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The Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited Via E Lodgement

6 February 2020

NEW HIGH GRADE DISCOVERY AT CROYDON

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden drilling programme at Croydon in the Mallina Basin results in a significant high-grade gold downhole intercept in CRC007 of 8m @ 10.2 g/t gold, including 1 m @ 66.1 g/t.**
- **Downhole intercepts greater than 0.3 g/t are reported in 11 of the 13 RC drill-holes.**
- **Southern holes CRC008 to CRC013 intersected multiple zones of mineralisation across a strike width of 400m with the broadest downhole intersection in CRC012 of 19m @ 0.6g/t and highest grade sample from CRC009 of 1m @ 7.7g/t within 7m @ 1.4g/t.**
- **CZR proposes to immediately plan follow-up drilling on this discovery and other emerging prospects in the Mallina Basin.**

CZR chairman Adam Sierakowski commented "The high-grade intersection in CRC007 at the heart of the Company's maiden drill program is considered by the board to be extremely encouraging. The abundance of intercepts underlying the broad area of surface gold anomalism indicate the potential for a large gold system that includes anomalism extending into the adjacent Middle Camp and Bottom Camp prospects that are hosted by similar geology. The Company intends to move quickly to pursue a follow up drill program to extend the current Croydon drilling success."

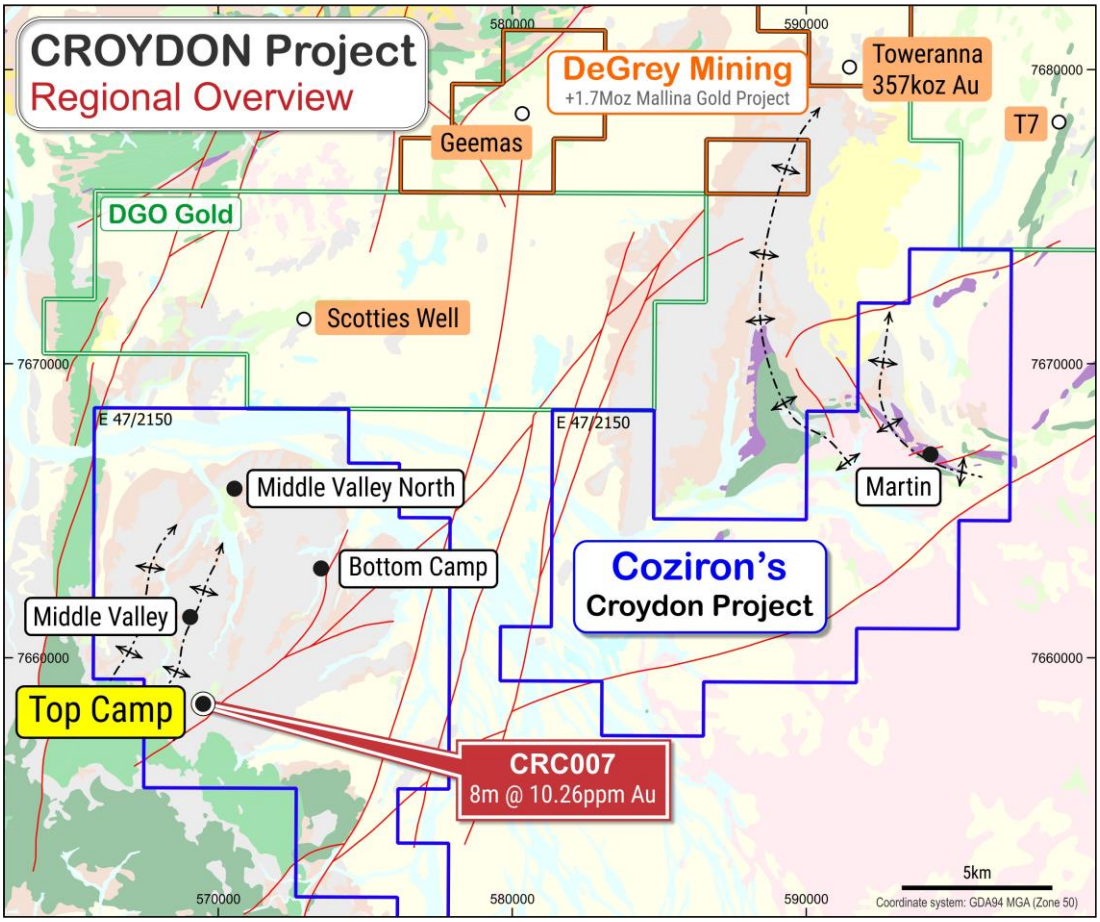

Fig 1 Regional view of the Croydon Project overlain onto the Geological Survey of Western Australia, Mt Wohler 1:100,000 scale geological map.

Coziron Resources Limited (ASX:CZR) ("**Coziron**" or **Company**") is pleased to announce that it has now received all the gold by fire-assay results from the thirteen RC drill-holes completed at the Top Camp gold prospect on E47/2150. All the holes are 200m deep, inclined at -60° and were sampled on 1 metre intervals (Fig 1; Table 1; Full detail in Appendix 1; ASX release 18 December 2012). The prospect is hosted by metasediments of the Mallina Basin which has an emerging regional inventory of gold resources. The drill-holes provide intercepts through a 400m wide by 1.5km long area of gold anomalism reported from soil and auger sampling within an area that has been extensively disturbed by prospector activity (ASX releases; 20 September 2018, 25 July 2019, 11 October 2019, 11 November 2019).

The broadly spaced drill-holes all intersected calcareous silts, sands and shales with variable amounts of quartz-carbonate veining and sulphide. Intercepts with a 0.3 gram/tonne cut-off, a sample with greater than 0.5 grams by meters and a maximum of 2 metres of internal waste are reported in 11 of the 13 drill-holes (Summarised in Table 2 and full details in Appendix 1). A summary of the downhole intercepts is reported in Table 2 and these are presented on Figs 3, 4 and 5. These will be converted to interpreted true-widths when diamond-core drilling provides an indication of the thickness and orientation of the mineralized structures.

The highest grade downhole intercept from the drilling programme is from CRC007 with **8 m @ 10.2 g/t** which includes 1 m @ 66.1g/t (Fig 4). Drill-holes in the southern portion of the area tested report multiple downhole intercepts across a strike width of about 400 metres that include a higher grade **7 m @ 1.4g/t** including **1 m @ 7.7g/t** in CRC009 and a broad **19m @ 0.6g/t** from CRC012 (Fig 5).

The company has commenced planning of the follow-up programmes. This will include diamond drilling to acquire structural controls on the mineralisation, along with infill and extensional RC drilling to better map the extent and tenor of mineralisation. Results will be reported as they become available.

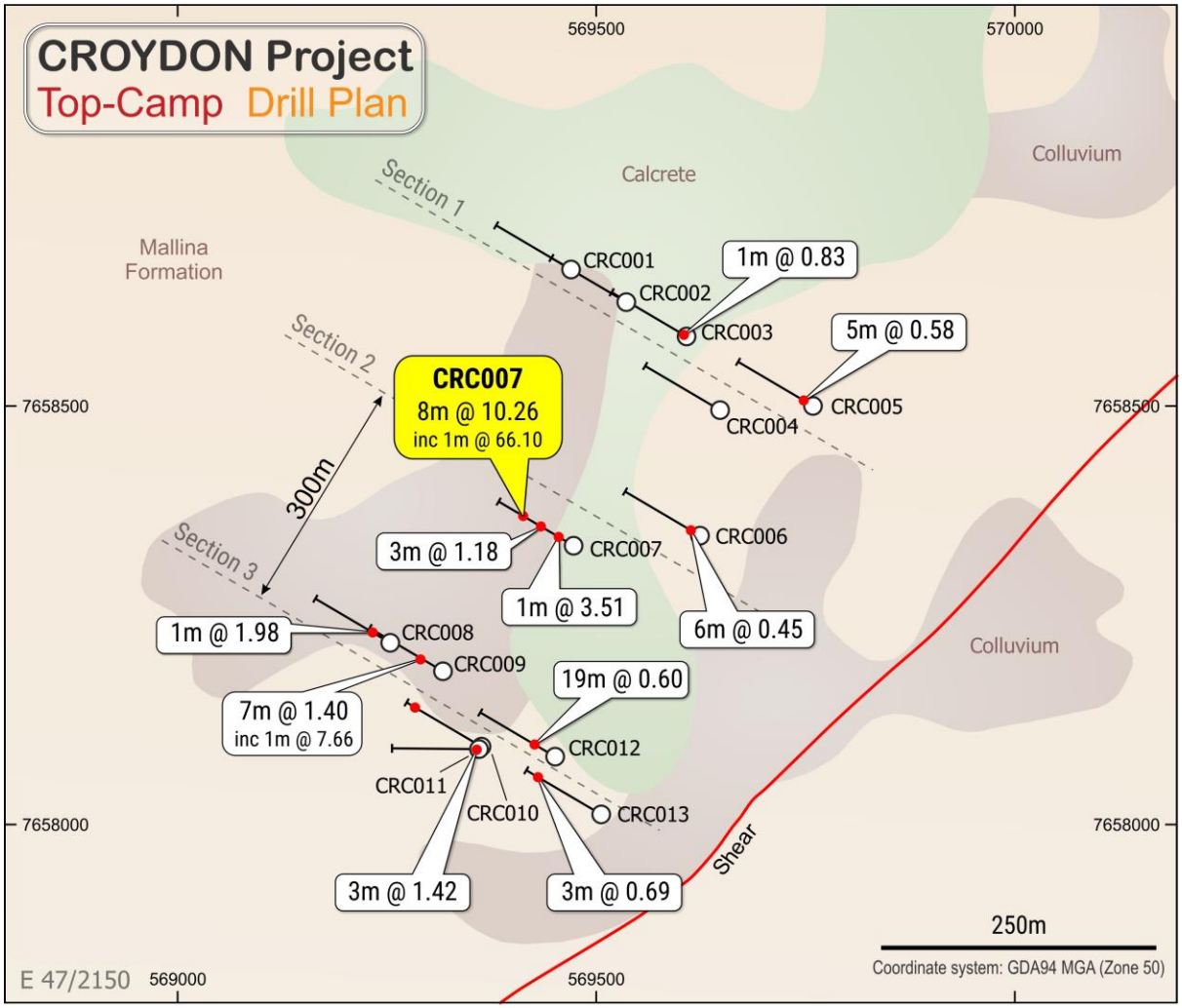

Fig 2 Location and down-hole traces of RC drill-holes CRC001 to CRC013 with significant intercepts in each drill-hole reported as metres at grams/tonne and the traces of the section lines in figures 3 to 5 below overlain on the Mt Wohler 1:100,000 geology.

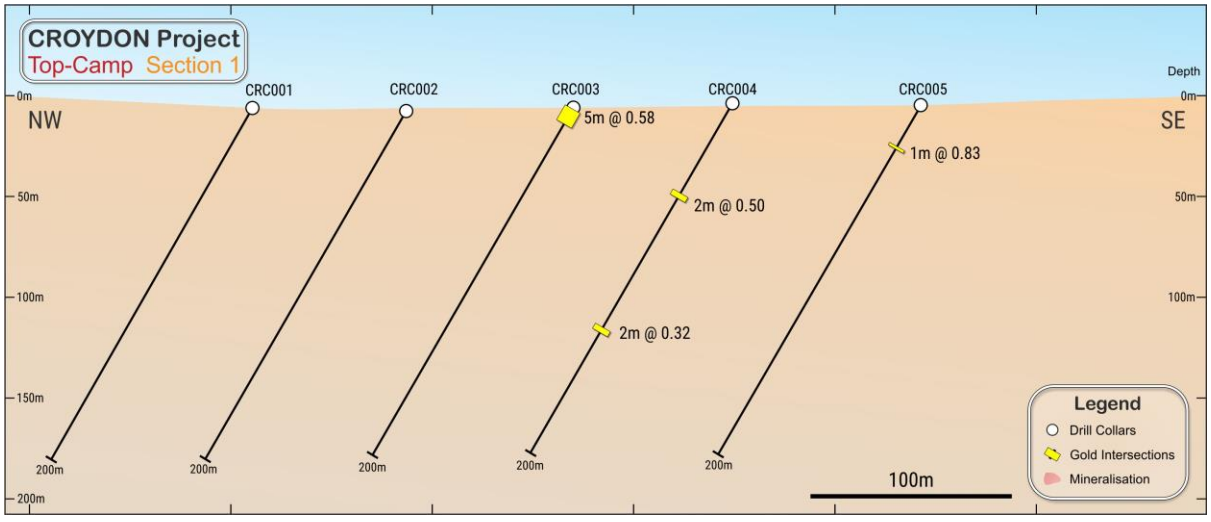

Fig 3 Cross-section 1 from Fig 2 showing the down-hole traces that are marked with significant downhole intercepts (metres at grams/tonne) as reported in Table 1.

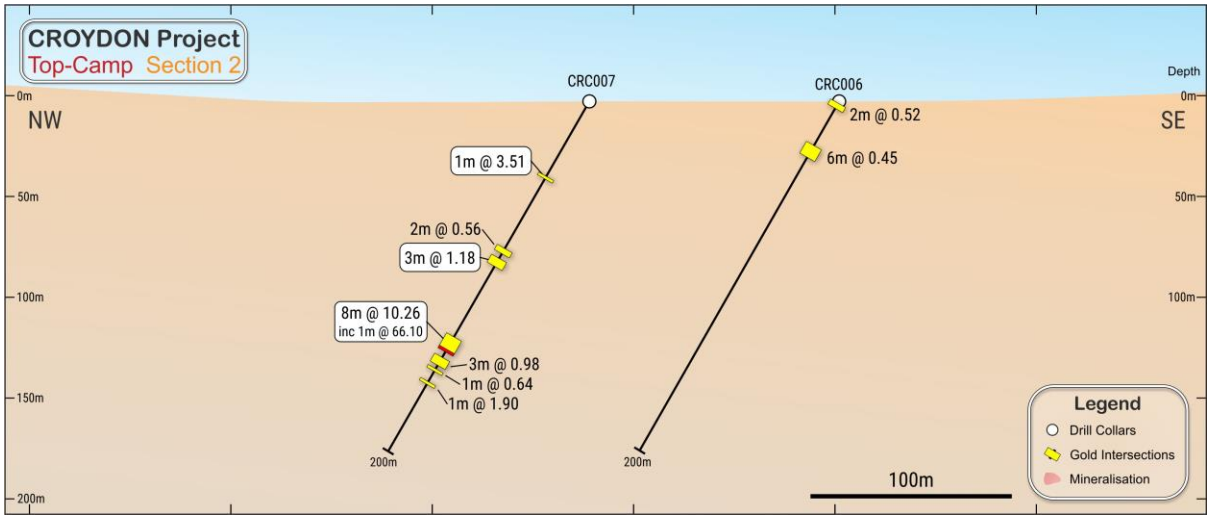

Fig 4 Cross-section 2 from Fig 2 showing the down-hole traces that are marked with significant downhole intercepts (metres at grams/tonne) as reported in Table 1.

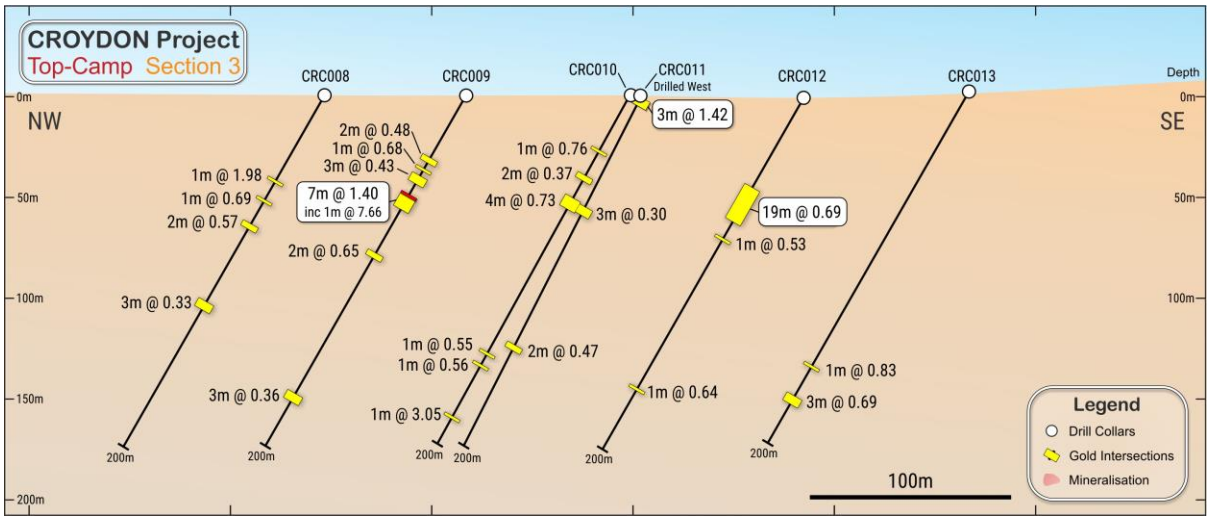

Fig 5 Cross-section 3 from Fig 2 showing the down-hole traces that are marked with significant downhole intercepts (metres at grams/tonne) as reported in Table 1.

Table 1 Details of drill-holes CRC001 to CRC013 in the Top Camp Project

Hole	Easting GDA94 Z50	Northing GDA94 Z50	RL (SRTM30)	Inclination	Direction	Depth
CRC001	569470	7658663	100	-60	300	200
CRC002	569536	7658624	100	-60	300	200
CRC003	569608	7658583	104	-60	300	200
CRC004	569648	7658495	110	-60	300	200
CRC005	569759	7658500	100	-60	300	200
CRC006	569624	7658345	106	-60	300	200
CRC007	569473	7658333	105	-60	300	200
CRC008	569254	7658217	107	-60	300	200
CRC009	569317	7658183	112	-60	300	200
CRC010	569363	7658093	109	-60	300	200
CRC011	569360	7658090	109	-60	270	200
CRC012	569451	7658081	106	-60	300	200
CRC013	569506	7658012	111	-60	300	200

Table 2 Significant downhole drill intersections from 1 metre RC samples using a 0.3g/t cut-off, a sample greater than 0.5 grams x metres and a maximum of 2 metres of internal waste (from 40g fire-assay at Bureau Veritas, Full details in Appendix 1).

Hole No	From	To	Intercept
CRC003	1	6	5m @ 0.58g/t
CRC003	68	69	1m @ 0.48g/t
CRC004	54	56	2m @ 0.50g/t
CRC004	127	129	2m @ 0.32g/t
CRC005	24	25	1m @ 0.83g/t
CRC006	2	4	2m @ 0.52g/t
CRC006	26	32	6m @ 0.45g/t
CRC007	43	44	1m @ 3.51g/t
CRC007	69	70	1m @ 0.42g/t
CRC007	85	87	2m @ 0.56g/t
CRC007	90	93	3m @ 1.18g/t
CRC007	**135**	**143**	**8m @ 10.26g/t**
Including CRC007	**141**	**142**	**1m @ 66.1g/t**
CRC007	147	150	3m @ 0.98g/t
CRC007	153	154	1m @ 0.64g/t
CRC007	157	158	1m @ 0.40g/t
CRC007	161	162	1m @ 1.90g/t
CRC008	48	49	1m @ 1.98g/t
CRC008	59	60	1m @ 0.69g/t
CRC008	73	75	2m @ 0.57g/t
CRC008	118	121	3m @ 0.33g/t
CRC009	37	39	2m @ 0.48g/t
CRC009	42	43	1m @ 0.68g/t
CRC009	48	51	3m @ 0.43g/t
CRC009	**58**	**65**	**7m @ 1.40g/t**
Including CRC009	**58**	**59**	**1m @ 7.66g/t**
CRC009	91	93	2m @ 0.65g/t
CRC009	172	175	3m @ 0.36g/t
CRC009	180	181	1m @ 0.35g/t
CRC010	3	4	1m @ 0.39g/t
CRC010	33	34	1m @ 0.37g/t
CRC010	49	50	1m @ 0.76g/t
CRC010	55	57	2m @ 0.37g/t
CRC010	61	65	4m @ 0.73g/t
CRC010	73	74	1m @ 0.30g/t
CRC010	148	149	1m @ 0.55g/t
CRC010	155	156	1m @ 0.56g/t
CRC010	185	186	1m @ 3.05g/t
CRC011	1	4	3m @ 1.42g/t
CRC011	65	68	3m @ 0.30g/t
CRC011	67	68	1m @ 0.36g/t
CRC011	78	79	1m @ 0.40g/t
CRC011	109	110	1m @ 0.35g/t
CRC011	126	127	1m @ 0.47g/t

Hole No	From	To	Intercept
CRC011	143	145	2m @ 0.47g/t
CRC012	**51**	**70**	**19m @ 0.69g/t**
CRC012	80	81	1m @ 0.53g/t
CRC012	128	129	1m @ 0.36g/t
CRC012	165	166	1m @ 0.64g/t
CRC013	130	131	1m @ 0.33g/t
CRC013	156	157	1m @ 0.83g/t
CRC013	174	177	3m @ 0.69g/t

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of Coziron Resources Limited.

For further information regarding this announcement please contact Adam Sierakowski or Rob Ramsay on 08 6211 5099.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Rob Ramsay (BScHons, MSc, PhD) who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Rob Ramsay is a full-time Consultant Geologist for Coziron and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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". Rob Ramsay has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Reporting of exploration results from the Croydon Project - JORC 2012 requirements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	Soil and rock-chip samples collected by Coziron in 2018 and 2019 have sample numbers, locality information and descriptions recorded by employees. Auger pulps from the 2012 programme have been stored by Creasy Group with the same sample numbers as was reported for the historical analytical work. CZR has accessed the pulps and is having them selectively re-assayed. A high resolution magnetic and aeromagnetic survey to cover E47/2150 was acquired by CZR in 2018 and the independently processed images provide a framework from which much of the basement geology which is covered by a thin veneer of sand and colluvium but prospective for gold and base-metal mineralisation can be interpreted. RC drilling and sampling is undertaken in an industry standard manner.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Coziron collects 1-2kg of either soil from 10 to 20cm depth or rock-chip and described using physical features such as colour, lithology, grain-size and alteration so that repeat samples can be identified and collected from any sites of interest. Historical auger samples were collected as 1-2kg from the material being brought to surface at refusal depth. Historical soils were collected as 1-2kg of screened -2mm from beneath the A (organic-bearing) soil horizon. RC drill-bags are inspected to ensure that the volumes recovered in each 1m sample is approximately equal.
	• *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 1m samples from which 3 kg*	1-2kg of soil and rock-chips were crushed, dried and pulverized. A sub sample was fused and the major oxides and selected trace-element analysis are collected using XRF Spectrometry or laser ablation digest and ICP finish. Gold, platinum and palladium are measured using a fire assay on a 40g sample with

	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.	an ICP finish to 1ppb detection. All preparation and analytical work was undertaken in controlled conditions at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. Historical auger and soil samples were assayed using aqua-regia digest and ICP finish. CZR has re-submitted some batches of assay pulps to Bureau Veritas for XRF and Laser ICP analysis of major and trace elements and fire-assay gold on a 40g charge to obtain comparative results for the assay techniques. RC drill-holes are sampled on 1m intervals with samples collected from a cone-splitter attached to the side of the rig .Bureau Veritas pulverises the 2-3kg sample pulverised in the laboratory and a 40 gm charge has been used for fire assay of gold.
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).*	Historical auger samples with typically shallow penetration depths reported in the database were shovel sampled from the spoil heaps. They are regarded as complimentary to soil samples in the centre of the Top Camp area where there has been extensive disturbance by prospector activity. Reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 ½ inch face-sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Each auger spoil heap was sampled by the same method with 1-2kg representing a bulked sample of all grain-sizes in the spoil. RC samples are visually assessed and the volumes in each bag indicated consistent recovery with no bias identified
	• *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.*	
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.*	The auger results are only being used as a bedrock-mapping tool. RC chips were logged for rock-type, veining and alteration and are suitable for utilisation in any future resource calculations.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Rock and RC-chips are described qualitatively for colour and rock-type.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	RC holes are entirely logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core was collected for this study
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	All soil and historical auger samples were collected as a bulk material. RC material is subsampled by a cone-splitter attached to the side of the drill-rig and any intervals of wet sampling are recorded.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Soil samples are 1-2kg of -2mm field screened material collected 5 to 10 cm beneath the surface. Rock chip sampling is a method of providing representative surface samples with indications of mineralization to high-light mapped lithologies which require future drill assessment. Auger samples were collected by shovel from the spoil heap when the hole reached its maximum depth. RC samples for assay are collected from a cone splitter which is industry standard.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	The soil and auger samples are collected from a grid with multiple samples collected from each lithology during surface sampling. RC holes are sampled entirely on 1 m intervals and are appropriate for resource estimation.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half*	In early stage exploration, a number of 1-2kg soil and rock-chip samples are collected at different outcrops to provide an indication of compositional variations associated with each lithology.

	sampling.	During the RC drilling, duplicate samples were collected from the splitter at random in a ratio of 1:20.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	In finer grained rocks, 1-2kg is sufficient to provide an indication of lithological composition. A 2-3kg cone-split sample collected during drilling of the RC holes is an industry standard for representative sample for resource calculations.
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.*	Historical analyses using an aqua-regia digest is a common procedure used in early stage exploration to detect geochemical anomalies. It is a partial digest for silicate-rich rocks and in the case of the Croydon area which is carbonate-rich is potentially less effective for liberating gold and trace-elements. As a result, a selection of pulps is being assayed to provide comparative data with results from Bureau Veritas which are used as a standard method by CZR. All analyses at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. Major-element oxides and a suite of 62 minor elements are determined by XRF and laser ablation ICPMS on fused disks. Precious metal (Au, Pt, Pd) is determined by fire assay with ICP finish at a detection limit of 1ppb. 40gm charge fire assay for gold is an industry standard
	• *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.*	No hand-held instruments were used by CZR for this report.
	• *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.*	Field duplicates are included among the auger-series samples. Cone –split RC duplicate samples were collected at random on a ratio of 1:20. Industry accredited blanks and standards are introduced to the sample schedule randomly in the field at a rate of 1:50. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intersections have not been verified independently.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes have been reported.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Assay data is received electronically and uploaded into an Access database. All hand-held GPS locations are checked against the field logs.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No adjustment or calibrations were made to any assay data presented.
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.*	Sample locations were determined using hand held Garmin 72h GPS units, with an average accuracy of ±3m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system is either Latitude-longitude or MGA GDA94, zone 50, local easting's and northings are in MGA
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	SRTM90 is used to provide topographic control and is regarded as being adequate for early stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance rock-chip and the gridded auger and soil sampling is being used to examine prospects with the potential for mineralisation. The first round of RC drilling focussed on testing targets underling a grid of soil and auger samples.
	• *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*	Rock-chip and soil and auger sampling data is not being used to generate either Mineral Resources or Ore Reserve estimations.

	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	There are not yet sufficient drill samples to satisfy a mineral resource estimate.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No data 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.*	Mineralization is potentially lithologically and structurally controlled and the surface and RC drill sampling is collecting representative material from different lithologies and across the structural trends.
	• *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.*	RC drill holes were oriented to intersect both the geology and structural framework to gather representative samples. Follow-up RC and diamond drilling will be required to provide information to measure or eliminate any bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are collected labelled and transported by Coziron Geologists to a transport company in Karratha from where they are transported directly to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	E47/2150 is held by 100% by Colchis Pty Ltd with Coziron purchasing a 70% interest.
	• *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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	2019-2018 Prospectors report the count, weight and location of gold nuggets recovered from their 40E permits overlying the tenement. Although the amount of gold being reported is not of commercial significance, the located distribution provides evidence for prospectivity and follow-up geochemical sampling.
		2016 – Colchis Pty Ltd completed gridded soils at Middle Valley collecting 250g of -250 micron with samples submitted to Intertek for gold by aqua-regia (AR25) and multi-element ICP.
		2012 – Colchis Pty Ltd undertook 20 by 20m truck-mounted auger programme at Top Camp for a total of 1589 holes with 2-3kg end of hole sample submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for gold by aqua-regia (AR25) and multi-element ICP.
		2002 – Samples collected in 2001 were analysed for Au and diamond indicators by De Beers Australia Exploration Limited.
		2001 – Stream Sediments – Ten sites assessed and one sample taken by De Beers Exploration Australia Limited. Assayed for Au by Cyanide Leach and Mass Spectrometry.
		In 2000, Bann Geological Services were employed to collect 8 stream sediment samples (split into coarse and fine fractions) 11 soil samples (split into coarse and fine fractions) and 16 rock chips. These samples were assayed for Au by BLEG, B/ETA and B/AAS as well as As by B/AAS].

		In 1999, Creasy Group contracted Bann Geological Services to collect 62 streams, 72 soil, 10 rock chips to be assayed for Au by BLEG, Cu, Zn, As, Mo, Ag, Sb, W, Pb by B/MS. An additional 147 streams, 142 soils were collected later in the year
		1998 6 costean samples, 15 RC re assays, 1 rock chip were collected and assayed for Au by fire assay and Fe, Cu, Zn, As, Ag, Sb & Pb by B/AAS.
		1994 – Costeaning program undertaken by Geochemex on behalf of Creasy Group. 11 Costeans, orientated East-West, were dug in the Top Camp area, totalling 1080 metres. Samples were taken in 2m composites using 1m half PVC pipe. Samples were sent to Genalysis for Au analysis by aqua regia digest with B/ETA, B/AAS, and V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sb, Te, Tl, Pb, Bi by B/AAS. 15 RC holes were drilled at Top Camp for 704m. 760 soil samples on a 40m x 40m grid on Top Camp. Assayed for Au BLEG, Au B/eta,
		1988 – Dry blowing of surface material, 0.25m to 0.5m below surface, where significant nugget gold was found but total gold recovered was not recorded.
		1986 – Golden Valley Mines N.L undertook drilling at Golden Valley testing quartz-carbonate breccia in turbidite sequence rocks. 16 holes were drilled for 506m, samples assayed for Au and select samples for As.
		1983 – Alluvial testing by Ingram for Golden Valley Mines N.L where 9*10^6 tonnes of alluvial material was evaluated to have Au grade ranging between 0.5 to 1.5 g/t Au. It was concluded gold is also present in carbonate-quartz veins in carbonate-BIF cores of the anticlines and postulated exhalative style disseminated gold present in the turbidite sequence.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The tenement has a basement of Archaean-age gneissic rocks that appears to have been first overlain by ultramafic mafic to mafic rocks of a greenstone belt that are deformed and metamorphosed and intruded by granites. Turbiditic sediments in the Mallina Basin overlie the basement. These are folded and metamorphosed to greenschist facies and locally intruded by felsic rocks. Unconformably overlying the Mallina sequence are essentially flat-lying sediments and mafic volcanics and intrusives of the Fortescue Group. Gold is reported in faults, shears and granites cutting the Malina Basin metasediments.
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*	All relevant information about the drill-holes in reported in Tables 1 and 2 in the text. .

	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
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.*	All intercepts reported are generated by using a 0.3g/t cut-off and 0.5 g by metres and a maximum of two internal metres of waste. All samples are of 1 m in length. No upper cut has been applied to the results. No metal equivalents are presented. .
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').*	The style and geometry of the mineralization have yet to be determined and as such the intercepts reported are down-hole only. Refer to Figures… in body of text
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.*	Refer to Figures… in body of text
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.*	All relevant samples and significant intersections on the maps, sections and in the text are 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, soil and rock-chip sampling will continue over the early-stage gold and base-metal targets while targets with more extensive coverage of soil, auger and rock-chip sampling are being prepared for further drilling.
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.*	Diamond drilling to provide down-hole structural data to compliment surface geology and infill and extensional RC drilling to better define the extent and tenor of mineralisation.