ASX Announcement and Media Release

Monday, 16 July 2018

Global Resource Grows by 428,000oz Au to 3.67Moz at Witwatersrand Basin Project

Highlights

- **An updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of the Kimberley Reef adds 428,000oz to the Global Resource**
- **Growing the Global MRE for the Witwatersrand Project to 3.67Moz of gold**
- **Importantly, 2.4Moz Au of the Global resource is within the Measured & Indicated categories which further de-risks the project**
- **The new MRE focuses on a single conglomerate band - K9B - within the Kimberley reef complex that is planned to be the priority for underground development upon granting of the Mining Right - expected in Q2 2019**
- **Work will now commence on estimating a resource for the K9A reef, another gold bearing conglomerate reef in Kimberley Reef package.**

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West Wits Mining Limited ("WWIs" or "the Company) is delighted to announce a further increase in WBP's JORC compliant Global MRE to 3.67Moz Au, from 3.26Moz Au

Michael Quinert, Chairman commented: *"The Board is pleased to announce the continued growth of our Witwatersrand Basin Project through the solid work of our geology team. The Board's goal is to continue exploration work to further grow WWI's resource and obtain the two applied for mining permits in the second half of 2018. A solid recovery in gold production from the Kimberley Central Open Pit for May-June should underpin the necessary cash flow to continue funding project development as WWI prepares to scale up production over the balance of the year."*

TABLE 1: UPDATED GLOBAL MRE FOR THE WITWATERSRAND BASIN PROJECT AT 2.0G/T CUT-OFF

Category	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Au
Measured	12.01	3.65	1,420,000
Indicated	9.2	3.38	998,000
Measured & Indicated	**21.2**	**3.51**	**2,418,000**
Inferred	13	3.1	1,255,000
Total	**34.1**	**3.4**	**3,673,000**

Notes: The Global MRE set at a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off. Reported in accordance the JORC Code of 2012. Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT FOR KIMBERLEY REEF EAST PROJECT

The new MRE is stated for the K9B conglomerate band (Figure 3), one of several gold mineralised reefs within the broader "Kimberley Reef". The estimate was carried out after a detailed data capturing and validation process that included historic underground mining data as well as surface diamond drilling completed by WWI in 2009. It is planned that the Kimberley East Project will be the first underground target of operations once the Mining Right over the Witwatersrand Basin Project is granted in 2019.

Effectively, the new MRE captures both historic mining and surface data that has been subjected to modern estimation techniques to create domains of higher grade "pay shoots" and lower grade "overbank" areas that are interpreted to result from the primary geological features of the reef. This is crucial as it allows for the identification of large high-grade areas that will be targeted for underground production.

TABLE 2. MRE FOR THE KIMBERLEY EAST PROJECT K9B REEF AT 2.0G/T CUT OFF.

Category	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Au
Measured	2.73	3.66	321,000
Indicated	1.9	3.45	213,000
Measured & Indicated	**4.7**	**3.57**	**534,000**
Inferred	7.8	2.9	711,000
Total	**12.4**	**3.1**	**1,245,000**

Notes: MRE for the K9B reef set at a 2.0 g/t Au cut-off. Reported in accordance the JORC Code of 2012. Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

The new Kimberley East MRE is an update of the previous announced (18th Dec 2017) MRE and represents a significant growth in the total contained ounces for the K9B portion of that resource (Table 2). Portions of the K9B band had previously been included in the Global resource for the WBP, with this new work adding several new areas. In detail there has been a substantial conversion of ounces from the Indicated to the Measured category, improving the quality of the declared resource, and adds a substantial increase in the Inferred Resource category from areas that were not previously included in the estimation.

The updated Global MRE for the entire WBP (Table 1) increases to 3.67Moz with 65% in the Measured and Indicated categories.

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WITWATERSRAND BASIN PROJECT BACKGROUND

WWI's WBP comprises of two historic mining centres: Durban Roodepoort Deep and Rand Leases within the Witwatersrand Basin, forming part of the world's largest goldfield. Mining has been taking place within these areas since the goldfields were discovered in 1886, during that time up to seven different gold bearing conglomerate horizons were mined from surface down to 3,100m. Total production for the combined DRD and Rand Lease areas was >40 Moz Au at grade exceeding 5 g/t Au (ASX: WWI prospectus 15 November 2007). Harmony Gold Mining (JSE: HAR) reported production of 86,000 oz of gold for FY2017 at its Doornkop Mine situated directly adjacent to WBP's western boundary (Figure 1).

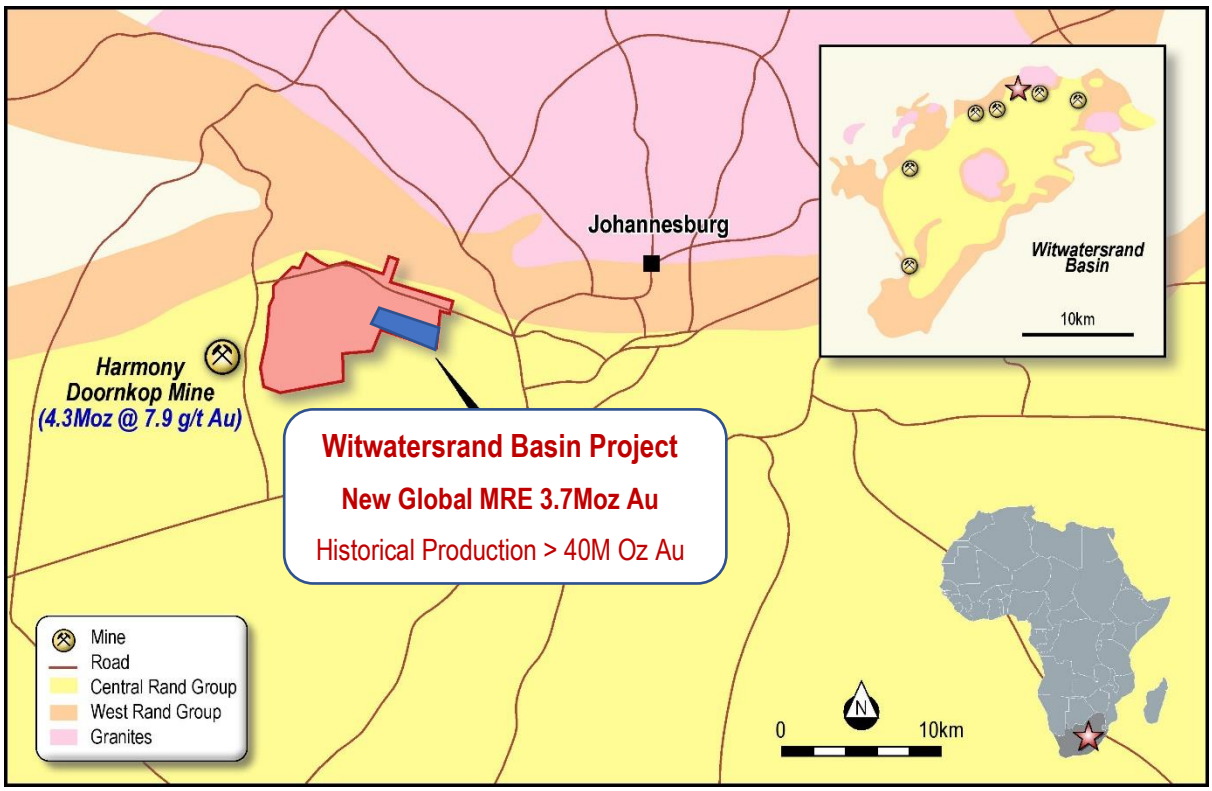

Figure 1: WWI's Witwatersrand Basin Project - the blue box shows the location of the Kimberley East Project
Source: 4.3Moz @ 7.0g/t AU Harmony Gold Mining 2017 Annual Report

Geology

Gold mineralisation within WWI's WBP forms part of the Central Rand Goldfield hosted by the Witwatersrand Supergroup sediments. The Central Rand Goldfield is situated south of Johannesburg and has been host to one of the most extensive gold reserves in the world (Figure 1). The reefs have been mined continuously on strike for 55 km in an east/west direction, bounded by DRD in the west, and down-dip, to the south, for about 6 km from its outcrop position, to depths of more than 3km (Figure 3). Between 1897 and 2000, approximately 290Moz Au were extracted from the Central Rand Goldfields. The gold orebodies occur in stacked, channelized, quartz pebble conglomerate horizons referred to as "reefs". The major orebodies mined in the Central Rand Goldfield are the Main Reef, Main Reef Leader, South Reef, Bird reefs and Kimberley reefs.

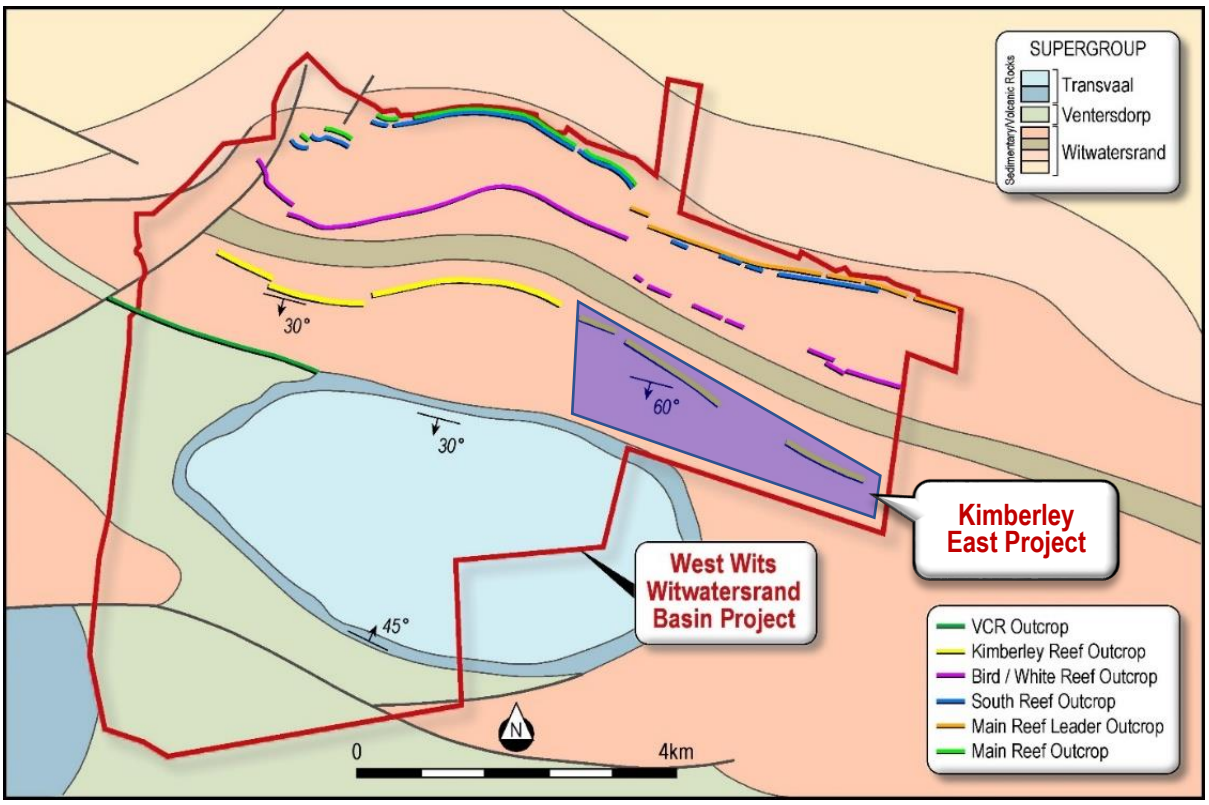

Figure 2: Geology and main gold bearing reefs of Witwatersrand Basin Project and highlighting the area of the Kimberley East Mineral Resource Estimation for this release.

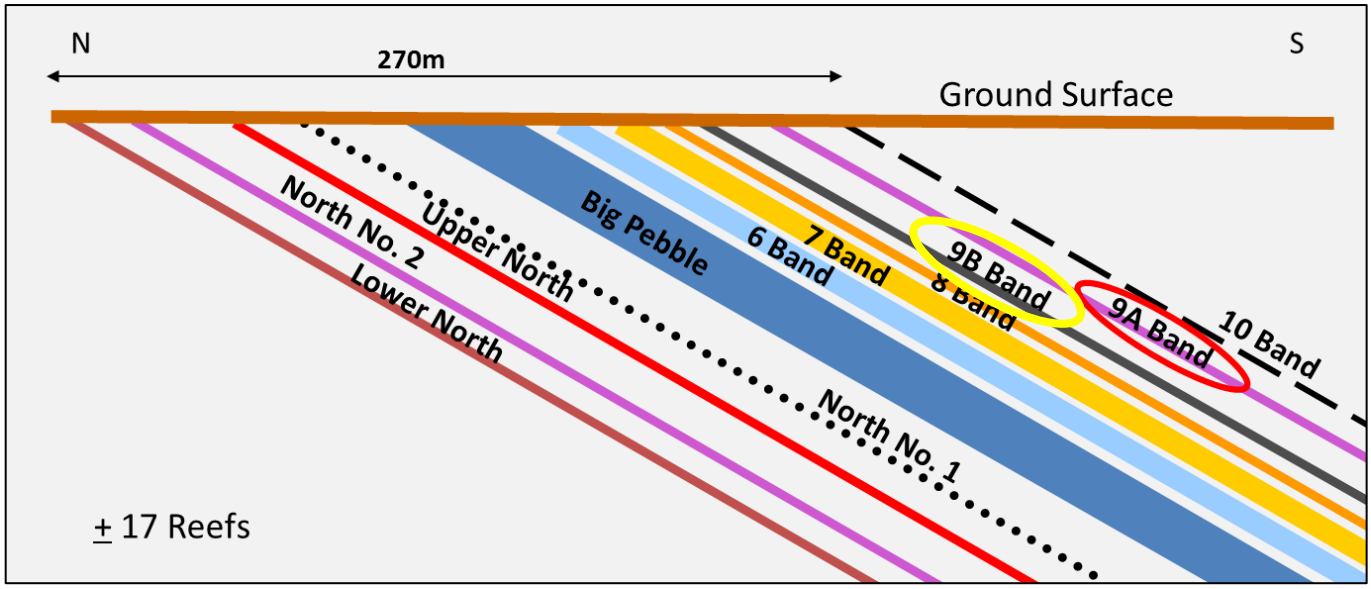

Figure 3: Schematic Cross Section for Gold bearing Kimberley Reef conglomerates, all conglomerate horizons are gold mineralised to some extent but the K9A and K9B Bands were the main target for mining. The K9B Band is the focus of this resource estimate (yellow circle) and significant potential exists in the K9A Band (red circle), this will be the focus of the next stage of work.

Updated Resource Estimate - Methodology

The current MRE covers a single gold rich reef the **K9B** in the eastern portion of the Kimberly Reef resulting from an extensive exercise of historical data recapture and validation followed be a new Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) utilising ordinary kriging. The estimate was carried after a detailed data capturing and validation process that included historic underground mining data as well as surface diamond drilling completed by West Wits in 2009. To ensure a complete result, both previously mined and unmined areas of the K9B reef were estimated and then the mined areas were subtracted from the result (Figure 4).

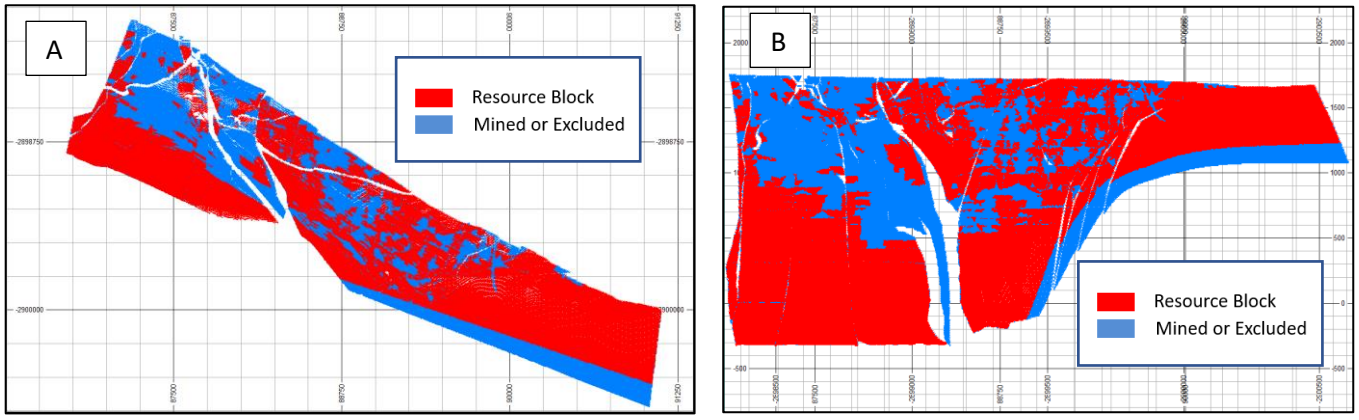

Figure 4A. Plan view of the K9B area of resource estimation. 4B a long section view of the K9B. Note the white zones cutting through the model are areas of mafic dyke and or complex faulting and were not considered for resource estimation.

Resource Categories

The orebody was classified into geo-zones with similar grade characteristics by its macro features for each reef (figure 7). The classification for Measured, Indicated and Inferred blocks were estimated using Ordinary Kriging into 50x50m parent cells considering mixed support data with sample support affecting nugget variance. Kriging was conducted within these defined geo-zones, the results were classified by considering the calculated Kriging Efficiency into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories (figure 5 & 6).

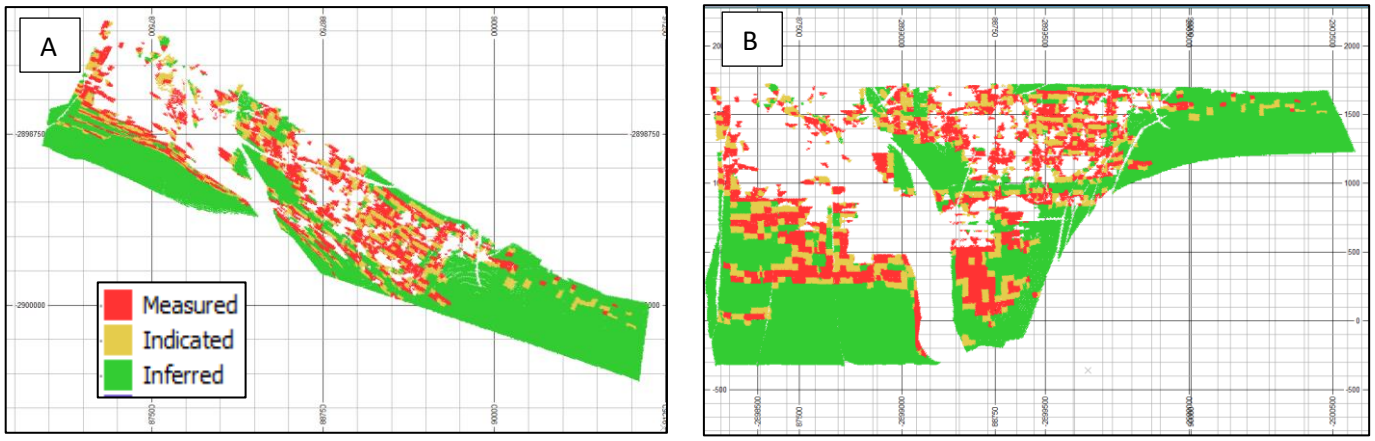

Figure 5A. Plan view of the K9B area of resource estimation showing resource categories. 5B a long section view of the K9B showing resource categories. Note the white zones cutting through the model are areas of mafic dyke and or complex faulting and were not considered for resource estimation.

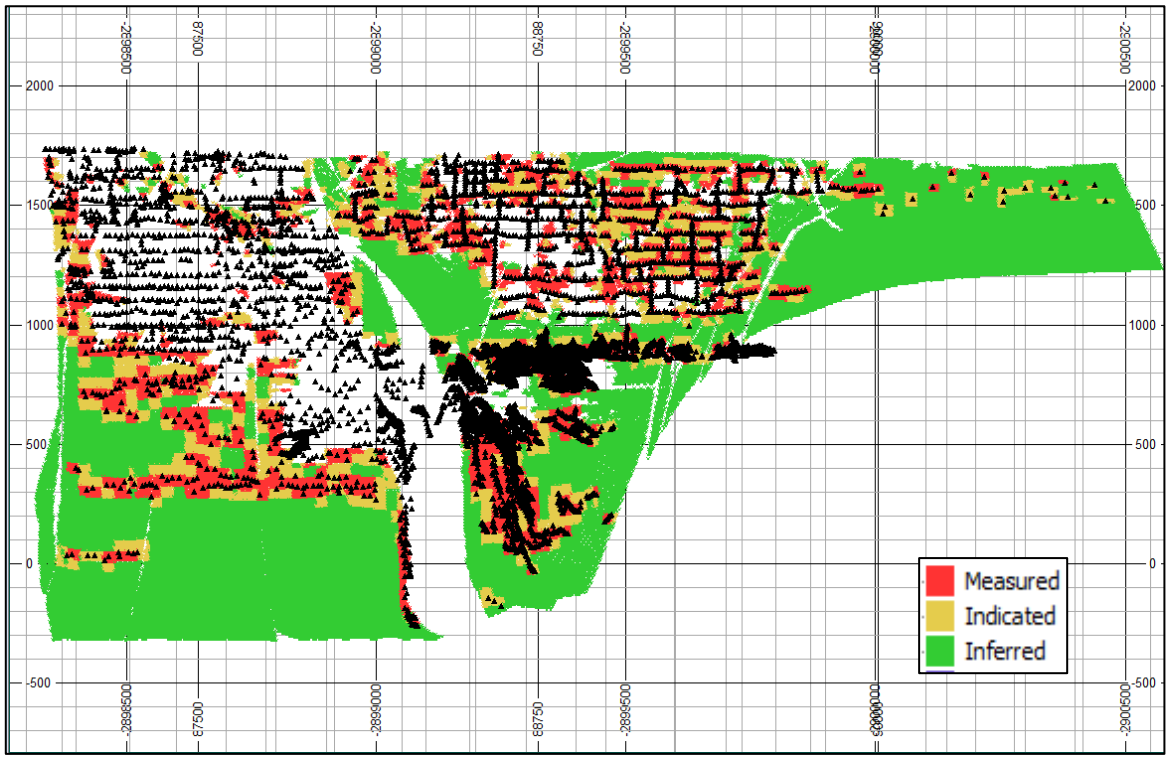

Figure 6: a long section view of the K9B showing resource categories overlayed with point sample data (black) used in the resource calculation. The bulk of the data comes from the long history of mining and can be reconciled against gold produced. Note the white zones cutting through the model are areas of previous mining, mafic dyke or complex faulting and were not considered for resource estimation

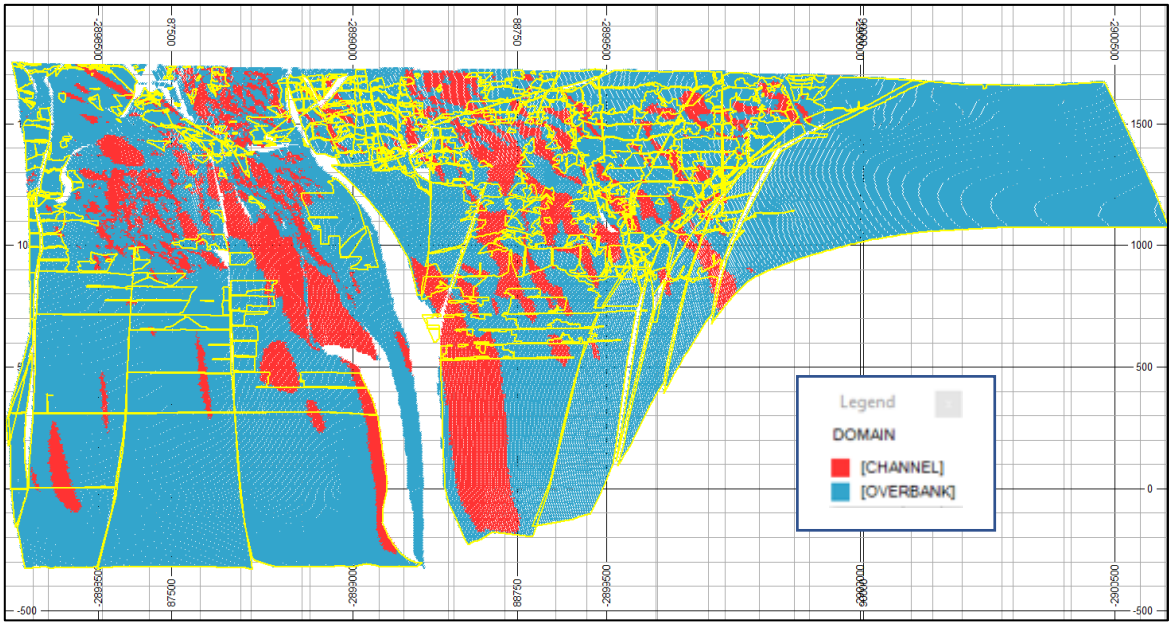

Figure 7: a long section view of the K9B showing geological domains considered for estimation. Domains are assigned by a combination of grade, channel width and geological criteria. Note: mined out areas are NOT removed from this figure

Comparison with previous Resource

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Measured & Indicated	**21.2**	**3.51**	**2,418,000**
Inferred	13	3.1	1,255,000
Total	**34.1**	**3.4**	**3,673,000**

Note: Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

TABLE 3: PREVIOUS GLOBAL MRE FOR THE WITWATERSRAND BASIN PROJECT AT 2.0G/T AU CUT-OFF

Category	Tonnes (millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Au
Measured	10.3	3.66	1,207,000
Indicated	11.5	3.38	1,243,000
Measured & Indicated	**21.8**	**3.51**	**2,450,000**
Inferred	7.8	3.3	811,000
Total	**29.6**	**3.4**	**3,261,000**

Note: Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

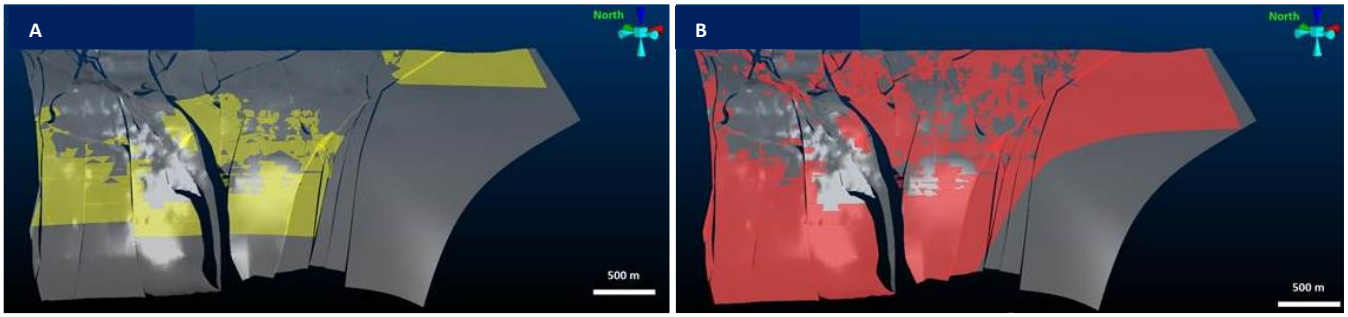

Figure 8. A long section comparison of the K9B showing in (A)the resource blocks included for the previous estimation of the K9B and (B) the resource blocks for the k9B in the updated MRE.

Future Work

The next step in updating the mineral resources for the WPB is to continue the Company's focus on the Kimberley reef area, targeting the K9A reef which sits approximately 20-30m above the K9B reef. Previous mining of both the K9A and K9B shows that both orebodies can be developed and mined simultaneously using essentially the same infrastructure. The Kimberley East project is the primary target for the Company's plans to recommence underground mining on the WBP once the current mining right application in granted as expected in 2019.

Management is also focused on expediting the Mining Permit & Mining Right applications with the regulatory bodies which, upon approval, will dramatically increase current production.

For and on behalf of the Board

Michael Quinert
Chairman
West Wits Mining Limited

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Otherwise, for further information visit: www.westwitsmining.com

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Hermanus Berhardus Swart, a Competent Person who is a Professional Natural Scientist registered with South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions accredited (No. 400101/00) and a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa, each of which is a "Recognised Professional Organisation" (RPO) that is included in a list that is posted on the ASX website from time to time. Hermanus Berhardus Swart is employed by Dunrose Trading 186 (PTY) Ltd trading as Shango Solutions, which provides services as geological consultants to the Company. Hermanus Berhardus Swart has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and 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". Hermanus Berhardus Swart consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Dr Andrew J. Tunks MAIG
The peer review of the results was undertaken by Dr. Andrew Tunks and represents an accurate representation of the available data. Dr. Tunks (Member Australian Institute Geoscientists) is the Exploration Director for the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and 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'. Dr Tunks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.'

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Practices at historical Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine (DRD, <2000) unless where indicated in bold font
Sampling Techniques	• Underground development was sampled at 3m intervals. Stoping was sampled at 6m intervals along strike, once a month (on average 10m advance per month). Sampling was conducted as face sampling, utilising hammer and chisel as is standard procedure in the Witwatersrand Goldfield. Diamond drilling was utilised both underground and on surface for exploration purposes. Drilling results were seldom used for resource estimates, except for West Wits MLI (Pty) Ltd's (West Wits) 2009 drilling results which were employed **during the 2018 project**. The core was split and the one half submitted for assays. The samples included 2cm waste on the footwall and hangingwall of the reef. • Underground samples were sampled from bottom to top over the full exposure of the reef and included 2cm footwall and hangingwall waste so as to ensure that high grades typically associated with the bottom and top contacts were included in the sample. Internal waste was sampled separately but minimum sample length was 8cm with a maximum of 40cm. Stope sampling was validated against broken ore sampling (BOS) with the latter being sampled for each span of hoppers by means of catching a full sample in a dish placed on the grizzly of the ore pass. If discrepancies between chip and BOS samples were evident then the stopes were resampled to increase the frequency of sampling. • Industry standard Witwatersrand Goldfield underground face sampling was applied.
Drilling Techniques	• Diamond drilling was conducted but is not applicable as samples were not utilised for resource estimates except for the West Wits 2009 drilling which was incorporated **during the 2018 study**. Mainly underground face sampling was used for resource estimates.
Drill Sample Recovery	• Not applicable for resource estimates but a minimum of 95% core recovery was required, otherwise holes were redrilled. Core was fitted and measured against drill meters provided by driller.
Logging	• Diamond drilling was conducted but is not applicable as samples were not utilised for resource estimates except for the West Wits 2009 drilling which was incorporated **during the 2018 study**. However, samples were geologically and geotechnically logged to a detail that supported appropriate Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Core logging was not applicable for Mineral Resource estimations, but was qualitative in nature except for the West Wits 2009 drilling which was incorporated **during the 2018 study**. • The total length of the relevant core intersections was 100% logged.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• The entire underground sample (on average 1.5kg) was submitted for analysis. However, when maximum allowable weight of 1kg was exceeded, the sample was riffled down in size at the laboratory. Samples generally contained moisture because the face was washed before sampling to prevent contamination from dust as a result of blasting. • The remaining sample was pulverised for analysis, which is standard practice for fire assays. • Underground face samples were sampled from bottom to top over the full exposure of the reef and included 2cm footwall and hangingwall waste so as to ensure that high grades typically associated with the bottom and top contacts were included. • If pronounced mineralisation (especially carbon) was noted, specifically along the bottom contact, a second sample was taken to account for the nugget effect. This also applied to other portions of reef depending on amount of mineralisation observed. • If samples yielded anomalous results then the returned pulps were resubmitted under a new number and if analytical results were still unsatisfactory, the sample was resampled in the case of development sampling. • Underground face sampling was standard practice in the Witwatersrand Goldfield and was deemed appropriate and representative for the grain size.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• Underground face samples were assayed by fire assay using 25g charges, applying discounts for silver by silver discount chart. The standard practice of fire assaying in the Witwatersrand Goldfield was deemed appropriate and representative for the samples. • Industry standard fire assays were applied. • 10% of samples were reassayed. Returned pulps were on occasion resubmitted under a new number for validation. The laboratory participated in a round robin exercise with other mine laboratories in the DRD group (and Rand Mines Group prior to 1995) to determine precision and reproducibility. • Best practice in the field of assaying was recorded in book form which set the standards for laboratories throughout the South African gold mining industry. The first of these books entitled "A Text Book of Rand Assay Practice" by J Moir and G H Stanley, was published in 1923. This was followed in 1955 by "Assay Practice on the Witwatersrand" by V S Dillon and others. The rapid growth of analytical methods led to the compilation and publication of a third volume in 1986 entitled "Assay and Analytical Practice in the South African Mining Industry" by W C Lenahan and R Murray-Smith, published by the Chamber of Mines. This book describes

	best practices as applied in laboratories associated with the Chamber of Mines. Analytical quality was assured by the regular use of internal controls and by periodic "round-robin" exchanges of samples between laboratories, either within individual mining houses or sometimes between mining houses. Assay laboratories at mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines operated under the umbrella of the Chamber of Mines and the South African Association of Assayers, both of which engendered an ethos of high quality workmanship and continuous improvement.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• If pronounced mineralisation (especially carbon) was noted, specifically along the bottom contact, a second sample was taken to account for the nugget effect. This was also practised to other portions of the reef depending on the amount of mineralisation observed. • If samples yielded anomalous results then the returned pulps were resubmitted under a new number and if analytical results were still unsatisfactory, the sample was resampled in the case of development sampling. • The averages of repeat and original samples were utilised.
Location of Data Points	• Location of underground face sampling was measured with a tape from a surveyed peg. The wooden peg was inserted in a hole drilled into the hangingwall of the development or stope with unique numbers imprinted on copper plates and fixed to the exposed part of the wooden peg. • DRD originally had local mine coordinates with zero longitude and latitude through the centre of the DRD mine lease. Coordinates west of the zero longitude and north of the zero latitude, increased positively. Coordinates east of the zero longitude and south of the zero latitude, increased negatively. DRD subsequently (approximately 1995) converted to LO27 a South African grid system. • **During the 2018 project** the coordinates as detailed in the previous point were converted to WG27 (World Geographic Datum). Subsequently, the plans were georeferenced in this coordinate system. The underground face, stretch and development sampling points were consequently shifted to their correct position employing a conversion factor as determined and validated by an experienced surveyor. • Topographic control was achieved from surveying from official surface beacons and was deemed accurate and adequate for the purpose. • The following data was captured **during the course of the 2018 project**: Face, stretch and development sampling, West Wits' 2009 drillhole information (channel with and cmg/t), pegs, structures that were encountered during historic mining, underground unmined areas and historical domaining such as payshoots. The LO27 coordinates were converted into the WG27 system during the capturing process.
Data Spacing and Distribution	• Exploration results were not reported **during the 2018 project.** • Data density differs across the project from 3m underground channel sampling to 100m drillhole spacing. Amount of samples present in the areas influenced the estimation parameters. Kriging efficiency was calculated during the estimation process which is an indication of the estimates ability to represent the data which was considered for resource categories. • Each sample section was composited to represent the total reef intersection.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Structures have no known influence on the mineralisation of the Witwatersrand placer type reefs, other than displacements. • **During the 2018 project,** a 3D model was established in Leapfrog Geo which also incorporates structures, predominantly faults and dykes. These structures are defined at high confidence levels due to their locations being precisely defined by historic mining.
Sample Security	• Samples were delivered directly by the sampler after each shift to the laboratory sample receiving staff. Line of custody procedures was applied.
Audits or Reviews	• **In the 2018 project,** stringent internal audit and QA/QC procedures were applied. This especially considered the validation of the databases that served as input for geological modelling and resource estimation. • During data capturing i**n the 2018 project,** channel widths and stretch and panel lengths were also captured and utilised to verify and validate the cmg/t values that featured on the historic plans. Ongoing QA/QC procedures were applied while capturing the data such as capturers verifying other capturers' databases in the afternoon of each capturing day.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Note that DRD did not report Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	**Practices at historical Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine (DRD, <2000) unless where indicated in bold font**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Prospecting Right GP 30/5/1/1/2/183 (10035) PR was originally held by Durban Roodepoort Deep (Pty) Ltd. In 2012 West Wits signed a contractual agreement with the Prospecting Right holder allowing the prospecting of underground resources. On the 1st of February 2018 the application for consent in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Mineral and

	Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002 to cede the renewed Prospecting Right GP 30/5/1/1/2/183 (10035) PR to West Wits MLI (Pty) Ltd was accepted. West Wits holds 66.6% in the company with the remaining 33.6% being held by Lalitha (Pty) Ltd a black empowered ("BEE") entity ensuring compliance with South African laws. The Prospecting Right was renewed for 3 years in April 2016. A Mining Right Application was submitted in April 2018.
Exploration done by other parties	• No other parties have performed exploration **in the 2018 Kimberley East project area**.
Geology	• The DRD deposit forms part of the Central Rand Goldfield hosted by the Witwatersrand Supergroup strata. The Central Rand Goldfield is situated immediately to the south of Johannesburg and has been host to one of the most extensive gold reserves in the world. The reefs have been mined continuously on strike for approximately 55km in an east/west direction, boarded by DRD in the west, and down-dip, to the south, for about 6km from its outcrop position, to depths of approximately 3km. Between 1897 and 1984, approximately 247 million ounces of gold were extracted from the Central Rand Goldfield. The reef horizons are channelised conglomerates. The major orebodies mined in the Central Rand Goldfield are the Main Reef, Main Reef Leader, South Reef, Bird reefs and Kimberley reefs. **The 2018 Kimberley East project area targeted the K9B Kimberley Reef.**
Drill hole Information	• The information is not Material because exploration results were not reported by DRD. However, the information is supplied for completeness: o DRD originally had local mine coordinates with zero longitude and latitude through the centre of the DRD mine lease. Coordinates west of the zero longitude and north of the zero latitude, increased positively. Coordinates east of the zero longitude and south of the zero latitude, increased negatively. DRD subsequently (approximately 1995) converted to LO27, a South African coordinate system. o Elevations were defined as below datum numbers with datum representing 6,000 feet (1,828.8m) above mean sea level. o The data detailed in the local LO27 (Cape Datum) coordinate system was converted into the international WG27 (Geographic Datum). o The data on the plans that were detailed in feet/meters beneath datum were converted into meters above mean sea level (mamsl). o Surface drillholes were drilled vertically down, but underground holes were drilled in various directions due to requirements for relevant structural information. Azimuth was measured clockwise with north as zero. o Downhole length and interception depth of reefs were measured with the collar of the hole as zero. o Drillhole length was determined by downhole surveys for surface and long underground holes. Short underground holes (less than 100m) were generally not surveyed and length was measured by the drill operator.
Data aggregation methods	• Exploration results were not reported. However, compositing was conducted against relative sample lengths due to no differences in waste and ore bulk densities. Minimum grades were dependent on laboratory detection limits, which improved as technology advanced. However, cutting of low and high-grade samples was not standard practice. • No allowance was made to differentiate between short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results. However, minimum sample lengths were not less than 8cm. • Metal equivalent values were not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• All downhole lengths were converted to true widths by correcting for the dip of the strata.
Diagrams	• Exploration Results were not reported.
Balanced reporting	• Exploration Results were not reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Exploration results were not reported. However, the information is supplied for completeness: o Geology of reef intercepts were noted in detail on standardised logging sheets. o Geophysical and geochemical survey results were conducted as required. o Bulk samples were taken when required by compositing the pulps of all reef intercepts. o Bulk density was never measured and always taken as 2.73 based on industry standard. o It was standard practice for drill operators to test groundwater intersections and flow rate was measured in litres per hour. o Geotechnical and rock characteristics were always noted, albeit typical geological structures and not according to modern geotechnical parameters such as Rock Quality Determination (RQD) and Rock Mass Rating (RMR), etc. o Deleterious or contaminating substances such as methane were tested for by drill operators utilising test meters.
Further work	• See body of report

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	**Practices at historical Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine (DRD, <2000) unless where indicated in bold font**
Database Integrity	• Sample values received from the laboratory were composited by the sampler on the sample sheets, with QA/QC performed by the Chief Sampler. The composited values were plotted on 1:200 assay tracings by the Chief Sampler, with QA/QC performed by the Chief Surveyor. The geologist digitised the composite values from the assay tracings into the master database for each particular reef; with QA/QC performed by the Mineral Resource Manager (MRM, Hermanus Berhardus Swart) who also represented the competent person in the **2018 project**. • Captured reef values were validated with mine plans to ensure spatial correctness and were also scrutinised for anomalous values. This was applied to the **2018 project** as well.
Site Visits	• The Mineral Resources were reported by the competent person, the former MRM of DRD and who has relevant experience and qualifies as a competent person in South Africa and internationally according to the requirements as stipulated by JORC. • Not applicable as explained above.
Geological Interpretation	**During the 2018 project:** • Stretch length and point data was captured digitally from georeferenced block plans in Arc GIS. Mining depletions were digitised from both horizontal and vertical projections. Resource blocks were generated in Datamine Studio 3, which were used to evaluate the remaining resource above 40 level. • No alternative interpretation was performed. • Wireframing was undertaken in Leapfrog utilising on-reef peg data captured from historical survey peg books. Dykes and faults were digitised from block plans and refined using mapping data from recent trenching, drilling and peg database from both Rand Leases and DRD. • Analysis of grade continuity was undertaken for the captured data, from which homoscedastic geodomains were derived exhibiting stationarity with respect to gold accumulation and channel width.
Dimensions	• The reefs are part of the world-famous Witwatersrand Basin, and are renowned for their regional lateral (hundreds of kilometres) and down dip (tens of kilometres) continuity. • **In the 2018 project**, the K9B reef was reported down to 2km below surface. Strike length totalled 5.5km.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	**In the 2018 project**: • Sample grades were capped per estimation domain. • The capped estimation dataset consisted of underground chip samples and stretch composite samples with various lengths. Nugget variance was calculated per composite length with chip samples assigned a zero length. • Samples and estimation domains were unfolded to a planar surface. • Ordinary Macro Kriging was performed within 50m parent cells per estimation domain considering the nugget variance calculated for sample length. Search configurations were optimised employing a combined Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis and cross validation approach. • Historically no by-products were recovered, hence no quantification or estimation. • Although the presence of pyrite resulted in severe acid mine water, sulphide was not quantified and estimated. • Selective mining units were considered to be the estimation parent cells of 50x50m, which is slightly larger than the area of the general mining panel length of 30m multiplied by half of the inter-raise distance of 120m.
Moisture	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off Parameters	• The cut-off **during the 2018 project** was based on similar practises to those applied at other Witwatersrand Gold mines.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• Mining methods were based on traditional Witwatersrand conventional hand-held drilling and scraper cleaning operations, except for the steep Kimberley reefs where overhand shrinkage methods were employed. Mining dilution **in the 2018 project** was based on reef width with a minimum thickness of 100cm. • Plans that featured steeply dipping reef were vertically exaggerated. The exact position of the steeply dipping unmined areas was consequently determined in **2018** in Leapfrog Geo.
Metallurgical Factors Applied	• Gold extraction was based on traditional Carbon In Leach methods (CIL).
Environmental Factors or Assumptions	• Residues would be deposited on environmentally approved tailings dams. No detailed environmental or logistical designs were considered.
Bulk Density	• Bulk density was accepted as the standard industry norm for pyritic conglomerate i.e. 2.73 and was on a dry basis. • Bulk density was not measured as historic sampling data was utilised.

	• The same bulk density was multiplied with the respective volumes for all reefs in order to obtain tonnages.
Classification	**During 2018:** • The classification for Measured, Indicated and Inferred blocks were estimated using Ordinary Kriging into 50x50m parent cells considering mixed support data with sample support affecting nugget variance. • Appropriate account was taken of all relevant factors. • The results were classified considering the calculated Kriging Efficiency into Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories.
Audits or Reviews	• No audits were performed **in the 2018 project**.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy/Confidence	• Estimate to model reconciliation **in the 2018 project** was performed for blocks containing samples which provided a model to regularised data correlation coefficient of 0.7. This is appropriate for a gold estimate within a Witwatersrand style deposit.

References

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