ASX Announcement

29 October 2018

ASX Code: KSN

Share Price: A$0.021

Shares Outstanding: 1,223,198,383

Market Capitalisation: A$25.7m

Cash: A$4.4m (30 June 2018)

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Misima Exploration Update

Highlights

- **Trenching at Ginamwamwa finds more large areas of high-grade gold:**
  - **50m @ 2.06 g/t Au**
  - **5m @ 9.57 g/t Au**
  - **34m @ 3.19 g/t Au**
- **Aerial LiDAR survey completed over Misima to assist in further target generation.**
- **Drill program ongoing, targeting resource extensions to central Umuna**

Kingston Resources Limited (Kingston or the Company) is pleased to provide an exploration update with further assays expanding the newly discovered Ginamwamwa prospect, drilling progress within the Umuna resource and completion of the aerial Lidar survey over Misima at the 70% owned Misima Gold Project in Papua New Guinea.

Final assays have been received from further geochemical surface trench work at Ginamwamwa (Figure 1, Table 1). Highlights include:

- 34m @ 3.19 g/t, at surface
  - *Incl. 8m @ 7.96 g/t*
- 50m @ 2.06 g/t Au, at surface
  - *Incl. 8m @ 5.38*
- 5m @ 9.57 g/t Au, at surface
- 6m @ 1.6 g/t Au, at surface
- 10m @ 1.23 g/t Au, at surface
  - *Incl. 2m @ 3.99 g/t*

Kingston Resources Limited Managing Director, Andrew Corbett said: "Kingston's strategy at Misima is to demonstrate the potential of the existing 2.8Moz[#] resource while working up multiple exploration targets outside of the current resource. Ginamwamwa is just one of six such targets we are working on. It is a very positive sign for the exploration potential of the island that we are delivering these outstanding results at one of our first targets. Ginamwamwa is approximately 2km south of the Umuna resource and sits adjacent to the historic mill site. To be finding mineralisation at this type of grade away from the original resource is a big win."

Ginamwamwa now has mineralisation demonstrated over a broad 150m x 500m area. The current geochemical field program will see trenching continued over the next few months followed by preparation for drilling in 2019. Ongoing mapping of the prospective greenstone contact is helping the exploration team tighten the focus on surface mineralisation as the Company works to define the relationship between Ginamwamwa and other known mineralisation in the region, primarily the Quartz Mountain area to the northwest and Umuna to the northeast. At this stage, Ginamwamwa looks to have the potential to be a higher grade, low strip source of oxide ore. Such characteristics clearly illustrate that it is likely to add value to the Misima Gold Project as it becomes more defined.

 # Misima 2.8Moz JORC Resource, 27 Nov ASX Announcement

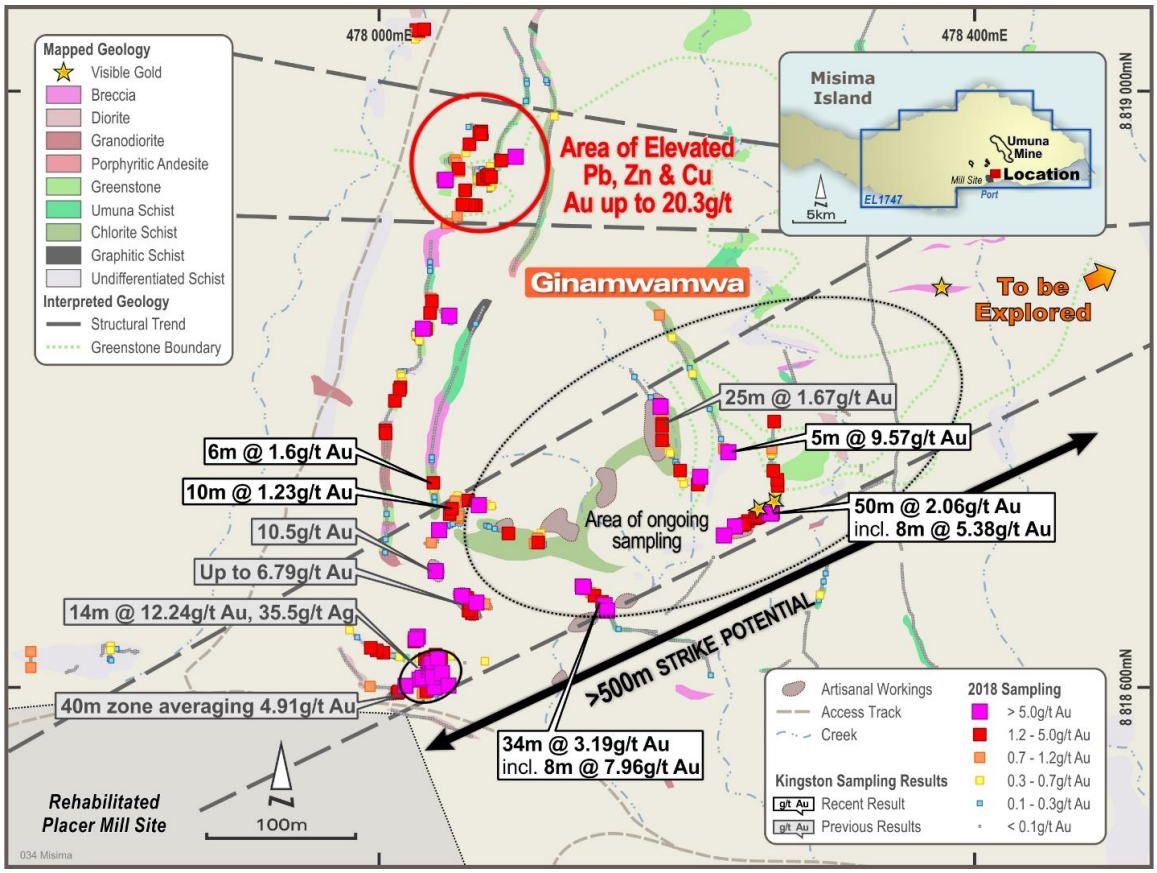

Figure 1: Ginamwamwa, plan view, highlighting recent trench results

Drilling Update

During the past 2 months, drilling has been hampered by an unacceptable level of mechanical problems with the diamond drill rig, which the contractor has had difficulty rectifying. This resulted in only a limited number of the planned holes being completed over this period. Following remedial work carried out in the last two weeks by the drilling contractor, productivity has improved. Drilling is now advancing along the west side of the Umuna Shear, targeting a variety of extensional and infill positions around the Inferred mineral resource near the Central Umuna area. Two further holes, GDD013 and GDD014, have been completed in this target area in October and the rig is currently drilling GDD015.

Results have now been received for three holes (GDD009, GDD010, GDD012, Figure 2, Table 2). GDD009 and GDD010 were drilled in an area known as North Kulumalia, targeting down-dip extensions of the southern end of the main Umuna Shear beneath the existing resource. GDD012 was completed within the Central Umuna shear zone also testing depth extensions. While these holes have failed to identify the targeted depth extensions to the existing 2.8Moz Au resource, they represent only a limited area of the initial targeting. With the drilling performance now improving, Kingston anticipates being able to more rapidly assess remaining targets from this initial drilling program.

Andrew Corbett added: “There are a number of exploration targets at Misima and whilst the drilling performance so far has been slower than planned, we are very confident in the resource potential of the project. We have broad exploration optionality across Misima reflected by the number of targets identified and the early success at areas such as Ginamwamwa and Ara Creek, this gives us confidence in the outlook for the project.”

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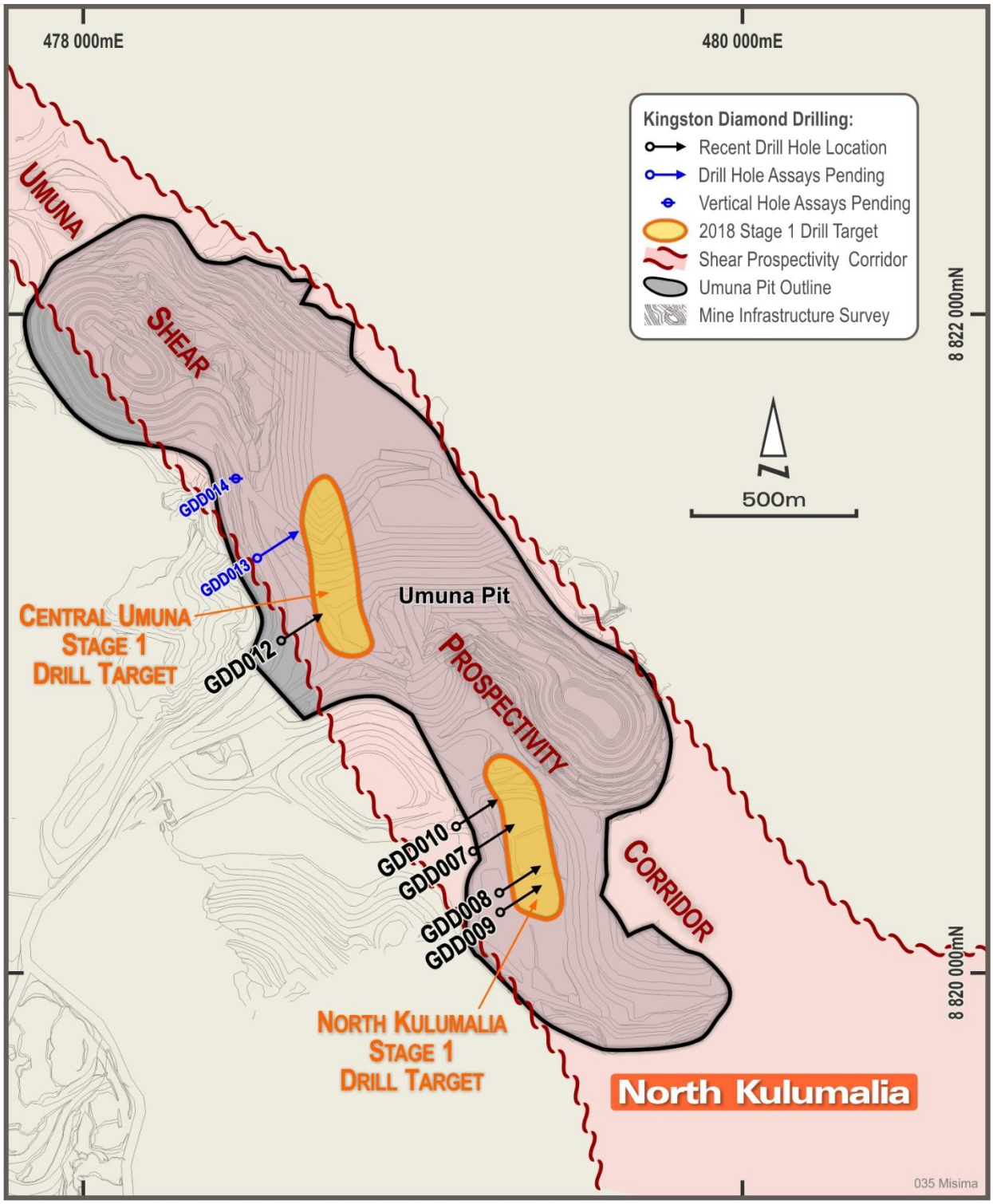

Figure 2. Plan view, Misima Gold Project, Central Umuna and North Kulumalia drilling

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Aerial LiDAR Survey

Kingston has completed an aerial LiDAR survey at Misima with the data now being collated and processed by the service provider. Kingston's aim with the LiDAR survey is to obtain an accurate and detailed terrain model which will assist and enhance the broader drilling and exploration program. The survey creates highly accurate and detailed models of the surface terrain while it is also expected to identify historical mining topography, current and historic artisanal mining, and potential geological features, as well as determining water drainage patterns.

Figure 3. Plan view of aerial LiDAR survey area approximately 55 km^2.

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Table 1: Sample details for surface channel samples assaying >0.5g/t Au. Coordinates are in GDA94 Zone 56 projection. All assay values are shown in parts per million.

Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL	Width	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
802034	478268	8818735	74	2	1.25	114	1001	5037	489
802036	478268	8818739	75	2	1.61	7.3	663	1937	430
802047	478264	8818755	80	2	0.53	9.9	593	152	182
802048	478264	8818757	81	2	0.78	19.4	991	137	311
802063	478265	8818778	74	2.6	1.45	38.5	1221	2616	1674
784066	478123	8818996	127	2	0.55	<0.1	33	16	115
823436	478037	8818733	105	2	0.53	<0.1	26	29	67
823438	478036	8818737	106	2	3.99	0.6	98	148	206
786933	478194	8818842	85	2	0.70	<0.1	35	20	73
786948	478211	8818811	83	2	0.54	<0.1	181	341	354
786973	478229	8818762	83	2	0.78	0.7	78	135	145
786976	478235	8818758	82	5	9.57	0.6	182	2192	286
786985	478035	8818697	101	2	0.87	0.8	82	658	81
786991	478040	8818706	103	2	7.87	8.5	203	2893	158
786999	478047	8818716	105	2	0.96	<0.1	61	794	428
801903	478048	8818718	106	2	0.56	<0.1	79	704	521
801904	478049	8818720	107	2	3.57	<0.1	63	626	363
801905	478050	8818722	107	2	0.63	<0.1	71	709	355
801907	478051	8818725	109	2	0.70	<0.1	93	661	388
801913	478060	8818725	109	2	2.71	<0.1	98	1319	65
801917	478067	8818722	108	2	5.06	1.4	249	2173	351
801922	478072	8818723	109	2	0.61	<0.1	139	490	264
801933	478087	8818703	101	2	2.05	<0.1	94	891	263
801936	478104	8818697	97	2	0.72	<0.1	67	189	141
801938	478106	8818700	98	2	0.98	<0.1	102	808	289
801943	478107	8818697	96	2	1.36	<0.1	130	474	179
801946	478136	8818668	87	2	2.52	<0.1	173	641	141
801947	478137	8818667	86	2	7.06	1.3	186	756	173
801948	478138	8818666	85	2	3.73	<0.1	99	537	116
801949	478140	8818665	83	2	0.53	<0.1	173	1026	192
801952	478142	8818663	81	2	0.86	<0.1	135	569	155
801953	478143	8818662	80	2	0.52	<0.1	113	457	132
801954	478145	8818661	79	2	1.21	<0.1	151	1806	123
801957	478148	8818658	75	2	0.60	<0.1	334	2119	289
801958	478150	8818657	74	2	4.33	<0.1	210	762	265
801959	478151	8818656	73	2	0.61	<0.1	173	571	277
801962	478152	8818655	71	2	21.60	20.8	304	357	120
801965	478153	8818651	67	2	9.69	1.2	204	338	113
801995	478231	8818702	71	2	10.70	8	300	5742	164
801996	478233	8818703	71	2	0.59	2.1	238	3881	234
801997	478234	8818704	71	2	1.00	2.2	188	5500	81
802003	478238	8818706	72	2	0.53	1.5	221	2648	160
802004	478240	8818707	72	2	0.83	3.4	170	6205	203
802005	478241	8818707	72	2	1.00	5.3	110	3274	92
802007	478244	8818709	72	2	1.28	3.2	188	2050	76
802008	478245	8818710	72	2	2.66	3.6	130	1430	86
802011	478250	8818712	72	2	0.71	1.5	266	3642	187
802013	478252	8818713	72	2	3.85	4.3	129	1856	53
802014	478254	8818714	72	2	1.44	6.6	113	3377	66
802015	478255	8818715	72	2	2.82	7.3	161	4223	70
Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL	Width	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm

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802017	478258	8818716	72	2	0.73	3.6	113	130	92
802019	478261	8818716	71	2	0.58	5.8	205	1750	47
802022	478262	8818717	70	2	8.65	10.8	259	1668	74
802023	478263	8818717	70	2	9.83	19.6	432	7702	127
802024	478265	8818717	69	2	2.46	4.9	252	4111	93

Table 2. intersections for GDD009, GDD010 and GDD012 (Au > 0.5g/t).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
GDD009	479285	8820300	223	312.1	-60	52
GDD010	479137	8820502	212	325.7	-45	52
GDD012	478608	8821043	195	469.2	-70	50

Hole ID	From	To	Width	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
GDD009	131	133	2	0.52	4.7	83	22	749
	139	145	6	0.88	3.2	72	134	389
	165	167	2	0.5	0.5	21	60	340
	179	181	2	0.87	2.5	234	656	656
	235	237	2	3.6	46.2	265	1463	661
GDD010	15	17	2	0.9	6.4	92	248	617
	19.8	21.8	2	1.55	5.3	50	92	575
	34	40	6	3.87	7.8	82	432	739
	Incl. 36	38	2	9.78	6.8	113	367	706
	62.5	64	1.5	1.46	11.7	174	929	689
	74	76	2	0.78	7.1	101	125	584
	80	81.5	1.5	1.07	4.4	94	346	463
	93	95	2	1.19	4.2	53	9	479
	104	106	2	0.54	<0.5	1	5	79
	144	148	4	0.69	5.5	31	101	381
	170	172	2	0.69	17.9	86	502	612
	201	207	6	1.68	14.2	87	914	785
	232	233	1	1.1	6	74	620	648
GDD011	Hole Abandoned at 34.7m. Re-drilled as GDD012							
GDD012	47.4	49.4	2	1.04	5.4	975	6655	10666
	140.8	141.8	1	0.67	1.2	140	90	980
	153.9	162.7	8.8	0.86	1.4	206	2166	5273
	173.7	174.8	1.1	1.07	0.9	128	133	146
	215.1	216.1	1	3.99	3.9	78	1661	1361
	312	314.3	2.3	2.04	7.9	432	4014	8452
	340	341.3	1.3	0.75	4.9	234	968	1867
	355.3	372.8	17.5	0.84	1.6	197	1058	1797
	382.8	386.5	3.7	0.72	0.6	93	685	883
	403.4	405.4	2	0.85	0.9	204	1820	896
	441.2	442.7	1.5	0.62	1	148	836	2234
	460.7	462.7	2	0.54	<0.5	456	485	954

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Competent Persons Statement and Disclaimer
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Paterson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Paterson is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Paterson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Kingston confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in all ASX announcements referenced in this release, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in these announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is a metals exploration company. Currently the Company's priority is the world-class Misima Gold Project in PNG, which contains a JORC resource of 2.8Moz Au, a production history of over 3.7Moz and outstanding potential for additional resource growth through exploration success. Kingston currently owns 70% of the Misima Gold Project.

In addition, Kingston owns 75% of the Livingstone Gold Project which holds a 50koz resource and is the site of a number of high grade historic intersections.

KSN project locations.

Misima Mineral Resource

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The Misima mineral resource estimate shown in Table A1 below was released in an ASX announcement on 27 November 2017. The resource estimate was compiled by Mr Scott McManus, who is an independent consultant to the Company. Further information relating to the resource is included within the original announcement.

Deposit	Material	Resource Category	Cutoff (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t Au)	Silver (g/t Ag)	Au Moz	Ag Moz
Umuna	Oxide	Indicated	0.5	3.2	0.9	11.7	0.1	1.2
		Inferred	0.5	5.7	1.0	13.6	0.2	2.5
	Primary	Indicated	0.5	34.0	1.1	4.2	1.2	4.6
		Inferred	0.5	32.7	1.1	4.7	1.1	5.0
	Sub-total	Indicated		37.2	1.1	4.9	1.3	5.8
		Inferred		38.4	1.0	6.1	1.3	7.5
	Total	Combined		75.7	1.1	5.5	2.6	13.3
Ewatinona	Oxide	Inferred	0.5	1.0	0.9	3.4	0.03	0.1
	Primary	Inferred	0.5	5.6	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.6
	Sub-total	Inferred		6.6	1.0	3.2	0.22	0.7
Misima Total		**Indicated**		37.2	1.1	4.9	1.3	5.8
		Inferred		45.0	1.0	5.6	1.5	8.1
Total Mineral Resource				**82.3**	**1.1**	**5.3**	**2.8**	**13.9**

Table A1. Misima JORC2012 mineral resource estimate summary table.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Umuna Gold Deposit, Misima Island

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 (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.	Surface Sampling • The samples were channel samples, sampled by hand using geo-picks along 2m intervals after soil, vegetation and debris had been cleared away with shovels. • Samples were air-dried before being sent to Intertek, where gold fire assays were performed using a 50g charge. The sample pulps were assayed for a 34-element suite using a 4-acid digest followed by OES and MS analysis. Drilling • Samples are core from diamond drilling of PQ and HQ size. • Core is sampled in 2m intervals away from the ore zone or to lithological contacts, whichever is shorter. In mineralised areas core is sampled in 1m lengths or to lithological contacts. • Samples are flown to Intertek in Lae where they are dried and crushed to 95% passing 3mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised and a 50g charge is taken for gold analysis by fire assay. • A 50g pulp from each sample is flown to Townsville where they are analysed using Intertek's Four Acid 33 Element package. An OES finish is provided for Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu values that report over-range assays.
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.).	• PQ and HQ triple-tube diamond drilling. All core is oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
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 between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to	• Core recovery is measured as the difference between core recovered in a drill run and the down-hole run shown on the driller's core blocks. • The driller modifies drilling pressure to optimise core recovery as much as possible, particularly in areas of softer lithologies.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• There is no observed relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade.
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.	Surface Sampling • Samples were logged for lithology as far as possible given the weathered conditions of most samples. • Measurements were also recorded for any structures present within each sampled interval. Drilling • Samples are logged for lithology, structure, alteration, rock quality and magnetic susceptibility. Structure, RQD and mag sus are quantitative measurements. • All core is photographed by tray.
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.	Drilling • PQ core is cut and sampled as quarter core. HQ core is cut as half core. The orientation line is used as a cutting guide to ensure consistency in sampling. • The sampling interval and technique is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, and it is consistent with the techniques used by Misima Mines Ltd (Placer) during the previous exploration and mining phase of the project. • The sample size is appropriate to the observed mineralisation style and historical geostatistical distribution of gold values
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Surface Sampling • Standard reference materials were inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples • Field duplicates were inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples • No blank materials were used. • QAQC performance is tracked using acQuire database software. • Acceptable levels of accuracy have been achieved using these techniques. Drilling • Standard reference materials are inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples. • Field duplicates were inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Blanks are inserted at a frequency of one per 50 samples. • QAQC performance is tracked using acQuire database software. • Acceptable levels of accuracy have been achieved using these techniques.
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.	• No independent data verification procedures were undertaken other than the QA/QC mentioned above. • Primary data is recorded on site either digitally or on paper logs before being transferred to Perth for loading into an acQuire database. Assay data is provided digitally as CSV and PDF files
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.	Surface Sampling • Sample locations were recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, recording X,Y,Z positions in GDA94 datum (Zone 56). Drilling • Hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, recording X,Y,Z positions in GDA94 datum (Zone 56). • Down-hole orientation is recorded using a Reflex survey camera taking a shot every 30m.
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.	Surface Sampling • Each channel sample represents an interval of approximately 2m. Some variances occur due to gradients (apparent horizontal sample width less than down-slope measured width). • No compositing has been applied. Drillling • Sample intervals are shown in the table of significant intersections in the body of this announcement. • No compositing has been applied.
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.	Surface Sampling • This set of channel sampling was conducted within artisanal workings and in pre-planned trench alignment. As such, there is no set orientation with respect to local geology or structure for the artisanal workings. Some samples are taken along the strike of mineralisation. • Contiguous samples are not intended to reflect true widths of mineralisation. There is insufficient data to estimate the true or apparent widths of mineralised structures. • The significance of these samples is in their assay values that demonstrate high-grade

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		gold mineralisation in the area, and they have no implication on potential size or tonnages of material present. Drilling • Holes are drilled approximately orthogonal to the interpreted trend of mineralisation; in this case dipping at -45 to -60 degrees to the ENE. • This orientation is considered to avoid sample bias relative to the angle of mineralised structures.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were submitted to Air PNG by Gallipoli Exploration (PNG) personnel for freight from Misima to Lae, and collected from Lae airport by Intertek staff. There were no other specific sample security protocols in place.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable

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.	• Misima Island is part of the Louisiade Archipelago within Milne Bay Province of PNG. It is situated in the Solomon Sea about 625 km east of Port Moresby, the capital of PNG. The site is located at an approximate latitude of 10° 40′ South and longitude of 152° 47′ E. • The Property consists of a single Exploration Licence, (EL) 1747, comprising 53 sub blocks, covering a total area of 180 km^2. This EL is valid and is current to 20 March 2019. All conditions pertaining to compliance of the title have been met. The Property is located on the eastern portion of the island and includes the historic mining areas of Umuna and Quartz Mountain. There are no known impediments. KSN holds title via a farm in agreement between WCB Resources Ltd and WCB Pacific Pty Ltd, Pan Pacific Copper Ltd and Gallipoli Exploration Ltd. Gallipoli is the legal entity and tenement holder and is responsible for

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		performing its obligations under the *Mining Act* 1992.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The project area has been subject to mineral exploration by a number of previous parties, most notably Placer Pacific between 1987 to 2004. • For a detailed summary of previous explorers' work readers are recommended to read the JORC Table 1 released with the November 2017 Misima resource update (ASX:KSN announcement 27 November 2017).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Misima Island forms part of the Louisiade Archipelago which is a continuation of the Papuan Fold Belt of the Papuan Peninsula offshore eastwards through the Papuan Plateau. The oldest rocks on Misima are Cretaceous to Paleogene metamorphic rocks, which can be subdivided into the western Awaibi Association and the younger overthrust eastern Sisa Association that is host to the gold and copper mineralization. The two associations are separated by an original thrust fault with later extensional activation. • Mineralisation deposit style on Misima Island is best described as Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal due to the strong association with porphyry Cu Au style alteration, veining and characteristics, the dominance of Ag Zn Pb Au Cu Mn geochemistry as well as complex alteration styles and geometry. • Styles of mineralisation observed include multiphase hydrothermal breccia, stockworks both sheeted and three-dimensional, skarn, jasperoidal replacement, and poorly banded vein infill of quartz and carbonate with associated pyrite, galena, sphalerite, barite and minor tetrahedrite. This mineralisation can be classified as Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal Style and appears to be laterally zoned from a well-developed complex base metal skarn style affiliation outwards to a base metal fracture stockwork vein breccia style of mineralisation. • Surrounding the Umuna lode, and most widely developed on the eastern (footwall) side, is a broad peripheral zone of lower grade mineralisation in quartz veins, often occupying shears, and of linear and irregularly shaped volumes of strongly

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		jointed to brecciated rocks. The schists tend to carry shear or breccia mineralisation with a higher frequency of strong jointing and brecciation in the more compact intrusives and Ara Greenschist. Intrusive contacts are commonly brecciated and mineralised which, with their frequent shallow dips, has the effect of spreading mineralisation laterally in contrast to the steep attitude of Umuna lode mineralisation. • Structurally the Umuna geometry is typical of a complex fault array with a large major fault hosting the majority of the precious metal mineralisation with numerous ancillary splays developed in the footwall to the main structure. The intersection of the splays and the dominant Umuna Fault are loci for zones of well-developed mineralisation. Mineralisation has a dominant structural control however strong secondary stratigraphic controls are also observed in particular where skarn style mineralisation is developed in Halibu Limestone – Ara Schist contacts. A series of north west trending splays intersect and control the loci of the higher-grade material within the Umuna fault zone.
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: 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.	• Hole locations and orientations are displayed in the table within the body of the announcement.
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 significant intersection results are used, the average grades are weighted by the sample width of each assay within the intersection. • No metal equivalence calculations are used in reporting.

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	• 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.	
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 width not known').	• Drill orientation is as close to perpendicular as possible given the limitations of the rig used. True widths vary from approximately 85% to approximately 100% of the down-hole width based on the current interpretation.
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.	• See figures in release
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.	• The cut-off grade used in determining significant intersections is shown in the table within the body of this announcement. Lower grade or unmineralised sections of the hole are not 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.	• Mapping and structural data is not available at this stage • Other relevant exploration data is released to the market on an ongoing basis.
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.	• Exploration drilling is planned to continue for the remainder of 2018 and into 2019. • Further work may also involve structural mapping and interpretation, channel sampling orthogonal to mineralised structures, and possibly drilling.

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