

## INITIAL DRILLING CONFIRMS HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION AT THE LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT (Up to 19.6 g/t Au)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initial drilling at the Lone Pine Gold Project confirms the high grade and excellent geological continuity of the quartz vein zone, which has been intersected in all holes:**
  - 17.02 g/t Au over 1.22m including 65.6 g/t Au over 0.31m
  - 19.6 g/t Au over 0.45m
  - 7.06 g/t Au over 2.63 including 1.37m @ 13.23 g/t Au
- **Shallow trenching returned high grades including:**
  - 9.38 g/t Au over 1.83m
  - 20.32 g/t Au over 0.91m
- **Hawkstone's exploration activities including the drilling, mapping and trenching to date demonstrate the excellent geological continuity of the quartz vein zone, its high grade nature and the veracity of the non JORC resource estimated by Guewilik in 1935.**
- **Gold mineralisation has been traced over 600 metres and remains open at depth and to the northeast and southwest along strike.**
- **Regional exploration is ongoing with the dispatch of samples to the lab on a regular basis.**

USA focused gold explorer, Hawkstone Mining Limited (**ASX:HWK**) ("**Hawkstone**", the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the results of the first 7 diamond drill holes and 2 trenches, completed as part of the Company's maiden exploration and drilling program at the high grade Lone Pine Gold Project ("**Project**") in Idaho, USA. The results confirm the high grade and excellent geological continuity of the quartz vein zone.

**Hawkstone Managing Director, Paul Lloyd, commented:** *"We are very pleased with the initial results from the early drilling and trenching at the Lone Pine Gold Project, which have demonstrated the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation and excellent geological continuity providing the impetus to continue with further drilling and additional regional exploration. Although drilling and recovery problems were encountered in the early holes LPDD01 to 05, recoveries have improved significantly since Hawkstone mobilised the larger drill rig in early August 2020. Our geological team are on a steep learning curve as this is the first drilling program on this project. I am confident that the acquired knowledge will greatly assist with this program and our regional ambitions in the Lone Pine area, that is proving to be highly mineralised and demonstrating significant upside potential."*

Exploration to date has traced the Lone Pine vein zone at surface over a total strike length of 600m<sup>1</sup>.

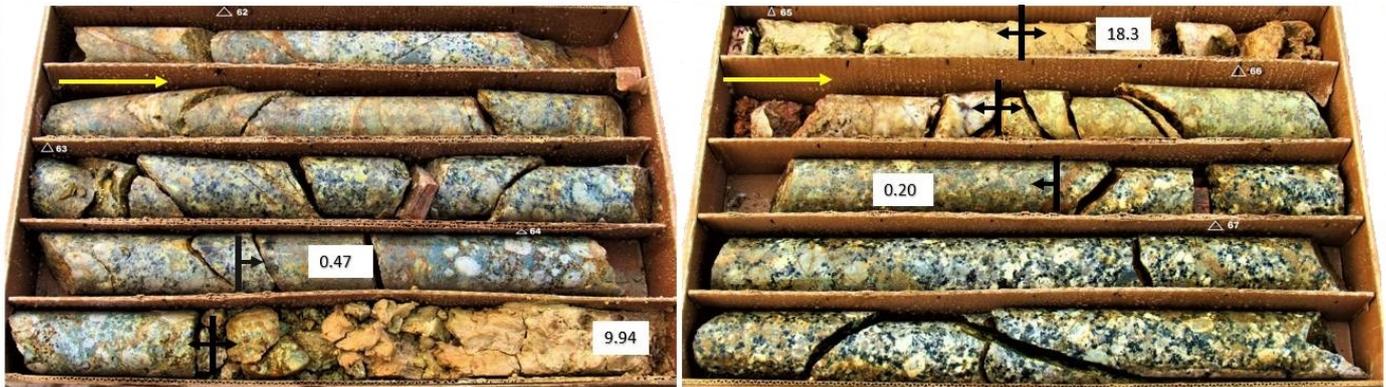
<sup>1</sup> HWK ASX Announcement 13 July, 2020, Lone Pine Gold Project Exploration Update



Image 1 – Diamond Drill Rig



Image 2 - HQ3 Core Size  
Quartz Vein Zone



LPDD007							
From_m	To_m	Interval	Sample			Wt(kg)	Au_ppm
63.75	64.40		0.65 LPDD20398			2.47	0.47
64.40	65.23		0.83 LPDD20399			2.48	9.94
65.23	65.77		0.54 LPDD20400			1.97	18.3
		Blank	LPDD20401			0.06	
65.77	66.38		0.61 LPDD20402			3.21	0.2

Image 3 & 4– Quartz Vein Zone – LPDD07, HQ3 Core  
(Core boxes hold 5ft maximum. Note the discrete nature of the mineralized zone in the host rock)

## LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT

### Diamond Drilling

As announced on 6 August 2020, an additional, larger diamond drill rig was mobilised to the Lone Pine Gold Project, capable of drilling HQ3 core to overcome recovery issues, especially through the mineralised zone where highly altered, broken clayey material is characteristic of the mineralisation (Image 3).

The initial drilling rig utilised a smaller core (NQ) diameter which experienced drilling issues and poor recoveries, meaning that although the geological data observed was useful, sample quality and representative sampling through the mineralised zone was poor.

Despite these early drilling issues experienced in holes LPDD01-05, the drilling has confirmed the geology and continuity of the mineralised structure.

Results have been received for the first 7 holes in the drill program, LPDD01 to LPDD07 (Figures 1, 2 & 3):

- **LPDD01** intersected **17.02 g/t Au** over 1.22m from 38.43m, including 0.31m grading **65.6 g/t Au**. Recoveries through the quartz vein zone are estimated at <30%.
- **LPDD02** experienced very poor recoveries through the quartz vein zone and intersected 1.22m grading 0.43 g/t Au from 6.41 – 7.63m and 1.22m grading 0.85 g/t Au from 9.15 – 10.68m separated by no core recovered between 7.63m and 9.15m downhole, interpreted to be the main clay gouge-vein mineralised zone (Table 1).
- **LPDD03 intersected a void interpreted to be a stope** at the projected location of the mineralisation and was subsequently abandoned.
- **LPDD04 and LPDD05** both intersected the mineralised zone, however with very low core recoveries.
- **LPDD06** intersected the mineralised zone 50m below LPDD01 returning **3.26 g/t Au** over 0.37m from 97.76m and **19.6 g/t Au** over 0.45m from 99.3m. The intervening 1.17m, consisting of broken rock and clay interpreted to be a part of the overall quartz vein zone, returned <0.05 g/t Au. When considered as a geological or mineralised unit, the quartz vein zone from 97.76m to 99.75m (1.99m), including the broken rock and clay averages 5.04 g/t Au, with the presence of coarse gold possibly contributing to the grade variability observed in the highly altered and mineralised zone in LPDD06.
- **LPDD07**, located southwest along strike from LPDD01 and LPDD06, intersected the quartz vein zone returning **7.06 g/t Au over 2.63m** from 63.75m, including **13.23 g/t Au over 1.37m** from 64.4m.
- **LPDD08** was drilled to intersect the quartz vein zone 50m below **LPDD07**, and intersected the zone where interpreted from 106.5m to 110m. Geological logging and sampling have been completed on LPDD08 with assays dispatched to the lab.



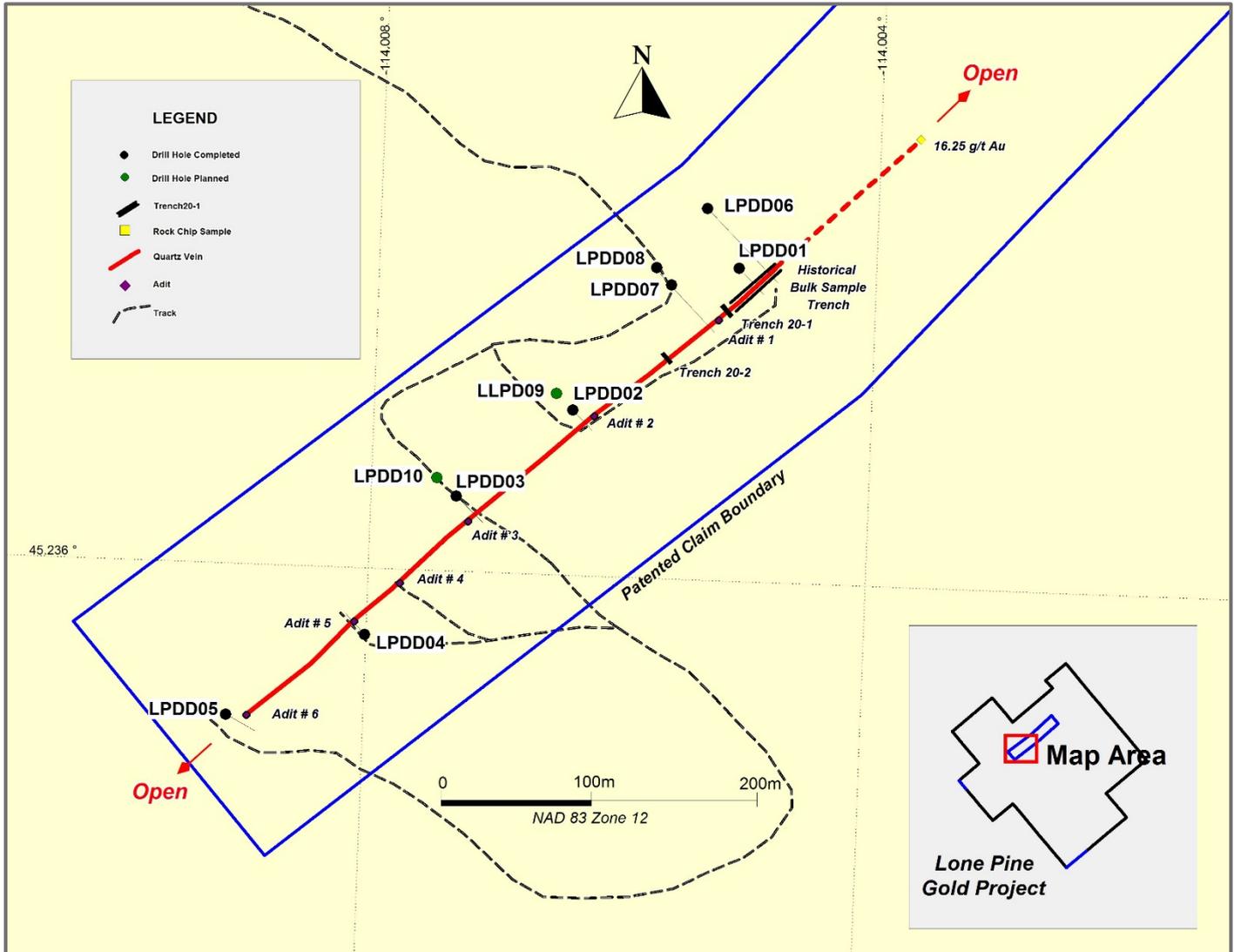


Figure 1 – Lone Pine Vein Zone, Drill Collars, Trenches

Over the coming weeks, drilling will continue below holes LPDD02 to LPDD05 southwest along strike to provide better information on geology and grade.

The drilling, mapping and the trenching to date demonstrate the excellent geological continuity of the quartz vein zone, the high grade nature and the veracity of the non JORC resource estimated by Guewilik in 1935.

All drill holes **LPDD01 to LPDD08** have intersected the mineralised zone where interpreted, confirming the steeply dipping to sub-vertical nature of the structure.

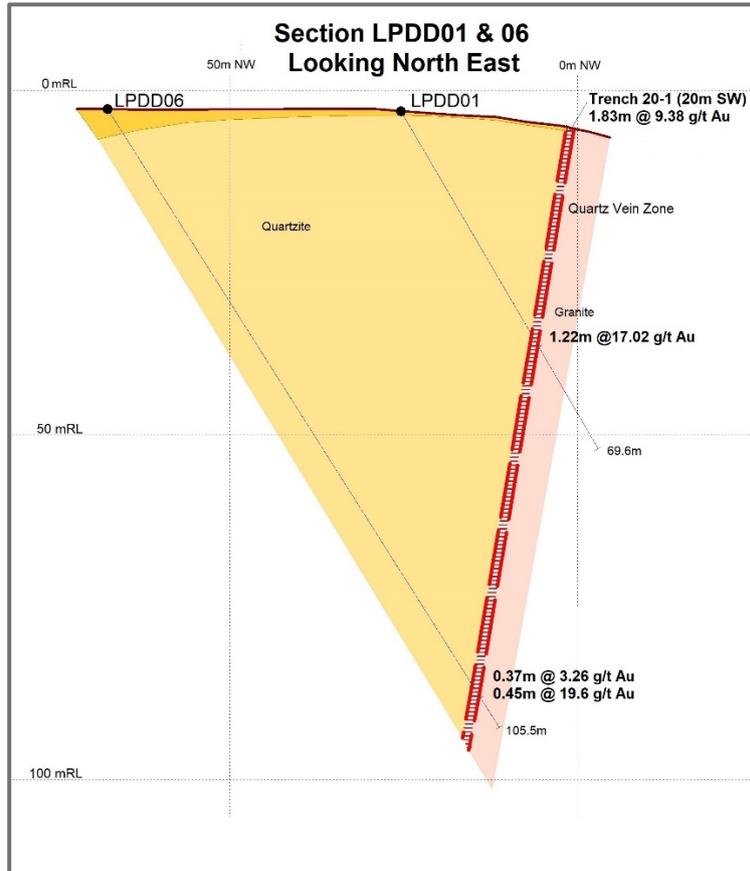


Figure 2 – Cross Section LPDD01 & 06

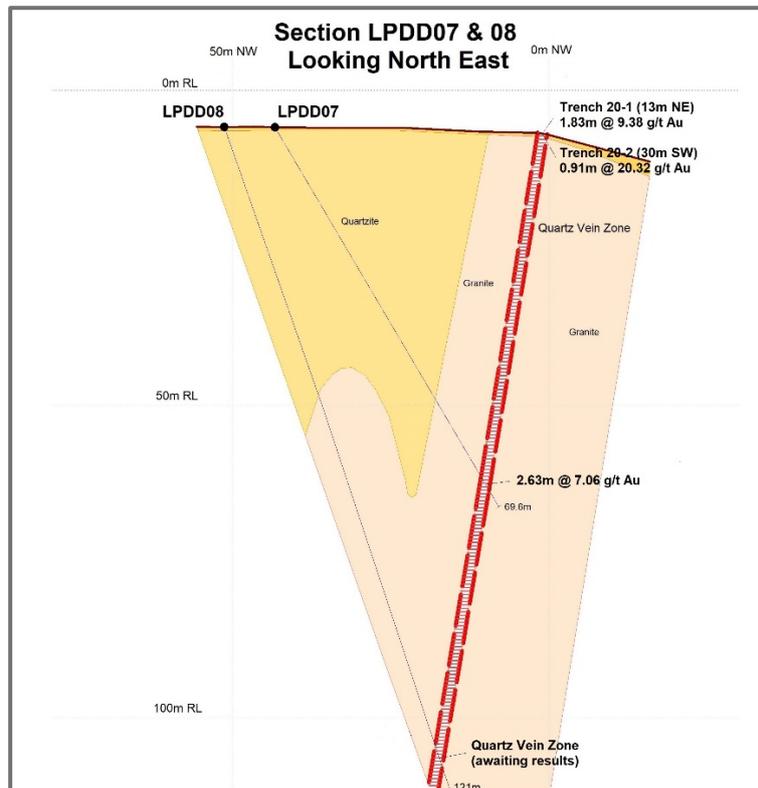


Figure 3 – Cross Section LPDD07 & 08

**Table 1 – Drilling – Significant Intercepts**

Hole	Longitude	Latitude	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_m	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
LPDD01	-114.003797	45.237483	-60	135	56.4	38.43	39.70	1.22	17.02
					<i>incl</i>	38.43	38.70	0.31	65.60
LPDD02	-114.004870	45.236520	-60	135	12.2	6.41	7.63	1.22	0.43
			<i>Vein Zone? no core recovered</i>			7.63	9.15	1.53	NS
LPDD003*	-114.005092	45.236636	-60	135	29	<i>Intersected Void (Stope?)</i>			
LPDD004	-114.006005	45.236120	-60	320	21.35	16.10	17.80	1.70	0.35
						<i>Vein Zone very low recovery</i>			
LPDD005	-114.006700	45.235310	-60	135	36	18.80	19.10	0.30	0.18
						19.80	20.20	0.40	1.62
			<i>Vein Zone very low recovery</i>			22.70	25.90	3.20	NSI
LPDD06	-114.007840	45.234790	-60	135	105.1	97.76	98.13	0.37	3.26
			<i>Vein Zone 97.76 - 99.75</i>			98.13	99.30	1.17	NSI
						99.30	99.75	0.45	19.6
LPDD07	-114.004070	45.237820	-60	135	69.6	55.60	56.44	0.84	1.24
						61.46	62.18	0.72	1.18
			<i>Vein Zone 63.75 - 66.38</i>			63.75	66.38	2.63	7.06

Notes:

- Longitude and Latitude WGS84
- Bottom cut of 0.20 g/t Au used in significant intercept calculations for intercepts averaging +1 g/t
- Holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the vein zone orientation, and approximate true widths of the intercepts range from 55% to 85% of the intersected widths depending on the dip of the hole and assuming a continuous -80° dip of the mineralised zone. The conversion factor is approximately: -45° dip ~ 85%, -60° dip ~ 70% and -70° dip ~ 55%.

## Surface Trenching

**Trench 20-1** located 20m southwest of LPDD01 and 13m northeast of LPDD07, exposed the altered clay-gouge-vein zone **averaging 9.38 g/t Au over 1.83m**, which is very close to true width as the vein dips steeply 80-85° to the northwest (Figure 1 & Table 2).

**Trench 20-2** located 30m southwest of LPDD07, returned **20.32 g/t Au over 0.91m** across the vein zone.

**Table 2 – Trenching – Significant Intercepts**

Trench	Longitude	Latitude	Azimuth	Length	From (m)	To (m)	interval	Au g/t
T20-1	-114.0052	45.237549	135	1.83	0	1.83	1.83	9.38
T20-2	-114.00567	45.237255	135	3.648	2.43	3.34	0.91	20.32

Longitude and Latitude WGS84

All samples from mineralised intervals are being analysed using screen first assay techniques. This is due to the influence of coarser gold noted in the oversize fraction.

## LONE PINE PROJECT - OVERVIEW

### Location and Access

The Lone Pine Gold Project is located approximately 10km west of Salmon, Idaho, USA and consists of 2 patented claims 16.77 ha (Figure 4) surrounded by a further 75 BLM lode claims covering 607 Ha.

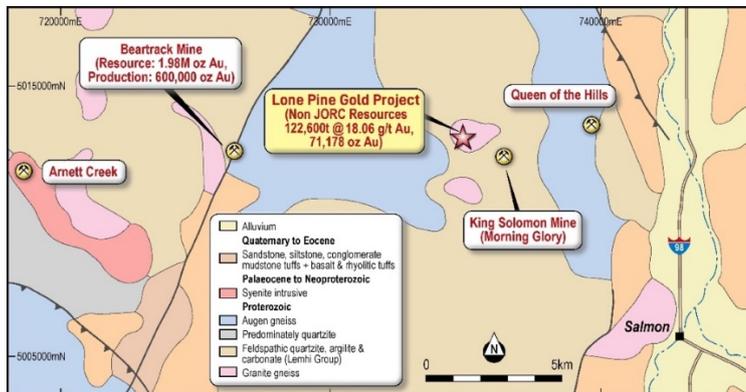


Figure 4 –Lone Pine Regional Geology

The Project lies 16km and 8km east respectively of the Arnett Creek and Beartrack mines operated/explored by Revival Gold Inc., 5km west of the historic Queen of the Hills mine and includes the King Solomon Mine (Morning Glory Project) recently acquired from Jervois Mining Ltd (Figure 4).

### Geology

The Lone Pine Gold Project contains precious metal occurrences related to the Trans-Challis Fault System that has produced more gold than any other area in Idaho.

Gold mineralisation in the Lone Pine vein zone hosted by quartz in a northeast-trending steeply 80° north-west dipping shear in a granite, with the quartz vein zone traced by adits down dip up to 150 metres and trenches for 600m. The mineralisation remains open to both the NE and SW as well as down dip (Figures 6 and 7).

At the entrance to Adit #5, the vein zone averaged **14.46 g/t Au** over 2.6 metres, representing the weighted average of 5 samples. High grade, select float samples from the vein have returned assays up to **45.67 g/t Au / 20.75 g/t Ag<sup>2</sup>**.

Previously reported historic resource calculations have estimated a non JORC resource of 71,178 oz Au<sup>2</sup>. *Cautionary Statement: Readers are cautioned that the historical Mineral Resource estimate for the Lone Pine Gold Project, referred to in the February 3, 2020 announcement, ACQUISITION OF HISTORICAL HIGH-*

2 HWK Announcement February 3, 2020, ACQUISITION OF HISTORICAL HIGH-GRADE LONE PINE GOLD PROJECT, IDAHO, USA

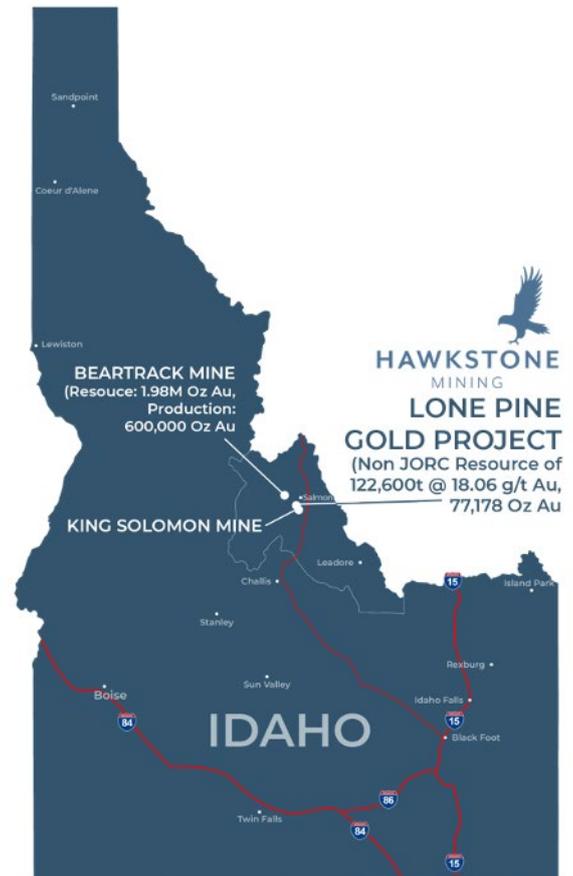


Figure 5 – Location, Lone Pine Gold Project

GRADE LONE PINE PROJECT is a "historical estimate" under ASX Listing Rule 5.12 and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not yet undertaken sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. It is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, it will be possible to report this historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. ASX Listing Rule 5.12 specifies the additional information that must be provided in a market announcement that contains historical estimates. This information is contained in Appendix 1 of that announcement, together with further details on the historical Mineral Resource estimate. The Company confirms that the supporting information in the announcement dated 3 February, 2020 continues to apply and has not materially changed.

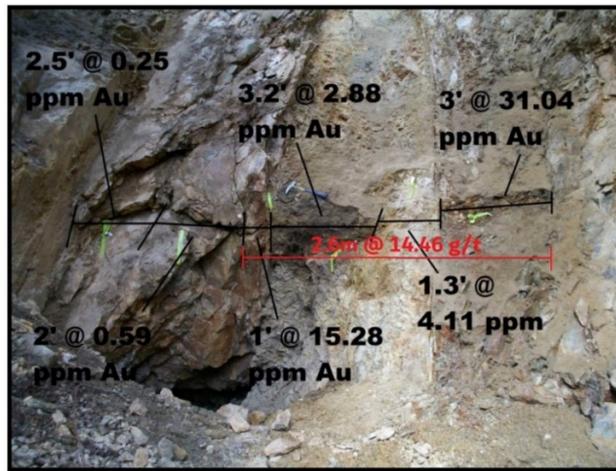


Figure 6 – Adit # 5 Sampling

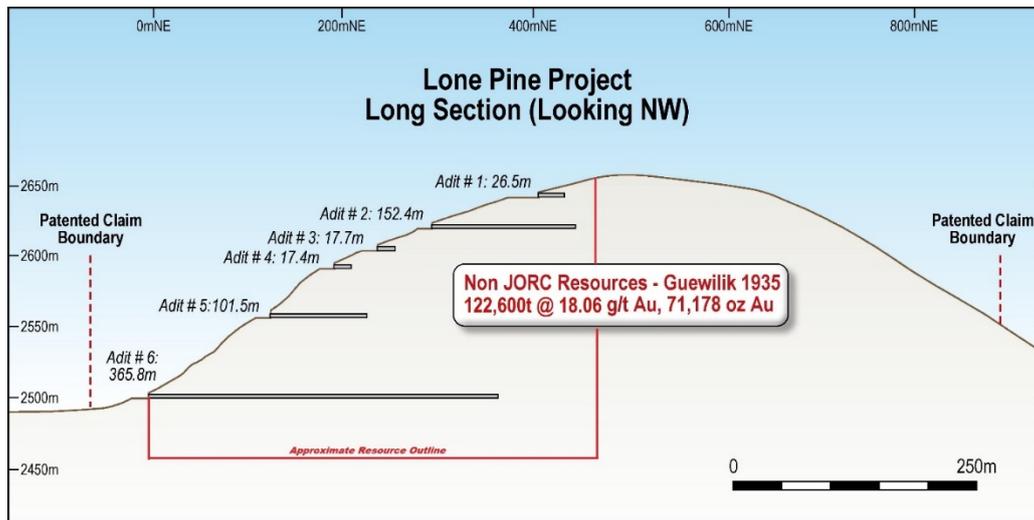


Figure 7 – Lone Pine Gold Project, Long Section Looking NW (plane of vein)

### Next Steps at the Lone Pine Gold Project

- Continued drilling along the mineralised structure to define strike and depth extent, with the program planned to continue until the end of the 2020 field season.
- Reconnaissance prospecting and rock sampling program are ongoing, with initial samples expected in the coming weeks. This work included ground verification of the targets and compilation of data within the recently acquired King Solomon Prospect, considered to be part of the same mineralising event as Lone Pine with evidence of an interpreted larger system.
- Trenching is ongoing along the mineralised vein structure.

### Previous ASX Announcements

February 3, 2020 – Acquisition of Historical High-Grade Lone Pine Gold Project  
February 17, 2020 – Lone Pine Gold Project Update  
February 24, 2020 – Completion of High-Grade Lone Pine Gold Project Acquisition  
May 13, 2020 – Hawkstone Mining Investor Presentation  
June 18, 2020 – Maiden Drill Programme to Commence at Lone Pine Gold Project  
July 1, 2020 – Acquisition of King Solomon Mine Adjacent to Lone Pine Gold Project  
July 3, 2020 – 950% increase in landholding at Western Desert Project  
July 9, 2020 – Early Exercise of Options Raises \$1.77M  
July 13, 2020 – Lone Pine Project Exploration Update  
July 14, 2020 – Completion of Option Exercise and Resignation of Director  
August 6, 2020 – HWK mobilised larger additional rig to Lone Pine  
August 27, 2020 – Completion of King Solomon Acquisition and exploration update

### Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Lone Pine Gold Project (including the information provided pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 (inclusive)) is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Gregory L Smith who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to 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. Smith is a Director of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Hawkstone Mining Limited.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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plloyd@hawkstonemining.com

APPENDIX 1

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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	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.	Chip channel samples were taken from new trenches.  In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 whole core was sampled on the basis of geological contacts.  In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core was sampled on the basis of geological contacts.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Chip channel samples were taken across the trench on 1-2ft (0.30m and 0.60m) depending on geological contacts. In holes LPDD01 to 05 whole core was sampled while from holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core was sampled on the basis of geological contacts.
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole NQ sized diamond core was taken based on geological contacts.  In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled from HQ3 sized core on the basis of geological contacts.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	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,	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive core drilling has been carried out using NQ equipment producing a 47.6mm diameter core.  From Hole LPDD06 onwards core drilling has been completed using a HQ3 equipped rig producing 65.3mm diameter core.
	depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	The core is unoriented in holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive. Where possible core orientation has been completed from hole LPDD06 onwards.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All recovery is measured on a standard 5ft (1.52m) core barrel basis and presented in an excel spreadsheet as actual and recovered. A percentage recovery is calculated.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Rotation speed and feed rate are varied to ensure maximum recovery. Various muds are also employed.
	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.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive low core recovery has resulted in a poor estimation of the grade through the quartz vein zone.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Core recovery has improved in holes LPDD06 onwards. Results reflect the improved core recoveries in the broken clay rich zones.
<b>Logging</b>	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.	All holes are geologically logged and recorded to a level to support Mineral Resource Estimation.  Trenches have been mapped and photographed. They will not be used in a Mineral Resource Estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature and photography has been completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core is logged.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled.  In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	No sub sampling techniques have been used.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled.  In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled. Screen fire assay techniques are being employed for all analysis of the interpreted mineralised zone.
	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.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled. The entire sample is analysed in the screen fire assay technique.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	In holes LPDD01 to LPDD05 inclusive whole core has been sampled. In holes LPDD06 onwards ¾ core has been sampled. The largest sample size possible is being used.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the Assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Assay techniques employed will be methods Au-SCR24 (screen fire assay) in the interpreted mineralised interval and Au AA26 with a 50gm charge for the remainder.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been employed.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified standards and blanks have been placed in each sample stream at ratio of 1 in 10.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.	Significant intersections have been reviewed by Company Directors and Independent Consultants.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All logging is completed on paper and entered into excel spreadsheets labelled geology. Excel files containing the data files Collar, Assay and Survey are also compiled and added to the Company's digital database. All logging is stored on 3 computers and in cloud storage.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment has been made to assay data. All intercepts reported are weighted average grades.
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.	Drill collars and trenches are located with a handheld GPS accurate to 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Latitude / Longitude WGS84
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL's are taken from the handheld GPS.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drilling completed to date are at approximate 50 - 100m spacings along the vein zone.
	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.	The drilling will be completed at a spacing required to establish a JORC compliant mineral resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The drilling is at right angles to the strike of the vein zone and at dip of -45° to -70° producing varying true widths.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation will provide a larger sample of the vein zone that should be more representative of the mineralisation being tested.
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are placed in calico bags and placed in heavy duty cardboard boxes for shipping to the ALS Laboratory .
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No reviews have yet been completed.

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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 Lone Pine Gold Project consists of 2 Patented mining claims and 75 BLM claims covering 20 acres each located on Bureau of Land Management Federally administered land.  All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.

	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 claims have been granted and are subject to an annual payment. Other than the payment there is no requirement for minimum exploration or reporting. There is no expiry date on the claims.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Limited old workings, circa early 1900's, are present at the Lone Pine Project. Inception Mining completed mapping, bulk sampling and surface sampling in the mid-2010's at the UP-Burlington Mine (now named Lone Pine).
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The mineralisation is hosted in altered and quartz veined shear/fault zones within quartzite and granite.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.	All available information as listed is provided in the preceding tables.
	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.	No information has been excluded.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No upper cut off grades have been applied to the reported weighted averages. With the reception of more results and an increase in the data size the statistical distribution of the results can be analysed. Bottom cut of 0.20 g/t Au used in significant intercept calculations for intercepts averaging +1 g/t. No internal dilution has been applied.
	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.	Weighed averages have been used in the reporting of the significant intercepts. Bottom cut of 0.20 g/t Au used in significant intercept calculations for intercepts averaging +1 g/t. No internal dilution has been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are stated.
<b>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</b>	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The drill holes cut the mineralised zone at an angle ranging from 25°-30° (-70° hole dip), 35°-40° (-60° hole dip) to 50°-57° (-45° hole dip) relative to the core axis assuming a vein zone dip of 80° to 85° northwest.

	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only downhole length has been reported. A statement has been made regarding true widths.
<b>Diagrams</b>	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 are included.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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.	All available results and data have been reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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.	No other exploration data is available that has not been reported in this or previous announcements.
<b>Further work</b>	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further drilling, trenching and geological reconnaissance and sampling is ongoing.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Included diagrams contain the identified target areas, possible extensions and this and previous announcements detail the drilling planned for the Lone Pine vein zone.