0.23
9	262551	6634461	4.170	0.09	0.06	0.25
10	262623	6634636	1.510	0.04	0.05	0.11
11	262602	6634661	1.450	0.07	0.04	0.41
12	262590	6634640	1.700	0.09	0.11	0.29
13	262848	6634565	2.390	0.08	0.03	0.08
14	262807	6634589	4.750	0.11	0.09	0.07
15	262764	6634641	2.990	0.07	0.03	0.06
16	262736	6634655	9.530	0.19	0.03	0.03
17	264063	6635089	2.330	0.07	0.08	0.10

The Big Ranch target is located along the northern edge of the Caçapava Granite and consists of a 6km x 2km zone that was initially identified as an airborne geophysical anomaly. **More specifically, Agüia's technical team noticed the anomaly because it is a zone with no airborne radiometric count. These zones are rare and only a few rocks exhibit this signature.**

Based on these initial findings, Agüia staked the claims for Big Ranch and initiated exploration on the ground. Multiple copper and zinc showings were identified in outcrops, including a zone of gossans that occur to the west of the main geophysical and geochemical anomaly (Figure 1). Agüia completed a soil geochemistry survey along the target resulting in significant copper anomaly extending over some 6 km, juxtaposed in some portions to gold-in-soils anomalies. Anomalous trends of zinc and lead were also mapped and are being followed up (Figure 2).

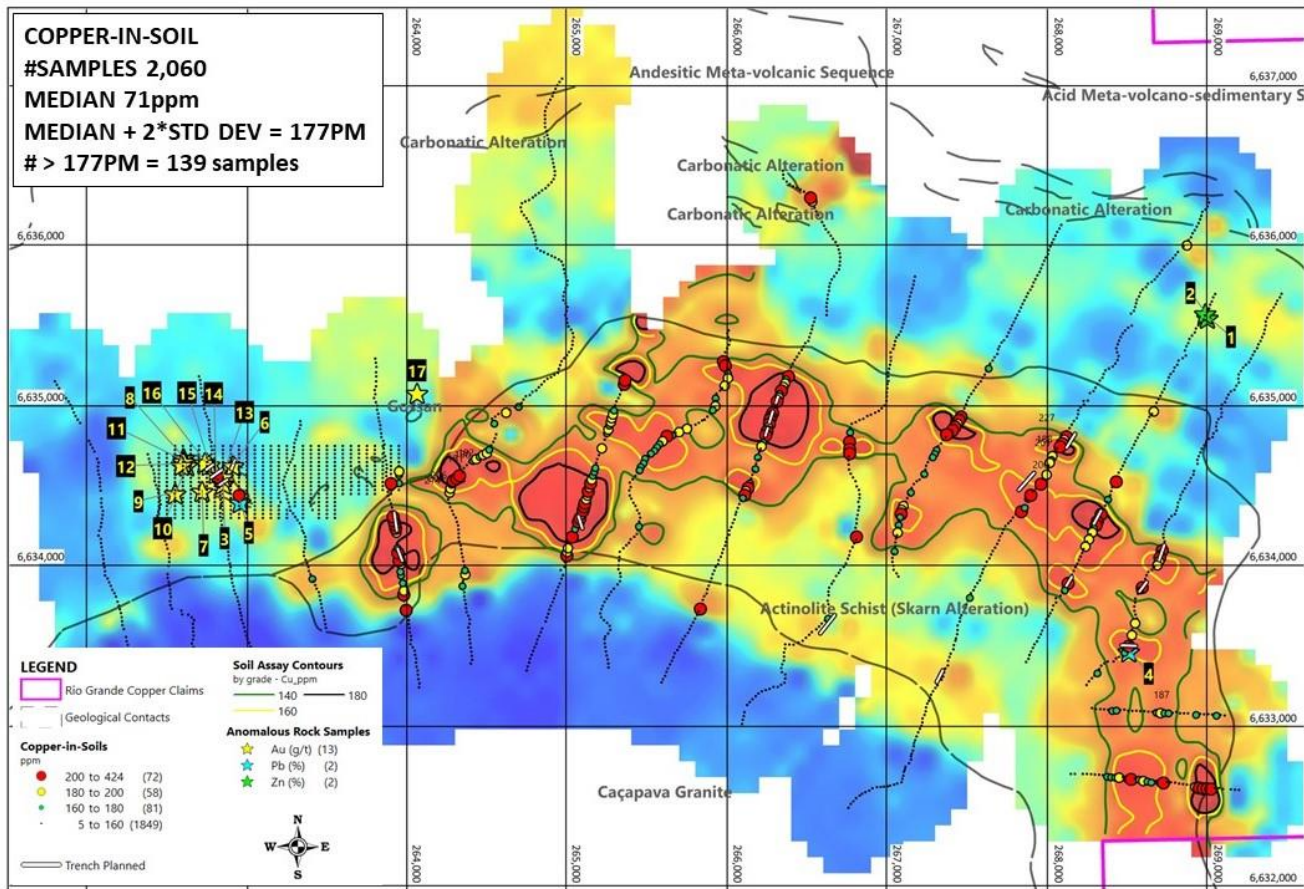


Figure 1. Work map of the Big Ranch Target, highlighting the copper-in-soil anomaly and the location of the rock grab sample. The rock sampling results are shown in Table 1.



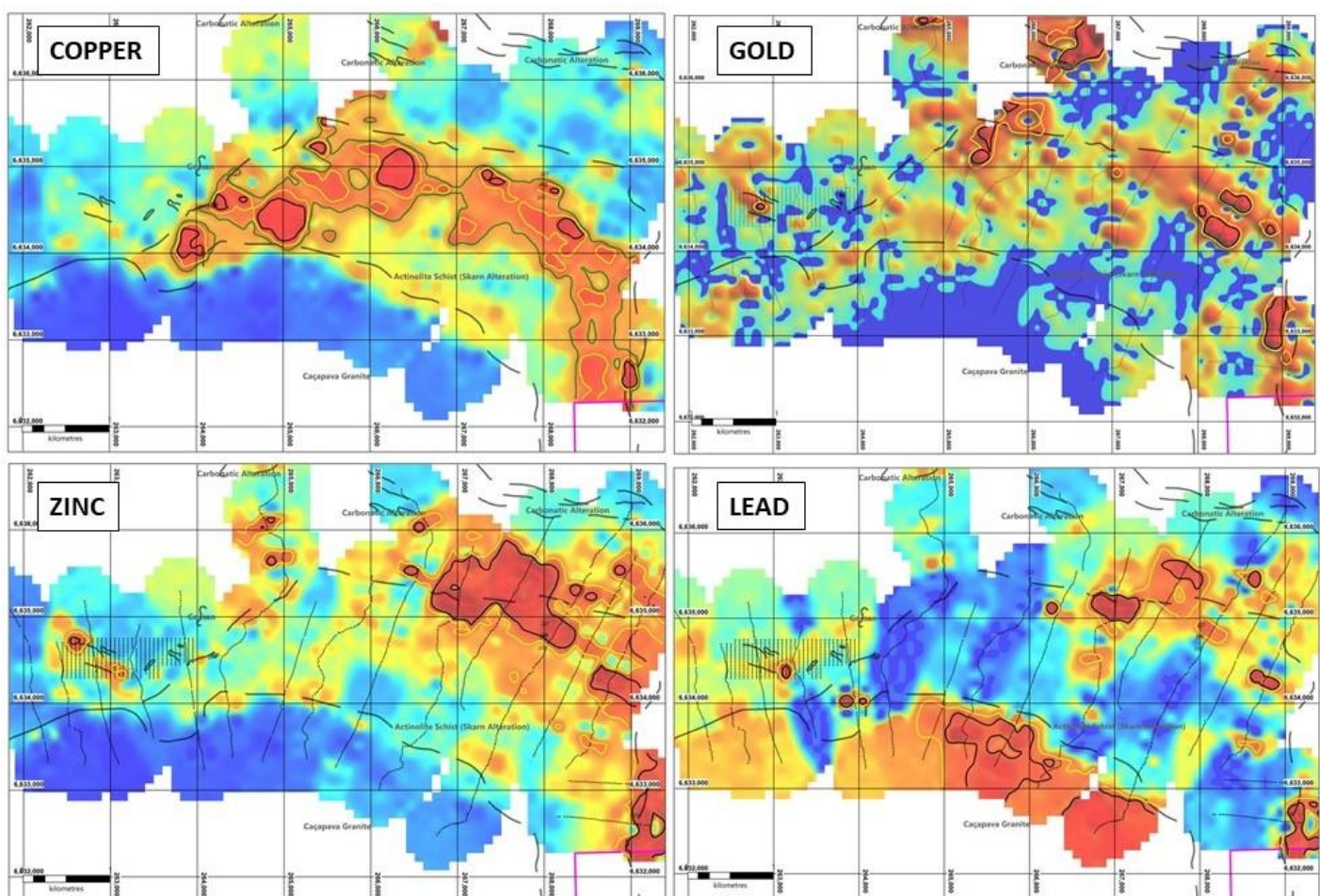


Figure 2. Soil Geochemistry maps for Copper, Gold, Zinc and Lead.

Of interest are the gold-rich gossans that occur along the western portion of the target and beyond the low-radiometric and high-copper zones. This gossan zone appears to be controlled by NW-trending faults defining a corridor of some 500 meters of strike by 200 meters wide, where multiple high-grade gold samples were mapped including a 13.14 g/t Au gossan (Table 1). The gold findings in the gossans provide a strong indication of the possible presence of copper-bearing sulfide minerals at shallow depth, underneath the weathering profile.

As sulfide minerals are weathered, the base metals leach out and gold is then relatively enriched and fixated in the gossan, which is the product of the alteration of primary sulfides. This interpretation also extends to the remainder of the gossan samples mapped in the Big Ranch Target, which can potentially reveal a zone of undercover sulfide minerals.

Agua has commenced a trenching program to investigate the structures, rock-types and hydrothermal alteration along the most important geochemical anomalies. So far, six trenches have been completed and are being mapped. Assay results are pending.

In parallel, Agua is covering the entire Big Ranch geochemical anomaly, including the western gossans, with ground geophysical survey that will use the Induced Polarization (IP) method. This program is now underway and when completed the geophysical crew will move south to survey the Canhada Target. All results will then be assessed to design an appropriate drilling program.

## **Três Estradas Project**

With the completion of the Bankable Feasibility Study for the flagship Três Estradas Phosphate project, Agüia is now concentrating its efforts in preparing for the upcoming public hearings that are a decisive step towards the permitting of the project. Agüia continues to engage in community consultations and engagement and plans are underway for a second site visit to Três Estradas by the regulatory authorities. Agüia's team in Lavras do Sul has been making preparations for the public hearings which are expected to take place later this year. The team is well prepared for these hearings which have strong community support.

## **Commentary**

**Technical Director Fernando Tallarico commented:** "We are most satisfied with the results so far from exploration of the copper mineralisation discovered earlier this year. We have now defined a 6 km long anomalous zone that has the potential to host a significant sized mineralisation. The ongoing IP survey and trenching will be fundamental to determining an upcoming diamond drill program, which we expect to initiate in October."

**Managing Director Justin Reid added:** "Três Estradas remains our primary focus and we are eager to move the project forward once the Environmental Impact Assessment has been approved and the Preliminary License granted. We are encouraged to see the global phosphate prices up 21% year to date, from the multi-year lows experienced in the latter part of 2017. Once in production, Três Estradas is expected to be the only domestic producer of phosphate in Southern Brazil, an agriculture rich area which accounts for 30% of Brazil's total phosphate consumption but remains 100% dependent on imports from overseas.

"While we actively participate in the licensing process for Três Estradas, which does take some time due to all the stakeholders involved, it is exciting to have a new area of mineralisation to explore nearby with the objective of further increasing the value of the Company for shareholders. The initial results from Canhada and Big Ranch are compelling, and our technical team is fully engaged in expanding our understanding of these targets. We look forward to reporting trenching results soon."

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## **About Agüia:**

*Agüia Resources Limited, ("Agüia") is an ASX and TSXV listed company whose primary focus is on the exploration and development of mineral resource projects in Brazil. Agüia has an established and highly experienced in-country team based in Belo Horizonte, Brazil with corporate offices in Sydney, Australia. Agüia's key projects are located in Rio Grande do Sul, a prime farming area which is 100% dependent on phosphate imports. The Rio Grande phosphate deposits exhibit high quality and low cost production characteristics, and are ideally located with proximity to road, rail, and port infrastructure. Agüia's experienced management team has a proven track record of advancing high quality mining assets to production in Brazil.*

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Fernando Tallarico, who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Dr Tallarico is a full-time employee of the Company. Dr Tallarico 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'. Dr Tallarico consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

#### *Qualified Person*

*The technical information in this press release has been reviewed and approved by Dr. Fernando Tallarico, who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Technical Director for Aguiá and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Dr. Tallarico consents to the inclusion of his name in this release.*

#### **Cautionary Statement on Forward Looking Information**

*This press release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian and Australian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, without limitation, statements regarding the results of exploration activities at the Canhada and Big Ranch Targets, soil and assay results, plans for future drilling and exploration programs, the mineral resource estimates, production targets, the anticipated timetable, permitting, forecast financial information, bankable feasibility study and ability to finance the project, and the prospectivity and potential of the Canhada and Big Ranch Targets.*

*Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".*

*Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including risks inherent in the mining industry and risks described in the public disclosure of the Company which is available under the profile of the Company on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com), on the ASX website at [www.asx.com.au](http://www.asx.com.au) and on the Company's website at [www.aguiasouces.com.au](http://www.aguiasouces.com.au). These risks should be considered carefully.*

*Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Persons reading this news release are cautioned that such statements are only predictions and there can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, options, future events, results or otherwise and does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.*

**NEITHER THE AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE, TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE NOR THEIR REGULATION SERVICES PROVIDER (AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED IN THE POLICIES OF THE TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE) ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS RELEASE.**



## JORC Code, 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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock samples, from every outcropping rock, were collected initially along lines 400 metres apart, until the mineralized target was delineated;</li> <li>Soil samples on Canhada Target were collected on 400x25m grid, for a total of 1,006 soil samples. All soil samples targeted the B Horizon soil profile;</li> <li>Soil samples on Big Ranch Target were collected on 500x25m grid, for a total of 2,060 soil samples collected to date. All soil samples targeted the B Horizon soil profile;</li> <li>31 rock samples were collected on Canhada target, 28 rock samples were collected within the DNPM 811.586/2015 area and 3 rock samples were collected within the DNPM 810.799/2012 area. 122 rock samples were collected on Big Ranch target, 29 rock samples were collected within the DNPM 811.294/2015 area, 10 samples were collected within DNPM 810.441/2016 area, 29 samples were collected within DNPM 810.549/2015 area and 54 sample was collected within the DNPM 811530/2015 area. These samples were sent to the SGS Laboratory in Vespasiano, Brazil for preparation and assaying.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample location are picked up using hand-held GPS, according to the local UTM coordinate system (SAD 69, Zone 22S). Sampling was carried out using comprehensive Agua protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock and soil samples were sent to SGS laboratories and analysed using method ICP90A – Sodium Peroxide Fusion – ICP OES. Elements assayed for include Al, As, Ba, Be, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Ti, V, W, Y, Zn</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Not applicable
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Not applicable
	• 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.	• Not applicable
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• Not applicable
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Not applicable
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Not applicable
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Not applicable
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Not applicable
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Not applicable
	• 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.	• Not applicable
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Not applicable
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ICP method used is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of base metal hosted mineralisation.</li> <li>• Sample preparation and analysis was completed at SGS's Belo Horizonte laboratory in Brazil using standard crushing and pulverization techniques.</li> <li>• The prepared pulps are analysed by a sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry) for major and minor elements (Al, As, Ba, Be, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Ti, V, W, Y, Zn) (Method code ICP90A).</li> <li>• The preparation and analytical procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralization sampled and are reliable to deliver the total</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		content of the analysed compounds.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where utilised, hand held XRF is a Delta Analyser CS-4000 by Innov-X Systems</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a calibration plate supplied by INOVV-X-Systems for the calibration of the Portable X Ray Fluorescence equipment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock and soil samples were surveyed according to the local UTM coordinate system (South American Datum 1969 – SAD69, Zone 22S), using hand held GPS equipment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAD 1969 UTM system, Zons 22S</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock samples, from every outcropping rock, were collected initially along lines 400 metres apart from within DNPM 811586/2015, 810799/2012, 811294/2015, 810441/2016, 811530/2015 and 811549/2015 areas;</li> <li>Soil samples on Canhada Target were collected on 400x25m grid from within DNPM 811586/2015 and 810799/2012 areas;</li> <li>Soil samples on Big Ranch Target were collected on 1000x25m grid from within DNPM 811549/2015, 811530/2015, 811294/2015 and 811277/2015 areas</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sampling patterns used did not introduce an apparent sampling bias.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sampling patterns used did not introduce an apparent sampling bias.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chain of custody of all sample material was maintained by Aguia. Samples were stored in a secured facility in Lavras do Sul until dispatch to the preparation laboratory by commercial carrier.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canhada  Permit DNPM 811.586/2015, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. . Granted February 14<sup>th</sup> 2018, initial 3-years term expiry February 13<sup>th</sup> 2021.  Permit DNPM 810799/2012 owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Initial 3 year term expiry April 29, 2016. Titleholder has presented a Partial exploration Report and has submitted a request for renewal of the exploration for another three years.</li> <li>Big Ranch  Permits DNPM 811.294/15 and 811.549/2015, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Granted December 8<sup>th</sup> 2015, initial 3-years term expiry December 7<sup>th</sup> 2018.  Permit DNPM 810.441/16, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Granted September 1<sup>st</sup> 2016, initial 3-years term expiry August 30<sup>th</sup> 2019.  Permit DNPM 810.530/15, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Granted October 26<sup>th</sup> 2016, initial 3-years term expiry October 25<sup>th</sup> 2019.  Permit DNPM 811.277/15, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Granted May 27<sup>th</sup> 2016, initial 3-years term expiry May 27<sup>th</sup> 2019.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Big Ranch  Exploration works, as airborne geophysics and soil geochemistry, was undertaken during the period 2007-2013 by Mining Ventures as part of DNPM 810674/2007.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canhada</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralisation.</i>	<p>The mineralisation is a copper hosted deposit in andesitic rocks, with malachite and azurite as the secondary copper bearing mineral. Secondary copper minerals occur filling fractures in stock-work pattern with intense hydrothermal alteration. It is hosted in the Hilario Formation, within the Neoproterozoic Camaqua Basin Domain of the Achaean to Proterozoic Sul-rio-grandense Shield.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big Ranch</li> </ul> <p>Big Ranch target is located along the northern edge of the Caçapava Granite and consist of an 8-km-long by 4-km-wide zone where multiple zinc and copper showings were found including multiple outcrops of gossans suggesting alteration aureole along the northern margin of the intrusion. The host sequence includes a variety of metasedimentary rocks displaying penetrative diapiric foliation and radial fracturing clearly associated with the emplacement of the granite</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to maps and sections in release</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agua made use of an airborne magnetic geophysical survey completed by CPRM to aid in exploration targeting.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As presented in the text of this report</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As presented in the text of this report</li> </ul>

### Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Not applicable to this release – this does not include mineral resource estimations

### Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Not applicable to this release

### Section 5: Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

Not applicable to this release

