Auric Mining Limited
RC Drill Programs Planned for Munda Project and the Guest Prospect

Auric Mining Limited (ASX: **AWJ**) (**Auric** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that RC drilling programs have been defined for the Munda Gold Project and the Guest Prospect (E15/1583). Drilling will be undertaken by drill contractor K-Drill Pty Ltd, with drilling planned to start on 19 July 2021.

Other exploration programs will also be undertaken over the next few months as work intensifies on the newly acquired gold-rights tenements and the Jeffreys Find deposit is further advanced toward potential development.

The planned RC program at Munda comprises 28 RC drill holes for 3100m. It will close spacing where appropriate to the nominal 25m x 25m pattern appropriate to resource estimation. The program will also test for a potential new mineralised zone associated with an intercept, AMRC020 of 19m @ 0.72g/t Au from 26m, including 6m @ 1.74g/t Au from 39m. This intercept is approximately 200m northeast of the limit of the current resource estimate. In addition, 4 RC holes drilled by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) will be twinned as part of an ongoing validation program designed to enable conversion of Inferred resources to the Indicated category.

The Guest Prospect lies within E15/1583. The tenement is one of 13 granted tenements for which gold rights were recently acquired from Neometals Ltd (ASX: NMT), along with 8 tenements under application. See announcement: *(ASX: AWJ) 19 April 2021: Significant Gold Rights Acquisition to Accelerate Auric Mining's Strategic Growth Plan* and *(ASX: AWJ) 10 June 2021: Auric Mining Limited Completes Acquisition of Neometals Gold Rights.*

The Guest Prospect lies between 1.0 and 2.3 km southeast of Munda on a structural trend (syncline axis) that links the prospect with the Munda gold deposit. It is associated with a number of historic shafts of unknown age and has been subjected to two separate shallow percussion drilling programs; in 1984 and 2006.

A total of 9 RC holes for 830m are planned at Guest Prospect which will drill beneath better intersections from the earlier drilling. The prospect and previous drilling are described in more detail in this announcement.

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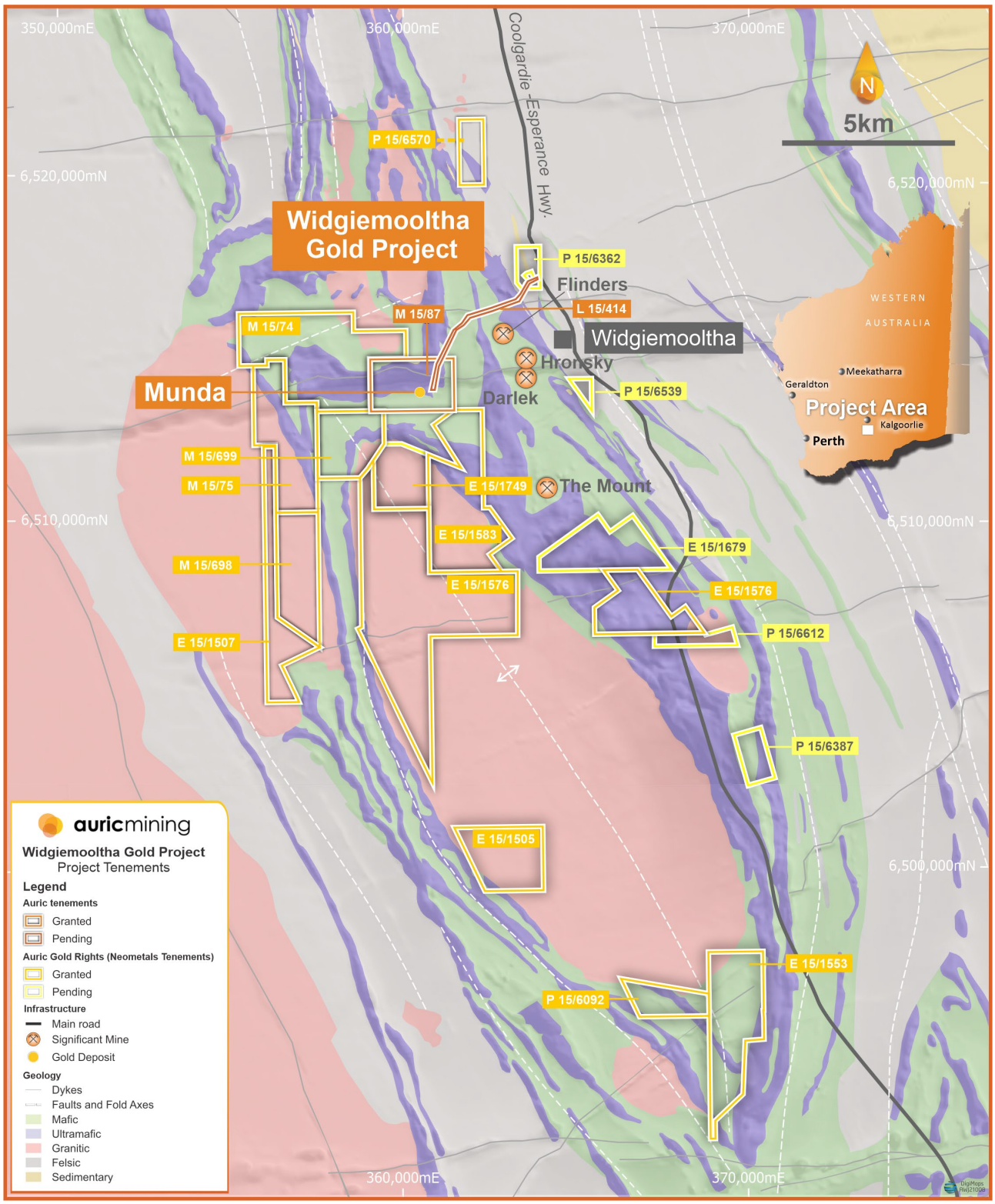

Figure 1. The Widgiemooltha Gold Project

Munda Gold Project

With the acquisition of the Neometals gold rights, The Munda Gold Project becomes part of a prospective group of tenements around the Widgiemooltha Dome which will be referred to as the Widgiemooltha Gold Project (Figure 1).

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The Munda Gold Project includes the Munda gold deposit and comprises mining lease M15/87, together with applications for miscellaneous licences L15/414 and L15/397. The Project is around 5 km west of the settlement at Widgiemooltha.

The current Inferred gold resource estimate for the Munda deposit at 0.5g/t cut-off grade is:
3.77Mt @ 1.43g/t for 173,700 oz gold.

The Munda gold deposit is hosted within a metabasalt unit and overlying ultramafic flows where they appear to have been folded into an overturned syncline and occurs in association with carbonate and biotite alteration, with generally sparse sulphide minerals except where nickel mineralisation[†] is present. The distribution of gold mineralisation is interpreted to be controlled by the intersection of a northwesterly dipping fault or shear and layering in the basalts and ultramafics subparallel to the basalt-ultramafic contact.

There have been numerous phases of exploration and resource drilling at Munda since the 1960's. The majority of this work was undertaken by Western Mining Corporation with subsequent programs by six different companies including excavation of a small trial pit by Resolute Mining in 1999.

Auric's first drilling program at Munda was completed in March of this year and returned a number of significant intersections at a 0.5g/t cut-off including:

Table 1: Selected intercepts from Auric's first RC drill program at Munda

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
AMRC001	135	137	2	6.35
AMRC003	98	111	13	6.00
Incl.	108	109	1	42.85
AMRC005	87	92	5	3.46
AMRC012	60	73	13	14.62
Incl.	65	66	1	137.4
AMRC014	86	104	18	3.69
Incl.	94	99	5	8.85
	109	116	7	2.50
AMRC015	91	93	2	4.16
	158	162	4	4.12
AMRC020	26	45	19	0.72
Incl.	39	45	6	1.74
AMRC024	47	48	1	13.30

A complete list of significant assays is recorded in the announcement: *(ASX: AWJ) 9 April 2021: Further high-grade drill results for Munda. Delivers range of wide gold intercepts: 18m @ 3.69g/t Au from 86m, including 5m @ 8.85g/t*

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Guest Prospect

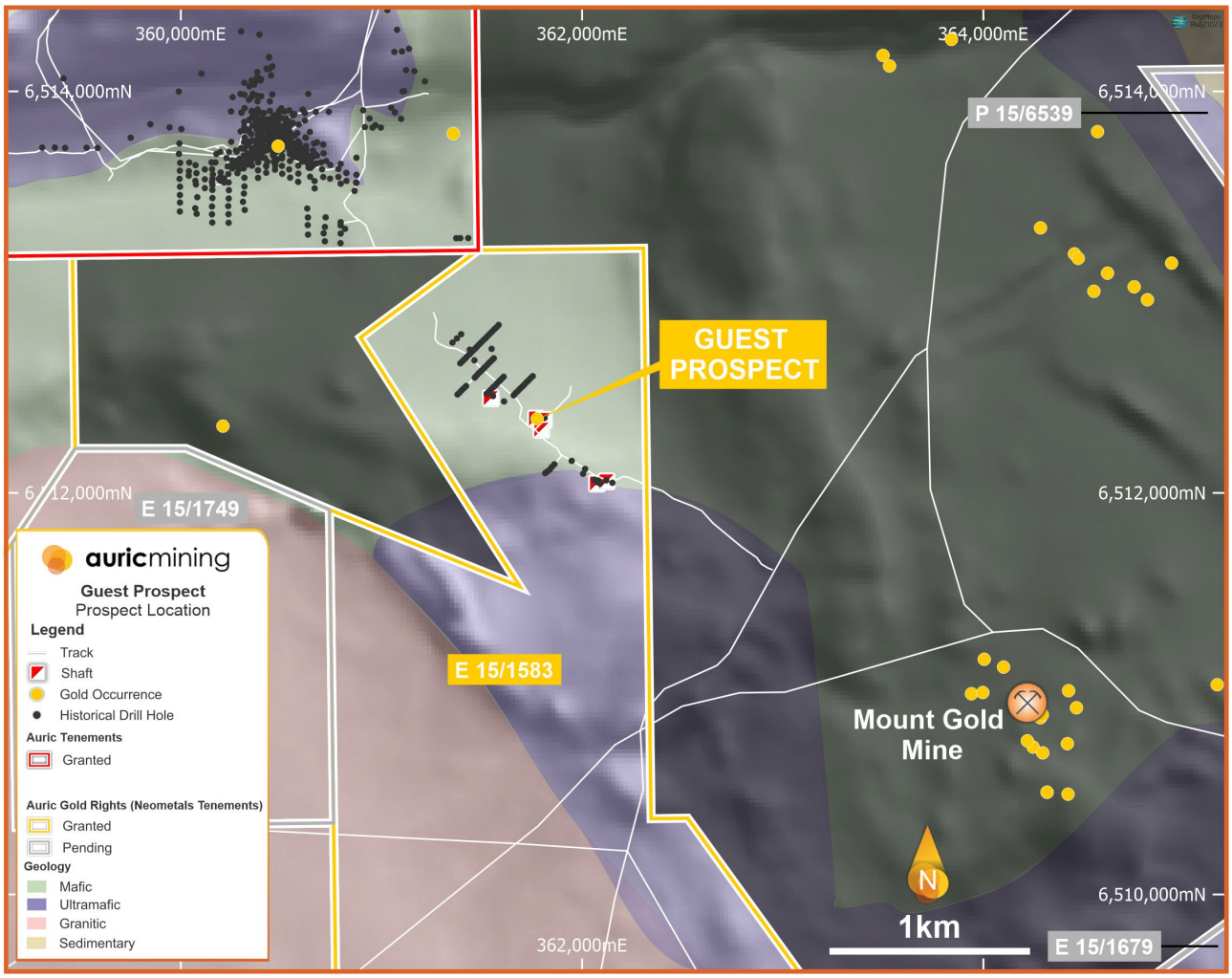

Figure 2. Munda Project and Guest Prospect

Auric recently acquired gold rights from Neometals Limited for E15/1583, including the Guest Prospect. It is associated with several clusters of historic workings, including shafts of unknown age or depth extent. Two phases of shallow drilling have been undertaken with Consolidated Kalgoorlie Gold Mines (CKGM) completing 17 percussion holes for 690m in 1984 and Ramelius Resources Ltd (Ramelius) completing 61 RC holes for 2056m in 2006. There is no detail available as to the type of percussion drilling employed by CKGM and it is likely that the sampling was via open-hole hammer rather than the Reverse Circulation (RC) method.

The deepest drill holes are 46m and 80m in the CKGM and Ramelius drill holes respectively with average depths 41m and 34m respectively. Geology logs for the CKGM drill holes are not available and around 30% of the Ramelius holes ended in the weathered profile or no more than 5m into fresh rock Locations for the CKGM and Ramelius drill holes are shown in figure 3.

Significant intervals have been defined at a 0.5g/t cut-off, limiting internal dilution of grades below 0.5g/t to 2m (Table 2). The slightly broader intervals recorded for several CKGM percussion drill holes (GGR prefix) when compared with the Ramelius RC holes (GLRC prefix) may reflect some downhole smearing of grade in those earlier holes.

Better intercepts include 8m @ 2.91g/t Au in GGR06 and 2m @ 3.41g/t Au in GGRC0058.

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Most of the significant intercepts have been defined within the weathered profile where some gold remobilisation has likely occurred such that the geometry of mineralisation is uncertain but interpreted to dip to the northeast in cross sections (figures 4 and 5). The planned RC drill holes have nominal depths of between 80m and 120m and will test for more substantial grades within fresh rock.

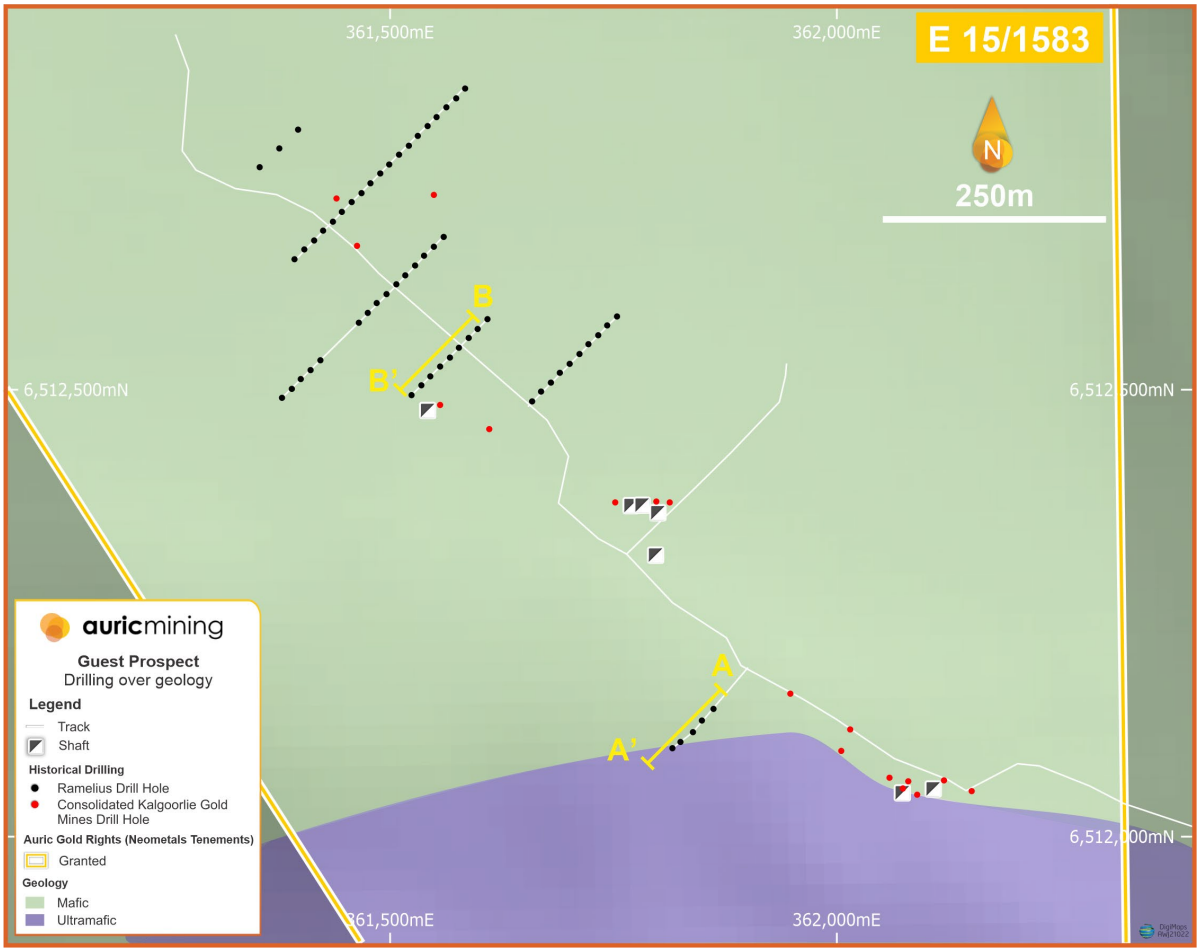

Figure 3. Guest Prospect Drill Hole Location Plan

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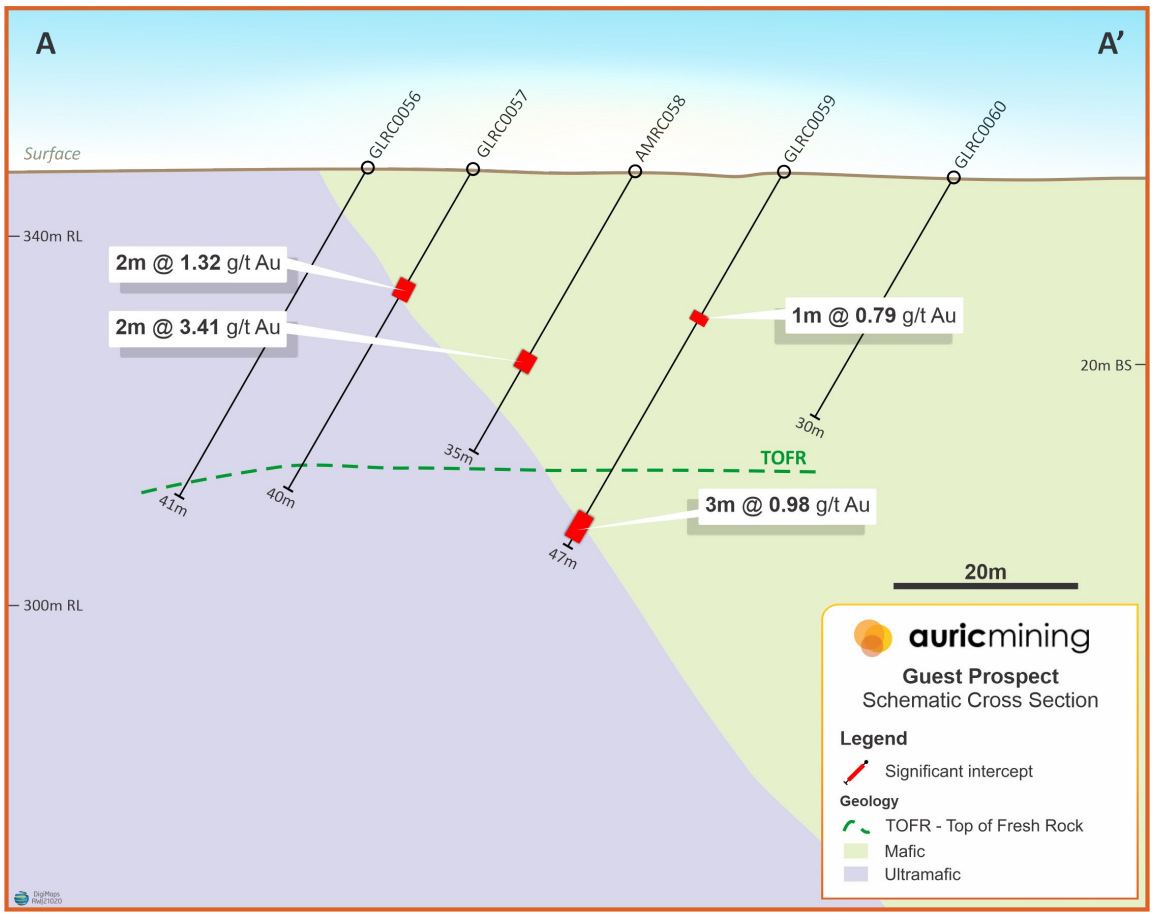

Figure 4. Guest Prospect Cross Section A-A'

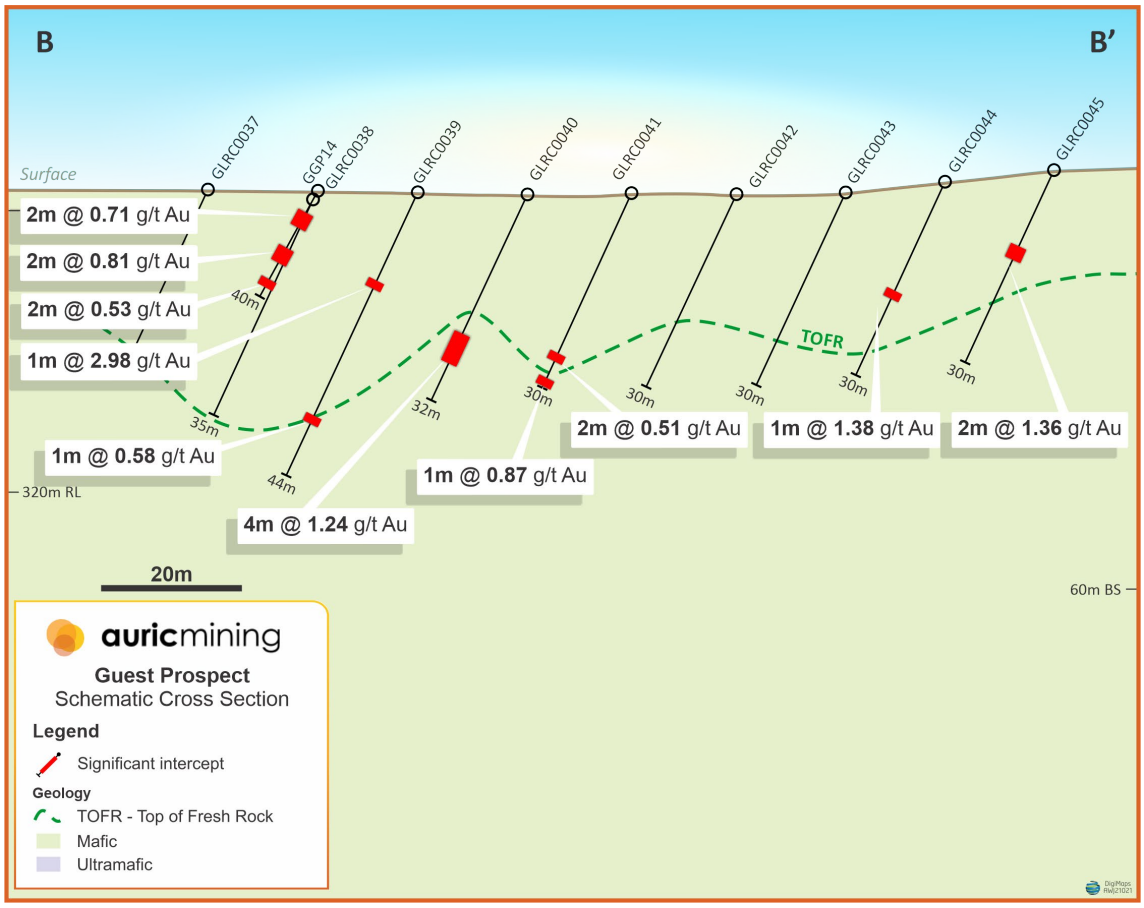

Figure 5. Guest Prospect Cross Section B-B'

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Table 2: Significant intercepts for Guest Prospect drilling

CKGM Percussion Drill Holes								
Drill Hole	**Location**			**Orientation**	**Hole**	**Down-hole Interval**		
	Easting	Northing	Elev	**Dip/Az**	**Depth (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Grade Au (g/t)**
GGR01	362151	6512051	341	-60/210	40	18-22	4	1.10
GGR02	362120	6512063	341	-60/210	44	14-16	2	3.23
GGR03	362090	6512047	342	-60/220	40	NSI		
GGR04	362074	6512054	342	-60/200	40	10-14	4	3.15
GGR04						18-20	2	1.21
GGR05	362080	6512062	342	-60/200	40	10-12	2	2.44
GGR05						30-32	2	0.78
GGR06	362059	6512066	342	-60/205	40	12-20	6	2.91
GGR07	362005	6512096	344	-60/220	46	22-24	2	0.89
GGR08	362015	6512120	342	-60/215	40	30-34	4	1.25
GGR09	361948	6512160	345	-60/195	40	14-16	2	2.18
GGR09						30-32	2	2.72
GGR10	361813	6512374	361	-60/210	40	NSI		
GGR11	361798	6512375	360	-60/200	40	16-18	2	1.96
GGR12	361752	6512374	359	-60/205	40	NSI		
GGR13	361611	6512456	363	-60/210	40	4-8	4	0.65
GGR14	361556	6512483	364	-60/205	40	8-10	2	0.71
GGR14						24-26	2	0.81
GGR14						34-36	2	0.53
GGR15	361549	6512718	365	-60/210	40	24-26	2	0.91
GGR16	361463	6512661	363	-70/215	40	20-22	2	1.01
GGR17	361440	6512714	361	-65/200	40	16-24	6	1.35
GGR17						30-32	2	0.52

Ramelius RC Drill Holes								
Drill Hole	**Location**			**Orientation**	**Hole**	**Down-hole Interval**		
	Easting	Northing	Elev	**Dip/Az**	**Depth (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Grade Au (g/t)**
GLRC0001	361354	6512749	355	-60/225	80	NSI		
GLRC0002	361376	6512770	356	-60/225	80	NSI		
GLRC0003	361397	6512791	357	-60/225	77	NSI		
GLRC0004	361393	6512646	362	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0005	361404	6512657	362	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0006	361415	6512667	362	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0007	361425	6512678	362	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0008	361436	6512688	362	-60/225	35	21-22	1	0.78
GLRC0009	361446	6512699	362	-60/225	30	2-4	2	0.55
GLRC0009						17-18	1	0.71

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Ramelius RC Drill Holes								
Drill Hole	Location			Orientation	Hole	Down-hole Interval		
	Easting	Northing	Elev	Dip/Az	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
GLRC0009						27-28	1	0.51
GLRC0010	361457	6512710	362	-60/225	35	22-23	1	0.74
GLRC0010						30-31	1	0.57
GLRC0011	361468	6512720	360	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0012	361478	6512731	360	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0013	361489	6512742	360	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0014	361499	6512752	360	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0015	361510	6512763	360	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0016	361521	6512773	360	-60/225	30	27-28	1	0.63
GLRC0017	361531	6512784	360	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0018	361542	6512795	361	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0019	361552	6512805	361	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0020	361563	6512816	362	-60/225	32	18-22	4	0.51
GLRC0021	361574	6512826	362	-60/225	30	27-28	1	1.4
GLRC0022	361584	6512837	363	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0023	361379	6512491	354	-60/225	35	NSI		
GLRC0024	361390	6512501	355	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0025	361400	6512512	355	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0026	361411	6512522	356	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0027	361422	6512533	358	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0028	361465	6512575	362	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0029	361475	6512586	363	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0030	361485	6512597	363	-60/225	30	25-26	1	0.99
GLRC0031	361496	6512607	363	-60/225	17	NSI		
GLRC0032	361507	6512618	363	-60/225	2	NSI		
GLRC0032a	361517	6512628	363	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0033	361528	6512639	364	-60/225	32	NSI		
GLRC0034	361538	6512650	366	-60/225	32	NSI		
GLRC0035	361549	6512660	366	-60/225	32	NSI		
GLRC0036	361560	6512671	368	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0037	361524	6512494	363	-60/225	35	NSI		
GLRC0038	361535	6512505	362	-60/225	35	NSI		
GLRC0039	361545	6512515	362	-60/225	44	14-15	1	2.98
GLRC0039						35-36	1	0.58
GLRC0040	361556	6512526	362	-60/225	32	22-26	4	1.24
GLRC0041	361567	6512536	362	-60/225	30	25-26	1	0.53
GLRC0041						29-30	1	0.87
GLRC0042	361577	6512547	362	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0043	361588	6512558	362	-60/225	30	NSI		

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Ramelius RC Drill Holes								
Drill Hole	Location			Orientation	Hole	Down-hole Interval		
	Easting	Northing	Elev	Dip/Az	Depth (m)	Interval (m)	Length (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
GLRC0044	361598	6512568	363	-60/225	30	17-18	1	1.38
GLRC0045	361609	6512579	365	-60/225	30	12-14	2	1.36
GLRC0046	361659	6512487	364	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0047	361669	6512498	364	-60/225	31	NSI		
GLRC0048	361680	6512508	364	-60/225	38	30-32	2	2.73
GLRC0049	361690	6512519	364	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0050	361701	6512529	364	-60/225	32	NSI		
GLRC0051	361712	6512540	365	-60/225	32	NSI		
GLRC0052	361722	6512551	365	-60/225	29	NSI		
GLRC0053	361733	6512561	365	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0054	361743	6512572	366	-60/225	30	NSI		
GLRC0055	361754	6512582	367	-60/225	46	NSI		
GLRC0056	361816	6512099	347	-60/225	41	NSI		
GLRC0057	361825	6512106	347	-60/225	40	14-16	2	1.32
GLRC0058	361839	6512117	346	-60/225	35	23-25	2	3.41
GLRC0059	361849	6512130	346	-60/225	47	18-19	1	0.79
GLRC0059						43-46	3	0.98
GLRC0060	361862	6512143	346	-60/225	30	NSI		

Widgiemooltha Gold Project Exploration

Aircore drilling programs have been designed to test a number of areas within the newly acquired gold-rights tenements. A total of 20 traverses for almost 6000m of drilling will be complemented where appropriate by small soil sampling programs. Current planning is for drilling to start in August.

Jeffreys Find Metallurgical Testwork

A metallurgical consultant has designed a small sampling and testwork program to further constrain design parameters for potential treatment of Jeffreys Find gold mineralisation. The samples will be taken via RC drilling which will take place as soon as a rig is available.

About Auric

Auric Mining Limited was established to explore for and develop gold deposits in the West Australian goldfields with an emphasis on areas where previous exploration has largely focussed on nickel mineralisation.

The mining centre of Kalgoorlie is less than one hour's drive from Munda at the centre of the company's projects such that Auric has enviable access to mining infrastructure, support services, contractors and an experienced workforce.

- At Munda, rights to nickel and lithium minerals are held by Neometals Limited with Auric holding the rights to all other minerals including gold.

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Compliance Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Guest Prospect is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr John Utley, who is a full-time employee of Auric Mining Limited. Mr Utley is a Competent Person and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Utley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Utley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement relating to current resource estimates for the Munda Gold Project is extracted from the announcement 'Auric Mining Limited Resources Summary and Exploration Update' dated 2 March 2021 and is available to view on the Auric website, auricmining.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Stephen Strubel
Executive Director and Company Secretary
Auric Mining Limited

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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Guest Prospect JORC Table 1 checklist

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to the succeeding section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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. • 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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Two programs of percussion drilling, the 1st in 1984 by Consolidated Kalgoorlie Gold Mines (CKGM) and the 2nd in 2006 by Ramelius Resources (Ramelius). • The CKGM program comprised 17 percussion holes for 690m. Samples were taken at 2m intervals but there are no further records of sampling techniques. • The Ramelius program comprised 61 RC holes for 2055m. Samples were taken at 1m intervals and riffle split using a 3-tier splitter to produce 2-3kg subsamples which were pulverized via a single stage mix and grind process to produce charge of unrecorded size for analysis by Aqua Regia digest and AAS measurement of Au concentration
Drilling techniques	• 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).	• The drilling technique for the 17 holes drilled by CKGM is recorded only as 'percussion' but likely represents open-hole hammer and not RC • The 61 holes RC holes drilled by Ramelius utilized a face-sampling hammer
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	• There are no records of chip sample recoveries or of measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure that samples were representative and as such, no assessment of any sample bias

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.	• There are no geological logs available for the CKGM drill samples. • Drill chips were logged for all of the Ramelius drill holes with occasional gaps such that over 98% of the total (2056m) drilled, was geologically logged • Ramelius drill logs record lithology, weathering, sulphide minerals, alteration and quartz veining
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 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.	• There is no record of sampling or sub-sampling techniques used for the CKGM drilling. There are records for 5 duplicates and for a larger number of CKGM standards, the latter introduced at an overall ratio of approximately 1in40 samples • The Ramelius drill samples were riffle split and the subsamples pulverized in their entirety according to good industry practice, however, there are no records of quality control procedures
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	• The CKGM samples were analysed by fire assay at a Genalysis laboratory. Fire assay will have provided a total Au concentration • The Ramelius samples were analysed using an aqua regia digest with Au concentration determined via AAS. The aqua regia may achieve only partial digestion in fresh rock, in the presence of refractory minerals and silicates • The absence of QA/QC records for the Ramelius assay data precludes an assessment of the accuracy and precision

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	achieved
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.	• There is no record of any attempts to verify significant intersections • No twin holes have been drilled • The CKGM drill hole coordinates and assay data has been manually entered from scanned hand-written sample records available through the DMIRS administered WAMEX database – there is no record of drill logs • The Ramelius drill hole data is available as digital data sets that can be downloaded from the WAMEX database
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.	• Most of the drill collars still remain and a program of relocation and validation of drill collar locations using a hand-held GPS has been undertaken. No estimation of resources has occurred
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.	• The CKGM holes were drilled across historic workings and have no set pattern. Most holes were inclined at -60˚to -70˚ to the southwest. • The Ramelius holes were drilled on 4 separate traverses, 3 of which are 100m apart and at nominal hole spacings of 15m. Ramelius holes were angled at -65 or -60 to the southwest • Average hole depth is 41m for the CKGM holes and 34m for the Ramelius holes with the top of fresh rock averaging 23m depth downholes such that only a small proportion of the mineralised intervals were intercepted in fresh rock and grade continuity has not been demonstrated
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	• Evaluation of the project is at an early stage, and the association between down-hole lengths and true mineralisation widths is unknown. Available information suggests the drilling orientation achieves unbiased sampling.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Details of security measures are unknown
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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 Guest Prospect is within a granted exploration licence; E15/1583, which is held by Neometals Ltd. Auric Mining hold the gold rights to E15/1583 through an agreement with Neometals. • Any gold produced by Auric will be subject to a 1% gross royalty payable to Neometals Ltd together with the 2.5% royalty payable to the WA State Government
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All of the exploration described was undertaken by either CKGM, who drilled 17 percussion holes for 690m or by Ramelius who drilled 61 RC holes for 2055m. CKGM also undertook some trenching, mapping and petrographic work
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The prospect is dominated by basalts but includes ultramafics associated with the southern-most historic workings. A well developed near vertical fabric has been described as axial planar by CKGM, associated with tight folding along a northwest trending fold axis, likely continuous with the syncline in the Munda area. • Gold mineralisation may be comparable with the Mount Gold mine which is 2.2km to the southeast of the southern-most Guest workings. At the Mount mine gold mineralization occurs in a series of parallel narrow (<2m) sulphidic quartz tourmaline veins
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the	• Relevant drill hole information is included in the report

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	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• 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. • 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.	• Relevant drill hole information is included in the report. Intercept grades are reported at a minimum grade cut-off of 0.5g/t with up to 2m of internal dilution at a grade less than 0.5g/t • There are no metal equivalent values reported
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true	• Evaluation of the project is at an early stage such that the association between down-hole lengths and true mineralisation widths is unknown.

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	width not known').	
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 diagrams and sections and tabulations of intercepts are included in 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.	• All drill hole intercepts meeting the specified criteria 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, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not applicable
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., 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.	• RC drilling is proposed to test potential extensions to mineralization in fresh rock below intersections which are mostly in the weathered host rock

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