

ASX Announcement

ASX: CLZ ACN 119 484 016

24 July 2018

RC DRILLING DELIVERS OUTSTANDING HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS AT FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT, WA

Highlights:

- Kat Gap returns significant high-grade gold intercepts from 11 of the 12 holes drilled. Best results from most recent assays include:
 - 8m @ 19.05 g/t Au from 32m including 4m @ 28.80 g/t Au from 32m
 - 12m @ 7.52 g/t Au from 39m including 2m @ 20.20 g/t Au from 48m
 - 12m @ 5.39 g/t Au from 30m including 1m @ 20.80 g/t Au from 30m
 - 3m @ 10.70 g/t Au from 69m including 1m @ 23.10 g/t Au from 69m
 - 2m @ 15.39 g/t Au from 70m
 - 4m @ 9.53 g/t Au from 70m including 1m @ 26.60 g/t Au from 72 m
 - 8m @ 7.14 g/t Au from 82m including 1m @ 21.10 g/t Au from 82m
- RC drilling at Kat Gap conducted over 140m of strike. System remains open along strike and down dip
- New gold zone identified 30m west of main Kat Gap mineralisation hosted within granite and totally missed by previous drilling. Results include:
 - 8m @ 7.14 g/t Au from 82m including 1m @ 21.10 g/t Au from 82m
 - 4m @ 7.44 g/t Au from 92m
 - 3m @ 10.70 g/t Au from 69m including 1m @ 23.10 g/t Au from 69m
- Drilling at Lady Magdalene uncovers three potential cross-cutting quartz veins similar in orientation to the high-grade Lady Ada deposit. Better assays from the new quartz veins include:
 - 1m @ 13.40 g/t Au from 64m
 - 1m @ 9.36 g/t Au from 44m
 - 4m @ 3.90 g/t Au from 46m
- Lady Magdalene main ore zone yields further thick zones of gold mineralisation. Results include:
 - 10m @ 2.10 g/t Au from 43m
 - 11m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 38m
 - 10m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 65m
 - 12m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 55m
 - 15m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 36m
- Composite sampling of historic RC holes at Kat Gap returned 2,260ppm Li₂O in LCT-type pegmatites

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I. INTRODUCTION

WA-focused gold exploration and development company Classic Minerals Limited (ASX: CLZ) ("Classic", or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assays results from its recent RC drilling program at its Forrestania Gold Project (FGP) in Western Australia. In this round of drilling, the Company has drilled a total of 22 holes for 1,990m - 12 holes for 1052m at Kat Gap and 10 holes for 938 metres at Lady Magdalene with the aim of improving/increasing known mineralisation at Lady Magdalene and Kat Gap.

Drilling results from Kat Gap confirms the discovery of a significant new zone of gold mineralisation within the granite which was previously thought to be barren. Drilling at Kat Gap also showed that high-grade gold mineralisation has effectively dammed up against a cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke. Drilling at Lady Magdalene yielded impressive results further confirming the existence of a number of high-grade, cross-cutting gold lodes previously missed due to the wide spaced drilling.

Hole	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
FKGRC005	6372273	764745	72	74	2	1.13 g/t Au
FKGRC006	6372282	764754	39	51	12	7.52 g/t Au
	Including		48	50	2	20.20 g/t Au
FKGRC007	6372290	764765	70	72	2	15.39 g/t Au
FKGRC008	6372256	764760	32	40	8	19.05 g/t Au
	Including		32	36	4	28.80 g/t Au
FKGRC009	6372267	764753	36	37	1	11.50 g/t Au
FKGRC010	6372272	764762	42	47	5	2.34 g/t Au
			82	90	8	7.14 g/t Au
	Including		82	83	1	21.10 g/t Au
FKGRC011	6372283	764770	92	96	4	7.44 g/t Au
FKGRC012	6372287	764733	30	42	12	5.39 g/t Au
	Including		30	31	1	20.80 g/t Au
			69	72	3	10.70 g/t Au
Including		69	70	1	23.10 g/t Au	
FKGRC013	6372292	764738	49	58	9	1.86 g/t Au
FKGRC014	6372302	764747	70	74	4	9.53 g/t Au
	Including		72	73	1	26.60 g/t Au
FKGRC015	6372181	764785	12	14	2	4.28 g/t Au
MARC054	6430583	751249	42	46	4	1.23 g/t Au
			59	63	4	3.16 g/t Au
MARC055	6430544	751251	65	66	1	6.32 g/t Au
MARC056	6430499	751248	43	53	10	2.10 g/t Au
	Including		46	50	4	3.90 g/t Au
MARC057	6430461	751247	36	51	15	1.41 g/t Au
			62	66	4	1.82 g/t Au
MARC058	6430420	751248	55	67	12	2.12 g/t Au
	Including		64	65	1	13.40 g/t Au
MARC059	6430401	751200	38	49	11	2.39 g/t Au
	Including		44	45	1	9.36 g/t Au
MARC060	6430361	751200	58	62	4	2.61 g/t Au
MARC061	6430319	751200	65	75	10	1.51 g/t Au
MARC062	6430279	751200	87	91	4	1.81 g/t Au
MARC063	6430240	751201	71	72	1	2.96 g/t Au

Table 1: Drill Highlights

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Classic CEO Dean Goodwin said:

The Forrestania Gold Project continues to deliver fantastic results for Classic and its shareholders. We encountered high grade zones of mineralisation at each of the drill targets which all remain open along strike with high priority zones requiring urgent follow up. Kat Gap is shaping up to become a prolific shallow high-grade gold deposit with so much remaining upside potential. We have only tested 140m of 3.5km of potential strike along this granite-greenstone contact and received excellent gold grades from 11 of the 12 holes drilled.

At Lady Magdalene, we have proven the existence of 3 potentially new high-grade cross-cutting quartz veins. As previously posited, these quartz veins could be analogous to those at Lady Ada – reinforcing the view that plenty more high-grade ounces are potentially hiding between the existing drill lines at Lady Magdalene. We will track these new quartz lodes both east-west and test for additional cross-cutting veins all the way south to Lady Ada.

We are planning to restart drilling at Kat Gap and Lady Magdalene in early August. This program will also include the drilling at Lady Lila and Van Uden West so there is plenty of good results to look forward to.

These new results bode well for the whole Forrestania project given that the main granite-greenstone contact, of which we have 40 km of strike, has been largely overlooked. I'm quite confident that new, high-priority gold targets will come to light elsewhere within the project area.

We should also point out that this drilling program, along with all associated assays and additional technical work cost less than \$150,000 AUD. This is another notable example of CLZ's "new" approach to exploration planning and spending at FGP – we carefully plan all exploration activities and keep a tight control on costs to ensure shareholder funds are wisely spent with the goal of delivering value to all shareholders.

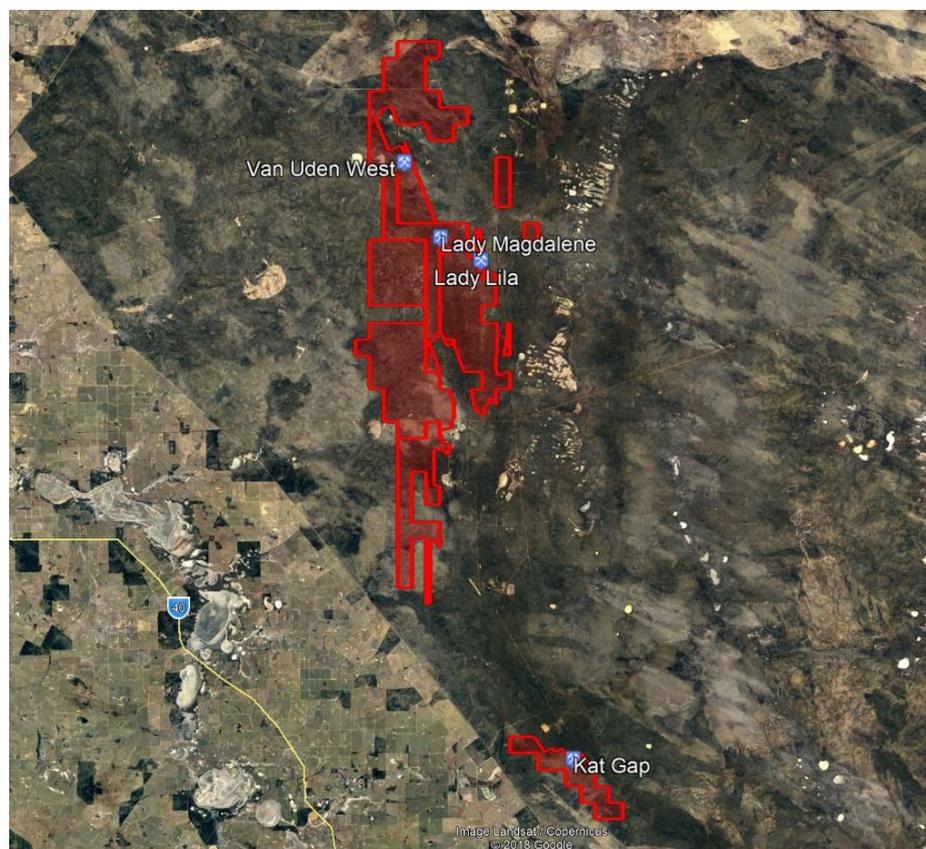


Figure 1: FGP tenure shown in red and drill targets

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2. KAT GAP DRILLING – MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE GOLD LODES

Classic drilled 12 holes for 1052m at Kat Gap and is pleased to confirm that eleven holes returned gold mineralisation striking in a north-south direction. The drilling was conducted over approximately 140m of strike with mineralisation open in all directions.

The majority of the drilling was focused on testing the main granite-greenstone contact which has been the sole focus of drilling since the prospect was discovered by previous holders. A few holes were also drilled up against a cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke where high-grade gold mineralisation is believed to have concentrated. Drill holes FKGR006 – FKGR010 (inclusive), FKGR012, FKGR013 and FKGR015 all tested the main contact lode with hole FKGR008 drilled close to the Proterozoic dyke. Better results from these holes included: **8m @ 19.05 g/t Au from 32m including 4m @ 28.80 g/t Au from 32m in FKGR008**; **12m @ 7.52 g/t Au from 39m including 2m @ 20.20 g/t Au from 48m in FKGR006**; **12m @ 5.39 g/t Au from 30m including 1m @ 20.80 g/t Au from 30m in FKGR012** and **4m @ 9.53 g/t Au from 70m including 1m @ 26.60 g/t Au from 72m in FKGR014**.

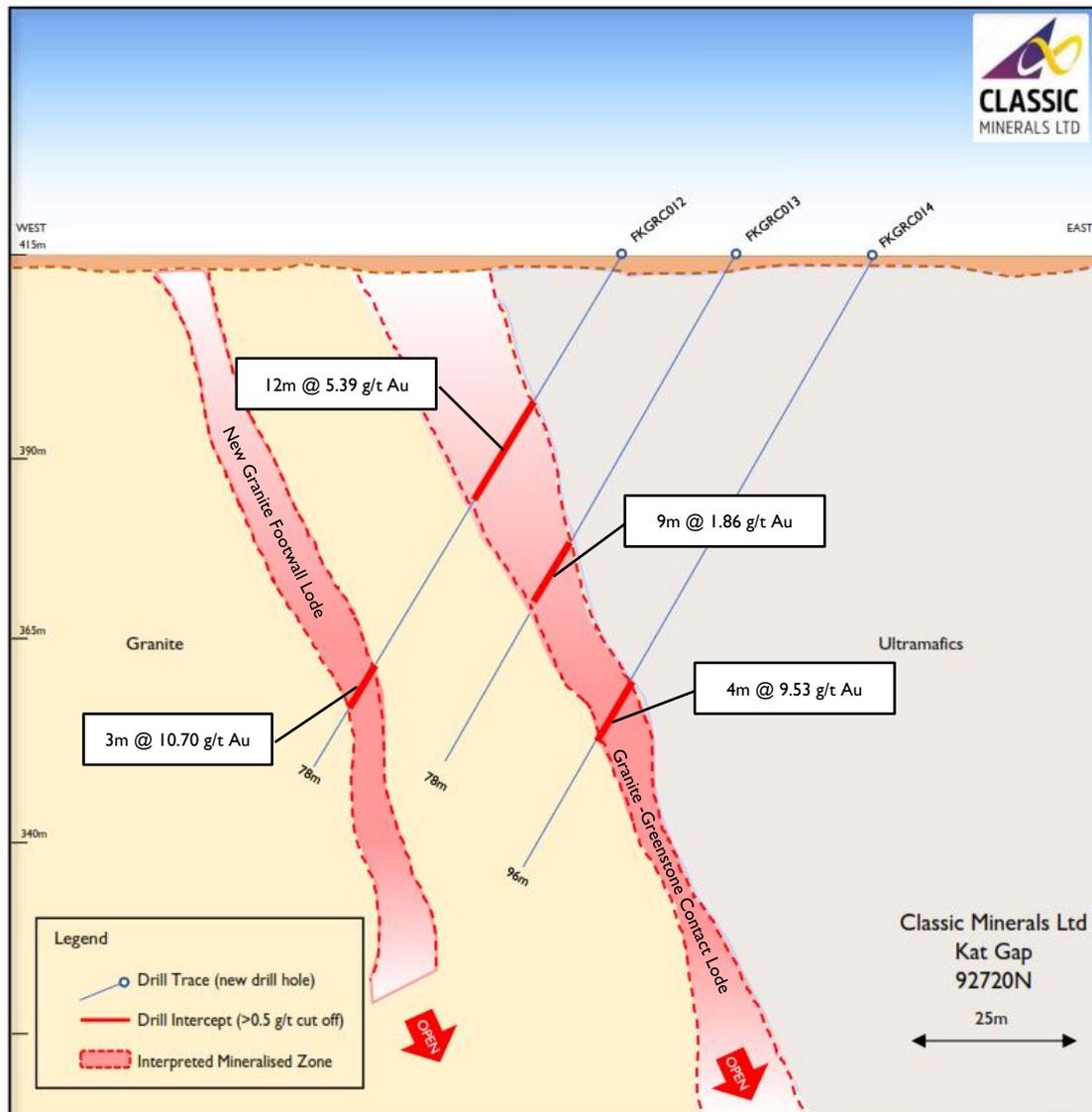


Figure 2: Kat Gap Cross Section 92720 (local grid) Looking North

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It should be noted that holes FKGR006 – FKGR009 (inclusive), FKGR010 and FKGR011 were also drilled relatively close to the Proterozoic dyke to test CEO Dean Goodwin's theory that gold is concentrated up against the dyke. With the promising high-grade results returned from these holes, Classic will continue to track mineralisation against the dyke and follow it down plunge. It is currently believed that two high grade gold shoots exist either side of the Proterozoic dyke contact. The strike and down-plunge extent of these shoots is currently unknown.

Holes FKGR010 – FKGR012 (inclusive) all drilled into a **newly discovered footwall lode** located approximately 30m west of the main granite-greenstone contact lode hosted within the granite. Better results from these holes included: **8m @ 7.14 g/t Au from 82m including 1m @ 21.10 g/t Au from 82m in FKGR010; 4m @ 7.44 g/t Au from 92m in FKGR011 and 3m @ 10.70 g/t Au from 69m including 1m @ 23.10 g/t Au from 69m in FKGR012.** This new position is totally open along strike and down dip. Previous explorers in the area have assumed that the granite surrounding deposits/prospects is barren. The discovery of granite-hosted gold at Kat Gap is significant as the same geological setting may be repeated elsewhere throughout Classic's significant >500km² landholding. Classic will continue to track this unexpected high-grade granite-hosted gold mineralisation in its upcoming drill program at Kat Gap and elsewhere throughout the project area.

Historical RC drilling is currently on 100m – 200m line spacings. There is strong potential for additional mineralisation to be identified up-dip, down-dip and along strike, both outside of and within the existing RC drill coverage. Only about half of the 5 km long >50 ppb Au gold-in-soil anomaly has been tested by RC drilling along the granite/greenstone contact.

There is a further 5 km of strike of prospective granite-greenstone contact along-strike from the Kat Gap zone within E74/467 that has seen little or no exploration.

Classic has already planned follow up drill holes to be commenced in early August.

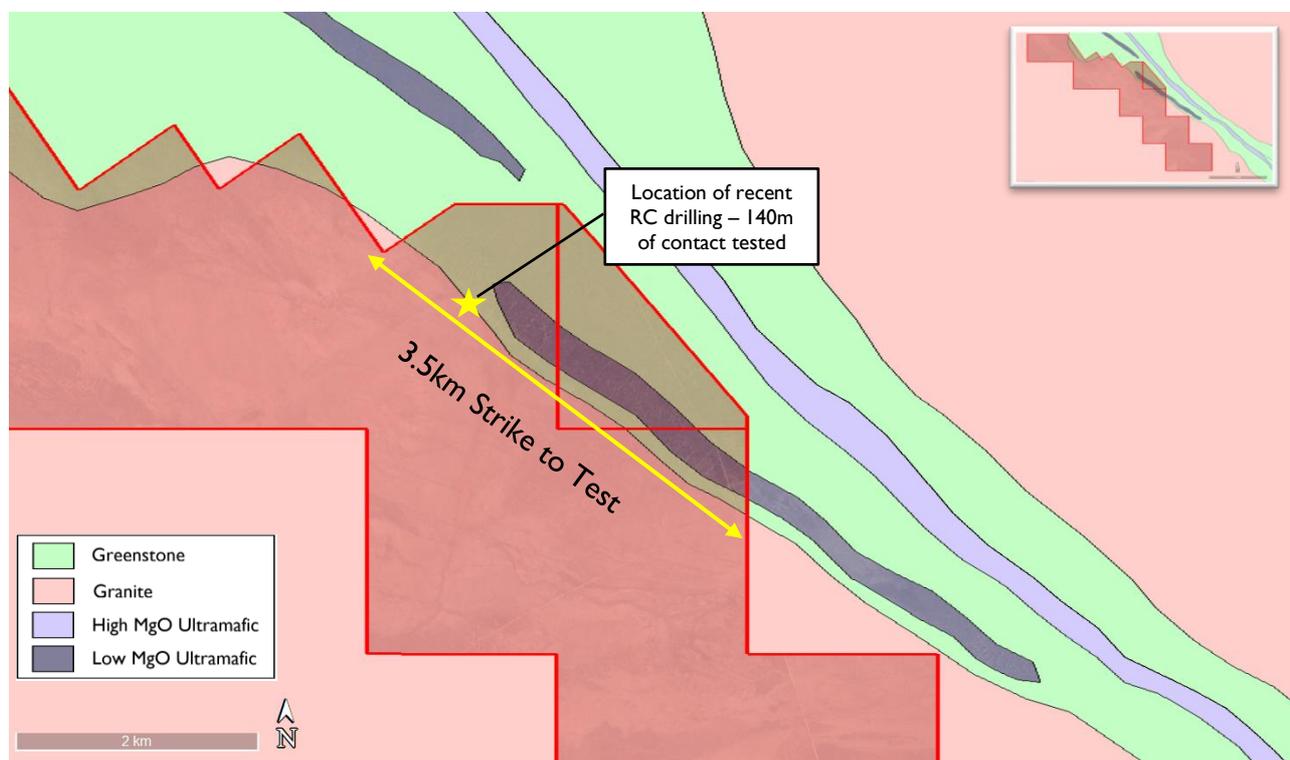


Figure 3: Kat Gap plan view showing strike length to be tested in follow up drilling

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3. DRILLING AT LADY MAGDALENE – CHASING TRANSFORMATIVE HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION

Lady Magdalene hosts high-grade cross-cutting lodes in a similar orientation to Lady Ada (600m to the south). Structural readings taken from recent orientated diamond holes MADD003 and MADD004 (see ASX announcement dated 22 March 2018) revealed several quartz veins and narrow shear zones exhibiting similar orientation characteristics to Lady Ada. Classic drilled 10 RC holes for 938m on two north-south oriented traverses, as opposed to all historical drilling which is east-west, in an attempt to locate east-west striking Lady Ada style high-grade cross-cutting quartz veins. Of the 10 holes completed, 3 intersected quartz veining in a potential east-west orientation. These holes returned high-grade results including: **1m @ 13.40 g/t Au from 64m in MARC058; 1m @ 9.36 g/t Au from 44m in MARC059** and **4m @ 3.90 g/t Au from 46m in MARC056**. The 3 new cross-cutting quartz veins initially appear narrow but have the potential to thicken rapidly over short strike lengths similar to Lady Ada.

RC drilling also intersected thick zones of lower grade gold mineralisation similar to that intersected previously during the recent resource definition drilling. Typically, Lady Magdalene alteration assemblage consists of strong biotite alteration, silicification with fine disseminated sulphides arsenopyrite and pyrite. These lower grade mineralised zones are typified by the absence of quartz veining. Results received from within the Lady Magdalene ore zone include: **11m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 38m in MARC059; 12m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 55m in MARC058; 10m @ 2.10 g/t Au from 43m in MARC056; 15m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 36m in MARC057 and 10m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 65m in MARC061.**

The latest drilling confirms the existence of significant gold-bearing quartz veins between existing drill lines. As with Lady Ada's high-grade sapphire shear zone, these veins are low angle reverse thrust faults that dip gently to the south. In upcoming drilling, Classic will track the quartz veins from east to west and will also drill south of the existing lines to determine how many additional lodes are located within the Lady Magdalene resource footprint. This is a very important development for the company as the drilling confirms that the current large, modestly graded Lady Magdalene deposit hosts high grade cross cutting zones of gold mineralisation which are analogous to the high-grade Lady Ada mine.

Follow up drilling will commence in early August.

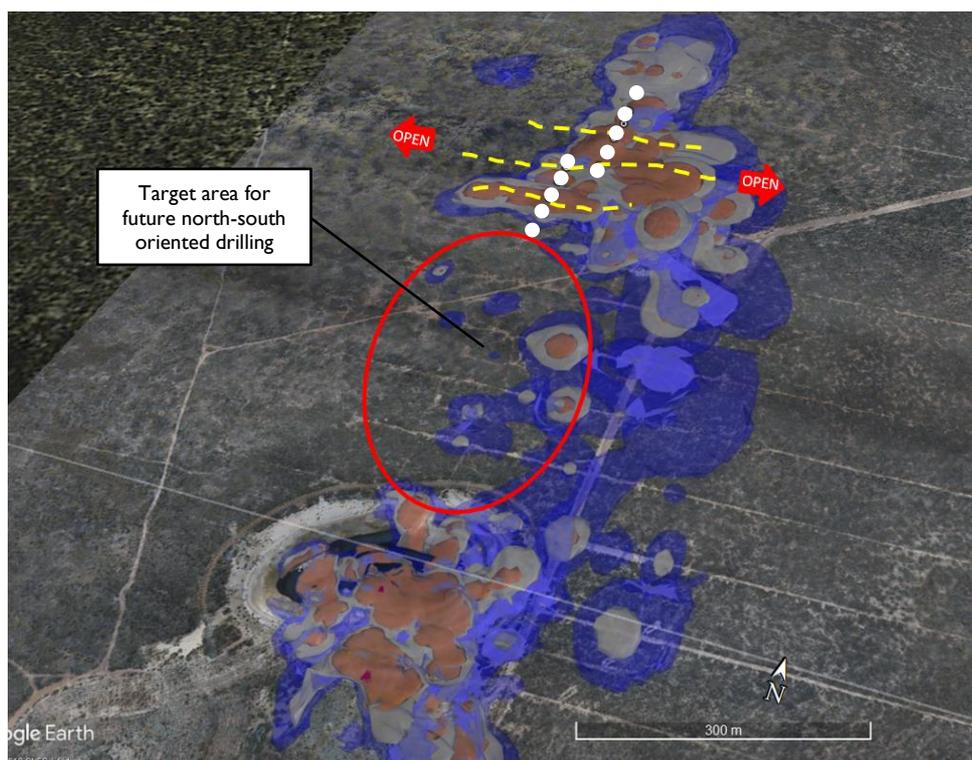


Figure 5: Lady Magdalene (Leapfrog Resource Model) – Showing drill holes (white) and interpreted high grade quartz veins (yellow)

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4. KAT GAP – LITHIUM PROSPECTIVITY

With the Forresteria belt hosting world class LCT-Pegmatites (KDR/SQM's Earl Grey deposit and multiple Li prospects), Classic embarked on a lithium orientation sampling program of previous historical RC holes at Kat Gap. 12 holes were selected based on pegmatites being logged in the hole. No previous assays had been undertaken for lithium.

2 composite RC chip samples were collected from the 12 holes containing pegmatites, 6 holes approximately 300m north and 6 holes approximately 300-500m south of the current gold drilling. The northern composite sample (355150) returned no significant values but the composite sample (355149) collected from the southern 6 RC holes returned anomalous lithium results.

Results of the composite sample 355149 include:

Element	Assay (ppm)
Lithium Oxide (Li ₂ O)	2,260 ppm
Tantalum	58 ppm
Titanium	100 ppm
Caesium	123 ppm
Tin	20 ppm

A number of pegmatites were mapped during Dean Goodwin's targeting and mapping project completed in the early 2000's. Classic plans to continue field work to test these pegmatites and identify more potentially li-bearing pegmatites at its 100% owned Kat Gap project. This will involve ongoing field mapping and soil geochemical sampling. The company will keep the market apprised of any meaningful updates but sees exciting potential for Li mineralisation at Kat Gap, particularly as the Li anomaly is along strike from Western Area's (ASX: WSA) recently announced lithium exploration results – 50m @ 0.95% Li₂O including 9m @ 2.85% Li₂O (SID017) as spodumene.

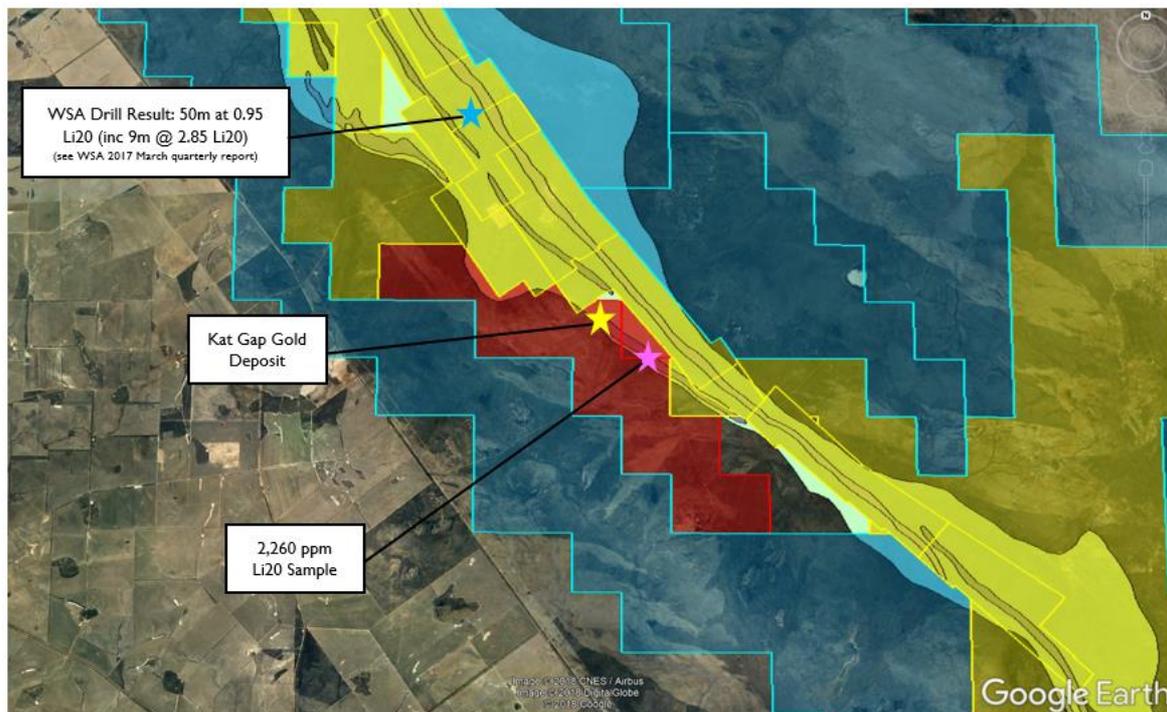


Figure 6: Li sampling at Kat Gap (tenement shown in red) with surrounding tenements (Yellow = Western Areas tenements; Blue: Marindi Tenements).

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5. ABOUT THE FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT

The FGP Tenements (excluding Kat Gap and Lady Lila) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Hannans Ltd (ASX:HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights on the FGP Tenements from a third party, whilst Hannans has maintained its 20% interest in the gold rights. For the avoidance of doubt Classic Ltd owns a 100% interest in non-gold rights on the Kat Gap and Lady Lila Tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals.

The FGP contains an existing Mineral Resource of 5.3 Mt at 1.39 g/t for 240,000 ounces of gold, classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), with a recent Scoping Study (see ASX Announcement released 2nd May 2017) suggesting both the technical and financial viability of the project. The current post-mining Mineral Resource for Lady Ada, Lady Magdalene and Lady Lila is tabulated below.

Additional technical detail on the Mineral Resource estimation is provided, further in the text below and in the JORC Table I as attached to ASX announcements dated 14th March 2017 and 21st March 2017.

Prospect	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (au)	Ounces
Lady Ada	283,500	1.78	16,200	260,000	2.2	18,750	543,500	1.99	34,950
Lady Magdalene	1,828,500	1.08	63,700	2,450,000	1.5	118,000	4,278,500	1.32	181,700
Lady Lila				541,000	1.38	24,000	541,000	1.38	24,000
Sub-Total	2,112,000	1.17	79,900	3,251,000	1.53	160,750	5,363,000	1.39	240,650

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition
2. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 31 December 2016.
3. The mineral resource is contained within FGP tenements
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time.
5. The mineral resource is reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade
6. Depletion of the resource from historic open pit mining has been taken into account

On behalf of the board,



Dean Goodwin CEO

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subjected to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to Resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the Countries and States in which we operate or sell product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's annual reports, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statements" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Goodwin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Goodwin is a consultant exploration geologist with Reliant Resources Pty Ltd and consults to Classic Minerals Ltd. Mr. Goodwin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the 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. Goodwin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Drill Hole Details:

HOLE ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth
FKGRC005	6372273	764745	415	-60	222	80
FKGRC006	6372282	764754	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC007	6372290	764765	415	-60	222	114
FKGRC008	6372256	764760	415	-60	222	70
FKGRC009	6372267	764753	415	-60	222	80
FKGRC010	6372272	764762	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC011	6372283	764770	415	-60	222	114
FKGRC012	6372287	764733	415	-60	222	78
FKGRC013	6372292	764738	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC014	6372302	764747	415	-60	222	96
FKGRC015	6372181	764785	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC016	6372314	764734	415	-60	222	80
MARC054	6430583	751249	415	-60	360	90
MARC055	6430544	751251	415	-60	360	100
MARC056	6430499	751248	415	-60	360	90
MARC057	6430461	751247	415	-60	360	100
MARC058	6430420	751248	415	-60	360	110
MARC059	6430401	751200	415	-60	360	90
MARC060	6430361	751200	415	-60	360	90
MARC061	6430319	751200	415	-60	360	90
MARC062	6430279	751200	415	-60	360	100
MARC063	6430240	751201	415	-60	360	78

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Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table1

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were taken by a RC face sampling hammer drill. All RC holes were sampled at one-metre intervals. • Care was taken to control metre delineation, and loss of fines. • The determination of mineralisation was done via industry standard methods, including RC drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assaying
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling was completed using reverse circulation method, using a Hydco 350 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. The bit size was 5 5/8,
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shroud tolerance was monitored, and metre delineation was kept in check. Loss of fines was controlled through mist injection. • It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as recovery data was not collected (e.g. bag weights).
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intersections were logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and quality of the sampling suits the purpose, being exploration. The laboratory preparation is standard practice and has not been further refined to match the ore. • QC in the lab prep stage was limited to taking pulp duplicates (e.g. no coarse crush duplicates were submitted) • The sample split sizes (4-5 kg are regarded as more than adequate for the nature and type of material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard 50g fire assays with an AAS finish were used to get assay results. This is a total technique, and considered appropriate for this level of exploration. • Quality control was carried out by inserting blanks and standards into the sampling chain and 5% intervals. These all showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

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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"> • Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. • No twin holes were included in this programme, as it is not relevant to the stage of exploration and purpose of this drilling. • All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included into an Access database. • Assay data has not been adjusted
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"> • Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50. • Topographic control is available through a detailed satellite-derived DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes were not drilled on a pattern and there was no specific drill hole spacing. In general holes are drilled within 50m from previous intersections. • The data spacing is considered sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity for estimation procedures. • Samples were not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> • The orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures, with drilling perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralised zones • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were immediately dispatched to the laboratory and have at all times been in possession of CLM or its designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	<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"> • No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FGP Tenements (containing the Van Uden West prospect) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed Hannans Ltd (ASX code: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights only, with the remaining 20% of the gold rights held free-carried by Hannans Ltd until a decision to mine. Hannans Ltd also holds all of the non-gold rights on the FGP tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals The acquisition includes 80% of the gold rights (other mineral rights retained by tenement holder) in the following granted tenements: E77/2207; E77/2219; E77/2239; P77/4290; P77/4291; E77/2303; E77/2220. Lady Lila is situated upon 100% owned CLZ tenements P77/4325 and P77/4326 (details in announcement dated 21 March 2017) Kat Gap is situated upon E74/467, held by Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd. CLZ has an option to acquire 100% of this tenement (details in announcement dated 13 July 2017)
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration was carried out by previous owners of the tenements (Aztec Mining, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy Australia, Sons of Gwalia, Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit is a Archean shear-zone hosted gold deposit. Geological interpretation indicates that the general stratigraphy consists of metasediments, BIF's and cherts to the east of the tenement, overlying an older sequence of metamorphosed komatiitic and high-magnesian basalts to the west. Black shales/pelites occur as small interbedded units throughout the stratigraphy, which dips gently to the east (10-35°) and strikes N-S, bending in a NNW

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		<p>direction in the far north of the tenement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An Archaean-aged quartz dolerite unit (informally the 'Wattle Rocks Dolerite') is emplaced along a contact between high-MgO basalt to the west and low-MgO ultramafic to the east, in the western part of the tenement and is the host rock for the Lady Ada (and Lady Magdalene) mineralisation. Strongly magnetic Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the stratigraphy in an east-west direction, splaying to the ENE, following fault directions interpreted from the aeromagnetics. A number of narrow shear zones lie subparallel to the shallow-dipping metasediment-mafic contact within the host stratigraphy and are important sites and conduits for the observed mineralisation. The Sapphire shear zone strikes approximately ENE, dipping to the SE at about 25°, and appears to crosscut all lithologies. This shear zone and associated shears host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Wattle Rocks. Similar flat-dipping shears are known to crosscut the Lady Magdalene area. Approximately 8-12 metres of transported sands and a gold depleted weathering profile of saprolitic clays overly the Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene mineralisation.• Structurally, the Wattle Rocks area is quite complex and is positioned near the intersection of several major breakages and flexures in the regional stratigraphy in this part of the Forrestania Greenstone belt. Numerous shear zones are evident throughout the area, particularly at changes of rock stratigraphy where there are rheological differences. Narrow, stacked, flat-dipping shear zones are evident within the quartz dolerite unit and may have resulted from thrusting of the younger sedimentary sequence over the mafic package from east to west. A similar model is predicted for Van Uden (10 km northwards) where mineralised quartz veins appear to 'stack' through a host ferruginous metasediment.
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<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This information is provided in attached tables
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages in this Report. • Summary drill hole results as reported in figures and in the appendix 2 to this Report are reported on a 2m internal dilution and 0.5 g/t Au cuto-off.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate images have been provided in the Report.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures represent specific selected drill intervals to demonstrate the general trend of high grade trends. Cross sections show all relevant result in a balanced way.

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	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No other relevant data is reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Further RC drilling is being considered.Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions