NOVA MINERALS LIMITED
ASX: NVA
FSE: QM3

Nova Minerals Limited is an Australian domiciled mineral resources exploration and development company with North American Focus.

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IP SURVEY CONFIRMS LARGE GOLD TARGET AT ESTELLE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Approvals in place and on-track Estelle drilling**
- **IP survey – aimed at improving large Gold target resolution**
- **Drill crew and rig mobilised on spotted hole location, drilling to commence in coming days**
- **Drilling aimed at large Gold target at Oxide**
- **Surface sampling and mapping program to commence at RPM and Shoeshine**

The directors of Nova Minerals Limited (**Nova** or **Company**) (ASX: NVA, FSE: QM3) are pleased to announce that significant progress has been accomplished with the Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey at the Oxide prospect on the Estelle Gold Project with the results returned to date have indicated for a considerable larger gold system than previously envisaged. Drill crew and rig mobilised on first spotted hole location with drilling to commence in coming days. Drilling to track behind the IP crews finding across the alteration zone. Surface sampling and geologic mapping program at RPM and Shoeshine prospects to commence in early July following the completion of the IP and Magnetic geophysical surveys.

At the Estelle Oxide project Nova's 2018 mapping campaign conducted by Pacific Rim Geological Consulting of Fairbanks Alaska demonstrated that higher gold values are associated with bismuth telluride and arsenopyrite mineral phases and this mineralogy is hosted by sheeted quartz veins containing narrow alteration selvages (Figure 1). These geological observations are consistent with observations in the published research (Goldfarb et al., 2007) for gold mineralization that fits the Intrusive-Related Gold Systems (IRGS) genetic model. Similar IRGS deposits in the region is the 9.2 million oz Au Fort Knox mine or the 6.0 million oz Au Dublin Gulch project both located within the Tintina Gold Province (Figures 2).

Figure 3 and 4 show the inversions chargeability (mV/V) for the recently completed Line 5225 N and 5420N. The IP/Resistivity survey consisted of a pole-dipole array utilizing 6 dipoles at an "a"-spacing of 50 meters. The effective depth of penetration of this survey is 150 meters. The software DCIP2D was used to plot the 2D chargeability inversion. This application was developed by the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility.

Line 5420 N show a moderate IP chargeability anomaly associated with the location of Millrocks SE12-001 that intercepted 387 m of 0.40 g/t Au. Additional IP lines to the north of Line 5420 are planed to help delineate the full northern extension of this mineralization. In conjunction with the IP survey this area will be the initial focus of the resource drilling campaign.

Line 5225 N contains three distinctive chargeability anomalies. The strongest is associated with the Oxide South Alteration zone defined during last years geologic mapping program. The next is a moderate chargeability anomaly associated with subordinate domains of alteration. These alteration domains are not well understood as this area has extensive sedimentary cover. Future drilling will be needed to fully understand this anomaly. The last chargeability anomaly is associated with Millrock hole SE12-004 that intercepted 1.14 g/t Au over 41.45 m. More IP lines are planned to fully delineate the southern extension of this mineralised zone. Once drilling is completed around Millrock hole SE12-001, the area around SE12-004 will be the next priority in the resource drilling campaign.

The plan view map in Figure 5 shows LN 5420 and 5225 IP chargeability anomalies with respect to Millrock drill holes and mapped alteration zones.

Figure 1: Gold Veins from the Estelle Gold Project, Alaska

Figure 2: Gold Veins from IRGS Au deposit in the Tintina Gold Province

Goldfarb et al., 2007, Geology and Origin of Epigenetic Lode Gold Deposits, Tintina Gold Province, Alaska and Yukon, Chapter A of Recent U.S. Geological Survey Studies in the Tintina Gold Province, Alaska, United States, and Yukon, Canada—Results of a 5-Year Project

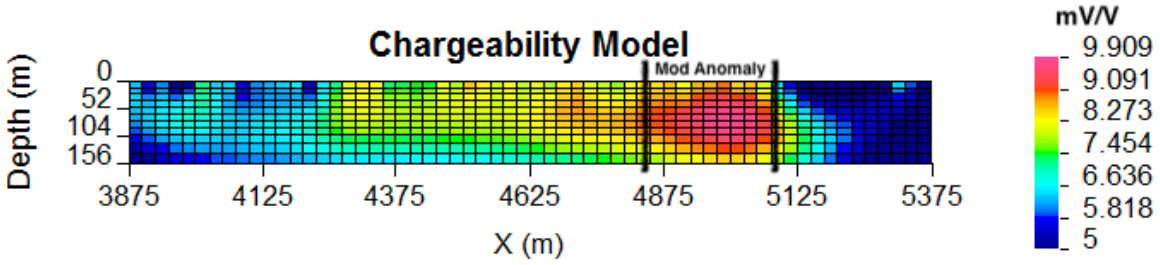

Figure 3: Line 5420 IP Chargeability

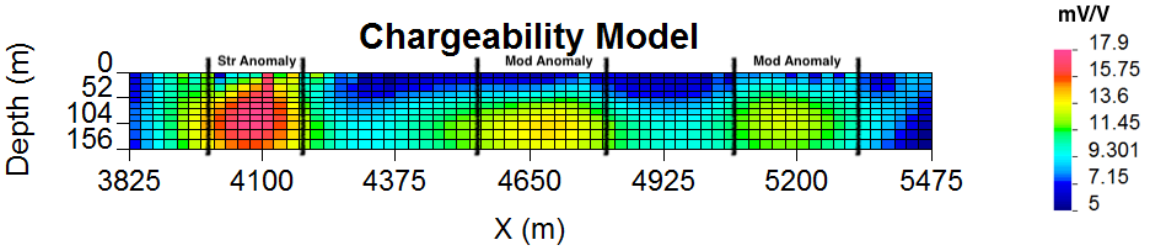

Figure 4: Line 5225 IP Chargeability

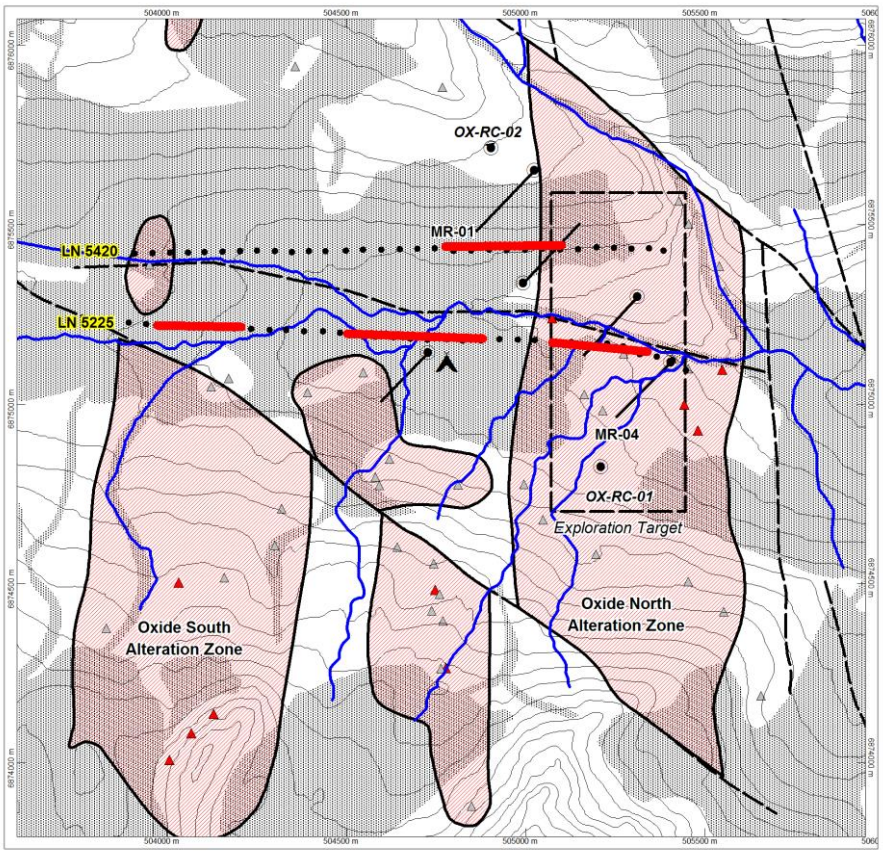

Figure 5: Plan view map of the Oxide prospect – Estelle Gold Project

NVA Managing Director, Mr. Avi Kimelman said:

"We are pleased with the spectacular progress of the Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey at the Oxide prospect on the Estelle Gold Project. We are extremely exciting with the volume of prospective mineralisation that has been recognised on only two of the 15 targets areas Consequently, proving the mineralised system to be potentially even larger than we first imagined.

"The Estelle project area has a multiple alterations zones, structures and known mineral occurrences contained within a vast tenure. Many of the gold showings have a striking resemblance to that of Kinross' Fort Knox Gold or Victoria Gold's Dublin Gulch - Eagles Gold Mine. Our current IP survey will focus the drilling down to the key areas that will build tonnes for our maiden Inferred Resource"

Prioritised Systematic Exploration Strategy

The Company's ranked and prioritised systematic exploration strategy and activities at Estelle are guided by an exploration "Project Pipeline" process to maximise the probability of multiple major discoveries (**Table 1**). Each Milestone is defined by a specific deliverable and has each criteria needs to be ticked to determine which prospect must pass through before moving to the next Milestone. Economic criteria and probability of success increase as projects move along the pipeline. The methodology helps to ensure work is carried out across all stages of the process, cost are kept minimal and that focus is kept on the best quality targets and that the pipeline is kept full with early Milestone projects.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM	PASS/FAIL
Big Picture (Historical Data Review)	
Airborne geophysics	
Soil Sampling	
Alteration Mapping	
IP Surveys overlay of Alteration Zone	
Target Prioritisation	
RC and/or Diamond Drilling	

Table 1: Prioritised Systematic Exploration Strategy

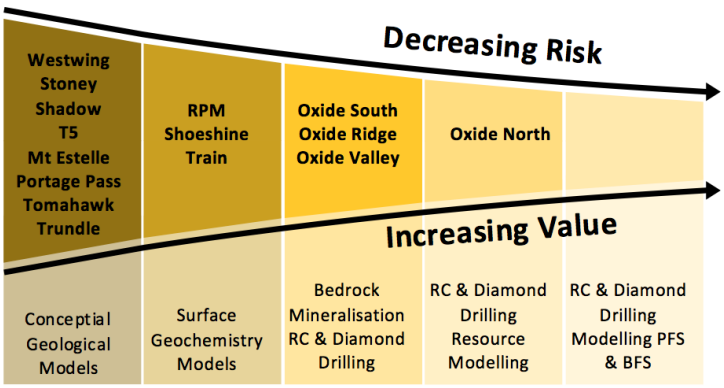

Figure 6: Estelle Project Pipeline

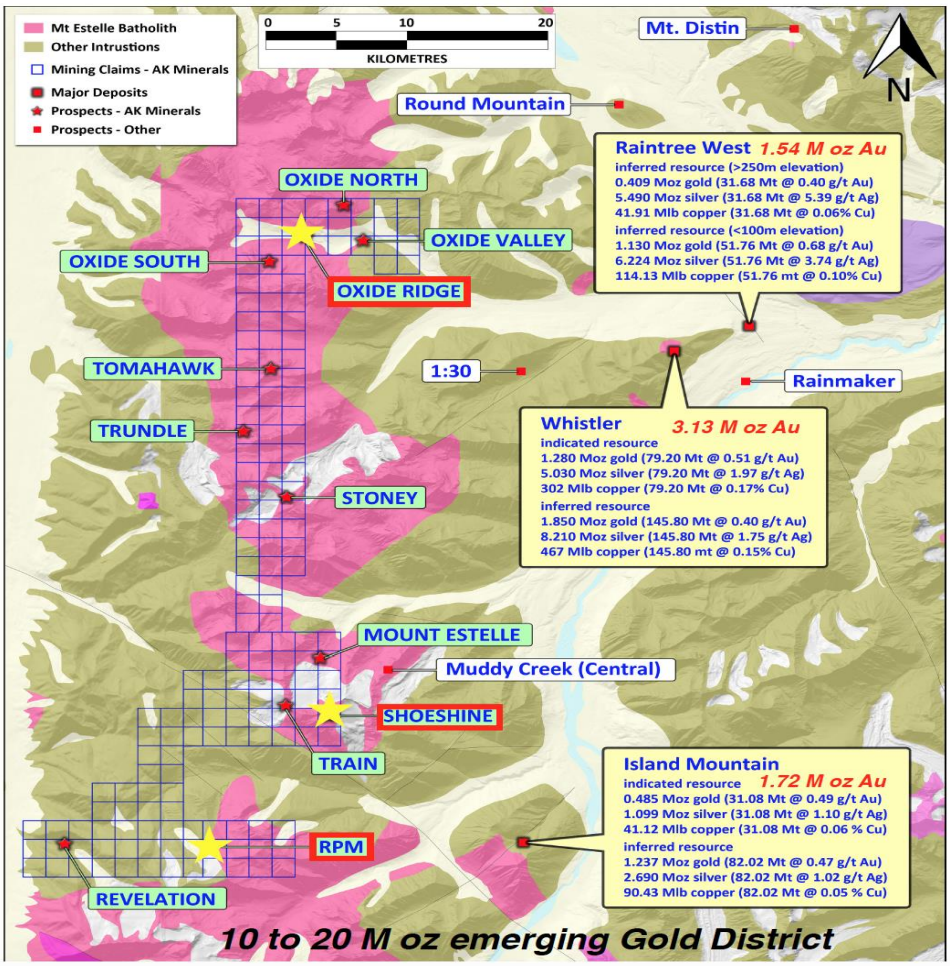

Figure 7: Location of known prospects to be followed up

Summary and outlook

With the IP survey ongoing, Drill crew and rig mobilised on first spotted hole location with drilling to commence in coming days, and surface sampling and geologic mapping program at RPM and Shoeshine prospects to commence in early July, the Nova Minerals team looks forward to updating shareholders through this program on further IP results, ongoing drill results, sampling and mapping to expand the projects exploration footprint.

Competent Persons Statement

Mr Dale Schultz, Principle of DJS Consulting, who is Nova groups Chief Geologist and COO of Nova Minerals subsidiary Snow Lake Resources Ltd., compiled the technical information in this release and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Schultz has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schultz consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Nova's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Nova, and which may cause Nova's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Nova does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

About Nova Minerals Limited (ASX: NVA, FSE: QM3):

Thompson Bros. Lithium Project

Nova Minerals Limited has earned the right to earn up to 80% ownership interest of the Thompson Bros. Lithium Project from Ashburton Ventures Inc. by financing their commitments relating to their Option Agreement with Strider Resources Ltd.

The project is well advanced and with a maiden Inferred Resource of 6.3 Mt @ 1.38% containing 86,940 tonnes of Li2O (ASX Announcement: 27 July 2018) with an additional exploration target of 3 to 7Mt @ between 1.3 and 1.5% Li_2O (ASX Announcement: 12 April 2018) in the immediate area of the resource. Initial metallurgical test work demonstrates the project can produce a concentrate material of 6.37% Li_2O using standard metallurgical laboratory test techniques.

The company is in the process of spinning off the asset onto a Canadian exchange whilst holding a majority economic interest.

Alaskan Project Portfolio

Nova Minerals Limited owns 51% with the rights to earn up to 85% ownership interest of the Alaskan Project Portfolio from AK Minerals Pty Ltd. by financing their commitments relating to the JV Agreement.

The Alaskan project portfolio range from more advanced exploration projects with ore grade drill intersections to brownfield tenements. The most advanced projects are the Estelle gold project, a district scale project with a 2.2 – 5.3 million ounce gold exploration target (ASX Announcement: 6 December 2018); the Chip-Loy nickel, cobalt, copper project; the Bowser creek silver, zinc, lead project which the US government has spent in excess of $7m on this project historically; and the Windy Fork REE project.

Officer Hill Gold Project

We are committed to our joint venture with Newmont in relation to the Officer Hill Gold Project, in the Tanami region of Northern Territory.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

The following table is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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)*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.)*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• NAD 83 Zone 5 • SCINTREX IPR-12, GDD 5000

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• 50 metre "a" IP Survey • Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. • Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. • Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

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 Estelle project is comprised of one hundred and seventy seven (186) State of Alaska mining claims each comprising of 160 acres for 29,280 acres. • AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd (the incorporated JV COMPANY between Nova Minerals Ltd and AK MINERALS PTY LTD) wholly owns the mining claims via 100% ownership of Alaskan incorporate company AK Custom Mining LLC. Nova Minerals Ltd 49% by AK MINERALS PTY LTD owns AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd 51%. • Nova owns 51% of the project and has the right to earn up to 85% of the project through the joint venture agreement. • There are no native title interests in or over any of the claims and they are not located within any environmentally sensitive areas including National Parks, Conservation Reserves or Wilderness areas. • The Company is not aware of any other impediments that would prevent an exploration or mining activity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Estelle prospect has undergone both surface and sub-surface exploration intermittently since the 1970's. The latest exploration was conducted between 2011 and 2014, which was previously reported by Nova (formally Quantum Resources).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary exploration target at the Estelle prospect is intrusion style gold-copper mineralisation. • Refer to this document for further details of the geological setting and style of mineralisation.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being 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').*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Geophysical figures are provided in the ASX release at an appropriate scale and depict

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	the key results from the detailed Induced Polarization (IP) survey.
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.*	• Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being 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.*	• Geological consultants completed geological mapping within the prospect area in the past. Rock chip and channel samples collected during reconnaissance are reported and tabularised in full and locations plotted on generated maps in this report. • Major geological observations have been 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.*	• Nova is in the process of preparing future exploration and drilling activities • Additional significant areas have been reported for follow-up in this and the next drill program.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and geology.	
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Mineral Resource estimation was not undertaken