SUMATRA COPPER & GOLD PLC

Registered No. 5777015

ASX Announcement: 10 July 2018

Tembang Exploration Update

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc ("the Company", ASX:SUM) is pleased to provide the following drilling update under the strategic alliance with PT Merdeka Copper Gold (Merdeka), whereby Merdeka covers the cost of the program and will be compensated with shares in the Company. Since February 2018, 17 diamond core holes for 5,028m have been completed.

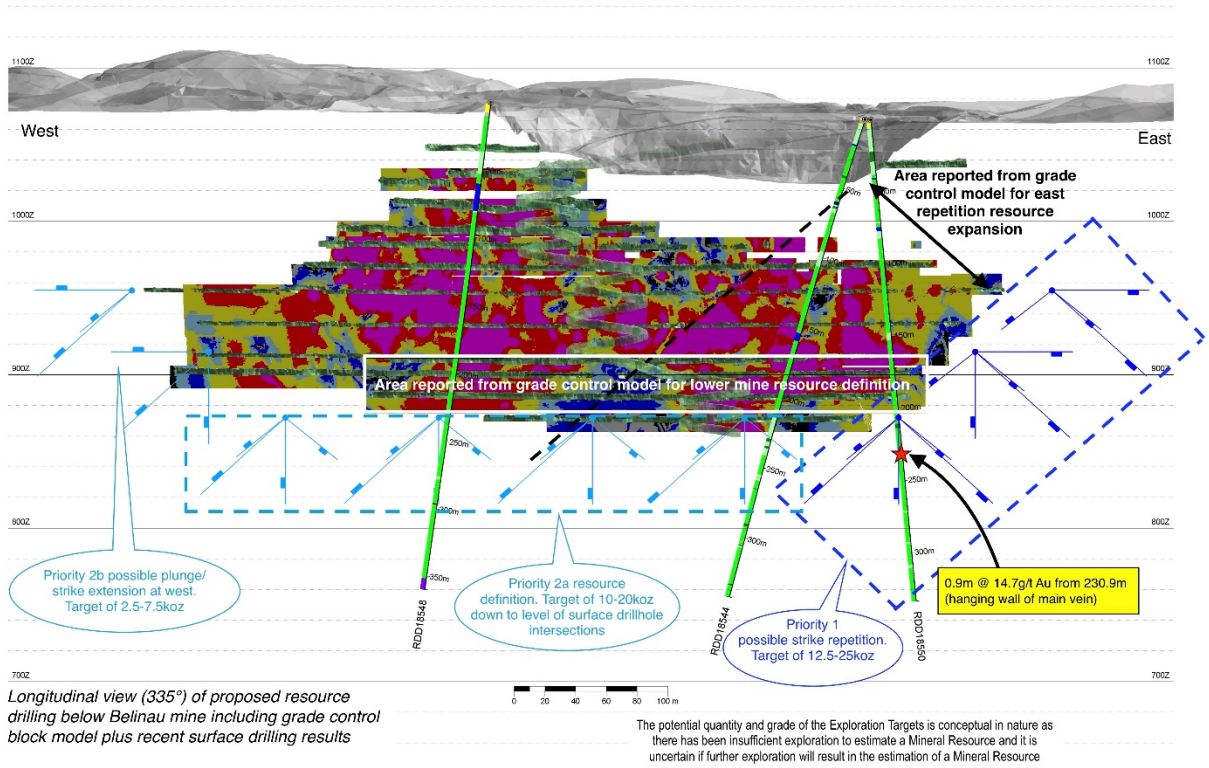
The most significant intersections to date include:

- RDD18542: **0.7m at 7.21g/t Au & 29.9g/t Ag** from 189.7m (true width 0.7m)
- RDD18550: **0.9m at 14.7g/t Au & 11.8g/t Ag** from 291.0m (true width 0.5m)

A complete list of all drill holes including significant intersections is presented in Table 2.

Belinau Underground Extensions

In the 3 holes completed to date testing for extensions to the Belinau underground mine, the expected structures are all present. Although the quartz textures appear favourable for epithermal-style mineralisation, the veins in the two holes drilled directly beneath the mine (RDD18544 and RDD18548) were weakly mineralised (<1.0m at <1g/t Au). However, the most easterly drill hole (RDD18550) intersected **0.9m at 14.7g/t Au & 11.8g/t Ag (true width 0.5m)**. This high grade intersection does not appear to correspond with the main vein currently being mined at Belinau but is believed to be a separate structure subparallel to the main vein possibly plunging to the east. These parallel structures are observed at multiple levels within the mine and will be part of the ongoing drilling program when an underground diamond rig arrives during this quarter.



Longitudinal view (335°) of proposed resource drilling below Belinau mine including grade control block model plus recent surface drilling results

Figure 1 Belinau Underground Exploration Targets and recent surface drill holes

An Exploration Target of 70,000 to 140,000 tonnes at grades of 7.5 to 11g/t Au for 15,000 to 50,000 oz Au has been estimated for three areas (Refer Figure 1) targeted in the underground drilling program at Belinau.

The grades and tonnages are based on the grade control model within the existing mine. The grade control tonnes and grade from Levels 9 to 12 (35 vertical metres) with a 370m strike length totalled 36,000t at 11.2g/t Au and 25.1g/t Ag. A second grade control area from Levels 6 to 12 (100 vertical metres) totalled 65,000t at 12g/t Au and 60.6g/t Au. These grades and tonnage per area were applied to the area of proposed drilling below. The target tonnage was assigned a range from 50-100% of these volumes.

The first Exploration Target is below Level 12 around hole RDD18550 and assigned tonnage and grade range of 25,000 to 50,000t at 7.5 to 11g/t Au.

A second Exploration Target at the eastern extension of the mine from Levels 6 to 12 (100 vertical metres) is 35,000 to 70,000t at 7.5 to 11g/t Au. The third Exploration Target for Belinau is the western end of the mine for 10,000 to 20,000t at 7.5 to 11.5g/t Au

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Open Pit Extensions

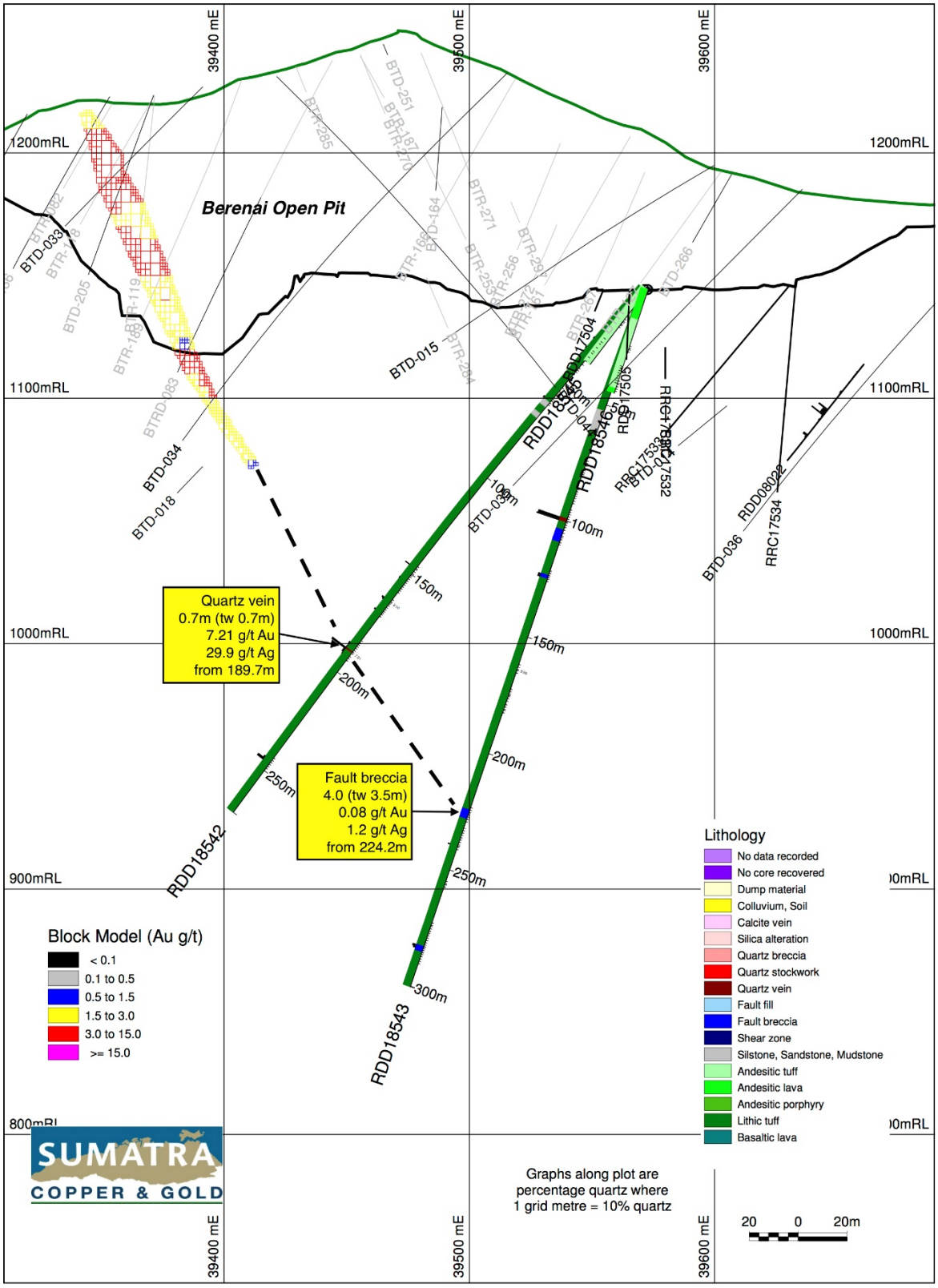
Assay results from 8 holes completed at the Buluh and Berenai mines have been received. The Berenai and Buluh deposits are hosted by subparallel structures typified by 5 to 15m wide argillic-altered shear and breccia zones with quartz veins typically developed along the footwall. The recent drilling results suggest that the Buluh structure zone does not persist to depth at Buluh North. At Berenai, drilling has confirmed that the main host mineralised structures persist 250m below the open pit at Buluh South and Berenai North with hole RDD18542 intersecting **0.7m at 7.21g/t Au & 29.9g/t Ag** from 189.7m (true width 0.7m).

Further Drilling Planned

A program has been designed to explore the depth extents of the Belinau mineralised zone by underground diamond drilling. There are three primary target areas:

- directly below the underground mine between current mining levels and drill holes RDD18544 and RDD18548;
- to the east to determine the nature of veining related to the high grade intersection found in hole RDD18550; and
- to the west where resource drilling and underground face sampling suggest open west-dipping mineralisation.

The follow-up program will also examine the near surface extent of mineralisation at Buluh South identified by previous shallow drilling (<100m). Due to the steep surface terrane, it is likely that a surface adit will be required to access the vein structure and provide locations for underground diamond drilling. An Exploration Target for Buluh South will be reported once the design of the program is complete.



Results of Berenai North drilling
Cross section 83,140 mN

Chief Executive Officer Rob Gregory commented: "Whilst it is still early days in the Merdeka strategic alliance, we are very pleased with the results thus far. With the pending arrival of the underground diamond drill rig, we look to receiving a steady stream of results from our ongoing exploration drilling program which is aimed at extending mine life."

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About Sumatra Copper & Gold plc

Sumatra Copper & Gold plc (ASX: SUM) is a gold and silver producer and precious metals explorer in southern Sumatra, Indonesia. The Company's flagship asset is its Tembang gold-silver mine, currently in production. The Company also has an extensive exploration portfolio with projects ranging from brownfield, near-production opportunities to strategically located greenfield holdings.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Dr Brian New, who is a full-time employee to the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr New has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr New consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Directors

Jocelyn Waller Non-Executive Chairman	Gavin Caudle Non-Executive Director	Andy Robb Non-Executive Director
Rob Gregory Chief Executive Officer	David Fowler Non-Executive Director	Adi Sjoekri Executive Director

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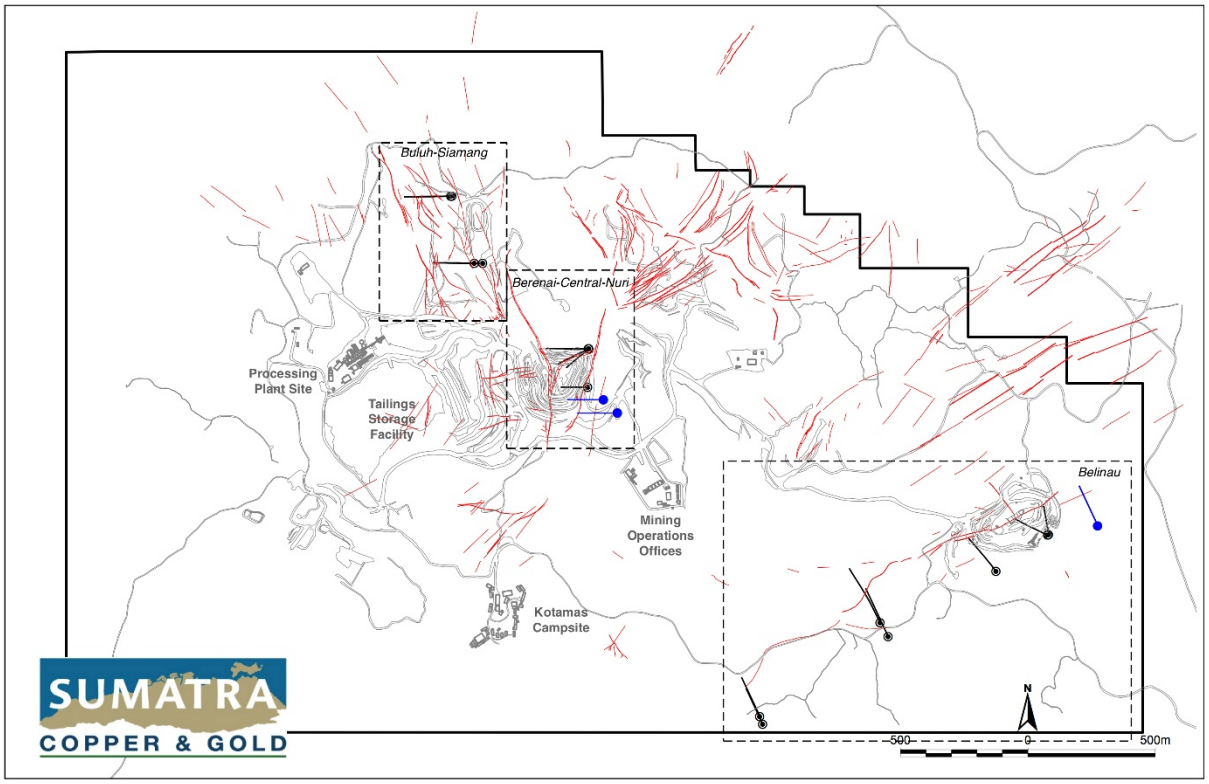
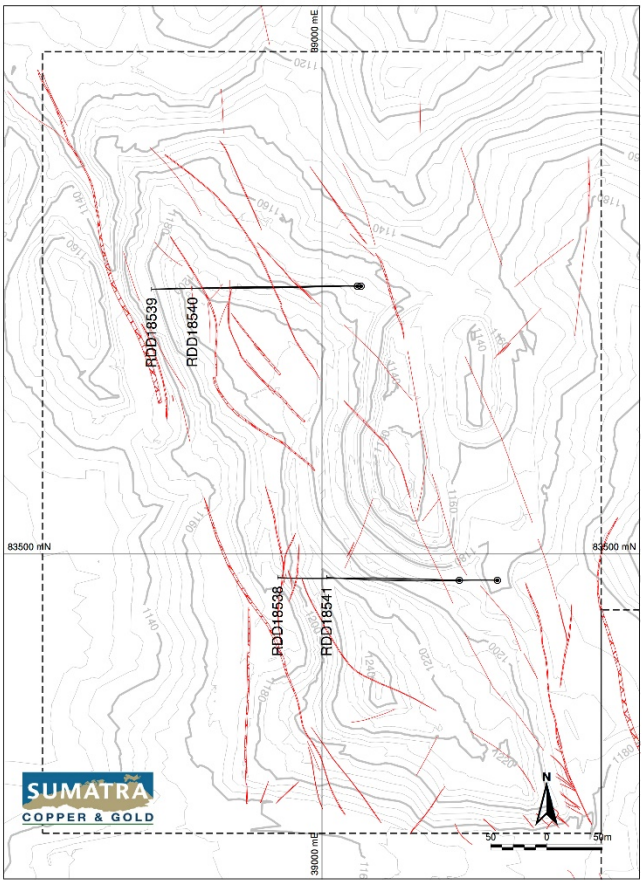
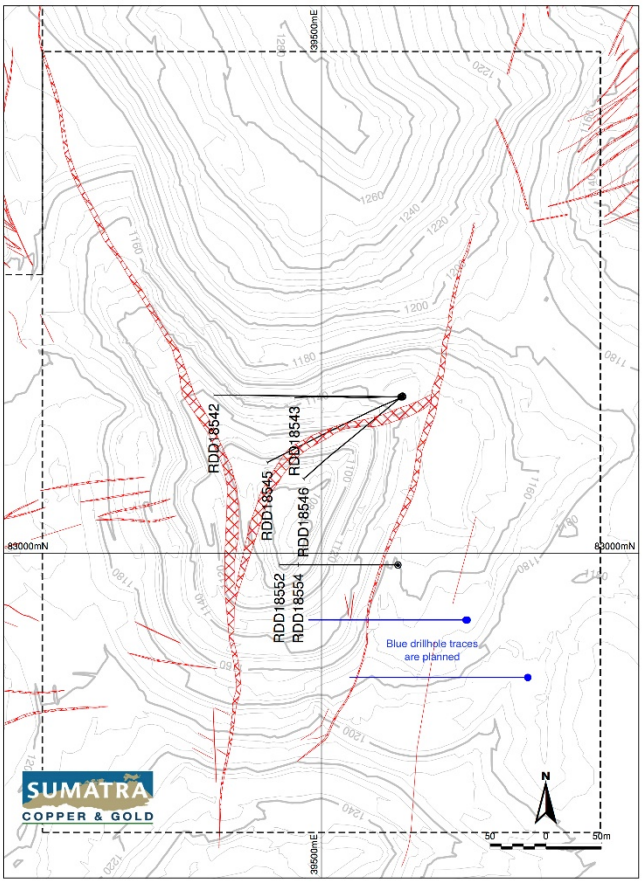


Locality Plan of Tembang Project Exploration Drilling
Drillhole and quartz vein surface traces



Locality Plan of Buluh-Siamang Prospect Drillholes
Red lines show surface traces of quartz veins



Locality Plan of Berenai-Central-Nuri Prospect Drillholes
Red lines show surface traces of quartz veins

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Coordinates

Hole Name	Target	Depth (m)	Azim	Dip	Survey Type	East	North	Elevation
RDD18538	Buluh South	265.0	270	-50.0	THE	239,123.0	9,683,476.6	187.1
RDD18539	Buluh North	294.2	270	-50.0	GPS	239,031.8	9,683,740.0	167.0
RDD18540	Buluh North	349.8	270	-65.0	GPS	239,035.0	9,683,740.0	166.6
RDD18541	Buluh South	320.0	270	-62.0	GPS	239,157.0	9,683,476.6	179.0
RDD18542	Berenai North	271.2	270	-50.0	THE	239,571.4	9,683,140.4	144.3
RDD18543	Berenai North	300.2	270	-70.0	THE	239,572.8	9,683,140.7	144.3
RDD18544	Belinau Mine	342.0	294	-65.0	THE	241,373.0	9,682,409.0	66.3
RDD18545	Berenai North	215.9	245	-50.0	THE	239,572.5	9,683,140.4	144.4
RDD18546	Berenai North	311.9	230	-67.5	THE	239,572.7	9,683,141.2	144.4
RDD18547	Belinau West	352.2	335	-45.0	GPS	240,715.0	9,682,065.0	74.0
RDD18548	Belinau Mine	360.1	322	-62.0	GPS	241,170.0	9,682,267.0	77.6
RDD18549	Belinau West	365.9	335	-55.0	GPS	240,747.0	9,682,010.0	75.0
RDD18550	Belinau Mine	333.7	350	-70.0	GPS	241,376.3	9,682,410.9	66.0
RDD18551	Belinau West	241.2	335	-45.0	GPS	240,243.4	9,681,686.4	90.0
RDD18552	Berenai South	185.2	270	-55.0	GPS	239,568.5	9,682,989.9	160.2
RDD18553	Belinau West	309.4	335	-60.0	GPS	240,254.5	9,681,666.4	92.0
RDD18554	Berenai South	210.9	270	-65.0	GPS	239568.5	9,682,989.9	160.2
		5,028.8						

The grid system for collar coordinates is WGS84-48S. For plans and sections, a truncated UTM grid is used. This system subtracts 200,000m from UTM East, 9,600,000 from UTM North, and adds 1,000m to Elevation (masl).

GPS=hand held GPS unit; THE=theodolite

The Azimuth and Dip are setup orientations only. The downhole orientation is measured at 15m below collar again at 50m and then at 50m intervals to end of the hole

Table 2: Significant Drill Hole Results (>0.5g/t Au)

Hole Name	Rock Type	Intercept Length (m)	True Width (m)	Start Depth (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
RDD18538	Andesite breccia	2.0	0.7	100.3	0.89	8.4	Siamang
	Quartz breccia	0.5	0.2	105.9	3.01	11.9	Siamang
	Shear zone incl. quartz vein (35%)	1.9	1.8	204.3	0.76	8.1	Buluh
RDD18539	Quartz vein	1.2	-	114.0	0.78	5.3	Unknown
	Quartz vein	1.4	1.2	244.2	0.14	3.4	Buluh
RDD18540	Quartz and Fault breccia	2.3	-	84.1	0.74	7.2	Unknown
	Andesite breccia plus minor quartz veins	1.0	-	109.3	1.14	1.2	Unknown
	Andesite breccia plus minor quartz veins	1.0	-	157.1	0.55	7.4	Unknown
		Primary Buluh target zone not recognised					
RDD18541	Quartz breccia	2.5	1.1	126.7	1.72	12.2	Siamang East (?)
	Shear zone incl. quartz vein (<25%)	2.8	2.4	274.7	0.12	1.6	Buluh
RDD18542	Volcanic breccia incl. quartz vein (10%)	0.5	-	163.9	2.10	7.8	Unknown
	Quartz vein	0.7	0.7	189.7	7.21	29.9	Berenai
RDD18543	Volcanic breccia plus minor quartz veins	0.5	-	163.7	0.59	0.9	Unknown
	Fault breccia	4.0	3.5	224.2	0.08	1.2	Berenai
RDD18544	Quartz breccia	0.6	0.5	257.3	0.60	0.60	Belinau
	Quartz breccia	0.6	0.4	302.9	0.09	0.9	Belinau
RDD18545	Andesite breccia plus minor quartz veins	1.0	-	46.4	0.56	2.1	Unknown
	Quartz breccia	0.6	-	147.4	0.57	4.2	Unknown
	Quartz breccia	2.6	2.4	175.4	1.62	2.3	Berenai
RDD18546	Fault breccia	5.7	4.9	208.0	0.12	1.0	Berenai
RDD18547		No assay data available					
RDD18548	Fault breccia	4.6	2.3	63.8	2.46	-	Puasa (?)
	Andesite lava plus minor quartz veins	1.0	0.9	287.0	2.63	-	Belinau splay/hangingwall
	Quartz vein	1.0	0.6	296.2	0.06	-	Belinau
RDD18549		No assay data available					
RDD18550	Quartz vein	0.9	0.5	230.8	14.7	11.8	Belinau splay/hangingwall
RDD18551		No assay data available					
RDD18552		No assay data available (Quartz breccia 132.5 to 137.4m)					
RDD18553		No assay data available					
RDD18554		No assay data available (no significant quartz vein zone)					

ASX Announcement: 10 July 2018

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.*	• Samples are derived from sawing diamond core in half. The core is halved along the orientation line as marked at the drill site following orientation by CorRel 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).*	• Drilling is via triple-tube diamond core where near surface (<50m) is PQ diameter followed by HQ diameter. The core is oriented using CorRel system and the drillhole orientation was measured using OriShot system
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*	• Core recovery is measured at the drill site for each drilling run. Recovery is calculated from the length of the run and the length of core measured • No obvious relationship has been observed between recovery and grade. Clay and argillic alteration at the margins of quartz veins may

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	be washed out during drilling which necessitates careful checking of recovery and grade
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.*	• The logging detail is considered adequate to support geological interpretations required for establishing Mineral Resource estimation • Geotechnical, lithological, alteration, veining, mineralisation and structural logs are completed for each drillhole. • Geotechnical and structural logs include direct measurements in respect of run/core lengths and angles of structures to core axis and orientation line and numbers of structures per metre. • Lithological, alteration, veining and mIneralisation logs are qualitative in nature although they do include quantitative assessments for vein widths, plus lithological, alteration and mineralogical abundances. • The entire length of each drillhole are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All core is sawn in half along the orientation line as marked at the drill site based on the CorRel orientation system. • There is no sub-sampling of the half core • Core samples are crushed to 95% passing 2mm. A 1.5kg split is collected by riffle splitting and that subsample is pulverized. A targeted selection of coarse rejects is selected for duplication. • No field duplicates of core have been collected • The sample length is determined by the dimensions of quartz veins and/or significant litho-structural contacts. No samples are collected less than 0.5m or greater than 2.0m • Excellent correlation of abundant assay repeats and pulp duplicates from mine geology samples as well as more limited pulp duplicate results from diamond core sampling suggest that the gold is very fine-grained. As such the 30g fire assay is considered representative of the entire sample
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,*	• Gold is assayed via 30g lead collection fire assay (FA30/AA) with AAS to determination concentration. Gold assays >50ppm are determined by gravimetric fire assay method. • The assay method for mercury (HG1/CV) recovery is matrix dependant as it is an aqua regia based digest therefore high mineralization not susceptible to attack by aqua regia will not be recovered • All other elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) are assayed via ICP-Atomic Absoption Spectometry from a 4 acid digest with volumetric finish (4AH2/OE201). This is a near total dissolution however elements incorporated in high refractory minerals may not be completely digested. • The fire assay gold method and 4 acid ICP analysis are considered as near complete recovery as possible with the proviso of suitable matrixes • Standards and Blanks are inserted alternately as every 10th sample in each batch. Standards are derived as commercially available Certified Reference Material while Blanks are derived from coarse rejects of samples established as being below detection limit by the mine-based laboratory • No external checks of laboratory results have been completed
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections are internally verified as well as by representatives of associated companies. • No twinned drillholes have been completed for this program • All logs are held as physical printed paper copies and are also entered to a spreadsheet-style database. Digital records are imported from MS Excel to databases in Micromine and SQL Server
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.*	• Drillhole collars are surveyed initially by hand held GPS and followed by surface theodolite survey based on established site benchmarks • Drillholes are surveyed by downhole OriShot tool at 15m depth then 50m and every 50m following • Survey coordinates follows grid system WGS84 UTM48s. • The topographic control is well established by detailed surveys in and around mine areas and more sparse spot height surveys across the project area by theodolite survey.
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.*	• The current drilling program is exploratory in focus. Drillholes are spaced some distance long strike and 50-100m apart down dip. The intention is to establish the extents of the host structures • The current program is not sufficient to establish Mineral Resource of Ore Reserve classifications but may be used to establish Exploration Targets when combined with previous exploration results • Samples have not been composited

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling has confirmed the orientation of major structures, hence the angle of intersection is reasonably well known and used for reporting true widths • There is no known sampling bias derived from angle of intersection
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core is collected from site by exploration personnel at end of each shift and returned to core logging and sampling facility. • Samples are bagged individually and then placed in larger transport bag which is sealed using a numbered security tag • Independent contractors transport the samples from site to Intertek laboratory in Jakarta
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of current sampling techniques or data have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• PT Dwinad Nusa Sejahtera hold an extensive IUP for exploration purposes (reference 60/1/IUP/PMA/2017) of 9,979 hectares renewed 12th December 2017 and expiring 4th April 2032. • Within the IUP, PT Dwinad Nusa Sejahtera have been awarded an IPPKH (reference SK.263/Menhut-II/2013) renewed on 22nd April 2013 and expiring 4th April 2032. The IPPKH covers the primary Tembang project area (955 hectares) and allows PT DNS to conduct mining operations within its boundary. • There are no known impediments to the tenements. A land rental of US$39,916 per annum is required to maintain the IUP.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Tembang project has been explored in three phases: from 1987-1990 by CRA, from 1994 to 2000 by PT-BTM (Barsian Tropical Mining) and from 2008 to 2018 by PT-DNS (Dwinad Nusa Sejahtera) • CRA completed 81 diamond core drillholes for 11,742.1m focused on the central Berenai prospect plus a small number of drillholes at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Asmar and Siamang prospects • BTM completed 1297 drillholes for 118,628.5m (151 DD, 1,115 RC and 31 RC/DD tail). BTM exploration identified the Belinau, Bujang and Buluh structures as well as further definition of the Berenai deposit. Much of the RC drilling was infill drilling in preparation for open pit mining at five locations (Berenai, Belinau, Bujang, Asmar and Buluh) plus testing of shallow extensions to identified deposits. There are several instances where the results of RC drilling appear contaminated by intersections above. Hence any interpretations or estimates of Mineral Resources that include these data must be scrutinized • DNS completed 572 drillholes for 60,755.1m (427 DD, 73 RC and 72 RC/DD tail). DNS focused on infill and extension drilling at Berenai and Belinau in preparation for underground mining
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Tembang project area covers an extensive low to intermediate sulphidation, epithermal vein system hosted in a Tertiary (Miocene) volcanic centre. Historic and more recent exploration has defined multiple gold and silver mineralised vein systems, seven of which have produced gold-silver ores. • There is locally penetrative silicification and argillic alteration of the andesitic host rocks that vary in texture from porphyritic to brecciated. Below the andesitic host rocks is a matrix-supported polymictic breccia • The vein system extends approximately 3.5km in length within a 2km wide corridor. The complex vein system appears as a conjugate array of a dextural fault system that is an extension from the Trans Sumatran Fault System.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *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*
	  ○ *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.*
		• A table of drillhole collar coordinates and hole orientation is provided in main text

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.*	• No cut-offs have been applied to current reported results as the results are low • No high-grade intercepts have been included in lower grade intercepts • Results are not reported as metal equivalents
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').*	• Where the geometry of the vein zone is known the true width has been calculated and reported • Where the geometry is unknown it is clearly stated in the intercept report
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.*	• A map of drillhole locations and plan of drillhole traces has been included with reference to the tenement and primary features within the project
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.*	• Only a small number of results are available and have been reported in their entirety

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.*	• No other material data are available at this time
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 work will focus on stepping back in towards the higher-grade zones as this step-out program has confirmed the persistence of the structures to significant depths