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ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

THICK ZONES OF PRIMARY HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT MULWARRIE, WA

Early drill success for Spitfire with significant gold mineralisation discovered directly below
and along strike from historical open pit

KEY POINTS

- Outstanding results received from recently completed maiden 3,015m Reverse Circulation and diamond drilling program at the Mulwarrie Gold Project Joint Venture, located 150km north of Kalgoorlie in WA.
- The drilling has intersected thick zones of primary gold mineralisation both down-plunge and along strike from the historical Mulwarrie Central open pit :
 - 17MWRC008 30m @ 16.87 g/t Au from 563m, including:
4m @ 118 g/t Au from 73m
 - 17MWRC010 47m @ 19.96 g/t Au from 53m; and
12m @ 2.65 g/t Au from 65m
 - 17MWRC012 23m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 70m, including:
4m @ 14 g/t Au from 70m
 - 17MWRC003 2m @ 10.86g/t Au from 31m; and
4m @ 14 g/t Au from 70m
 - 17MWRC014 9m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 137m including
1m @ 16.54 g/t Au from 137m
 - 17MWDD001 23m @ 7.27 g/t Au from 53m, including
9.5m @ 16.26g/t Au from 63m
 - 17MWRC018 4m @ 8.69 g/t Au from 67m; and
 - 17MWRC019 7m @ 22.66 g/t Au from 97m including
1m @ 133 g/t Au from 97m, and
5m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 121m
 - 17MWRC024 4m @ 8.84 g/t Au from 87m
- The results have upgraded the potential of the Mulwarrie Project, confirming extensions of the high-grade mineralisation associated with the historical Mulwarrie Mining Centre both down-plunge and along strike. Follow-up drilling is planned as a priority.

Spitfire Materials Limited (ASX: SPI) is pleased to advise that its maiden drilling program at the **Mulwarrie Gold Joint Venture**, located 150km north-west of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of WA, has returned highly encouraging results, intersecting significant primary gold mineralisation below and along strike from a historical gold mining area.

Mulwarrie is one of two highly prospective Australian gold projects which Spitfire has acquired through its recently completed acquisition of unlisted gold company Admiral Gold Limited.

The Mulwarrie drill program, which comprised 2,915m of RC drilling and 99.6m of diamond drilling, was completed in early June. The program was successful in identifying and validating the previous RC drilling completed prior to 1990. Drilling targeted the area down-plunge from historical intersections and was successful in both repeating and extending the mineralised structure up to 120m below the historical workings.

Spitfire's Managing Director, John Young, said the maiden drilling program had significantly upgraded the potential of the Mulwarrie Project. "We have been impressed by what we have seen so far," he said. "The drilling has identified significant extensions of the high-grade mineralisation which was mined historically and we are looking forward to getting a drill rig back as quickly as possible to further evaluate this significant emerging opportunity for the Company."

MULWARRIE CENTRAL

At Mulwarrie Central, 13 RC holes were completed for 1,608m, with the drilling designed to test the area down-dip of the Mulwarrie Central Pit covering several historical drill traverses over 200m of strike to the south (local grid 9650mN to 9850mN). Previous modelling of the mineralized zone within the central Pit has suggested that the ore plunges shallowly to the south-east, and drilling targeted the shear zone and the down-plunge extensions (see Figure 1).

RC drilling at Mulwarrie Central was successful in identifying a narrow but high-grade zone of 2m @ 10.86g/t Au sitting in the hanging wall immediately adjacent the pit in 17MWRC003 (see Figures 1 and 2). This lode is clearly a target for follow-up drilling, and it is likely that this is the northern extension of the East Lode which was intersected in RC holes 17MWRC008, 17MWRC010 and 17MWRC012.

Hole 17MWRC012 is located some 50m south of the pit and returned **23m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 70m including 4m @ 14.0 g/t Au from 70m**. This hole was collared 12m behind historical hole MWRC604, which returned **10m @ 10.6 g/t Au**.

Further 3D leapfrog modelling is required and in-fill drilling will determine the geometry and extent of the high-grade shoots. The individual quartz lodes appear to extend up to 60m down-plunge and are slightly steeper than the original interpretation (see Figures 3 to 5). The down-plunge extent of these shoots will be drilled as well as areas where there is insufficient drill coverage, as shown in Figure 5.

The long section in Figure 5 illustrates both the continuity of the Central lode and newly identified East Lode extending from the southern end of the existing pit. The southern extension of the Central pit lode appears to be offset, with the drilling in this location focused on the East Lode (17MWRC008 - 17MWRC012). However, when modelled it appears that the down-plunge extension of the Central Lode has been intersected in 17MWRC014 which intersected **9m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 137m**. Further drilling is required.

Significant RC drilling intercepts >1g/t received over 200m of strike are shown below (these intercepts are not true width and full results are provided in Table 2, Appendix 1):

- 2m @ 10.86 g/t Au from 31m in 17MWRC003
- 10m @ 1.46 g/t Au from 53m in 17MWRC005
- 30m @ 16.87 g/t Au from 563m in 17MWRC008
inc 4m @ 118 g/t Au from 73m
- 7m @ 19.96 g/t Au from 53m in 17MWRC010, and
12m @ 2.65 g/t Au from 65m
- 23m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 70m in 17MWRC012, and
inc 4m @ 14 g/t Au from 70m
- 9m @ 4.13 g/t Au from 137m in 17MWRC014, including
1m @ 16.54 g/t Au from 137m

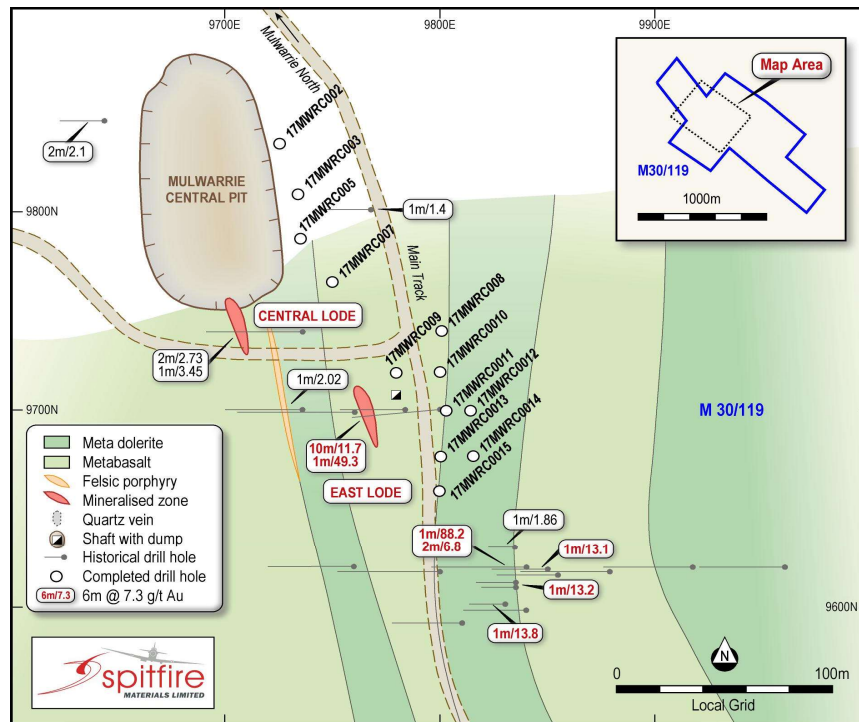


Figure 1: Mulwarrie Central Pit Drill Plan

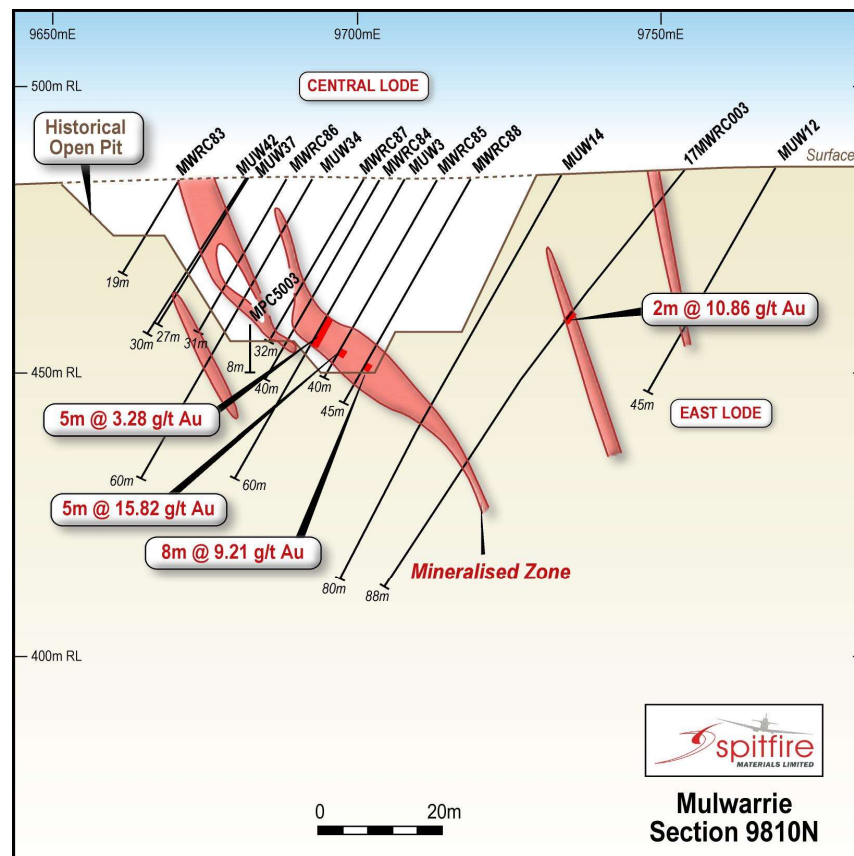


Figure 2: Mulwarrie Central Pit RC drilling Section 9810mN

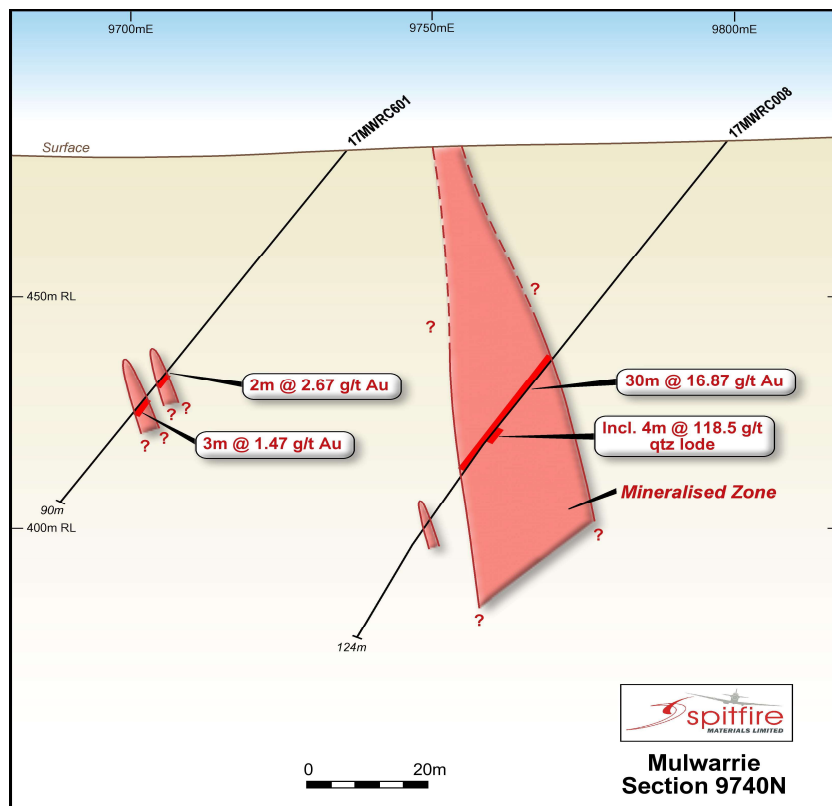


Figure 3: Mulwarrie East Lode RC drilling Section 9740mN

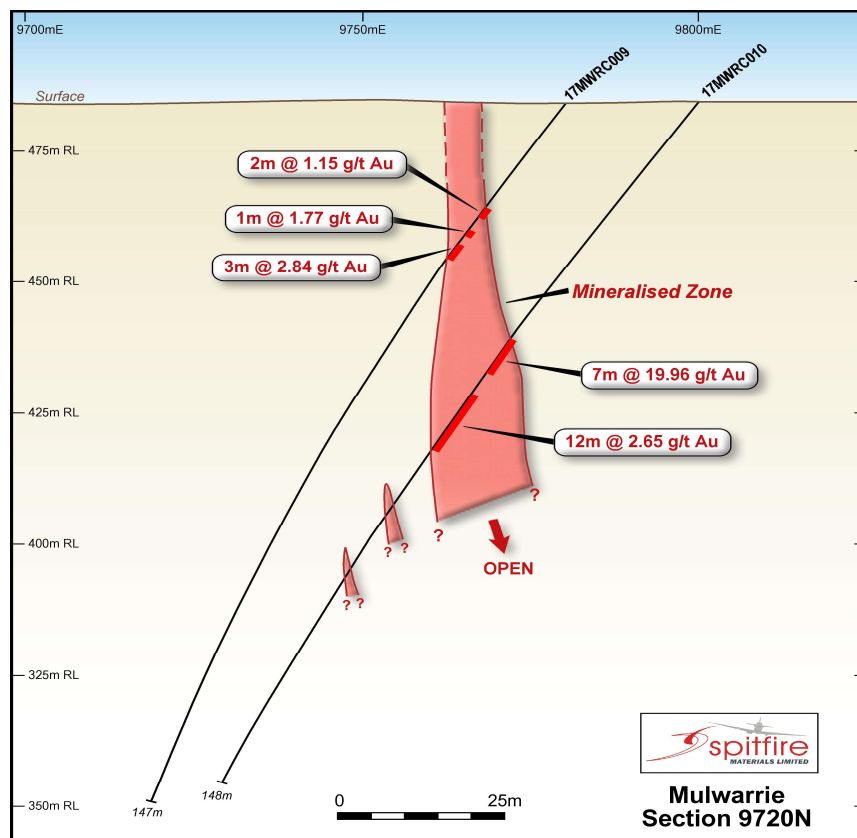


Figure 4: Mulwarrie East Lode RC drilling Section 9740mN

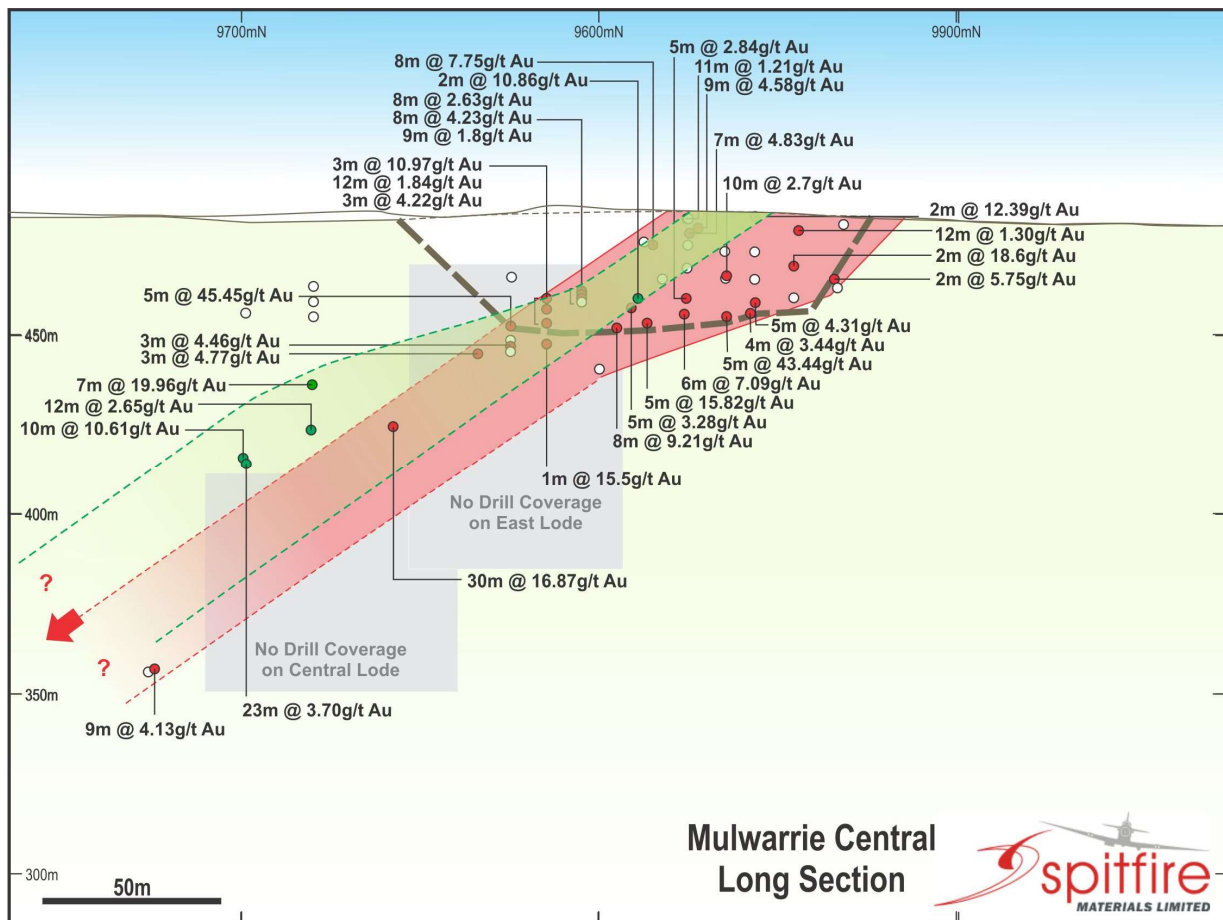


Figure 5: Mulwarrie Central Long Section

MULWARRIE SOUTH

At Mulwarrie South, 12 holes were drilled for 1,406.6m (including diamond hole 17MWDD001). Drilling was designed to drill down-dip of several historical drill traverses over 350m of strike (local grid 9080mN to 9425mN). Prior to the RC drilling, a single diamond hole 17MWDD001 was completed as a twin to MWRC628, which had previously returned **15m at 9.54g/t**. The quartz sulphide lode material was intersected in twin 17MWDD001 at 53m down-hole, with the new intersection estimated to be some 10m to the south and east of MWRC628 and returned a significant intersection of **9.5m @ 16.26g/t Au from 63m, within a wider intercept of 23m @ 7.27 g/t Au (See figure 7).**

On section 9374mN the mineralised zone intersected in 17MWDD001 occurs at a different position from MWRC628, as a check the original hole was resurveyed. This discrepancy in the geometry at this stage is unexplained, however the tenor of the mineralisation is similar. It is assumed that the geometry of the lode structure is complex. Preliminary structural work on 17WDD001 suggests that the lode structures are steeper plunging than Mulwarrie Central and the true width is up to 50% of the intersection width.

Two RC holes were completed on this section up and down dip of 17MWDD001 and although RC drilling does not repeat the high grade intercept up-dip from MWRC628, the down-dip hole 17MWRC26 intersected 8m @ 1.35 g/t AU from 87m – again suggesting that these lode structures are plunging steeply to the south-east and are restricted in their lateral extent within the mineralised shear.

- 23m @ 7.27 g/t Au from 53m in 17MWDD001 including 9.5m @ 16.26 g.t Au from 63m
- 8m @ 2.14 g/t Au from 85m in 17MWRC016
- 4m @ 8.69 g/t Au from 67m in 17MWRC018, and 8m @1.74 g/t Au from 84m
- 7m @ 22.66 g/t Au from 97m in 17MWRC019 including 1m @ 133 g/t Au from 97m, and 5m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 121m
- 1m @14.03 g/t Au from 55m in 17MWRC022
- 4m @ 8.84 g/t Au from 87m in 17MWRC024
- 8m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 87m in 17MWRC0246



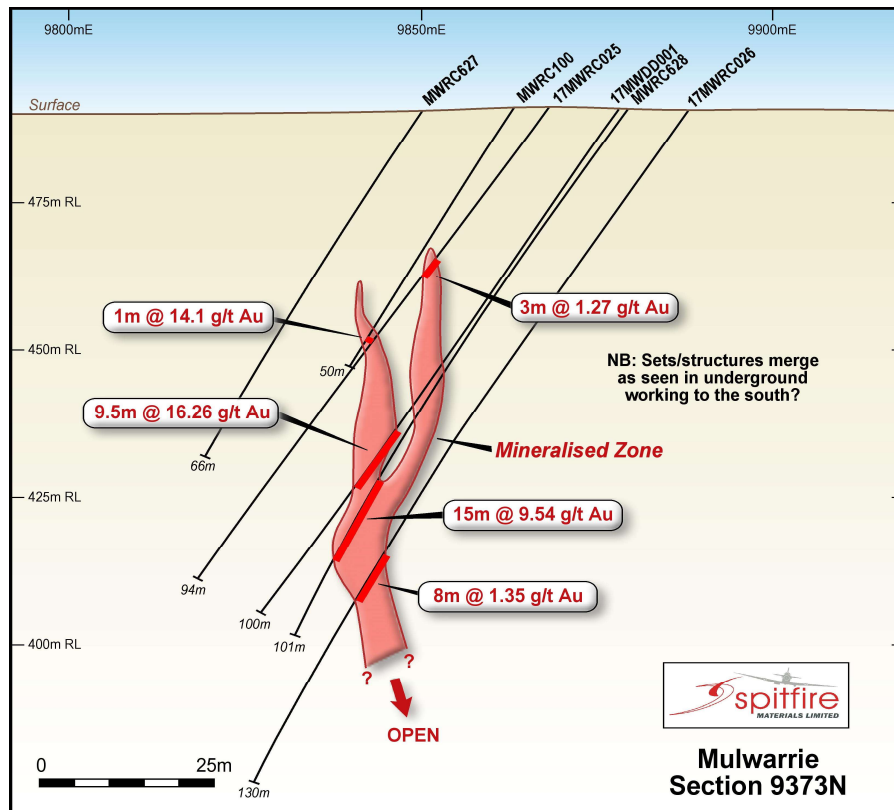


Figure 7: Mulwarrie Southern Lode RC drilling Section 9373mN

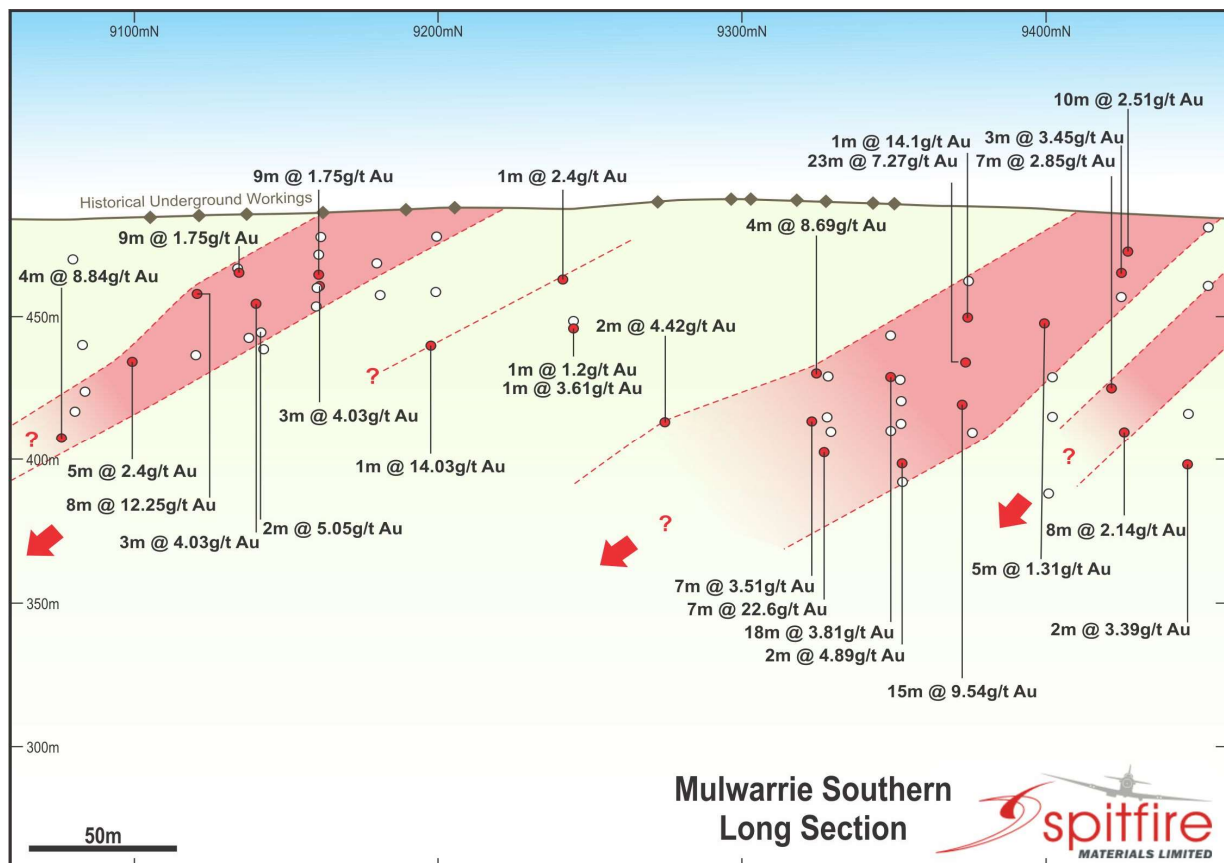


Figure 8: Mulwarrie South Long section

MULWARRIE GOLD PROJECT

The Mulwarrie Gold Project is located 150km north-west of Kalgoorlie in the Ullaring District of the North Coolgardie Mineral Field. The project encompasses two contiguous tenements, M30/119 (67.98 Ha) and M30/145 (111.69 Ha), which lie 10km north-west of the Davyhurst Mining centre.

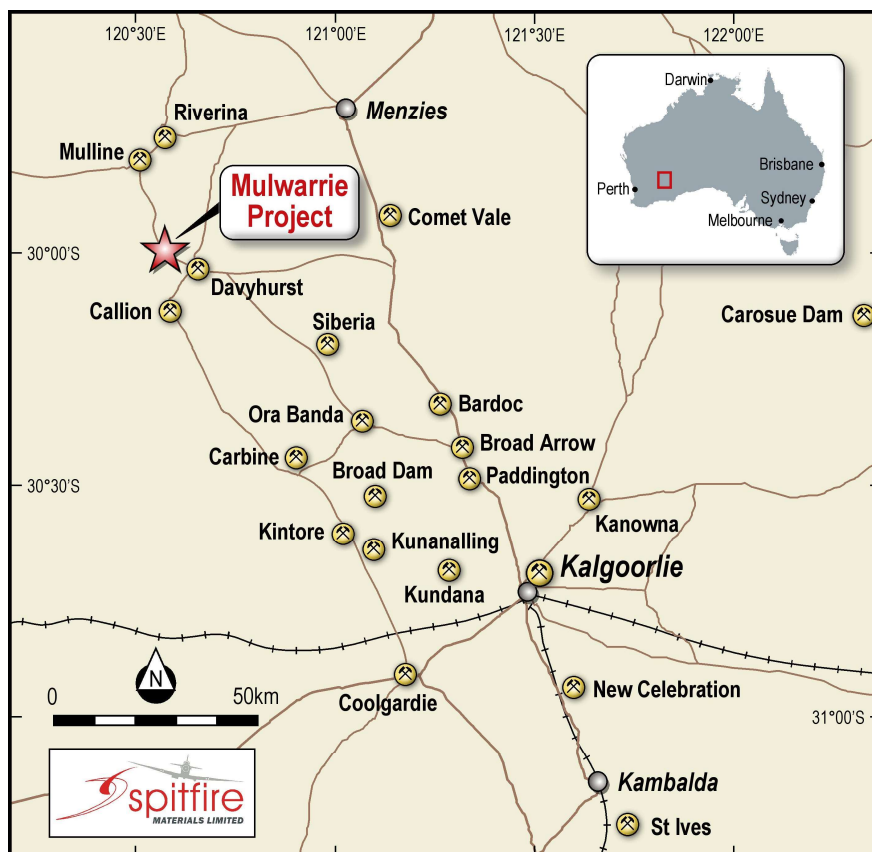


Figure 9: Mulwarrie Gold Project, Location

In the late 1980's, Callion Mining Pty Ltd mined the Mulwarrie Central West Pit extracting 24,344 tonnes @ 3.88 g/t for 94.5 kg (3,037 ounces) of gold. The waste-to-ore stripping ratio was 5.25:1, with gold ore extracted to a maximum depth of 36 vertical metres over a strike length of 150m. Outside of this figure historical underground production in the Mulwarrie District, including the Mulwarrie Project area, has a recorded production of 26,344 ounces of gold from **19,728 tonnes for an average grade of 41.53 g/t Au** per tonne.

The two tenements which comprise the Mulwarrie Gold Project lie within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the north-west extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant, north-trending Mt Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along a NNW/SSE trend.

MORE INFORMATION

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by the Company's exploration consultant, Mr Stuart Till, a competent person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Till has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of activity described 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 Till has disclosed to the Company that he is a minority shareholder (holding 1%) in the Company, an amount not considered to be material. Mr Till consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

Collar Co-ordinates Reverse Circulation Drilling – Mulwarrie database

HOLE_ID	N_GDA94	E_GDA94	N_LOCAL	E_LOCAL	RL	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
17MWRC001	6678815	264795	9950	9860	490.5	88.0	233	-59.6
17MWRC002	6678649	264764	9835	9736	483.6	88.0	233	-55.22
17MWRC003	6678640	264794	9810	9754	485	88.0	233	-51
17MWRC005	6678622	264808	9787	9755	485.8	88.0	233	-50.53
17MWRC007	6678601	264818	9765	9750	483.3	88.0	233	-58.14
17MWRC008	6678611	264873	9740	9800	484	124.0	233	-57.73
17MWRC009	6678583	264869	9720	9780	483.5	147.0	233	-58.38
17MWRC010	6678595	264885	9720	9800	484	148.0	233	-57.16
17MWRC011	6678581	264899	9700	9803	483.1	105.0	233	-58.41
17MWRC012	6678588	264909	9700	9815	483.5	141.0	233	-57.22
17MWRC013	6678561	264910	9677.5	9800	483	152.0	233	-57.92
17MWRC014	6678570	264922	9677.5	9815	483	205.0	233	-58.03
17MWRC015	6678547	264921	9660	9800	483	146.0	233	-58.9
17MWRC016	6678405	265122	9425	9875	488.8	122.0	233	-59.16
17MWRC017	6678394	265149	9400	9890	489.9	146.0	233	-59.9
17MWRC018	6678339	265198	9327	9897	491.7	109.0	233	-60.07
17MWRC019	6678350	265206	9330	9910	491.7	139.0	233	-59.81
17MWRC020	6678304	265228	9280	9900	492.3	113.0	233	-60.19
17MWRC021	6678273	265245	9245	9895	489	109.0	233	-60.37
17MWRC022	6678243	265280	9200	9905	488.9	121.0	233	-60
17MWRC023	6678175	265356	9100	9925	485.3	103.0	233	-60
17MWRC024	6678171	265384	9080	9945	484.2	121.0	233	-60
17MWDD001	6678365	265155	9374	9878	490.6	99.6	233	-60
17MWRC025	6678359	265147	9374	9868	490.5	94.0	235	-57.31
17MWRC026	6678371	265163	9374	9888	490.5	130.0	235	-58.51

Table 2 - Significant Intersections (> 1g/t Au) Reverse Circulation Drilling

HOLE_ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Intersection >1 g/t Au (all uncut)
17MWDD001	53	76	23	7.27
INCLUDES	63	72.5	9.5	16.26
17MWRC001	NSI			
17MWRC002	44	45	1	1.02
17MWRC003	31	33	2	10.86
	62	63	1	1.79
	75	76	1	1.74
17MWRC005	53	63	10	1.46
17MWRC007	NSI			
17MWRC008	56	86	30	16.87
INCLUDES	57	58	1	7.52
INCLUDES	73	77	4	118.5
INCLUDES	83	84	1	6.33
	97	98	1	2.88
17MWRC009	23	25	2	1.15
	28	29	1	1.77
	31	34	3	2.84
17MWRC010	53	60	7	19.96
	65	77	12	2.65
	89	91	2	2.91
	103	104	1	1.03
17MWRC011	56	57	1	1.57
17MWRC012	70	93	23	3.70
INCLUDES	70	74	4	14.0
	98	101	3	1.61
	106	109	3	1.62
	131	132	1	1.07
17MWRC013	43	44	1	4.38
	141	144	3	2.23
17MWRC014	133	134	1	2.03
	137	146	9	4.13
INCLUDES	137	138	1	16.54
	180	182	2	1.19
17MWRC015	42	44	2	5.75
17MWRC016	85	93	8	2.14
17MWRC017	NSI			

HOLE_ID	FROM(m)	TO(m)	LENGTH(m)	Intersection >1 g/t Au (all uncut)
17MWRC018	46	47	1	1.49
	67	71	4	8.69
	84	92	8	1.74
INCLUDES	84	86	2	4.89
17MWRC019	84	88	4	1.57
	97	104	7	22.66
INCLUDES	97	98	1	133.82
INCLUDES	117	118	1	1.84
	121	126	5	2.39
INCLUDES	122	124	2	4.85
17MWRC020	71	72	1	2.04
	87	89	2	4.42
INCLUDES	87	88	1	7.94
17MWRC021	45	46	1	1.20
	48	49	1	3.61
17MWRC022	55	56	1	14.03
17MWRC023	NSI			
17MWRC024	87	91	4	8.84
17MWRC025	30	33	3	1.27
	43	48	5	0.63
17MWRC026	87	95	8	1.35

NSI = no significant intercepts over 1g/t Au, 17MWRC004 and 17MWRC006 were not drilled

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mulwarrie Gold drill sample data has been collected by various exploration companies between 1983 and 1996 Drilling programs included Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques, the current historical database includes 453 holes for a total of 14,321m drilling and 7010 assay samples. Collar details and mineralized drill intercepts are in the process of being verified. The historical drilling programs were completed by Pancontinental between 1983 and 1988. Several small subsequent drilling campaigns were undertaken by between 1989 and 1996. The spacing of drill hole collars is variable. The gold mineralisation has generally been defined by drill holes on a cross- section line spacing, roughly perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised zones between 10 m and 25 m apart. Drill holes were oriented to return the best intersections of the mineralization, on a local grid northing of 323 degrees. Most of the drill holes were oriented roughly perpendicular to strike. The Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was generally carried out by a T64 Schramm which used a nominal 5.25 inch RC bit diameter. The recent RC drilling program was completed using a 685 Schramm with additional auxiliary & booster compressors using a 5.75 inch face sampling hammer. The recent diamond hole was completed using a McCulloch DR800. RAB drilling was carried out, but there are no details of the type of rig or bit size used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling programs at Mulwarrie included Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques. Hole depths range from 3m to 205m. RAB drilling makes up 50.7% and RC drilling makes up 49.3% of the historical exploration drilling completed at Mulwarrie. Several campaigns of drilling were undertaken by the historical companies, between 1983 and 1996. Company drilling rigs and professional drilling contractors were used by the historical exploration companies. The recent diamond hole was drilled HQ to 70.7m & the remainder NQ2 to 99.6m. All core was orientated from 17MWDD001. The recent RC drilling 17MWRC001-026 was completed using a face sampling hammer with 5.75 inch bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RAB and RC drilling, the overall recoveries are assumed to be adequate. Minor sample recovery problems were noted in the historical reports when drilling encountered faulted/fractured ground. No sample recovery problems were encountered with the recent diamond & RC drilling. The results discussed herein are exploration results only, and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may impact future mining.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological logging was appropriate for the style of drilling and the lithology's encountered. Geological logs are available for most holes. However, logging was often rudimentary and some logs were not recorded or not included in the reports. Detailed logs were recorded for the recent diamond & RC drilling. Logging is qualitative, with the exception of some quantitative logging of sulphide, quartz veining and alteration content. Percent sulphide & quartz veining was recorded for the recent drilling. Drill hole logging data was entered into the Mulwarrie database directly from historical drilling reports and assay reports. Hard copy logs were entered by hand for the recent drilling. No geotechnical logs are available for the historical drilling. Geotechnical logging was completed on diamond hole 17MWDD001.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One diamond hole 17MWDD001 has recently been completed to twin historical RC hole MWRC628 to verify sampling and assaying. Historical RC holes MWRC604 & MWRC630 have also been twinned in the recent RC drilling program. The Consultant Geologist for Admiral Gold Limited has visited the Mulwarrie Gold Project in the field and confirmed the location of most drill collars and areas of historical gold mining with a DGPS. The drill sample assay data has been captured by Admiral Gold Limited and entered into a new Microsoft Access database and it is currently still being verified.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole survey measurements were collected for some of the historical RC holes using a single shot downhole survey tool. For many of the shallow holes, only one top of hole survey was completed at the collar position, noting the azimuth and dip at the start of the hole. North seeking gyro down hole surveys were completed for the recent RC drilling. The Mulwarrie Gold project drill holes were drilled on a local grid, sub-parallel to strike (orientated at 323 degrees magnetic). Most drill hole collars were surveyed using a standard GPS and later checked with a differential GPS. The co-ordinate system is zone 51, GDA94 datum. Drill collars are believed to be accurate. All available drill collar locations were checked in the field with a DGPS, and found to be within 0.2m for existing easting and northing MGA94 coordinates.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spacing of the drill hole collars is variable. The gold mineralisation at the Mulwarrie Gold Project has generally been defined by drill holes on a cross section line spacing, roughly perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised zones at 15m, 20m, 25m and 50m, with an average on-section spacing of 10m to 15m. RC sampling, in general, was collected on 1m intervals down hole in mineralised zones including the recent program. Some alternate 1m samples were collected in non mineralised footwall and hanging wall lithologies in historical holes. 3m composites were collected in non mineralised lithologies in the recent RC drilling. RAB sampling was collected on a combination of 1m, 2m, 3m and 4m composites in mineralised zones. Some alternate 2m, 3m and 4m compositing was carried out in non mineralised footwall and hanging wall lithologies. No judgement has been made on whether the drill density is sufficient to calculate a Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drilling is generally perpendicular to mineralized bodies or shear zone. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No chain of custody was documented by the historical companies. The chain of custody is assumed to be as per industry best practice for the time.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of the historical sampling techniques is not possible. There has been no external audit or review of the database compiled by Goldfield Argonaut or processes to estimate the Exploration Target.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mulwarrie Gold Project is secured by 2 granted mining tenements M30/119 and M30/145 (totaling 180 Ha). • All tenements are in good standing
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of previous exploration at Mulwarrie Gold Project is included below; • The Mulwarrie District, including the Mulwarrie Project area has a recorded production of 26,344 ounces of gold from 19,728 tonnes for an average grade of 41.53 g/t Au (1903-1910). • 1983 -1988 – Pancontinental Mining Limited completed gridding, geological mapping, aeromagnetic and ground surveys, IP surveys, regional soil sampling, costeaning, RAB and RC drilling. • Callion, a subsidiary of the German based corporation, Thyssen Schachtbau GMBH (TSG) commenced mining at Mulwarrie Central West in November 1989, with New Holland Mining N.L. (20% interest) and H.F. Reif (6.25% interest). A total of 24,344 tonnes @ 3.88 g/t for 94.5 kg (3,037 ounces) of gold was recovered. • In 1995 Consolidated Minerals had secured the tenements and in 1996 completed 34 RC holes (MWRC 601-634) for a total of 2,977 metres and to a maximum depth of 126 metres. • Post 1997 and up to the date that Ethan Minerals Ltd signed option agreements with Reif and Hoppmann the latter parties carried out their own exploration programs within the Mulwarrie tenements. This work consisted of RC drilling, reconnaissance prospecting and loam sampling. • In 1998 Reif and Hoppmann carried out an RC drilling program of 8 drill holes. MWRC 635 – MWRC 642 which was focused directly south of the Central Pit between 9590 North and 9620 North. The individual assay results from this program cannot be located in available reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mulwarrie Gold Project lies within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the northwest extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant north trending Mt. Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along a NNW/SSE trend. Gold mineralisation at Mulwarrie is associated with flat to steep dipping quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes. Pyrrhotite and pyrite development is also strong within and adjacent to the quartz reefs. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also associated with gold mineralisation. Gold is found within quartz reefs, within biotite selvages to the quartz veins and also in sheared & altered country rocks. Benson (1996) interpreted the mineralised zones as being lens shaped pods and as being structurally and stratigraphically controlled with the zones commonly occurring at felsic/mafic contacts, within shear zones and at metabasalt -metadolerite contacts.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mulwarrie drilling sample data has been collected by historical exploration companies between 1983 and 1998 Drilling programs included Rotary Air Blast (RAB), and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques, the current database includes 453 holes for a total of 14,321 m drilling and 7010 assay samples. Collar details and mineralized drill intercepts are in the process of being verified, additional twinning of historical holes is required. Historical drill intercepts have been included in the appendix. One HQ/NQ2 diamond hole 17MWDD001 was recently completed for 99.6m. 35 samples were collected for assay. 26 RC holes 17MWRC001-026 were recently completed for 2,915m. 2,406 1m & 3m composite samples were collected for assay.

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<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralized drill intersections will be reported as down hole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of lode geometry. Where gold intersections are amalgamated, a weighted average is calculated & repeats were recorded, the average of all the samples was used. Metal equivalent values are not reported in this report.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was planned on local grid lines oriented perpendicular to the strike of the main shear zone. Drill holes were oriented to return the best intersections of the mineralization, and drilled in a perpendicular manner. Most of the drill holes were oriented roughly perpendicular to strike (strike = 323 degrees), angled 50 to 70 degrees dip towards 233 degrees, in order to intersect the steeply NE dipping ore zones at a high angle.

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<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See diagrams in body of report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the age of the historical drilling, drill sampling and assaying (1983 to 1996), the Consultant Geologist does not believe any of the previously reported resource estimates can be reported as Mineral Resources under the current 2012 JORC Code. Additional drill coverage at Mulwarrie will ultimately lead to the reporting of a Mineral Resource, in accordance with the requirements of the JORC 2012 Code.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mulwarrie Gold Project includes a wide range of additional historical exploration data including soil geochemistry, rock chip data, geological mapping data, historical mapping of underground workings, aeromagnetic and gravity data, aerial photography and costean data. Some of this data has been captured by Goldfields Argonaut and Spitfire Materials Ltd into a new Mulwarrie GIS database. The interpretation of this data is on-going. No density measurements were reported by the historical exploration companies. Metallurgical tests of selected RC samples including bottle roll cyanidation leach tests and rate of cyanidation tests were completed by Ammtec in 1986 and 1987 for Pancontinental. More recently bottle roll cyanidation leach tests prior to trial mining using a mobile gravity/CIL plant were also carried out by Goldfield Argonaut in 2015. Petrological examination of selected samples was also completed at the end of trial mining. Further metallurgical work is planned given the recent encouraging drill intercepts.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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"> Spitfire Materials plans to conduct further exploration work including additional drilling to: 1) explore for lateral and down dip continuance of the known Mulwarrie mineralization zones; 2) explore other exploration targets within the tenement area. Further metallurgical work is also planned.