

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

4th April 2019

# RC DRILL PROGRAM ON HISTORIC GOLD TARGETS COMPLETED AT LAKE GRACE PROJECT

**Sultan Resources Ltd**

ACN: 623 652 522

## CORPORATE DETAILS

**ASX Code: SLZ**

## DIRECTORS

**STEVEN GROVES**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

**JEREMY KING**  
CHAIRMAN

**DAVID LEES**  
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## CONTACT

Suite 2, Level 1,  
1 Altona Street  
West Perth WA 6005  
[www.sultanresources.com.au](http://www.sultanresources.com.au)

[info@sultanresources.com.au](mailto:info@sultanresources.com.au)

## Highlights

- **Maiden Reverse Circulation drilling programme completed at Lake Grace Gold Project**
- **12 holes for 1,782m targeting the stand-out historic Challenger Gold Prospect completed**
- **Numerous thick intervals of sulphide-rich mafic rocks intersected – similar rock-types host gold mineralisation at nearby gold deposits**

The Board of Sultan Resources Ltd (**Sultan** or the **Company**) is pleased to inform shareholders that the maiden Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling program at the Challenger Gold Prospect in the company's Lake Grace portfolio is complete<sup>5</sup>.

## Drilling Program

The Company completed 12 RC holes for 1,782m targeting a 1km long, >0.1g/t Au aircore gold anomaly defined by North Limited ("North") in exploration programs undertaken across the area in the mid-1990s<sup>1,5</sup>. Sultan's drill program was designed to confirm the extent and tenor of the surface gold mineralisation, test the depth and down-plunge extent of the higher-grade mineralised zones and provide an understanding of the stratigraphy and structure across the Challenger Prospect.

The drill holes intersected numerous thick intervals of mafic granulite rock-types containing zones of strong sulphide mineralisation, similar in appearance to those that host gold mineralization at the nearby 675koz Tampia<sup>2,4</sup> and 1moz Katanning<sup>3</sup> Gold Deposits (Figure 1).



Figure 1: RC chips of sulphide-rich mafic rocks from hole 19SLGR12



Historic aircore drilling by North Limited<sup>1</sup> shows that the bulk of elevated shallow gold anomalism (i.e. >0.1g/t Au) is associated with weathered mafic rocks and the two diamond holes completed by North also revealed a strong association between sulphide mineralised mafic rocks and elevated gold mineralization<sup>1</sup>.

All holes in the recent program that penetrated the bedrock intersected mafic material, with the thickest intercepts of sulphidic mafic granulites occurring in the eastern half of the area, directly beneath historical aircore holes that include results such as: LGA183 **19m @ 0.24g/t Au**, LGA175 **32m @ 0.22g/t Au** and LGA9 **16m @ 0.35 g/t Au** (Figure 2). Sulphide minerals were identified as predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Logged intervals of mafic granulites containing zones of strong, disseminated sulphide mineralization from the recent drilling include:

**19SLGR09:**

27 – 90m - mafic granulite with zones of disseminated sulphides and minor felsic intervals

**19SLGR10:**

44 – 174m - mafic granulite with pervasive disseminated sulphides and minor felsic intervals

**19SLGR11:**

46 – 117m - dominantly mafic granulite with pervasive disseminated sulphides throughout

**19SLGR12:**

52 – 130m - dominantly mafic granulite with zones of strong disseminated sulphides throughout

Managing Director, Steve Groves, commented: “We are very happy with the progress of the drilling. The program achieved the primary goals by drilling to depth beneath the historic aircore anomaly and intersected significant thicknesses of sulphidic mafic granulites which are spatially associated with some of the strongest historic aircore gold results. Some of the deeper mafic units are very sulphide-rich which is highly encouraging given the association of this type of geology with gold mineralization at nearby gold deposits such as Tampia and Katanning.

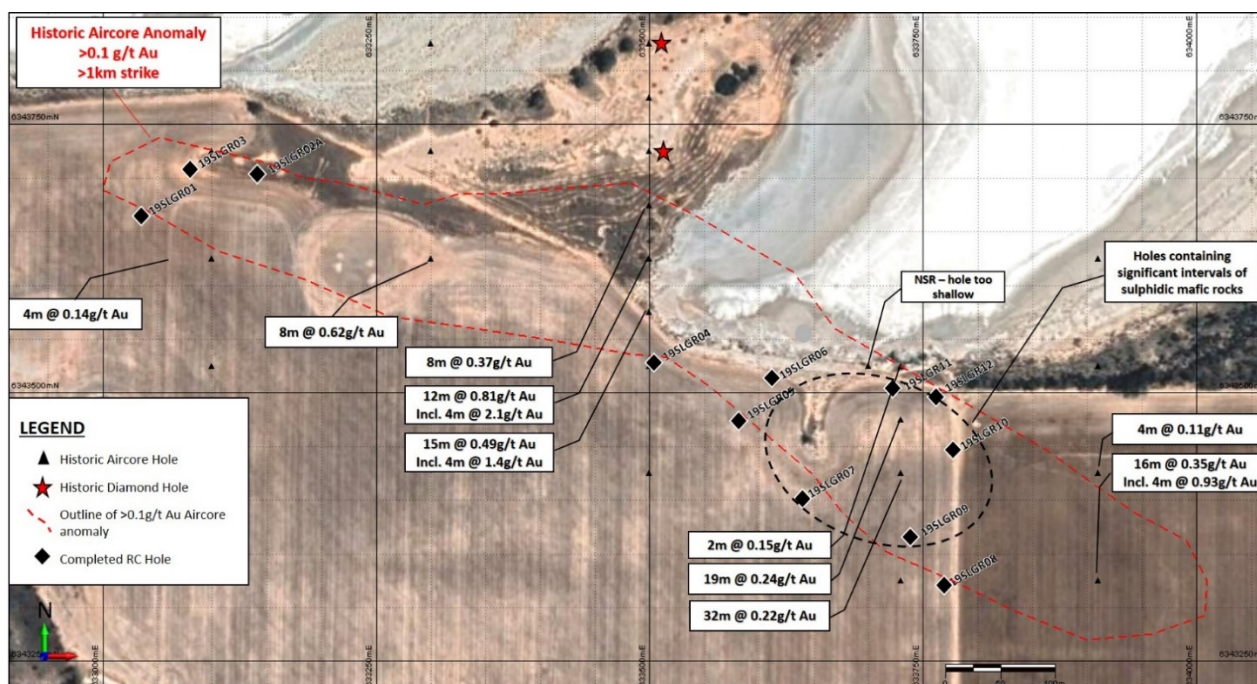


Figure 2: Plan view of the Challenger Prospect showing historic drilling (black triangles or red stars) and the large historic aircore gold anomaly (red dashed outline). Black diamonds denote the collar positions of Sultan's recently completed RC program





Figure 3: RC drilling at the Challenger Prospect, Lake Grace

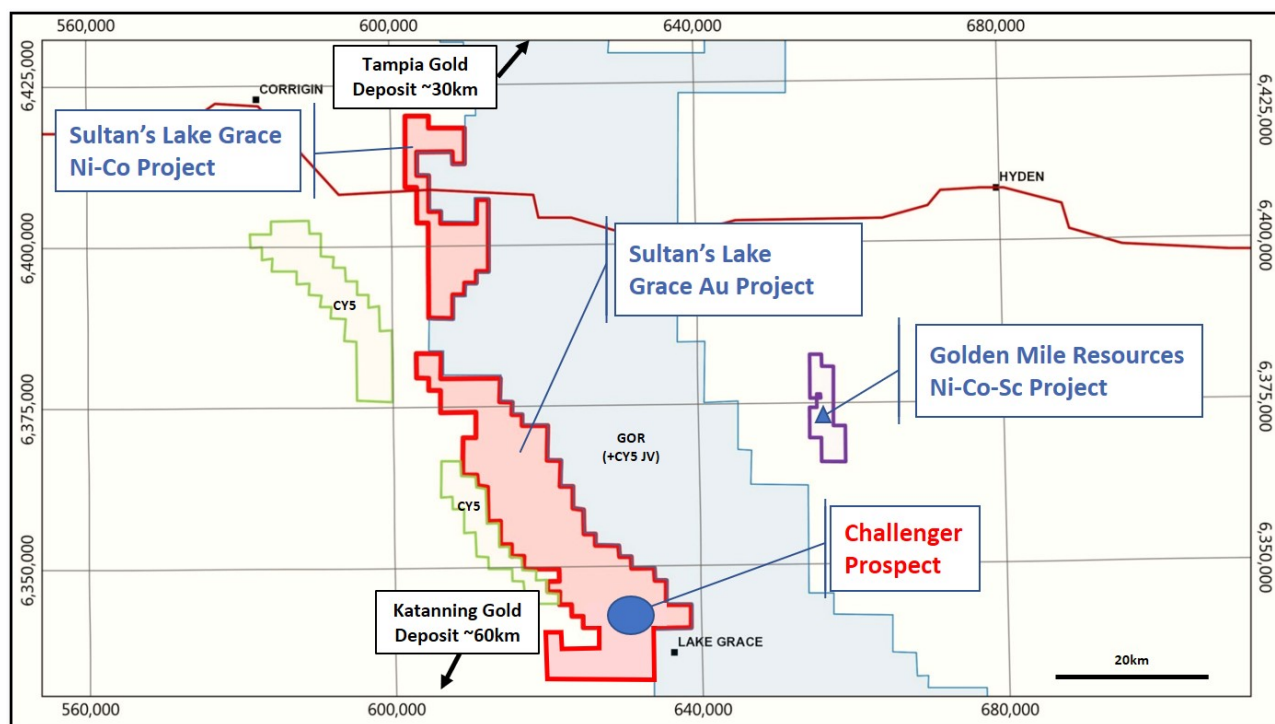


Figure 4: Sultan's Lake Grace Project showing the location of the Challenge Prospect (blue dot)

Samples from all holes will be analysed at an independent laboratory for gold content and other associated elements. Results are expected by early May.



For further information contact:

**Managing Director**

Steve Groves

[info@sultanresources.com.au](mailto:info@sultanresources.com.au)

**Investor Relations**

Peter Taylor

[Peter@nwrcommunications.com.au](mailto:Peter@nwrcommunications.com.au)

0412 036 231

**References:**

- 1 North Limited - Public Company Report A45226: *"Final Report on Exploration Licences E70/1367 & E70/1368"* August 1995
- 2 Explaurum Limited – Company Presentation: *"Unlocking Wheatbelt Gold"*, 03/08/2018
- 3 Ausgold Limited – ASX Release: *"Katanning Gold Project Resource expanded to 1.04 million ounces"* 26/11/2018
- 4 Explaurum Limited – ASX Release: *"Independent Expert's Report"* 17/01/2019
- 5 Sultan Resources – ASX Release: *"RC Drilling on Historic Targets at Lake Grace to Commence"* 13/03/2019

**Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on historical exploration information compiled by Mr Steven Groves, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Groves is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Sultan Resources Limited. Mr Groves 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 the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Groves consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information announced to the market by Explaurum Limited on 17 January 2019 (Tampia) and Ausgold Limited on 26 November 2018 (Katanning). Sultan confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

**About Sultan Resources**

Sultan Resources is a West Australian focused exploration company with a portfolio of quality assets in emerging discovery terranes currently targeted by successful explorers such as Gold Road Resources, Sandfire Resources and Lodestar Minerals. Sultan's tenement portfolio includes prospective targets for gold, Nickel, Cobalt and base metals and include tenements at Thaduna, Lake Grace, East Tallering and Dawallinu, all located within the southern terrane region of the Yilgarn Craton in south and south eastern Western Australia. Sultan's board and management strategy is for a methodical approach to exploration across the prospects in order to discover gold and base metals that may be delineated via modern exploration techniques and exploited for the benefit of the company and its shareholders.



## Appendix 1: Details of recently drilled Reverse Circulation Holes

| Hole ID   | East MGA94 | North MGA94 | Depth (m) | Dip | Azimuth | RL (masl) | Comment   |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----|---------|-----------|---|
| 19SLGR01  | 633037     | 6343665     | 100       | -60 | 220     | 275       |   |
| 19SLGR03  | 633082     | 6343709     | 246       | -90 | 220     | 275       |   |
| 19SLGR02A | 633146     | 6343704     | 200       | -80 | 170     | 272       | driller set up on wrong dip, redrilled as 19SLGR02A     |
| 19SLGR04  | 633507     | 6343529     | 138       | -70 | 220     | 277       |   |
| 19SLGR07  | 633640     | 6343402     | 114       | -70 | 220     | 270       | re-entry failed due to collapsing quartz sands          |
| 19SLGR11  | 633727     | 6343502     | 168       | -90 | 220     | 0         |   |
| 19SLGR09  | 633743     | 6343366     | 130       | -90 | 220     | 0         |   |
| 19SLGR10  | 633779     | 6343446     | 200       | -90 | 220     | 270       |   |
| 19SLGR08  | 633769     | 6343319     | 120       | -60 | 220     | 278       |   |
| 19SLGR05  | 633584     | 6343475     | 150       | -60 | 220     | 278       |   |
| 19SLGR06  | 633614     | 6343512     | 46        | -90 | 0       | 275       | stopped due to collapsing quartz sands and blown collar |
| 19SLGR12  | 633765     | 6343500     | 170       | -90 | 0       | 0         |   |

## Appendix 2: Details of nearby, publicly reported gold resources referred to in this document

| Katanning - Ausgold Limited   |              |           |           |              |           |            |              |           |            |              |           |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Measured  |              |           | Indicated |              |           | Inferred   |              |           | Total      |              |           |
| Tonnes  | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes    | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes     | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes     | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au |
| 2,068,200   | 2.15         | 142,890   | 8,287,500 | 1.28         | 340,320   | 14,739,800 | 1.17         | 555,750   | 25,095,500 | 1.29         | 1,038,960 |
| Ausgold Limited ASX Release: "Katanning Gold Project Resource expanded to 1.04 million ounces" 26/11/2018 |              |           |           |              |           |            |              |           |            |              |           |
| Tampia - Explaurum Limited  |              |           |           |              |           |            |              |           |            |              |           |
| Measured  |              |           | Indicated |              |           | Inferred   |              |           | Total      |              |           |
| Tonnes  | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes    | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes     | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes     | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au |
| -   | -            | -         | 9,800,000 | 1.8          | 580,000   | 2,000,000  | 1.6          | 90        | 11,700,000 | 1.8          | 675,000   |
| Mace - Explaurum Limited  |              |           |           |              |           |            |              |           |            |              |           |
| Measured  |              |           | Indicated |              |           | Inferred   |              |           | Total      |              |           |
| Tonnes  | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes    | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes     | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au | Tonnes     | Grade g/t Au | Ounces Au |
| -   | -            | -         | -         | -            | -         | 400,000    | 1.4          | 20,000    | 400,000    | 1.4          | 20,000    |
| Explaurum Limited ASX Release: "Independent Expert's Report" 17/01/2019                                   |              |           |           |              |           |            |              |           |            |              |           |



## Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 - Lake Grace Project

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria                     | JORC Code explanation  | Comment  |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Sampling techniques</b>   | <p>□ 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.</p>  | <p>Sultan has just completed it's first drill program at the prospect and is about to commence a sampling program</p> <p>All sampling results referred to are historic</p> <p><b>North Limited (A45226):</b> 3815 soils 100m spacings on 400m line spacing 2kg -4mm. 3236m in 89 vertical RAB holes on 100m centres x 400 m spaced lines across anomalous zones, 3647m in 183 vertical aircore holes on 100m centres x 400m spaced lines across anomalous zones and 338.9m in 2 diamond holes.</p>   |
|                              | <p>□ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p>   | No comments made   |
|                              | <p>□ 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.</p> | <p>Standard exploration and sampling practices used by Noth were consistent with exploration practices at the time.</p> <p>Other than these general remarks the author is not able to comment further.</p>   |
| <b>Drilling techniques</b>   | <p>□ 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).</p>   | <p>Sultan Resources completed 12 Reverse Circulation drill holes using a face-sampling hammer bit with hole orientation surveys completed every 50m. Holes were drilled from - 60deg to vertical to depths of up to 246m.</p> <p>Historic Aircore, and Diamond holes have been drilled at the project</p> <p><b>North Limited (A45226):</b> 3236m in 89 vertical RAB holes, 3647m in 183 aircore holes and 338.9m in 2 diamond holes inclined -70° @ 225°.</p>   |
| <b>Drill sample recovery</b> | <p>□ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p>   | <p>On site geologist visually estimate sample recovery based on amount of sample material per metre returned to the sample bags and consultation with the driller on how the hole is performing.</p> <p>Two duplicate samples of 1 – 2kg each for each metre were split through the cyclone and collected for analysis. Sampling protocols and compositing have not commenced as of the date of this report</p> <p>Older drilling logged on paper with no assessment made of the recoveries with the results.</p> <p><b>North Limited (A45226):</b> Diamond holes were oriented and geologically logged. Holes sampled through their entire length in 1 m intervals.</p> <p>RAB/Aircore drilling were sampled as 2m intervals and composited over 4 m. Samples were hand mixed and then 2kg grab sampled</p> |





| Criteria  | JORC Code explanation  | Comment   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.   | <p>RC holes were drilled at steep to vertical dips to traverse the interpreted shallow-dipping geology. Angled holes were orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the regional geology.</p> <p>Where sample recoveries were noted to be insufficient, the holes were paused and consultation with the driller was undertaken to remedy the problem (i.e. blocked bit, lost air etc.)</p> <p>For historic work, no comments identified in any report. Most drilling vertical holes on drill grids designed perpendicular to the regional grain. Actual sampling methods off rigs not outlined.</p> |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.                                  | <p>Insufficient information exists that would allow the author to draw a conclusion.</p>  |
| <b>Logging</b>  | <input type="checkbox"/> 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. | <p>All holes have been lithologically logged through their development length. None of the work is of sufficient quality or density to support resource estimation.</p>   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.  | <p>The reviewed exploration drilling is qualitative. Quantitative work is limited to two diamond holes drilled by Norths in E70/5081.</p>   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.   | <p>The holes were all logged through the length of their development.</p>   |
| <b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.   | <p><b>North Limited (A45226):</b> Core was half cut and sampled in 1 m increments.</p>  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.   | <p>RC samples were split via a cyclone at the end of the sample return hose. Two duplicate split samples were collected every metre. Samples were predominately dry and the cyclone was cleaned between every 6m rod.</p> <p><b>North Limited (A45226):</b> RAB/Aircore sampled as 2m intervals and composited over 4 m. Samples were hand mixed and then 2kg grab sampled.</p>   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.  | <p>N/A for recent RC samples at this stage.</p> <p>Standard procedures adopted by North Ltd: Pulverised, single stage mix and grind mill then subsampling for analysis.</p>   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.   | <p>N/A for recent RC samples at this stage.</p> <p>North Limited ran duplicates at around 1 in 20 samples for their aircore/RAB drilling, otherwise most work dependent on the standard laboratory cross checks.</p>  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.                          | <p>N/A for recent RC samples at this stage.</p> <p>North: No comments identified.</p>   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.   | <p>The sample size for the RC drilling is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>North: No comments identified.</p>  |
|   |  | <p>North: No comments identified.</p>   |



| Criteria  | JORC Code explanation  | Comment   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.  | N/A for recent RC samples at this stage<br><br><b>North Limited</b> (A45226): Soil assay's gold only to ppb levels no method documented. RAB gold only ppb level with no method documented. Diamond drill samples submitted to Genalysis Au-B/ETA, V, Cr, Mn, Fe%, Co, Ni, all ppm bar Fe by B/AAS.   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 use identified   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.                  | N/A for recent RC samples at this stage<br><br>Norths Limited used duplicates inserted at the rate of ~1 in 20 to control RAB and aircore drilling.<br>No other QAQC procedures other than the standard laboratory check analyses were identified   |
| <b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>      | <input type="checkbox"/> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.   | Several companies have reviewed the previous exploration efforts of their predecessors, such as Magnetic Resources who reviewed the work of Norths and Sabre.   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> The use of twinned holes.   | None identified, work is early stage  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.  | Paper logging was undertaken on site and will be verified against the chip trays at the conclusion of the program.<br><br>Data will be electronically entered into an appropriate drill database.<br><br>North: No such protocols identified. Logs mainly paper logs.   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss any adjustment to assay data.   | No adjustments made to data   |
| <b>Location of data points</b>                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.   | Most drill holes picked by DGPS or GPS. No mineral resource estimates performed.  |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Specification of the grid system used.  | The recent RC drilling was located using UTM system MGA94, Zone 50.<br><br>North: Local grids were used to control exploration in all areas, which were subsequently picked and converted to initially MGA84 and more recently MGA94.   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality and adequacy of topographic control.  | Topographic control received through DGPS or GPS  |
| <b>Data spacing and distribution</b>              | <input type="checkbox"/> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.  | The recent RC holes were spaced at intervals deemed sufficient to provide a good coverage of historic exploration results of interest. Access was hampered by an Aboriginal heritage site and salt lakes in the area.<br><br>North: Most of the exploited grid were at 400 m line spacing or controlled by road and fenceline access to properties at a minimum of 200m spacing but mostly coarser. |





| Criteria   | JORC Code explanation   | Comment  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> 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. | The exploration effort is too early stage to be concerned with resource estimation.  |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Whether sample compositing has been applied.   | N/A for recent RC samples at this stage<br><br>North: Most exploration RAB and aircore holes were sampled as 3 or 4 m composites. Some holes were drilled in two intervals and then composited over 4m.                      |
| <b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.   | Most exploration grids were optimally aligned to the geology   |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.                   | Too early stage to consider as the majority of the drill work is reconnaissance.<br>Inclined/targeted holes are optimally positioned to minimise any biases.   |
| <b>Sample security</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> The measures taken to ensure sample security.  | Samples are stored with the geological personnel on site and will transported directly to the laboratory for analysis at the conclusion of the sampling exercise<br><br>North: No measures identified in any of the reports. |
| <b>Audits or reviews</b>                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.  | No audits identified   |

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria                                       | JORC Code explanation  | Commentary   |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> | The Lake Grace Project lies in the eastern wheatbelt, approximately 250km east-southeast of Perth. The Project comprises five Exploration Licences (70/5081, 70/5082, 70/5085, 70/5095 and 70/5179) covering an area of approximately 690km <sup>2</sup> over or near the prospective Yandina Shear Zone which is known to host gold mineralisation elsewhere in the Southwest Terrane. All licences are held 100% by Sultan Resources The Lake Grace tenements are subject to Native Title Claim by the Ballardong People (WAD6181/1998). The North Tarin Rock Nature Reserve has a trivial impact the western margin E70/5081. |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>   | Sultan is the 100% owner of the five exploration licences and has the subsurface rights to the ground. Individual land owner access agreements must be negotiated to obtain surface rights and to allow on the ground exploration programs. Access may be restricted at certain times due to competing land use with private landowners i.e. cropping  |
| <b>Exploration done by other parties</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>  | Previous exploration over the Lake Grace applications has been limited. Work reported was generally generative in nature and at a reconnaissance level.  |
| <b>Geology</b>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>  | The Project lies in the Lake Grace Domain of the Southwest Terrane. It is comprised of granulite facies granitic gneisses, gneissic  |



| Criteria                      | JORC Code explanation   | Commentary   |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
|                               |   | remnants of greenstone belts, charnockitic granites and post-tectonic granites. The greenstone rock sequences are metamorphosed to high-grade upper amphibolite to granulite facies. Structurally-controlled gold mineralisation occurs broadly as multiple, well-defined stacked elongate to ellipsoidal lodes that vary in size from 1-10 m thick, 50-150 m wide (east-west) and 50-200 m long (north-south) that have undergone post-mineralisation deformation. The gneissic package dips between 35° to 40° to the southeast and strikes 040°. The host rocks form an open synform that plunges 30° toward 120°.  |
| <b>Drill hole Information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>o down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>o hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul> | <p>A table of the Recent RC drill hole collar details is included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>North: Most exploration is of a reconnaissance level, with shallow RAB or aircore geochemical drilling testing of soil geochemical anomalies</p> <p>A table of the Recent RC drill hole collar details is included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>North: Local grids were used to control most early exploration (pre-1990's). These have been converted to MGA94 in most circumstances. Norths used DGPS to control local grid pattern drilling</p> <p>DGPS/GPS were used for most drilling. Assumed datums were used on the older work.</p> <p>A table of the Recent RC drill hole collar details is included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>North: Almost all RAB and Aircore holes were drilled vertically. Diamond were inclined at 70° towards 225°.</p> <p>A table of the Recent RC drill hole collar details is included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.</p> <p>A table of the Recent RC drill hole collar details is included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.</p> <p>A table of the Recent RC drill hole collar details is included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>North: The reported work is not that of the company and much is drawn from the public reports which are under compilation. The results are informative and guiding only, as the opportunity remains early stage with the associated risks.</p> |



| Criteria  | JORC Code explanation   | Commentary  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Data aggregation methods</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  | <p>N/A for the recent RC drilling at this stage</p> <p>North: Given most exploration is at an early stage the reported levels of anomalous gold is appropriate, especially as the property covers rocks of a higher metamorphic grade and little is known or reported on what constitutes a significant value verses what is background for such environments.</p>  |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>            | <p>N/A for the recent RC drilling at this stage</p> <p>North: Intercepts are reported directly and averaged over the width of the intersection, as per standard practice. The work remains very early stage and is not suitable for resource estimation.</p>  |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>   | <p>No metal equivalents used in the report</p>  |
| <b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>   | <p>N/A for the recent RC drilling at this stage</p> <p>The target type geometries for gold mineralisation are just becoming understood. The historical drilling results should be reviewed in light of this new understanding. The nature of the mineralisation is thin but commonly stacked and the drilling intercepts in numerous RAB and aircore holes seem to reflect this, but it requires validation.</p>                              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> </ul>   | <p>N/A for the recent RC drilling at this stage</p> <p>Any returned drill intercept is mostly highly anomalous and the significance to mineralisation is yet to be established at the existing drill densities.</p>   |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>   | <p>N/A for the recent RC drilling at this stage</p> <p>All intercepts are downhole lengths in all holes as the drilling density remains too coarse for any alternative interpretation.</p>  |
| <b>Diagrams</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> | <p>Appropriate maps are present within the report. The discussed drilling intersections are to provide the reader with a feel for the prospectivity of this early stage project.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation has been intersected in several holes but these holes exist is widely spaced drilling grids, so exploration remains in its infancy, with only a few more mature exploration programs completed by Norths Limited for example.</p> |
| <b>Balanced reporting</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>   | <p>The project remains very early stage, where widespread anomalism has been returned in a multitude of sample media using differing sampling techniques including drilling. The sampling density is sufficient to determine the prospectivity but to also indicate how early stage the project is.</p>   |



| Criteria                                  | JORC Code explanation   | Commentary   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Other substantive exploration data</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> | Geophysical surveys including magnetics and induced polarisation is available over some parts of the project area.   |
| <b>Further work</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> </ul>  | Compilation of a cohesive digital database including all historical drilling, surface sampling, mapping (geological and regolith), and geophysical information. Exploration drilling at the Challenger Prospect, ground and airborne geophysical surveying and further reconnaissance exploration (soil sampling, mapping etc) on conceptual targets to generate further drill targets |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>   | This information will be developed and released over time, as the work programs are developed and initiated, and improved sampling density provides for improved interpretation.   |