STRATEGIC MINERALS
CORPORATION N.L.

27 June 2018 **ASX Release**

Woolgar Gold Project, Queensland

(Strategic Minerals Corporation N. L. (Strategic) 100%)

Final Results of 2017 Core Drill Program at BVS, Woolgar

The Company is pleased to announce the results of all eight diamond drill (DD) holes, totalling 1,612 metres, from the Big Vein South (BVS) prospect in the Woolgar Project, including[1]:

- **LD0317** **5.8 metres at 1.29 g/t gold from 77.32 to 83.12 metres** (Resource)
  and **77.47 metres at 1.37 g/t gold from 128 to 205.47 metres**
  - including 5.5 metres at 3.96 g/t gold from 140 metres
  - and 3.8 metres at 4.37 g/t gold from 164.4 metres
- **LD0318** **5.54 metres at 1.04 g/t gold from 119.8 to 125.34 metres** (Geotechnical)
- **LD0319** No significant Results (Geotechnical)
- **LD0320** **1.87 metres at 1.83 g/t gold from 144.13 to 146 metres** (Geotechnical)
- **LD0321** **6.53 metres at 1.85 g/t gold from 20.66 to 27.19 metres** (Geotechnical)
- **LD0322** **31.45 metres at 2.31 g/t gold from 97 to 128.45 metres** (Resource)
- **LD0323** **5.1 metres at 1.49 g/t gold from 112.9 to 118 metres** (Resource)
  and **40.31 metres at 2.18 g/t gold from 130 to 170.31 metres**
  - including 9.52 metres at 4.22 g/t gold from 134 metres
- **LD0324** **3.6 metres at 1.8 g/t gold from 39.6 to 43.2 metres** (Resource)
  and **4.3 metres at 0.68 g/t gold from 78.6 to 82.9 metres**
  and **11.87 metres at 1.37 g/t gold from 87.5 to 99.37 metres**
  and **31.79 metres at 3.54 g/t gold from 107.51 to 139.3 metres**

Four holes are primarily geotechnical (LD0318, LD0319, LD0320, LD0321) and four are primarily resource (LD0317, LD0322, LD0323, LD0324) related, although all were modified where possible, to maximise information and data generation. The diamond hole program has been designed to provide essential information and material that will be used to examine quality control, metallurgy, waste characterisation and improved geological control, all technical constraints necessary to assess and potentially upgrade confidence in the resource[2].

All holes were drilled in late 2017, but geochemical analysis was delayed, initially to permit detailed technical logging and hyperspectral scanning prior to destructive sampling, and later due to financial constraints resulting from the extended suspension of the Company's shares from trading. The company was able to commission the processing and assay of the diamond core material after securing funding via a director loan in March.

In total, 22 RC and 8 diamond (DD) holes were drilled for a total of 6,332 metres during 2017. These results announced here constitute the final drill holes.

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[1] For a summary of significant intersections for all 8 drillholes, please refer to *Appendix Two: Summary of diamond drill core intersections from 2017, as at 22nd June 2018.* All intersection widths are length weighted averages. All widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths. Some low-grade intervals greater than 6m are included here for concise reporting of broader intercepts.

[2] For details of the 2017 resource, please refer to "Resource Update for Big Vein South" published on the 1st March 2017, available at **www.stratmin.com.au**

These results are presented as exploration results. Further quality control checks, including umpire and gravimetric analysis are underway and detailed analysis of the resource aspects will be completed once all data is available.

All results will be incorporated into an updated resource estimation which is likely to occur once the final quality control information has been received and processed, and the company has sufficient funds to cover the engagement.

2017 Drill Program Overview

The objective of the 2017 program was to provide the technical parameters required to permit an economic assessment of the viability of the BVS, rather than exploring for potential extensions.

Thus, both the reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling are essentially infill drilling as they occur within the perimeter of previous drilling and existing resource models.

The DD phase comprised eight holes for 1,612 metres with most holes designed to generate information in support of at least two programs: Geotechnical, Metallurgical, Resource Definition and Waste Rock Management, as well as improved geological controls:

- Some DD holes were selectively extended at depth or their locations modified where possible, to improve their targeting of multiple objectives.
- Additional contracting staff and facilities were required to execute the DD phase in order to ensure its successful completion prior to the onset of the wet season.

Diamond drilling produces a cylindrical core of intact rock, preserving textures and structures compared to small fragments of loose chips from RC.

- The Geotechnical study assesses the necessary slope of the pit walls, which effectively defines the strip ratio, one of the most significant factors affecting mine viability.
- The Metallurgical program has two main objectives:
  - Detailed test work of the high to medium grade zones for potential CIL processing;
  - Testing the suitability of the extensive lower grade mineral for heap leach processing which potentially have a significant positive economic impact on the early mine life.

  The material for this has been reserved, but work is not due to commence until later in 2018, pending further capital raising.
- The Waste Rock Management program will test the environmental impacts both of any potential waste generated by mining, as well as from the resultant pit itself.
- The Resource studies improve confidence in both the classification of the resource and the ability to predict further mineralisation through:
  - Improved quality control;
  - Increased understanding of the lithologies, alteration, structure and distribution of the host-rocks; and
  - Improved understanding of the occurrence and distribution of the ore minerals in particular.

The RC program comprised 4,720 metres in 22 drillholes;

- Twenty of these were infill holes in the Crossover Sector to decrease the existing hole spacing to both increase the confidence and precision of the resource model and upgrade the category, if justified. The improved parameters can then be applied across the remainder of

the project.

- The shallower drillholes also tested the potential for near-surface mineralisation. These generally intercepted relatively narrow and low-grade mineralisation, confirming that the high-grade material does not reach surface in this sector.
- Two additional holes infilled in the northern portion of the existing resource (Big Vein Central), testing potentially open mineralisation between broader-spaced drillholes.

Laif Allen McLoughlin

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Alistair Grahame, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grahame is a full-time employee of Strategic Mineral Corporation NL. Mr Grahame 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'. Mr Grahame consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix One: Plans and Sections

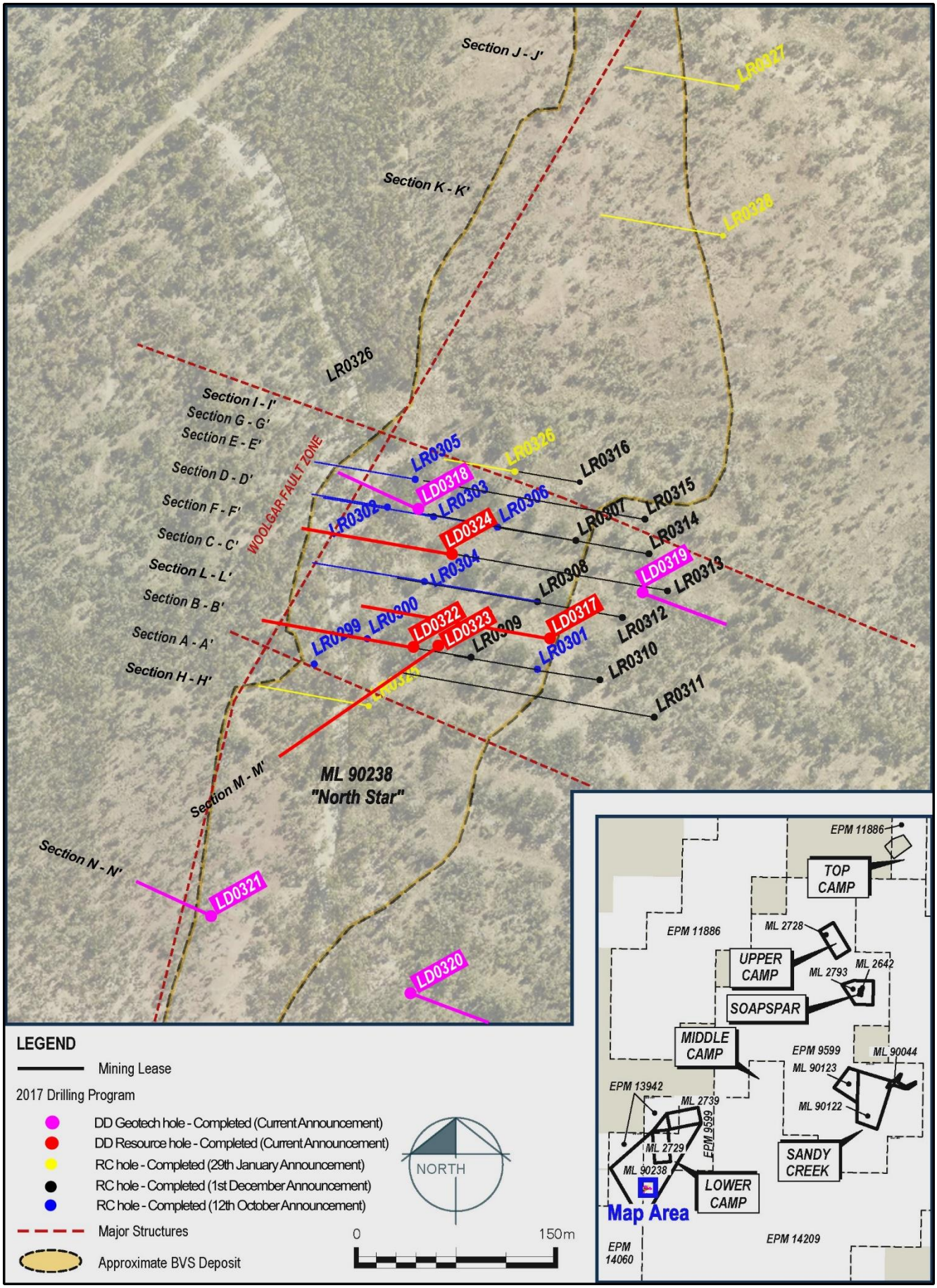

Figure 1: Plan of the northern portion of the BVS prospect showing the location of the four resource DD holes (in red) and the four geotechnical DD holes (in purple) in relation to the BVS resource, and the 2017 RC drill holes

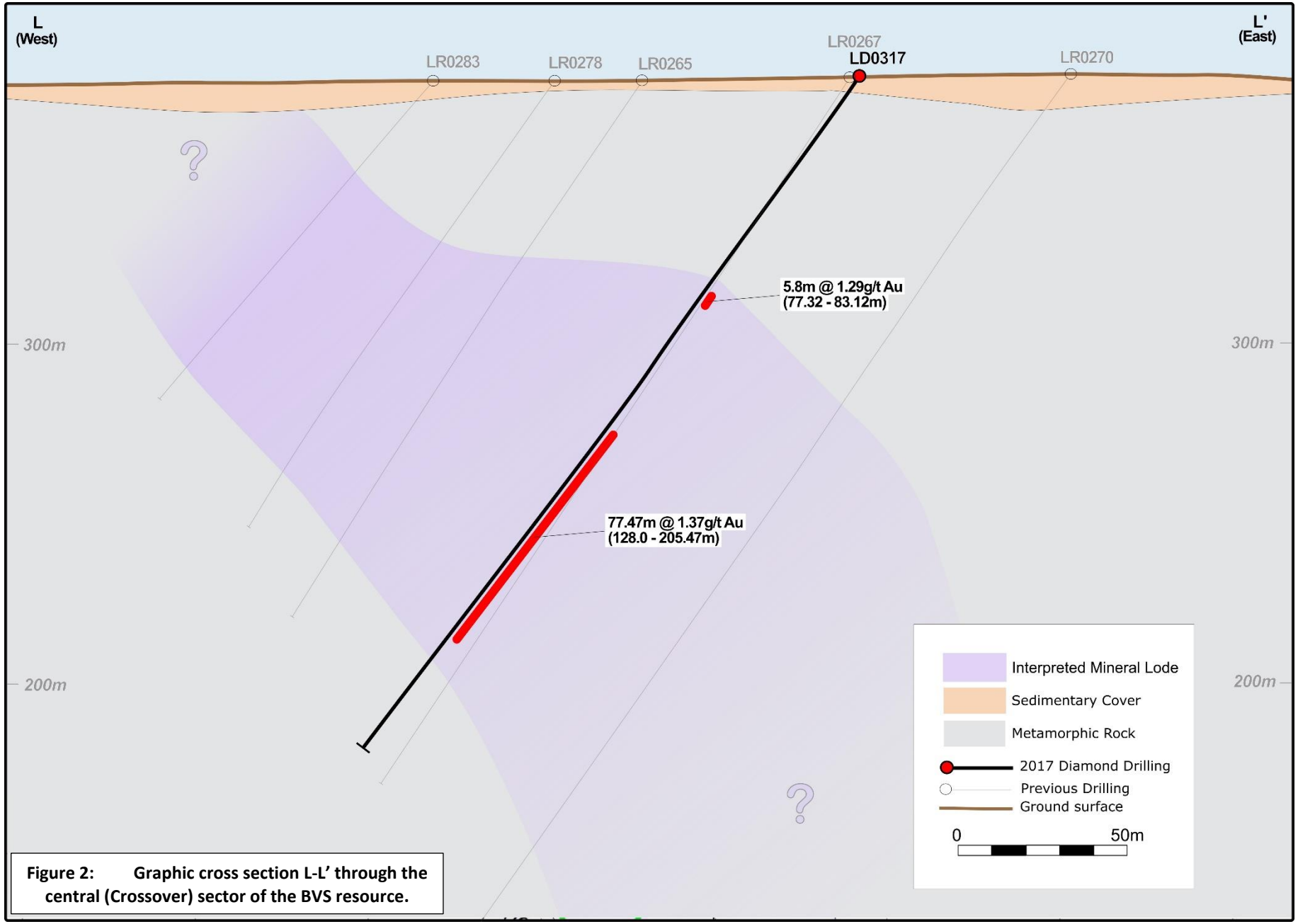

Figure 2: Graphic cross section L-L' through the central (Crossover) sector of the BVS resource.

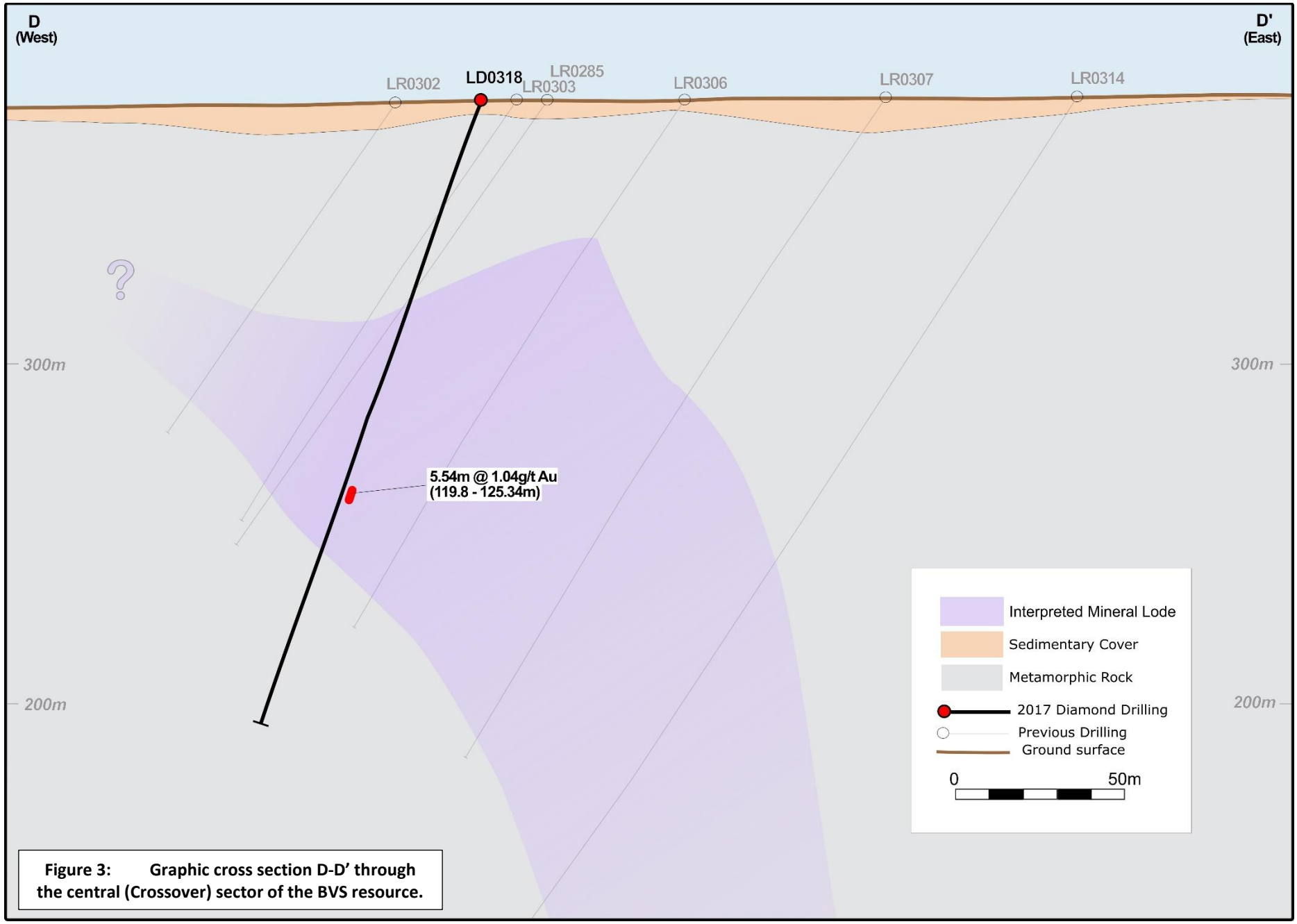

Figure 3: Graphic cross section D-D' through the central (Crossover) sector of the BVS resource.

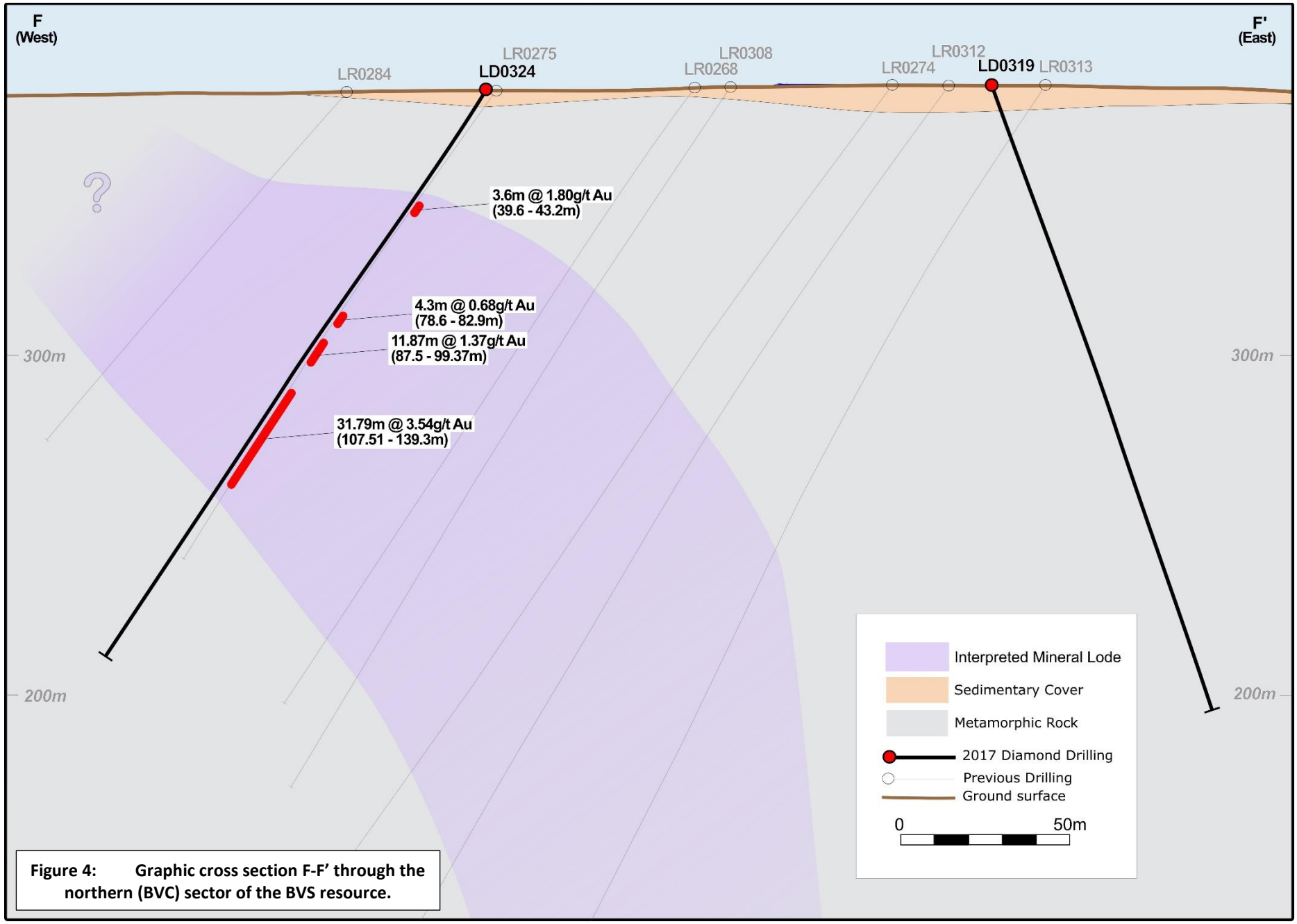

Figure 4: Graphic cross section F-F' through the northern (BVC) sector of the BVS resource.

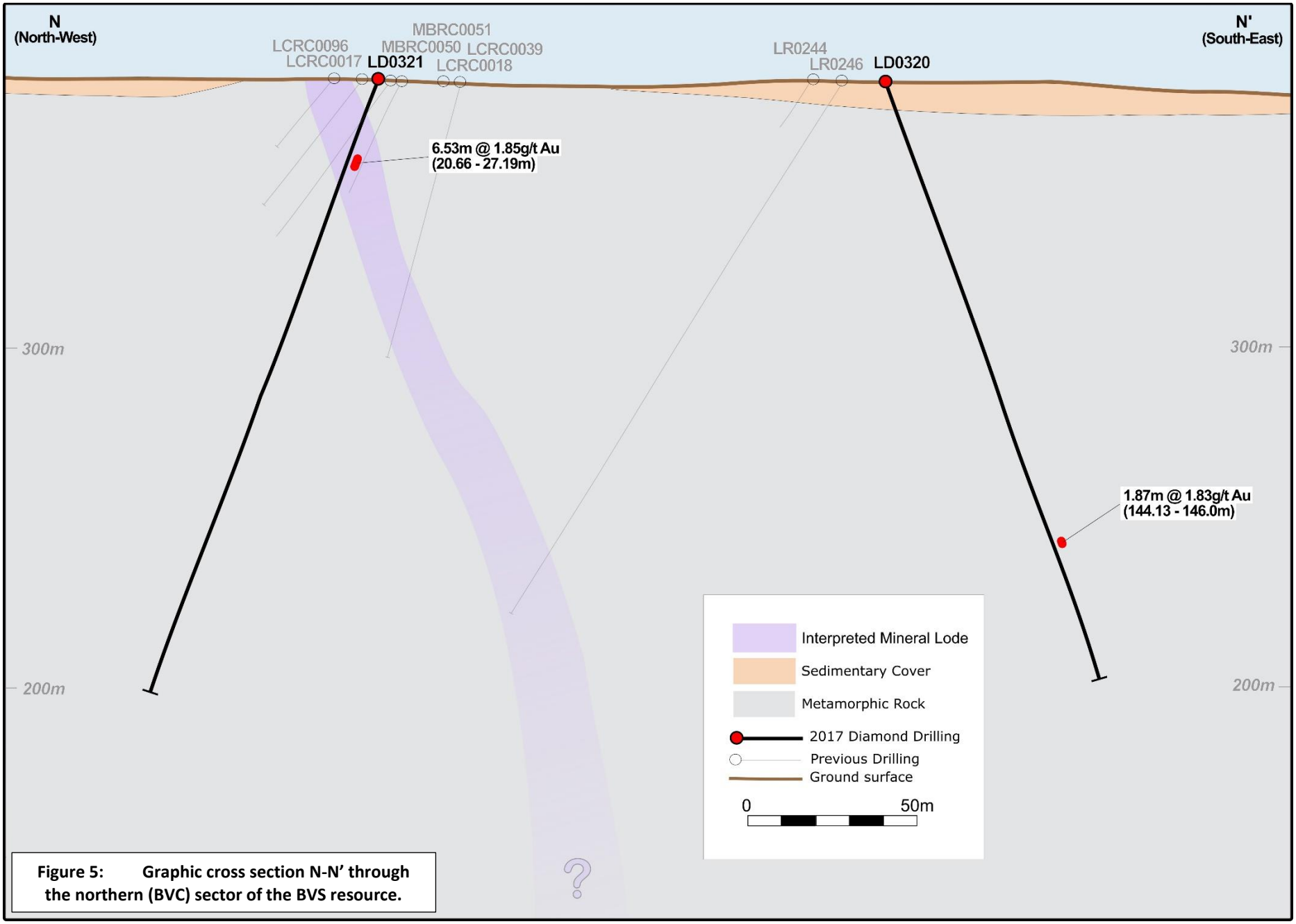

Figure 5: Graphic cross section N-N' through the northern (BVC) sector of the BVS resource.

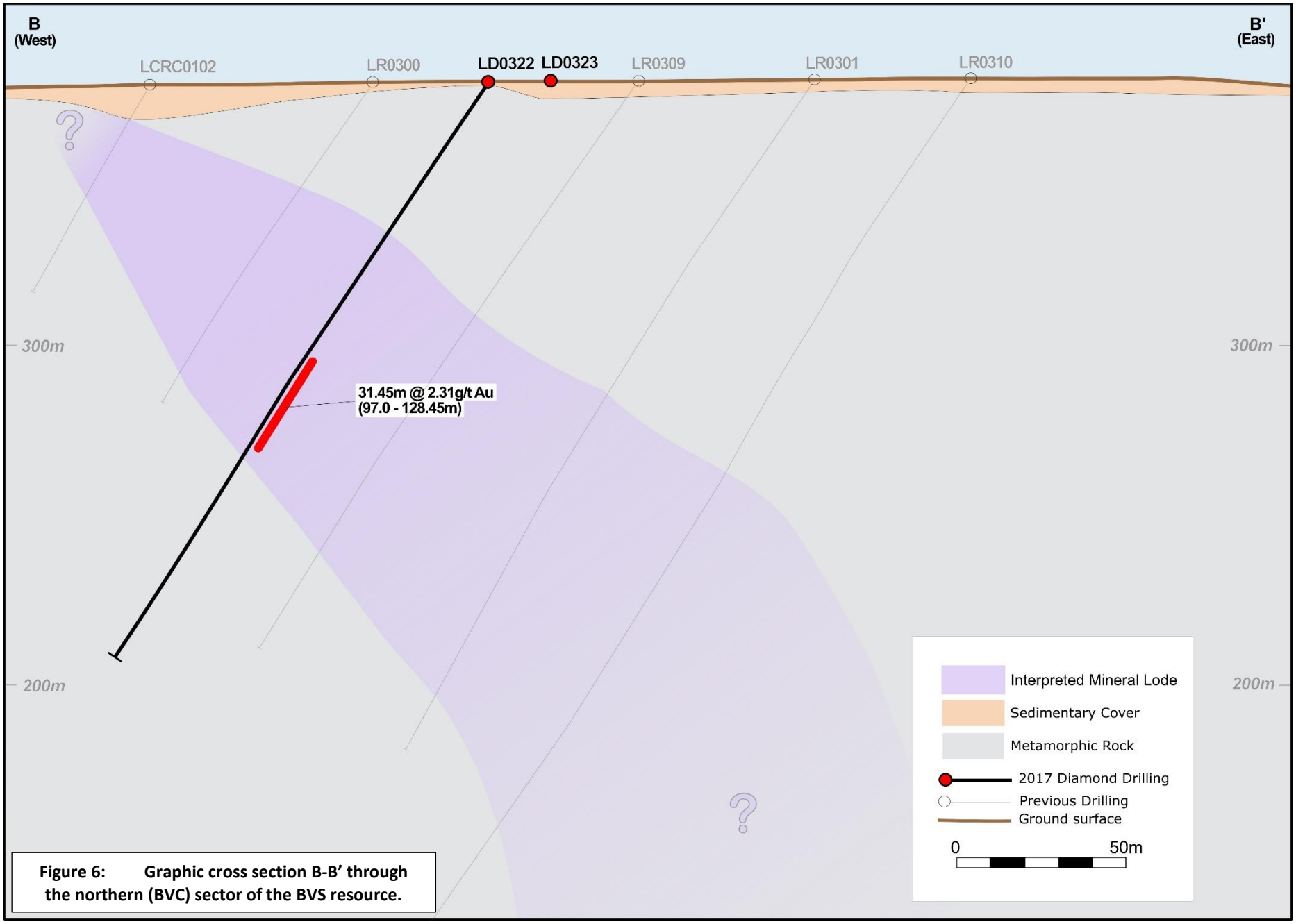

Figure 6: Graphic cross section B-B' through the northern (BVC) sector of the BVS resource.

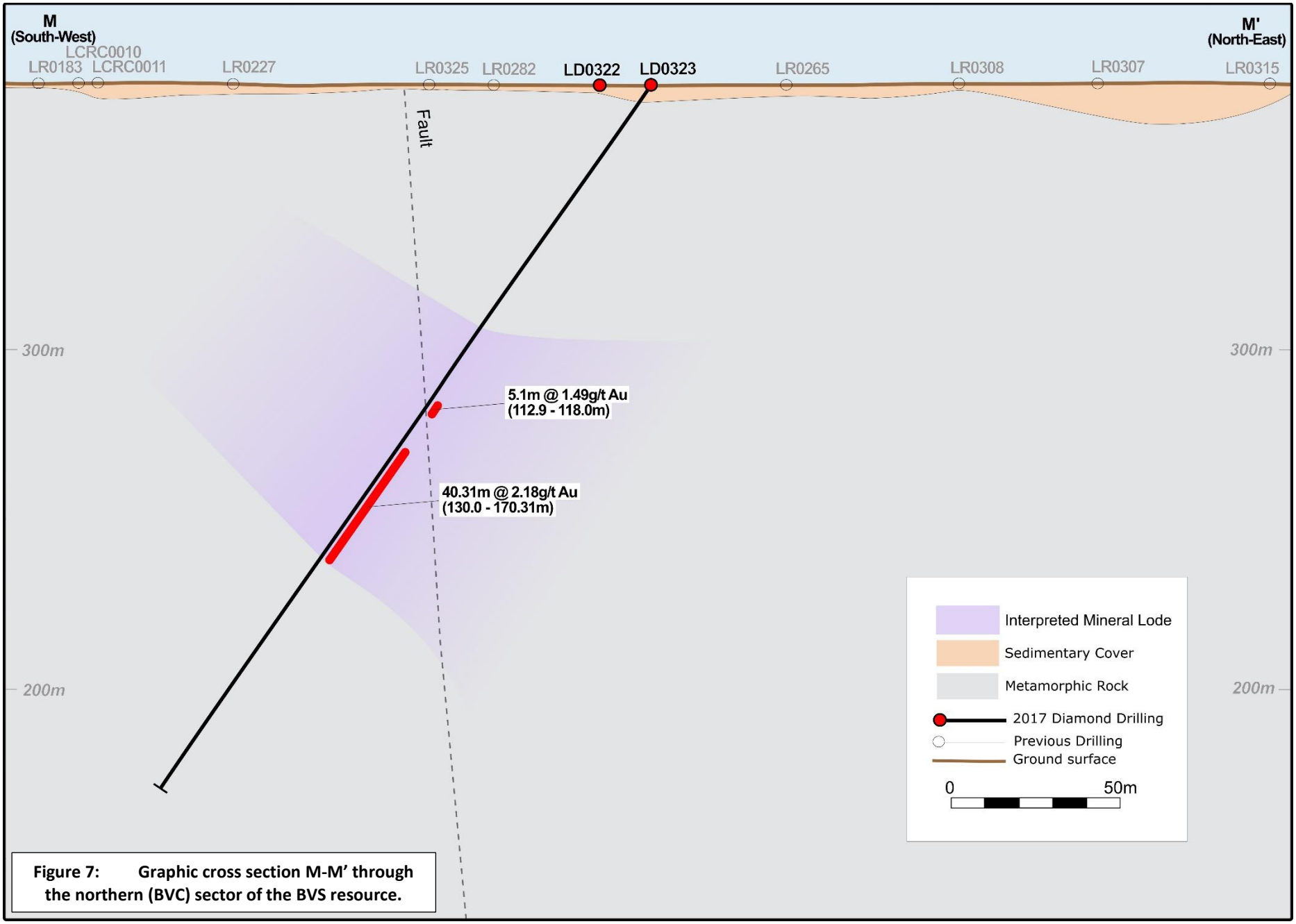

Figure 7: Graphic cross section M-M' through the northern (BVC) sector of the BVS resource.

Appendix Two: Summary of diamond drill core intersections from 2017, as at 22nd June 2018.

Table 2:	Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade											
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample[3] Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width[4] (metres)	Gold Grade ppm
LD0317	BVS	246.54	-55	280	739542	7806391	379	DD	77.32	83.12	5.8	1.29
and									128.00	205.47	77.47	1.37
including									140.00	145.50	5.5	3.96
and									164.40	168.20	3.8	4.37
LD0318	BVS	195.74	-70	295	739440	7806485	378	DD	119.80	125.34	5.54	1.04
LD0319	BVS	195.83	-70	110	739609	7806424	379	DD				NSR
LD0320[5]	BVS	186.8	-70	110	739435	7806122	379	DD	144.13	146.00	1.87	1.83
LD0321	BVS	192.81	-70	295	739296	7806178	379	DD	20.66	27.19	6.53	1.85
LD0322	BVS	201.68	-55	280	739435	7806388	377	DD	97.00	128.45	31.45	2.31
LD0323	BVS	253	-55	235	739454	7806387	378	DD	112.90	118.00	5.1	1.49
and									130.00	170.31	40.31	2.18
including									134.00	143.52	9.52	4.22
LD0324	BVS	201.8	-55	280	739463	7806456	378	DD	39.60	43.20	3.6	1.8
and									78.60	82.90	4.3	0.68
and									87.50	99.37	11.87	1.37
and									107.51	139.30	31.79	3.54

Notes: *[1] All Azimuths are reported in degrees relative to the project grid (GDA94). Orientation data presented in Appendix 1 represents collar data.*

[2] All coordinates are reported in GDA94. Collars were surveyed by Differential GPS.

[3] All intersection widths are length weighted averages. All widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation.

[4] Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones up to 6 metres are included in overall intercepts (bold). Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the secondary intersections as per 2013 to 2016 announcements for comparative purposes. No upper cut-off was applied. Results presented are gold only: no metal equivalents are used.

[5] Narrow, low grade intersections intercepted in the eastern hangingwall. Intercept included as indicative that the secondary, hangingwall structure was intercepted. Similar narrow, low grade intercepts are not included elsewhere as not representing significant mineralisation.

Appendix Three JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling using HQ3 orientated core. • Core was logged, and samples selected and marked by SMC staff, then submitted to ALS Townsville to be photographed. The core was split equally using a diamond-blade saw. One half of the core was selected for sampling. SMC defined the protocols and inspected to ensure appropriate procedure. • Up to 4 kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay and 35 element ICP. • Pulp duplicates were used to ensure results are representative. Duplicate samples were not possible as the remaining core is reserved for metallurgical testing. Umpire lab and screen fire assaying of varying grade samples is being undertaken , but results are still pending. These will be assessed prior to resource calculation. The original (master pulp) assay is reported for all instances of duplicates, rather than a selective system.
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).*	• See above.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• DDH recovery was measured during logging. • Protocols were in place to ensure systematic and representative sampling. • At this stage, there is no obvious relationship between recovery and grade. Detailed analysis is pending prior to incorporation into future resource estimates.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of core logged for geological, mineralogical and geotechnical purposes, then photographed prior to shipment in addition to "studio-photography" at the lab. • Logging was conducted in the field camp core yard logged by a competent geologist with sufficient experience using a qualitive system. • Geotechnical logging was conducted by trained technicians in the field (at the rig), prior to transportation, to ensure representative data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All core was cut on an automatic core-saw and half core selected and submitted for analysis following SMC protocols on systematic sample collection. Where core was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	too fractured to permit auto-sawing, manual splitting and sampling was conducted following the protocol. • 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse blanks and pulp duplicates were used throughout the program. • The standards are inserted into the sample sequence in advance on a 1:20 ratio. • The coarse blanks are inserted in conjunction with the duplicates on geological criteria on the geologists criteria in order to maximise their utility by comparison with samples of anomalous-grade mineralisation. • All sample preparation and methods were appropriate for exploration and resource purposes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were prepared and assayed at the ALS Minerals Division - Geochemistry ("ALS") laboratory in Townsville; an ISO-9001:2013 certified facility. Methods used were: gold by fire assay, AA finish (50 gram charge); and other elements by aqua regia ICP-AES (35 elements). Samples returning greater than 100 g/t gold were automatically re-assayed using a dilution analysis. • 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse banks and riffle-split field duplicates were used throughout the program. All standard and blank results appear acceptable. The pulp duplicates show minor variation which may be due to coarse gold or the local distribution of gold. Gravimetric re-analysis of selected higher-grade values will be undertaken to assess this.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification has been conducted at this stage. • Two of these holes represent twins of existing RC holes. • Logging data entry in real time on site by employee logging. Sample control and DD logging data recorded on paper in the core yard and entered digitally daily. All data is backed up daily and stored in separate locations. Senior geologist verifies data entry. • No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are located using a Differential GPS prior to drilling and will be updated using a Differential GPS upon completion. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a Reflex single-shot camera at 18m and subsequent 50 metre intervals. • Project grid is MGA94. • A DEM is used for planning and modelling. This has proven adequate for the low relief. The data accuracy was audited by a surveyor prior to drilling and found acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Planned intercept spacings in conjunction with the RC, were approximately 25m within this sector of the deposit. This is considered suitable for the resource infill nature of this program. • Exploration results only presented here. Data density will be studied in detail in the future for resource purposes. • No compositing was used in the field. 1m sample intervals were analysed. The reported intersections are simple length weighted averages based on apparent widths.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging at approximately 70°, steepening to sub-vertical below approximately 200m. A detailed study of the nature and controls on mineralisation is underway. Geological analysis and previous sample distribution indicates that the high-grade gold distribution in particular appears irregular at the sub-metre scale. This may lead to a variation between RC and DD intersections due to the difference in volume represented by the two methods. • Drilling is orientated perpendicular to the strike of the structure and all resource holes dip -50 to -75°, predominantly -55°. There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• DD core is packed on pallets, and secured with strapping and pallet-wrap for transport to Townsville by a private courier. This was repeated where core was submitted to the DNRME for HyLogger scanning prior to sampling. • A paper trail, including the contents of individual sacks is maintained.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sample technique is reviewed frequently. The use of standards and blanks was optimized for this program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known*	• The Woolgar project is comprised of 5 wholly owned EPMs, which are formally incorporated under project status. • 9 MLs overly the project. These are wholly owned by Strategic Minerals. • A further EPM, EPM 26263, is held adjacent to the project, but has not yet been formally incorporated. • There is no known impediment to operations in the area.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>License No</th><th>Date Granted</th><th>Area/Sub Blocks</th><th>Interest</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>ML 2728</td><td>01/06/89</td><td>128 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 2729</td><td>01/06/89</td><td>128 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 2739</td><td>01/06/89</td><td>128 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 2642</td><td>01/02/89</td><td>405 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 2793</td><td>08/08/91</td><td>146.4 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 90044</td><td>27/04/95</td><td>29.2 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 90122</td><td>02/09/04</td><td>350.90 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 90123</td><td>18/11/04</td><td>124.70 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML 90238</td><td>19/09/17</td><td>883.5 Ha</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM 9599</td><td>01/09/93</td><td>32 SB</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM 11886</td><td>21/04/04</td><td>23 SB</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM 14060</td><td>21/04/04</td><td>46 SB</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM 14209</td><td>21/04/04</td><td>49 SB</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM 13942</td><td>09/11/06</td><td>3 SB</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM 26263</td><td>05/12/16</td><td>100 SB</td><td>100%</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Little recent work had been carried out in the Lower Camp area prior to the commencement of the progressive RC programs by SMC in 2011. The current project management reviewed this and found them acceptable as a basis for exploration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The Lower Camp hosts a mesothermal style of mineralisation.
• At BVS, it is shear hosted within the regional-scale Woolgar Fault Zone where this is deflected locally by a secondary, cross-cutting structure.
• It consists of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, stylobreccias, tectonic breccias, stockworks and veinlets.
• Gold mineralisation is associated with disseminated pyrite, and lesser galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite, that occur within strongly phyllic altered, sheared and brecciated schists, gneisses, dolerite dykes, granites, granitoids, silicified breccias and veins.
• The mineralisation is strongly associated with a phyllic alteration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole</td><td>• For drilling data, see Appendix 2, Table 1. Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade of this report.
• None of this information has been excluded.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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 intersection widths are length weighted averages. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Normally low-grade zones up to two metres width were included in the overall intersections, although locally low-grade zones up to six metres width may be included in the overall intersections where these were considered sufficiently wide as to justify their incorporation. In the secondary intersections, low-grade zones less than two metres width were included where significant high-grade material occurred adjacent. No upper cut-off was applied. Details of intersections and higher-grade lens are included and shown in graphic sections, see Appendices One and Two. • The mesothermal mineralisation is gold dominated and no metal equivalents are used.
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').*	• All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging between 50 and 70° near surface and approximately vertical at depth. • These drillholes have variable dips and azimuths depending on their objectives. • There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
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.*	• Location and prospect maps, and a long-section showing pierce points compared to the existing grade-thickness plot are included in the main body of the 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.*	• Summary intercepts of all eight holes in this announcement are included, including those with minimal intercepts. • Minor intercepts of low grades and widths (≤1 g/t x ≤3m) adjacent to significant intercepts are not reported since these are considered relatively insignificant. These were included where they were the only anomalous intercepts in a hole, or where similar intercepts in multiple adjacent holes may indicate secondary structures. All results will be included in a future resource estimate. • No further results of drilling or other techniques are currently outstanding.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Recent geophysical surveys have been reported previously. Detailed analysis and interpretation of these results is undertaken on a continuous basis. • A soil sampling survey and an MMI orientation survey have been undertaken over select targets in the Lower Camp and beyond. These results have been reported separately. The orientation survey is to test the applicability of sampling and analytical techniques and is not expected to provide significant results in terms of target identification at this stage. • RC and diamond sample reject material has been set aside for further metallurgical work. Further detailed metallurgical studies are being incorporated in the ongoing diamond drilling program. • All geotechnical data has been collected from diamond drilling for future analysis. An audio-televiewer survey was abandoned following difficulties with collapsed collars. Four dedicated geotechnical drillholes are incorporated within the diamond drilling program. Analysis from these holes and the additional resource diamond holes will be incorporated in the subsequent study. No prior independent appraisal has been made of the data from previous DDH drilling. • A groundwater monitoring program is underway. • An acid rock generation study will be undertaken based on results from both the ongoing diamond drill program and the existing RC data. • Both positive and negative interpretations of these results have been discussed openly. No further deleterious technical, statutory or social issues are known.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further RC or DD may be conducted, depending on the results of the current programs and logistical constraints.