CLASSIC MINERALS LIMITED
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24 August 2021

ASX Announcement

DEEP HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS CONTINUE AT KAT GAP

Highlights:

- 11-hole deep RC drilling program at Kat Gap returns **high-grade gold intercepts**. Better results include:

  - **6m @ 8.94 g/t Au from 142m including 1m @ 44.43 g/t Au from 146m.**
  - **3m @ 15.66 g/t Au from 151m including 1m @ 41.60 g/t Au from 152m.**
  - **5m @ 3.47 g/t Au from 155m.**
  - **1m @ 8.68 g/t Au from 103m.**
  - **2m @ 4.87 g/t Au from 145m.**
  - **1m @ 6.52 g/t Au from 171m.**

- Deep RC holes conducted as step out along strike and down dip from known high grade gold mineralisation on 20m x 20m and 20m x 40m grid spacing. These holes were designed to scope out the extremities of known gold mineralisation at depth.

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 a small program of deep RC drilling conducted in July 2021 at its Forrestania Gold Project (FGP) in Western Australia. **The Company completed a total of 11 holes for 1,940 metres at Kat Gap.**

Drilling results from Kat Gap continued to deliver **high-grade gold mineralisation**. The results in this announcement are concentrated between 60-140m north of the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke. The deep RC drilling was conducted on a 20m x 20m and 20m x 40m pattern.

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Significant results from the latest drilling program are tabled below.

Hole	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
FKGRC381	6372438	764762	193	194	1	2.38 g/t Au
FGKRC382	6372394	764743	136	137	1	2.41 g/t Au
FKGRC383	6372409	764759	155	160	5	3.47 g/t Au
FKGRC384	6372423	764772	177	178	1	2.80 g/t Au
FGKRC385	6372352	764732	103	104	1	8.68 g/t Au
FKGRC386	6372366	764745	120	122	2	1.92 g/t Au
FKGRC387	6372392	764779	151	154	3	15.66 g/t Au
	including		**152**	**153**	**1**	41.60 g/t Au
FKGRC388	6372402	764792	142	148	6	8.94 g/t Au
	including		**146**	**147**	**1**	44.43 g/t Au
FKGRC389	6372354	764799	145	147	2	4.87 g/t Au

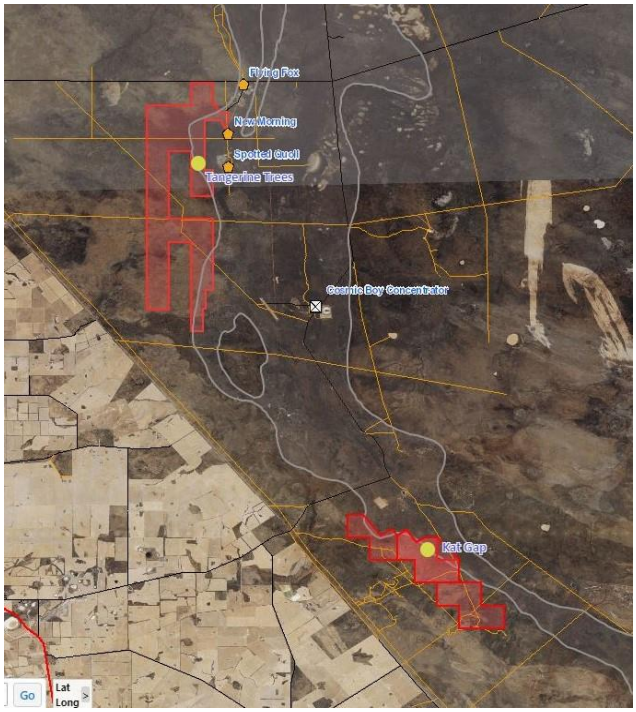

Figure 1: FGP and Kat Gap tenure shown in red

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KAT GAP DRILLING

Classic has received assay results from its recent deep RC drilling program completed back in July 2021. **The drilling program consisted of 11 deep holes for 1,940m.**

Deep RC drilling

The 11-hole deep RC drilling program (FKGRC379-389) covered an area approximately 60-140m along strike to the north of the Proterozoic dyke (See figure 2). The holes were focused on testing the along strike and down dip extent of high-grade gold at Kat Gap. The holes were drilled now to make the way clear for future surface mine infrastructure. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 150m below surface and were drilled on 20m x 20m and 20m x 40m grid spacings.

The drilling intersected several zones of high-grade gold mineralisation down plunge and along strike from previous high-grade results. Most of the deep drilling was focused on the northern extremities of the known deeper gold mineralisation looking for extensions. Much of the drilling intersected relatively narrow zones of low-grade gold suggesting the plunge component of the high-grade gold zone is potentially steeper than anticipated. RC holes FKGRC387 and FKGRC388, which returned high grade intercepts, were drilled further south closest to the Proterozoic dyke than the other holes drilled in this program, indicating a steeper plunge. Further deep drilling down dip/plunge is required closer to the Proterozoic dyke to test this new theory.

Better results from the deep RC holes include:

- 5m @ 3.47g/t Au from 155m in FKGRC383
- 1m @ 8.68g/t Au from 103m in FKGRC385.
- 3m @ 15.66g/t Au from 151m including 1m @ **41.60g/t** Au from 152m in FKGRC387.
- 6m @ 8.94g/t Au from 142m including 1m @ **44.43g/t** Au from 146m in FKGRC388.
- 1m @ 6.52g/t Au from 171m in FKGRC388.
- 2m @ 4.87g/t Au from 145m in FKGRC389.

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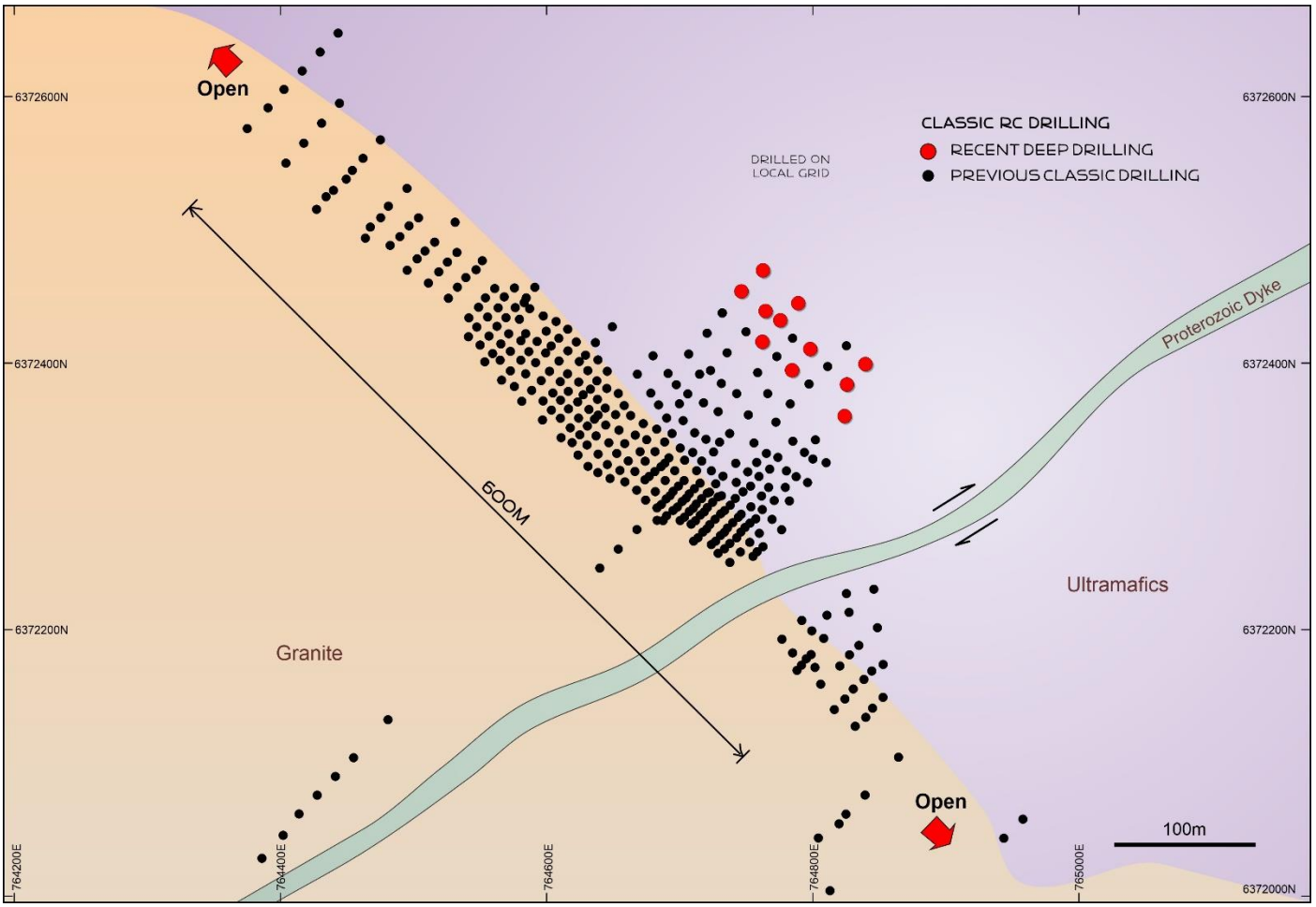

Figure 2: Recent drilling at Kat Gap tenure shown in red.

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Previous Deep Infill RC Drilling

Previously drilled deep infill RC holes FKGRC350 – 377 were announced in June 2020 (See ASX release dated 18th June 2020). The infill holes were focused on testing a gap that had been artificially created between previous shallow RC holes testing the oxide profile and much deeper previous RC holes testing the down-dip extent of the main granite-greenstone contact lode. If the gap could be filled in by zones of gold mineralisation then final optimisation work may drive pit designs deeper allowing access to more minable gold bearing ore. The holes were drilled to an average depth of 100m below surface and were drilled on 20m x 10m and 10m x 10m grid spacings.

Better results from previously reported infill drilling include:

- 7m @ 2.67g/t Au from 71m in FKGRC350
- 3m @ 6.74g/t Au from 101m including 1m @ **15.00g/t** Au from 102m in FKGRC360.
- 4m @ 18.97g/t Au from 76m including 2m @ **33.75g/t** Au from 77m in FKGRC362.
- 2m @ 10.73g/t Au from 74m including 1m @ **19.90g/t** Au from 74m in FKGRC367.
- 1m @ 14.20g/t Au from 69m in FKGRC368.
- 4m @ 16.93g/t Au from 101m including 1m @ **58.40g/t** from 101m in FKGRC372.
- 6m @ 5.30g/t Au from 84m including 1m @ **17.40g/t** Au from 88m in FKGRC373.
- 6m @ 7.72g/t Au from 78m including 1m @ **26.20g/t** Au from 83m in FKGRC375.
- 5m @ 7.95g/t Au from 103m including 1m @ **24.90g/t** from 107m in FKGRC377.

Classic will be heading back to Kat Gap in late September to conduct further deeper drilling down dip and down plunge of the current inferred resource. **The program will entail drilling around 10-15 holes ranging in depth from 150m to 250m for approximately 2,800m.**

Figure 3: Recent drilling at Kat Gap

Figure 4: Recent drilling at Kat Gap

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ABOUT THE FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT

The FGP Tenements (excluding Kat Gap) 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 the gold rights on the Kat Gap Tenements and also non-gold rights including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals.

Classic has a Global Mineral Resource of **8.24 Mt at 1.52 g/t for 403,906 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 Kat Gap 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 18th December 2019, 21st January 2020, and 20 April 2020.

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Prospect	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (au)	Ounces
Lady Ada	257	2.01	16,600	1,090,800	1.23	43,100	1,348,100	1.38	59,700
Lady Magdalene				5,922,700	1.32	251,350	5,922,700	1.32	251,350
Kat Gap				975,722	2.96	92,856	975,722	2.96	92,856
Total	257	2.01	16,600	7,989,222	1.50	387,306	**8,246,522**	**1.52**	**403,906**

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition*
2. *The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 20 April 2020.*
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

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.

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Drill Hole Details:

HOLE ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azi	Depth
FKGRC379	6372449	764744	-60	222	190
FKGRC380	6372465	764758	-60	222	200
FKGRC381	6372438	764762	-60	222	200
FKGRC382	6372394	764743	-60	222	160
FKGRC383	6372409	764759	-60	222	180
FKGRC384	6372423	764772	-60	222	200
FKGRC385	6372352	764732	-60	222	120
FKGRC386	6372366	764745	-60	222	140
FKGRC387	6372392	764779	-60	222	180
FKGRC388	6372402	764792	-60	222	200
FKGRC389	6372354	764799	-60	222	170

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Drill Samples Grading >0.80 g/t

Sample No	HoleID	N (MGA94Z50)	E (MGA94Z50)	From	To	Sample Type	Au_ppm
480521	FKGRC381	6372438	764762	163	164	1m samples	1.67
480524	FKGRC381			166	167	1m samples	0.92
480552	FKGRC381			193	194	1m samples	2.38
480695	FKGRC382	6372394	764743	133	134	1m samples	1.75
480698	FKGRC382			136	137	1m samples	2.41
480704	FKGRC382			141	142	1m samples	1.75
480882	FKGRC383	6372409	764759	155	156	1m samples	4.79
480883	FKGRC383			156	157	1m samples	3.34
480884	FKGRC383			157	158	1m samples	4.55
480885	FKGRC383			158	159	1m samples	3.15
480886	FKGRC383			159	160	1m samples	1.51
480892	FKGRC383			165	166	1m samples	1.90
480895	FKGRC383			168	169	1m samples	2.67
480896	FKGRC383			169	170	1m samples	1.89
481073	FKGRC384	6372423	764772	161	162	1m samples	1.77
481074	FKGRC384			162	163	1m samples	0.81
481077	FKGRC384			165	166	1m samples	1.44
481082	FKGRC384			170	171	1m samples	1.07
481089	FKGRC384			177	178	1m samples	2.80
481218	FKGRC385	6372352	764732	103	104	1m samples	8.68
481224	FKGRC385			108	109	1m samples	0.97
481359	FKGRC386	6372366	764745	120	121	1m samples	2.47
481360	FKGRC386			121	122	1m samples	1.36
481364	FKGRC386			125	126	1m samples	2.08
481370	FKGRC386			131	132	1m samples	2.36

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481527	FKGRC387	6372392	764779	144	145	1m samples	2.40
481528	FKGRC387			145	146	1m samples	1.22
481530	FKGRC387			147	148	1m samples	0.84
481534	FKGRC387			151	152	1m samples	2.80
481535	FKGRC387			152	153	1m samples	**41.60**
481536	FKGRC387			153	154	1m samples	2.54
481541	FKGRC387			157	158	1m samples	1.43
481542	FKGRC387			158	159	1m samples	2.10

481710	FKGRC388	6372402	764792	142	143	1m samples	2.18
481711	FKGRC388			143	144	1m samples	1.57
481712	FKGRC388			144	145	1m samples	3.26
481714	FKGRC388			146	147	1m samples	**44.43**
481715	FKGRC388			147	148	1m samples	1.78
481725	FKGRC388			157	158	1m samples	1.13
481730	FKGRC388			162	163	1m samples	4.04
481739	FKGRC388			171	172	1m samples	6.52
481747	FKGRC388			178	179	1m samples	3.79

481918	FKGRC389	6372354	764799	145	146	1m samples	2.89
481919	FKGRC389			146	147	1m samples	6.84

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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 Schramm 645 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.* • *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.*	• Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of 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.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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: 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.	• 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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• 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.
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