ASX Announcement

ASX: CLZ ACN 119 484 016

12 December 2018

HIGH GRADE GOLD RESULTS CONTINUE AT FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT, WA

Highlights:

- Kat Gap continues to deliver high-grade gold intercepts from shallow depth. Better results from the most recent drilling include:
  - **3m @ 38.33 g/t Au from 21m including 1m @ 111.00 g/t Au from 22m**
  - **5m @ 5.61 g/t Au from 6m including 1m @ 12.00 g/t Au from 8m**
  - **2m @ 7.86 g/t Au from 19m**
  - **3m @ 14.10 g/t Au from 10m including 1m @ 37.40 g/t Au from 11m**
  - **3m @ 9.64 g/t Au from 20m including 1m @ 25.10 g/t Au from 22m**
  - **3m @ 7.73 g/t Au from 19m including 1m @ 13.00 g/t Au from 19m**
  - **1m @ 17.90 g/t Au from 17m**
  - **5m @ 4.07 g/t Au from 66m including 1m @ 11.50 g/t Au from 69m**
- RC drilling at Kat Gap conducted over 200m of strike focused mainly on shallow up-dip testing of recent high-grade intercepts along with strike extensions to the north. System remains open in all directions.
- High grades and shallow nature of the gold mineralised system will enhance the economics of any future open pit mining operation.

1. 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. The Company completed a total of 23 holes for 1,155m at the Kat Gap project with the aim of improving/increasing known high-grade gold mineralisation.

Drilling results from Kat Gap continued to impress with significant zones of gold mineralisation located on the granite-greenstone contact. Recent drilling at Kat Gap also showed that high-grade gold mineralisation projects very close to surface.

Hole	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
FKGRC039	6372271	764718	21	24	3	38.33 g/t Au
	Including		22	23	1	**111.00 g/t Au**
FKGRC040	6372278	764710	6	11	5	5.61 g/t Au
	Including		8	9	1	***12.00 g/t Au***
FKGRC041	6372286	764717	19	21	2	7.86 g/t Au
FKGRC042	6372285	764706	10	13	3	14.10 g/t Au
	Including		***11***	***12***	***1***	***37.40 g/t Au***
FKGRC043	6372292	764712	20	23	3	9.64 g/t Au
	Including		22	23	1	**25.10 g/t Au**
FKGRC044	6372296	764690	19	22	3	7.73 g/t Au
	Including		**19**	**20**	**1**	***13.00 g/t Au***
FKGRC050	6372264	764739	17	18	1	17.90 g/t Au
FGKRC051	6372358	764691	66	71	5	4.07 g/t Au
	Including		**69**	**70**	**1**	***11.50 g/t Au***
FKGRC053	6372325	764720	71	74	3	2.44 g/t Au
	Including		**89**	**90**	**1**	***9.01 g/t Au***

Table 1: Drill Highlights

Classic CEO Dean Goodwin said:

The Forrestania Gold Project just keeps on getting better and better delivering more great results for Classic and its shareholders. I'm very excited about these shallow high-grade zones of mineralisation we have encountered. They clearly demonstrate that significant gold mineralisation is located just beneath the surface. If these shallow high-grade zones continue along strike for several hundreds of metres, they will have a major impact on the economics of any future open pit mining operation.

The next stage for Kat Gap is to commence an aggressive RC drilling program extending the known mineralised zone north and south from our current drilling area. The plan is to focus our attention on an 800m long section of the main granite-greenstone contact where existing historical drilling is on 100m spaced lines. Our current drilling area sits right in the middle of this 800m long section. We are of the firm belief that significant gold mineralisation is lurking between these lines similar to what we have seen during the last 4 drilling programs This work should give us a pretty good idea of how good this system really is. A few deep diamond holes will also be incorporated into the program to probe at depth 200-300m below existing drill coverage. If we start seeing significant zones of gold mineralisation in these holes then the game is on.

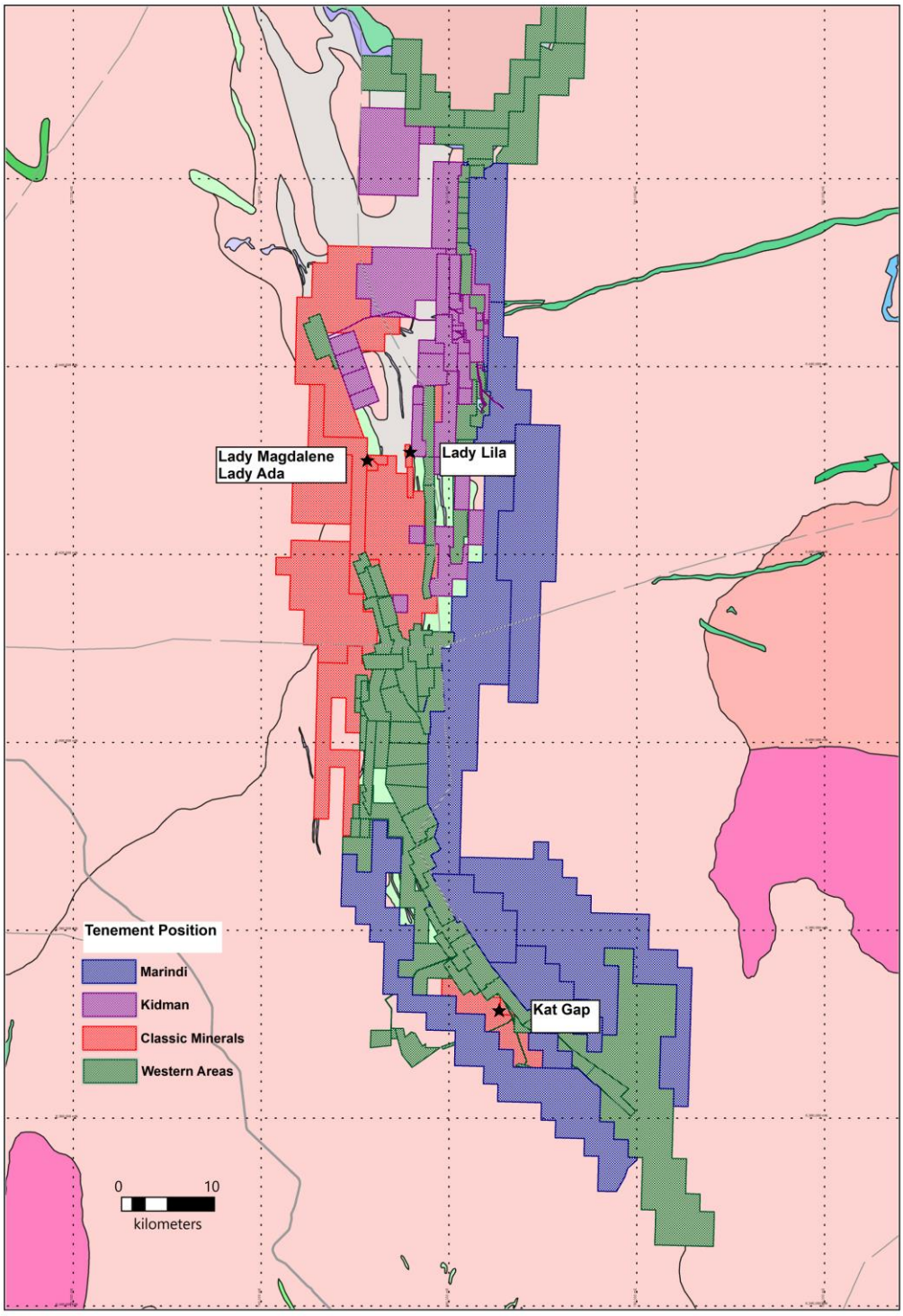

Figure 1: FGP tenure shown in red

2. KAT GAP DRILLING

Classic drilled 23 holes for 1155m at Kat Gap and is pleased to confirm that 18 holes returned gold mineralisation striking in a northwest-southeast direction. The drilling has now extended the strike coverage to 200m with mineralisation open in all directions.

The majority of the drilling was focused on testing the up-dip projection of recent high-grade gold intersections along the main granite-greenstone contact adjacent to the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke. A few holes were also drilled 60m further along strike to the north following up on previous historical RAB and RC holes. Drill holes FKGRC035-FKGRC050 and FKGRC054 (inclusive), all tested the up-dip projection of the main contact lode. Holes FKGRC051 and FKGRC055-FKGRC057 were drilled north along strike. Better results from the shallow holes included: **3m @ 38.33 g/t Au from 21m including 1m @ 111.00 g/t Au from 22m in FKGRC039; 5m @ 5.61 g/t Au from 6m including 1m @ 12.00 g/t Au from 8m in FKGRC040; 2m @ 7.86 g/t Au from 19m in FKGRC041; 3m @ 14.10 g/t Au from 10m including 1m @ 37.40 g/t Au from 11m in FKGRC042 and 3m @ 9.64 g/t Au from 20m including 1m @ 25.10 g/t Au from 22m in FKGRC043.**

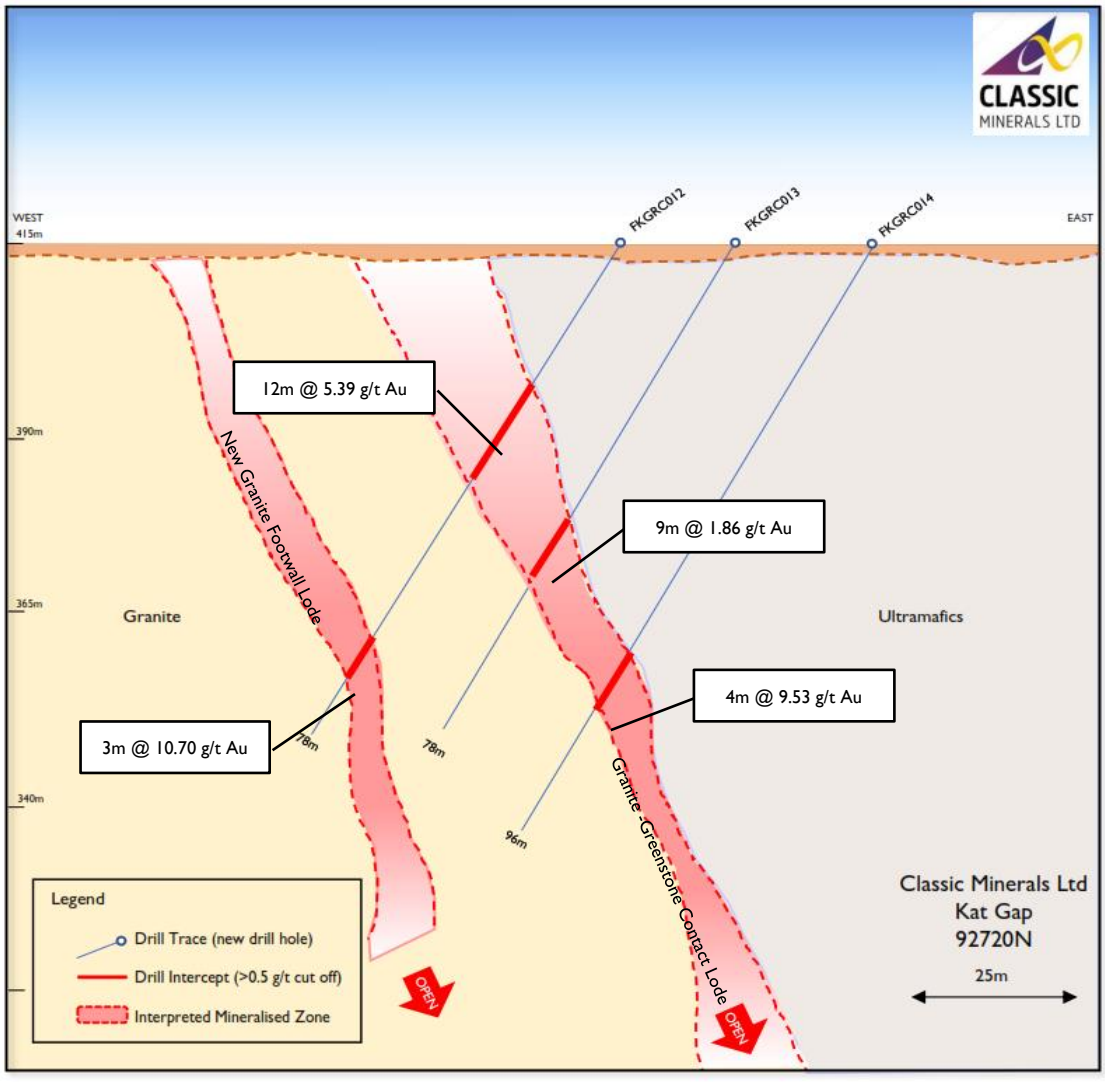

Figure 2: Kat Gap Cross Section 92720 (local grid) Looking North

Holes FKGRC051 and FKGRC055-FKGRC057 were drilled along strike to the north testing the extent of the main granite-greenstone contact lode. All holes intersected gold mineralisation with the best result of **5m @ 4.07 g/t Au from 66m including 1m @ 11.50 g/t Au from 69m coming from FKGRC051.** The next closest historical RC hole is some 100m further along strike to the north.

Future drilling programs at Kat Gap will focus mainly on testing an 800m long section of the main granite – greenstone contact where current drill line spacings are 100m apart. Current drilling is located right in the middle of this 800m long section. Interpretation suggests that significant gold mineralisation exists between these sections similar to what has been identified in the last 4 drilling programs. Several deep orientated diamond holes to probe the system to 300m vertical below surface have also been designed.

Previous drilling campaigns by Classic at Kat Gap have returned significant high-grade gold intercepts over approximately 140m of strike along the main granite-greenstone contact. The majority of the drilling is relatively shallow down to approximately 60m vertical depth below surface. The main area of drilling has been focussed primarily on and adjacent to the contacts of a cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke where it intersects the main granite-greenstone contact. At this location the gold mineralisation has been significantly enriched. Better results from this drilling include, **8m @ 19.05 g/t Au from 32m including 4m @ 28.80 g/t Au from 32m in FKGRC008; 12m @ 7.52 g/t Au from 39m including 2m @ 20.20 g/t Au from 48m in FKGRC006; 12m @ 5.39 g/t Au from 30m including 1m @ 20.80 g/t Au from 30m in FKGRC012; 10m @ 30.78 g/t Au from 28m including 2m @ 116.10 g/t Au from 31m in FKGRC018; 9m @ 8.08 g/t Au from 95m including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au from 101m in FKGRC025; 10m @ 4.18 g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 15.10 g/t Au from 31m in FKGRC022.**

Several deeper RC holes have also been drilled to approximately 120m to test the main contact zone at depth. These holes were primarily designed to test a potential plunge zone detected by the shallow RC holes. Better results from these holes include, **9m @ 8.08 g/t Au from 95m including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au from 101m in FKGRC025 and 1m @ 18.80 g/t Au from 86m in FKGRC026.** The plunge line is wide open along strike and down dip.

Historical RC drilling at Kat Gap 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.

Classic has planned follow up RC and diamond holes with drilling scheduled for early in the New Year.

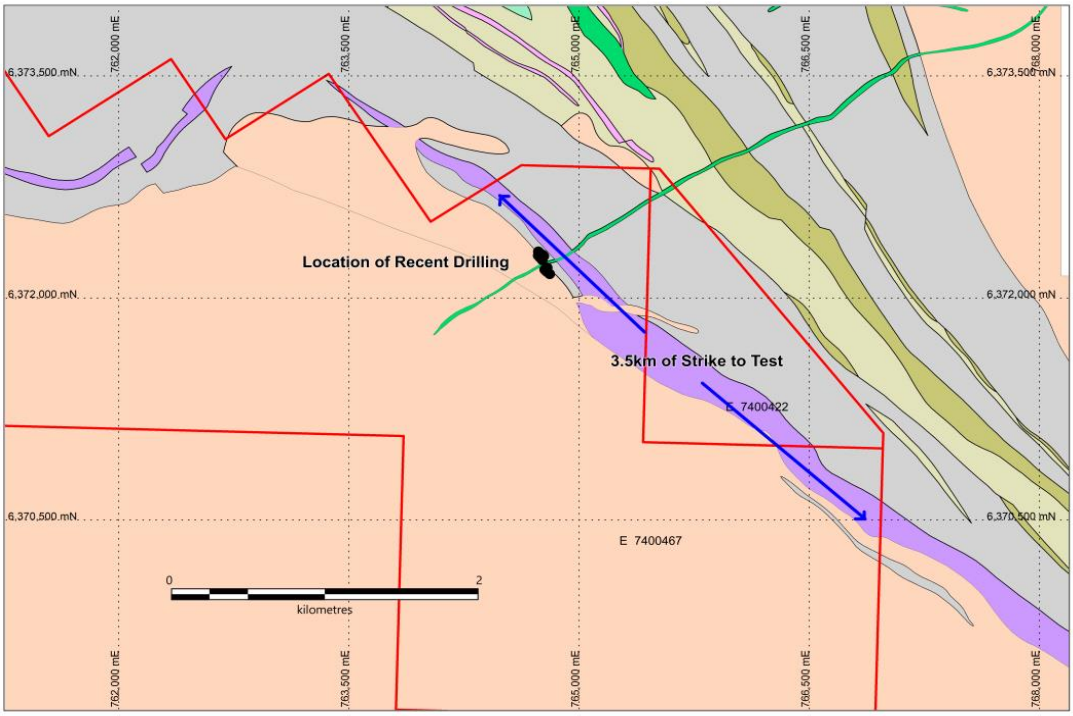

Figure 3: Kat Gap plan view showing strike length to be tested in follow up drilling

3. 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 1 as attached to ASX announcements dated 14th March 2017 and 21st March 2017.

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	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Prospect	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 considered*

On behalf of the board,

Dean Goodwin CEO

Classic Minerals Limited

Phone: (08) 6305 0221
Address: 71 Furniss Road, Landsdale WA 6065
Postal: PO Box 487, Osborne Park WA 6917
Website: www.classicminerals.com.au
Email: contact@classicminerals.com.au

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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). 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
FKGRC035	6372251	764740	415	-60	222	30
FKGRC036	6372259	764747	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC037	6372265	764725	415	-60	222	30
FKGRC038	6372272	764730	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC039	6372271	764718	415	-60	222	50
FKGRC040	6372278	764710	415	-60	222	30
FKGRC041	6372286	764717	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC042	6372285	764706	415	-60	222	30
FKGRC043	6372292	764712	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC044	6372296	764690	415	-60	222	30
FKGRC045	6372304	764696	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC046	6372311	764703	415	-60	222	60
FKGRC047	6372314	764680	415	-60	222	30
FKGRC048	6372322	764686	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC049	6372328	764693	415	-60	222	57
FKGRC050	6372264	764739	415	-60	222	40
FKGRC051	6372358	764691	415	-60	222	90
FKGRC052	6372376	764763	415	-60	222	160
FKGRC053	6372325	764720	415	-60	222	90
FKGRC054	6372257	764731	415	-60	222	30
FKGRC055	6372314	764652	415	-60	222	48
FKGRC056	6372321	764656	415	-60	222	50
FKGRC057	6372339	764669	415	-60	222	60

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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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All drilling was 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	• *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.*	• Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of

	• *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.*	samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient. • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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.

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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

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 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	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• 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	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• 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

		direction in the far north of the tenement. • 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.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  ○ 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.
		• This information is provided in attached tables

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.
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 images have been provided 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	• 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.

	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	• No other relevant data is reported
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further RC drilling is being considered. • Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions