ASX and Media Release: 6 August 2018
ASX Code: WRM

WHITE ROCK Minerals Ltd
ACN 142 809 970

Red Mountain Exploration – Drilling Confirms Zinc-Rich Massive Sulphide Discovery at the Hunter Prospect

ASX Code: WRM

Issued Securities
Shares: 1,636 million
Options: 570 million

Cash on hand (30 June 2018)
$1.98M

Market Cap (3 August 2018)
$16.3M at $0.01 per share

Directors & Management
Brian Phillips
Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Gill
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

Peter Lester
Non-Executive Director

Ian Smith
Non-Executive Director

Jeremy Gray
Non-Executive Director

Shane Turner
Company Secretary

Rohan Worland
Exploration Manager

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White Rock Minerals Ltd (**"White Rock"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities currently underway at its 100% owned high-grade zinc VMS project at Red Mountain in Alaska.

- **Initial drilling at the Hunter prospect intersects zinc-rich massive sulphide mineralisation in the first two drill holes.**
- **Drill hole HR18-01 intersected 1.4m of massive sulphide from 48.25m down hole.**
- **Drill hole HR18-02 intersected 1.8m of massive sulphide from 60.84m down hole.**
- **The Hunter mineralisation remains open at depth and is yet to be drill tested along strike to either the east or west.**
- **Both drill hole massive sulphide intersections contain abundant visual zinc (sphalerite) with minor chalcopyrite (copper) mineralisation (Figure 2), similar to the discovery outcrop.**
- **Rock chip assay results from the Hunter discovery outcrop confirm high grade zinc in the massive sulphide horizon with up to 18.6% Zn, 5.4% Pb, 2.3% Cu, 147g/t Ag & 0.7g/t Au.**

Drill testing of the massive sulphide horizon discovered by recent ground reconnaissance at the Hunter prospect (refer ASX Release on 1 August 2018 "*White Rock - Red Mountain - New Massive Sulphide Discovered*") has confirmed the discovery with massive sulphide intersected in the first two drill holes completed. Holes HR18-01 & HR18-02 tested the massive sulphide 50m down dip from the discovery outcrop on the surface and then a second follow-up hole another 30m down dip from that hole and on the same cross section. The drill rig has now moved to test another new target at the Redback prospect, 1km east of the Hunter prospect.

MD & CEO Matt Gill said "We are excited with the success of the first two drill holes at the newly discovered Hunter prospect. These high-grade zinc results from the discovery outcrop are extremely encouraging. Grades in excess of 20% combined zinc + lead with significant silver grades as well as copper credits greater than 2% mark the potential for a significant deposit to emerge at Hunter.

While Hunter is an exciting new discovery, drilling will also continue to test the other new targets identified from the ongoing reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling. What is exciting is that our on-ground recon crew has to date covered just 20% of our strategic tenement package of 143 square kilometres and already identified some seven areas of interest. That leaves a lot of upside for further discoveries.

Further, such high-grade mineralisation at the three main prospects defined to date bodes well for future high-grade discoveries, with the Red Mountain project shaping up to be a high-grade zinc VMS camp of the future."

Hunter Prospect
The Hunter prospect was recently discovered through geological reconnaissance, where a 60cm wide massive sulphide outcrop rich in sphalerite (zinc) and galena (lead) was found. Subsequent prospecting mapped massive sulphide over 500m of strike within a carbonaceous phyllite that can be traced over 1km of strike. The zone of mineralisation is defined by anomalous soil geochemistry. Portable XRF analysis of soil samples returned up to **24.3% Zn, 2.4% Pb, 1.5% Cu & 249 ppm Ag** (refer ASX Announcement 1st August 2018). Rock chip sampling of the massive sulphide from the discovery outcrop, as well as trenching along strike to define the position of the massive sulphide mineralisation, returned assay results up to **18.6% Zn, 5.4% Pb, 2.3% Cu, 147g/t Ag & 0.7g/t Au.**

The massive sulphide horizon occurs along a steep south facing slope with abundant talus, strikes east-west and dips at approximately 45° towards the north (Figure 3). The massive sulphide horizon is hosted towards the base of a sequence of carbonaceous phyllites at the contact with underlying maroon-green phyllites. The horizon is locally associated with the development of chert beds within the sequence. A number of faults are interpreted to offset the horizon locally.

The first drill hole (HR18-01) was located above the massive sulphide horizon up slope to the north and drilled vertically so as to intersect the massive sulphide at a shallow position and confirm the dip of the VMS horizon. The second drill hole (HR18-02) targeted the massive sulphide horizon down-dip to the north from the same location. Both drill hole massive sulphide intersections contain abundant visual zinc (sphalerite) with minor chalcopyrite (copper) mineralisation (Figure 2), similar to the discovery outcrop.

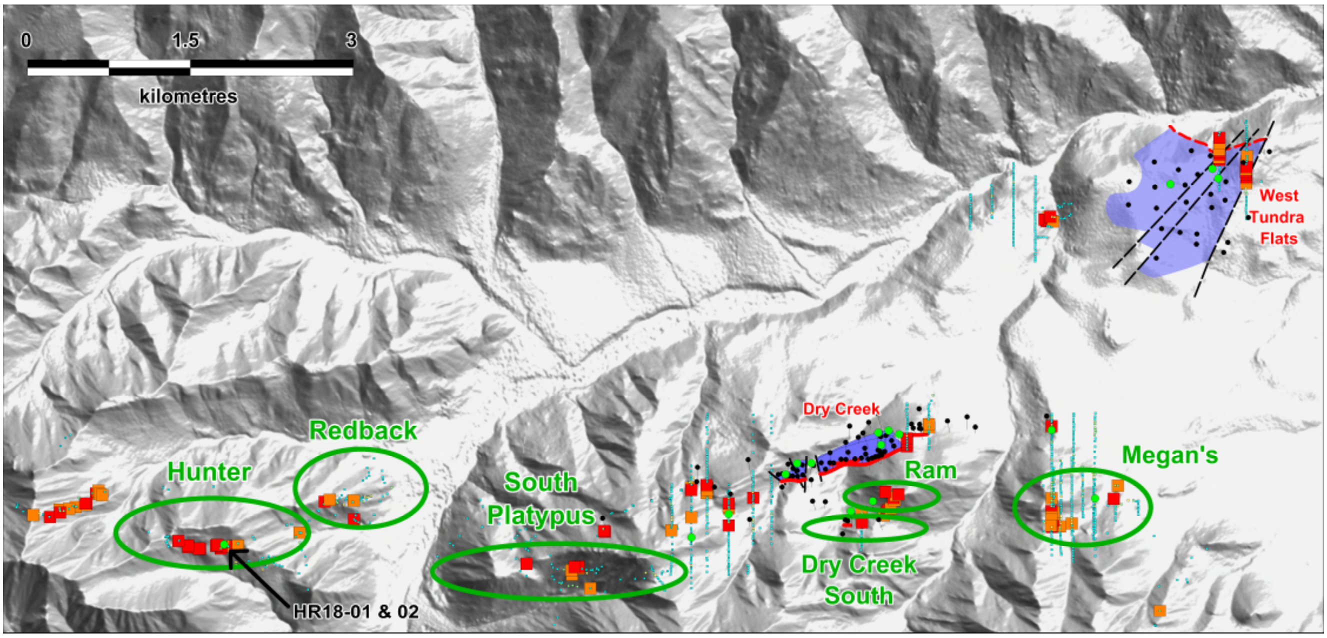
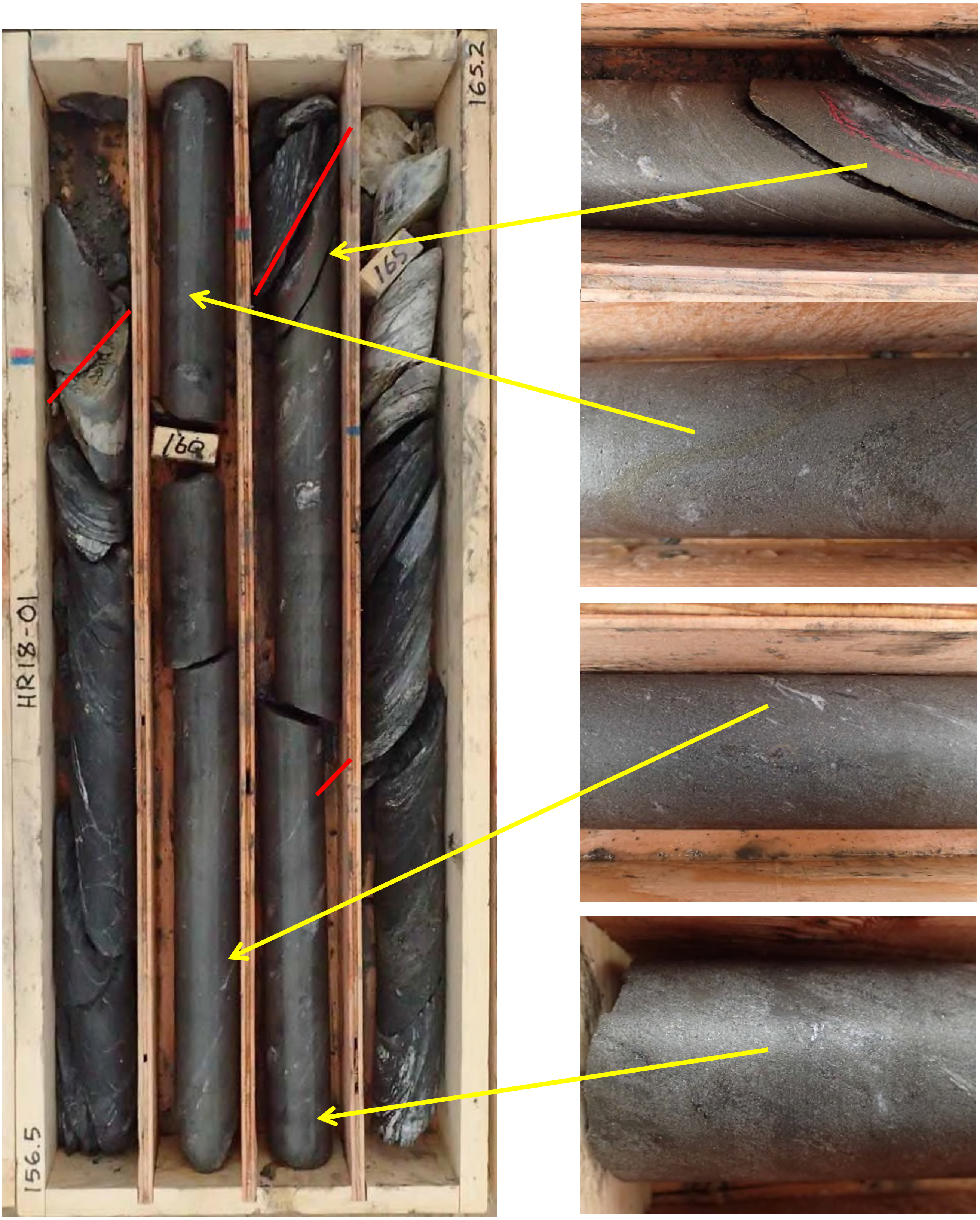


***Figure 1**: Location of new prospects identified from surface reconnaissance and surface geochemical sampling highlighting anomalous zinc and lead soil geochemistry (red squares >1,000ppm zinc or lead and orange squares >500ppm zinc or lead), including the surface projection of massive sulphide mineralisation at Dry Creek and West Tundra, and all drill hole collars (green – 2018; black dots historic), on topography.*

Figure 2: *HR18-01 drill core showing massive sulphide mineralisation from 48.25 to 49.65 metres (158.3 to 162.9 feet).*



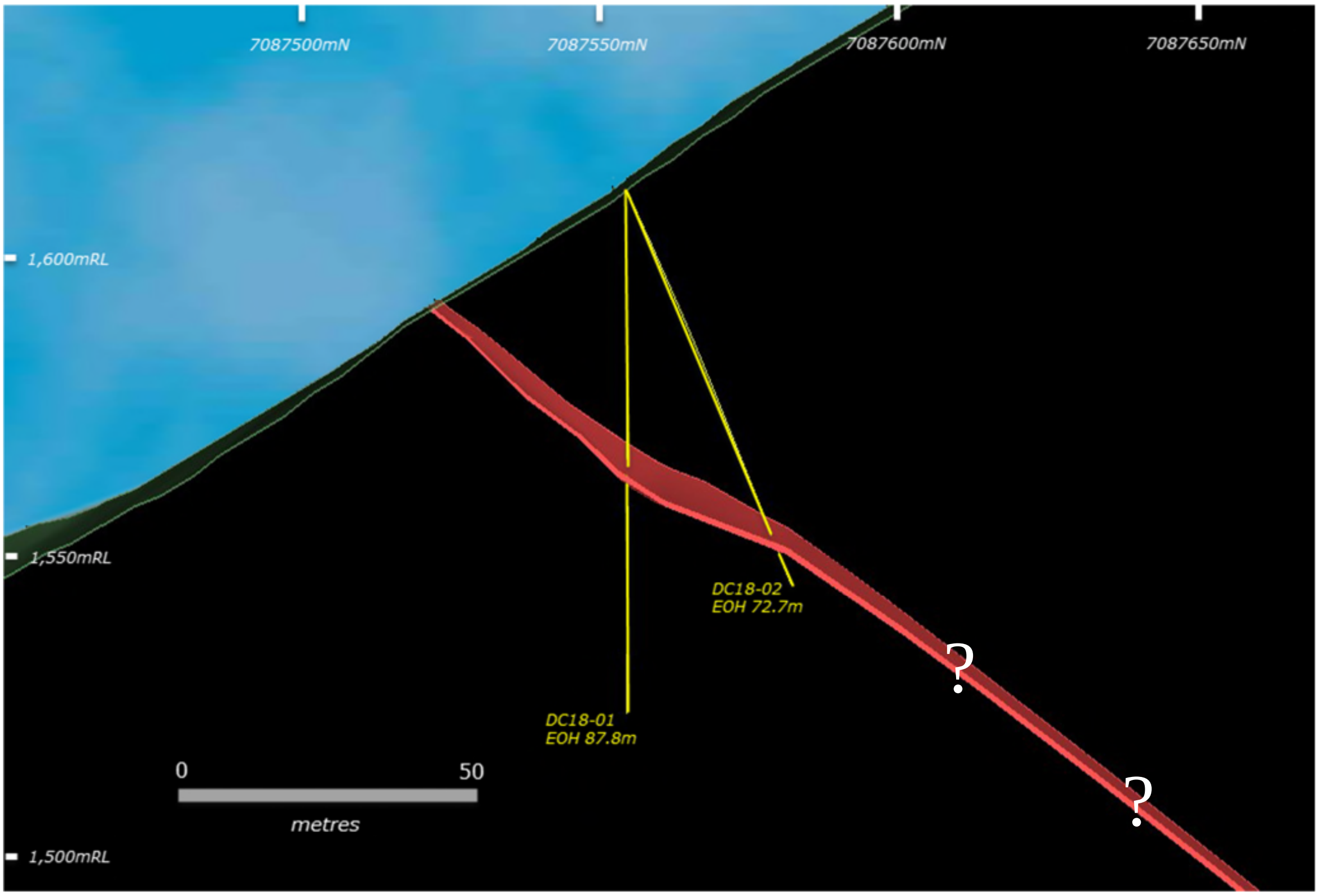


Figure 3*: Cross-section 475,100E looking towards the west showing the geometry of the Hunter mineralised massive sulphide lens and the drill hole trace for HR18-01 & HR18-02 (yellow trace).*

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Worland who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Worland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Worland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Red Mountain (*as more fully set out in the ASX Announcement dated 15 February 2016*)

- The Red Mountain Project is located in central Alaska, 100km south of Fairbanks, in the Bonnifield Mining District. The tenement package comprises 230 mining claims over a total area of 143km^2.
- The Red Mountain Project contains polymetallic VMS mineralisation rich in zinc, silver and lead, with potential for significant gold and copper.
- Mineralisation occurs from surface and is open along strike and down-dip.
- White Rock used historical drilling to determine a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for the Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats deposit (*ASX Announcement 26th April 2017*). The Inferred Mineral Resource contains an impressive base metal and precious metal content with 678,000t zinc, 286,000t lead, 53.5 million ounces silver and 352,000 ounces gold.

Table 1 - Red Mountain April 2017 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate[2]

Prospect	Cut-off	Tonnage Mt	ZnEq[3] %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Cu %	Au g/t	ZnEq kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	Cu kt	Au koz
Dry Creek Main	1% Zn	9.7	5.3	2.7	1.0	41	0.2	0.4	514	262	98	12.7	15	123
West Tundra Flats	3% Zn	6.7	14.4	6.2	2.8	189	0.1	1.1	964	416	188	40.8	7	229
Dry Creek Cu Zone	0.5% Cu	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.04	4.4	1.4	0.1	10	0.5	0.1	0.04	4	1
Total		**16.7**	**8.9**	**4.1**	**1.7**	**99**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1,488**	**678**	**286**	**53.5**	**26**	**352**

Table 2 - Red Mountain April 2017 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate[2] at a 3% Zn Cut-off (contained within Table 1, not additional)

Prospect	Cut-off	Tonnage Mt	ZnEq[3] %	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Cu %	Au g/t	ZnEq kt	Zn kt	Pb kt	Ag Moz	Cu kt	Au koz
Dry Creek Main	3% Zn	2.4	8.7	4.7	1.9	69	0.2	0.4	211	115	46	5.3	5	32
West Tundra Flats	3% Zn	6.7	14.4	6.2	2.8	189	0.1	1.1	964	416	188	40.8	7	229
Total		**9.1**	**12.9**	**5.8**	**2.6**	**157**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**1,176**	**531**	**234**	**46.1**	**12**	**260**

[2] The Red Mountain Mineral Resource information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2012 as per the ASX Announcement by White Rock Minerals Ltd on 26th April 2017.

[3] Zinc equivalent grades are estimated using long-term broker consensus estimates compiled by RFC Ambrian as at 20 March 2017 adjusted for recoveries derived from historical metallurgical testing work and calculated with the formula:

ZnEq =100 x [(Zn% x 2,206.7 x 0.9) + (Pb% x 1,922 x 0.75) + (Cu% x 6274 x 0.70) + (Ag g/t x (19.68/31.1035) x 0.70) + (Au g/t x (1,227/31.1035) x 0.80)] / (2,206.7 x 0.9).

White Rock is of the opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

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- Good preliminary metallurgical recoveries of >90% zinc, >75% lead, >80% gold, >70% silver and >70% copper.
- Previous drilling highlights (*ASX Announcement 15th February 2016*) include:

Dry Creek

- 4.6m @ 23.5% Zn, 531g/t Ag, 8.5% Pb, 1.5g/t Au & 1.0% Cu from 6.1m
- 5.5m @ 25.9% Zn, 346g/t Ag, 11.7% Pb, 2.5g/t Au & 0.9% Cu from 69.5m
- 7.1m @ 15.1% Zn, 334g/t Ag, 6.8% Pb, 0.9g/t Au & 0.3% Cu from39.1m

West Tundra Flats

- 1.3m @ 21.0% Zn, 796g/t Ag,9.2% Pb, 10.2g/t Au & 0.6% Cu from 58.6m
- 3.0m @ 7.3% Zn, 796g/t Ag, 4.3% Pb, 1.1g/t Au & 0.2% Cu from160.9m
- 1.7m @ 11.4% Zn, 372g/t Ag, 6.0% Pb, 1.7g/t Au & 0.2% Cu from 104.3m

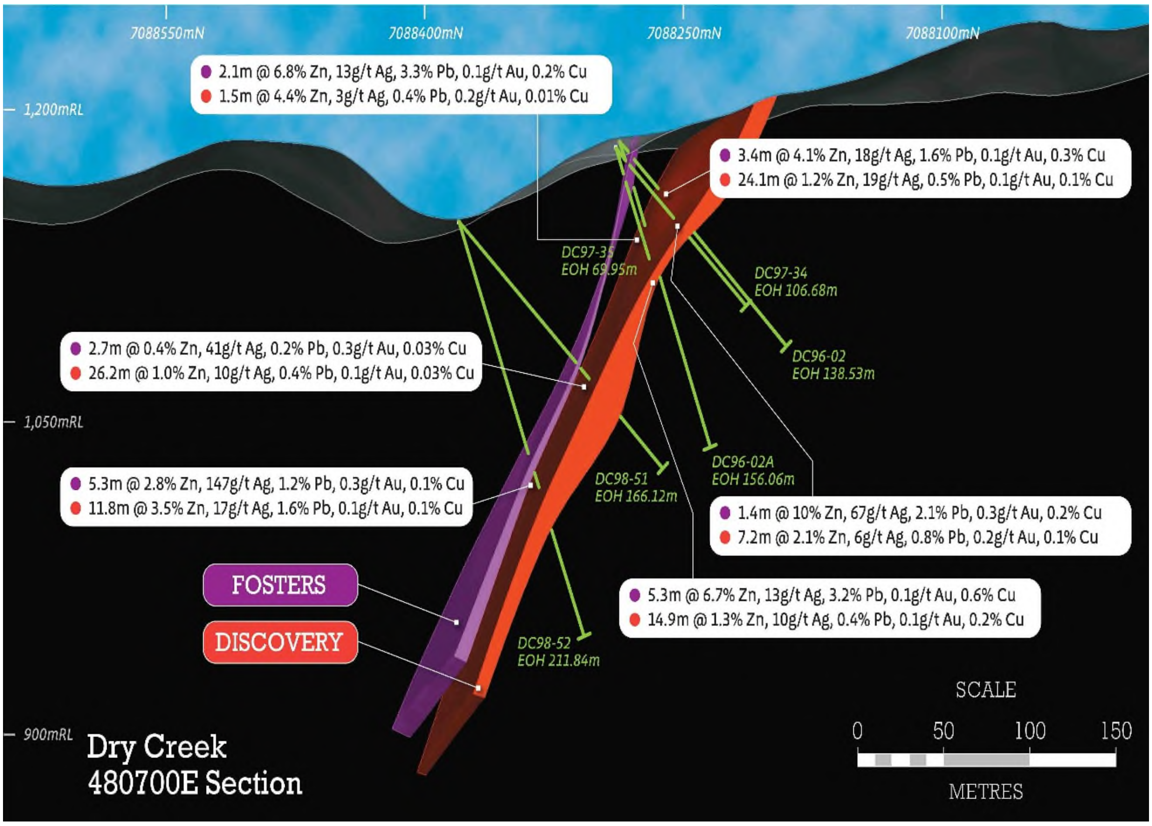

Figure 4: *Cross-section 480,700E looking towards the east through the Dry Creek deposit showing the geometry of the Fosters and Discovery mineralised massive sulphide lenses and drill intercepts.*

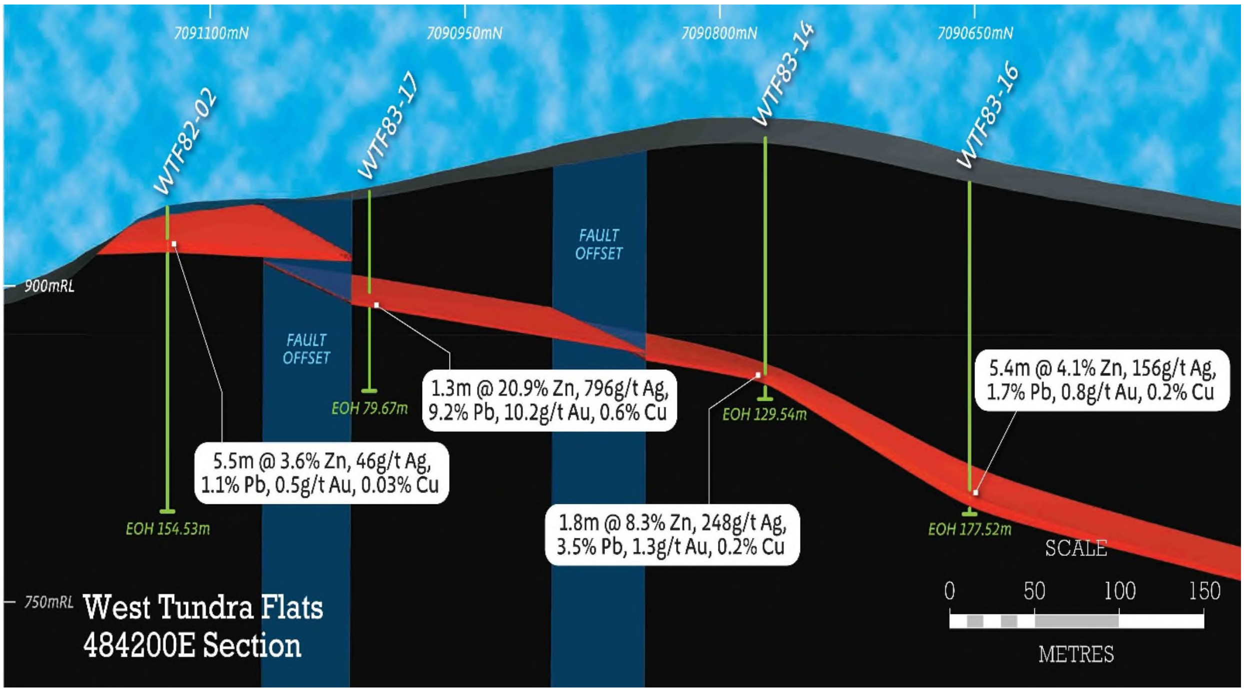

Figure 5: *Cross-section 484,200E looking towards the east through the West Tundra Flats deposit showing the mineralised massive sulphide lens and drill intercepts.*

- VMS deposits typically occur in clusters ("VMS camps"). Deposit sizes within camps typically follow a log normal distribution, and deposits within camps typically occur at regular spacing. The known deposits at Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats provide valuable information with which to vector and target additional new deposits within the Red Mountain camp.
- Interpretation of the geologic setting indicates conditions that enhance the prospectivity for gold-rich mineralisation within the VMS system at Red Mountain. Gold mineralisation is usually found at the top of VMS base metal deposits or adjacent in the overlying sediments. Gold bearing host rocks are commonly not enriched in base metals and consequently often missed during early exploration sampling. This provides an exciting opportunity for potential further discoveries at Red Mountain.
- White Rock sees significant discovery potential, given the lack of modern day exploration at Red Mountain. This is further enhanced by the very nature of VMS clustering in camps, and the potentially large areas over which these can occur.

For more information about White Rock and its Projects, please visit our website
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APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• All drilling was diamond core from surface. • Sampling is at 0.3 to 1.5m intervals for mineralisation. Sample intervals are determined by geological characteristics. • Core is split in half by core saw for external laboratory preparation and analysis. • Based on the distribution of mineralisation the core sample size is considered adequate for representative sampling. • Soil samples are taken from within 200mm below surface. • Soil samples are analysed using a handheld Olympus Delta XRF analyser, calibrated in "Soil" mode. • Rock chip samples are grab samples. • Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) for preparation and analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• All drilling was diamond core from surface. The upper portion of the drill hole is drilled with HQ diameter then cased off from solid rock and drilled with NQ2 diameter. NQ2 core is standard tube wireline with no core orientation.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Drilling methods are selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. The maximum core length possible in competent ground is 5 feet (1.53m). • Core recovery is recorded on paper drill logs then transferred to the digital database. • A link between sample recovery and grade is not apparent.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. • All core is photographed wet and dry. • All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Core is split in half by core saw and sampled. • Core samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) and undergo standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. • Core is cut to achieve non-biased samples. • Soil samples do not undergo any sample preparation. • Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) and undergo standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. • Full QAQC system is in place for core and rock chip assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays • No field duplicate samples are collected. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• Core samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique Au-AA25 (30g by fire assay and AAS finish). Multi-element suite of 48 elements including Ag is assayed by technique ME-MS61 (1g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). Over limit samples for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are assayed by technique OG62 (0.5g charge by four acid digest and ICP-AES or AAS finish) to provide accurate and precise results for the target element. • Fire assay for Au by technique Au-AA25 is considered total. Multi-element assay by technique ME-MS61 and OG62 are considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). • Soil samples are analysed with a handheld Olympus Delta XRF analyser on "Soil" mode, using three beams, each with 10 second duration to give a total analysing time of 30 seconds. Results are considered to be near-total. The handheld XRF is calibrated in "Soil" mode. • No quality control samples are inserted in the soil samples analysed by handheld XRF. Acceptable levels of accuracy have been established through validation of handheld XRF analyses with laboratory assays of historical soils. • Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique Au-AA25 (30g by fire assay and AAS finish). Multi-element suite of 48 elements including Ag is assayed by technique ME-MS61 (1g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). Over limit samples for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are assayed by technique OG62 (0.5g charge by four acid digest and ICP-AES or AAS finish) to provide accurate and precise results for the target element. • Fire assay for Au by technique Au-AA25 is considered total. Multi-element assay by technique ME-MS61 and OG62 are considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). • The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Full QAQC system is in place for core and rock chip sample assays including blanks and standards (relevant certified reference material). Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All assay results are checked and verified by alternative company personnel or independent consultants. Significant assay results prompt a visual review of relevant reference core for validation purposes. • No twin holes are reported. • All drill data is logged onto paper logs and subsequently entered into the digital database. • All drilling logs are validated by the supervising geologist. • All soil and rock chip sample information is documented in field notebooks and subsequently entered into the digital database. • Soil sample results are downloaded directly from the handheld XRF and merged into the database. • Rock chip assay results are downloaded directly form ALS and merged into the database. • All hard copy data is filed and stored. Digital data is filed and stored with routine local and remote backups. • No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• All diamond drill holes are surveyed by handheld GPS in the first instance. Drill holes are subsequently surveyed using an RTK-DGPS for surface position (XYZ) of collars (accuracy ±0.1m). • Topographic control is provided by a high resolution IFSAR DEM (high resolution radar digital elevation model) acquired in 2015. Accuracy of the DEM is ±2m. Subsequent surveying by RTK-DGPS supersedes the IFSAR DEM. • All diamond holes are surveyed downhole via a singleshot camera at approximately 30m intervals to determine accurate drill trace locations. • There is no magnetic interference with respect to downhole surveys. • All coordinates are quoted in UTM (NAD27 for Alaska Zone 6 datum). • Soil and rock chip sample locations are collected using a handheld GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). • All sample locations are UTM (NAD27 for Alaska Zone 6 datum).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Data spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and to the purpose of sample survey type. • Sample compositing is not applicable in reporting exploration results. .
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. • Mineralisation is dominantly orientated parallel to bedding. • The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. • Reported intersections are down-hole intervals and not true widths. Where there is sufficient geological understanding true width estimates are stated.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core is cut and sampled on site then secured in bags with a security seal that is verified on receipt by ALS using a chain of custody form. • Soil samples are collected in plastic bags in the field and analysed at camp using the handheld XRF. • Rock chips samples are secured in bags with a security seal that is verified on receipt by ALS using a chain of custody form.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	• The Red Mountain Project comprises 206 mining locations and 24 leasehold locations in the State of Alaska ('the Tenements'). • The Tenements are owned by White Rock (RM) Inc., a 100% owned subsidiary of Atlas Resources Pty Ltd, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Ltd. • The Tenements are subject to an agreement with Metallogeny Inc, that requires further cash payments of US$850,000 over 3 years and further exploration expenditure totalling US$900,000 over 3 years. The agreement also includes a net smelter return royalty payment to Metallogeny Inc. of 2% NSR with the option to reduce this to 1% NSR for US$1,000,000. • The Tenements are subject to an agreement with Sandfire Resources NL ("Sandfire") whereby Sandfire have an exclusive option to enter an earn-in joint venture agreement, which option may be exercised prior to 31 December 2018. If the option is exercised Sandfire can earn 51% by funding A$20 million over four years, with a minimum expenditure of A$6 million during the first year. Sandfire can then earn 70% by electing to fund a further $A10 million and delivering a pre-feasibility study over an additional two years, with an option to extend the time period a further year under certain circumstances. White Rock can elect to contribute at 30% or if not Sandfire can sole fund to earn 80% by completing a definitive feasibility study. White Rock can elect to contribute at 20% or if not Sandfire can earn 90% by sole funding to production with White Rock's retained interest of 10% earnt from project cash flow. • All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Red Mountain project has seen significant exploration conducted by Resource Associates of Alaska Inc. ("RAA"), Getty Mining Company ("Getty"), Phelps Dodge Corporation ("Phelps Dodge"), Houston Oil and Minerals Exploration Company ("HOMEX"), Grayd Resource Corporation ("Grayd") and Atna Resources Ltd ("Atna"). • All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database. A selection of historic core has been resampled for QAQC purposes. Data is of sufficient quality, relevance and applicability.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineralisation located in the Bonnifield District, located in the western extension of the Yukon Tanana terrane. • The regional geology consists of an east-west trending schist belt of Precambrian and Palaeozoic meta-sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The schist is intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks along with Tertiary dikes and plugs of intermediate to mafic composition. Tertiary and Quaternary sedimentary rocks with coal bearing horizons cover portions of the older rocks. The VMS mineralisation is most commonly located in the upper portions of the Totatlanika Schist which is of Carboniferous to Devonian age.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• A table of all drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• At Hunter the mineralisation dips moderate towards the north (45° towards 360°).
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Maps showing individual sample locations are included in the report. • All results considered significant are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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,*	• Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Field crews are actively completing reconnaissance mapping, surface sampling and electrical geophysics of new targets. Drill testing of a number of new targets is underway during the September 2018 Quarter. Follow-up drilling at Hunter is also anticipated during the September 2018 Quarter.

Propsect	HoleID	East NAD27 metres	North NAD27 metres	RL metres	Azimuth True	Dip	Depth metres	Depth feet
Hunter	HR18-01	475089	7087554	1612	360	-90	150	492
Hunter	HR18-02	475089	7087554	1612	360	-65	100	328