CERVANTES
Corporation Limited

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT/MEDIA RELEASE

17 July 2018

Gold grades in excess of 6oz per tonne confirm Albury Heath Resource

- ***Significant gold intersections from the RC drilling at Albury Heath include (down hole length, true width not known):***

  *17m @ **18.8 g/t** from 77m in AHP139, incl 4m @ **52.3 g/t** from 86m,*

  *1m @ **14.1 g/t** from 58m in AHP120*

  *2m @ **7.0 g/t** from 9m in AHP134, incl 1m @ **13.3 g/t** from 10m*

  *2m @ **3.2 g/t** from 29m in AHP136*

  *1m @ **15.2g/t** from 46m in hole 135*

  *8m @ **15.3 g/t** from 87m in AHP135, incl 4m @ **30.1 g/t** from 87m,*

- ***Previously announced results from this round of drilling include:***

  *2m @ **67.2 g/t** from 27m in AHP116, incl 1m @ **129.3 g/t** from 27m*

  *4m @ 9.1 g/t from 19m in AHP119, incl 2m @ **16.5 g/t** from 19m*

  *2m @ **18.2 g/**t from 4m in AHP127, incl 1m @ **31.4 g/t** from 4m*

  *1m @ **31.4 g/t** from 36m in AHP128*

  *4m @ 5.8 g/t from 45m in AHP129, incl 1m @ **19 g/t** from 45m*

  *3m @ 9.0 g/t from 81m in AHP130, incl 1m @ **21.3 g/t** from 82m*

  *5m @ **63.1 g/t** from 32m in AHP134, incl 1m @ **202.8 g/**t from 33m*

  *8m @ **23.1 g/t** from 87m in AHP135, incl 2m @ **49.0 g/t** from 87m*

- ***Drilling intersected quartz lode mineralisation with higher grades than that seen in historic drilling***

All assays of samples collected during the recent RC drilling campaign at Albury Heath (Figure 1) have now been received. Twenty nine RC holes for 1,866m were completed (see announcement on 14 May, 2018). Preliminary results were announced on 28 June, 2018.

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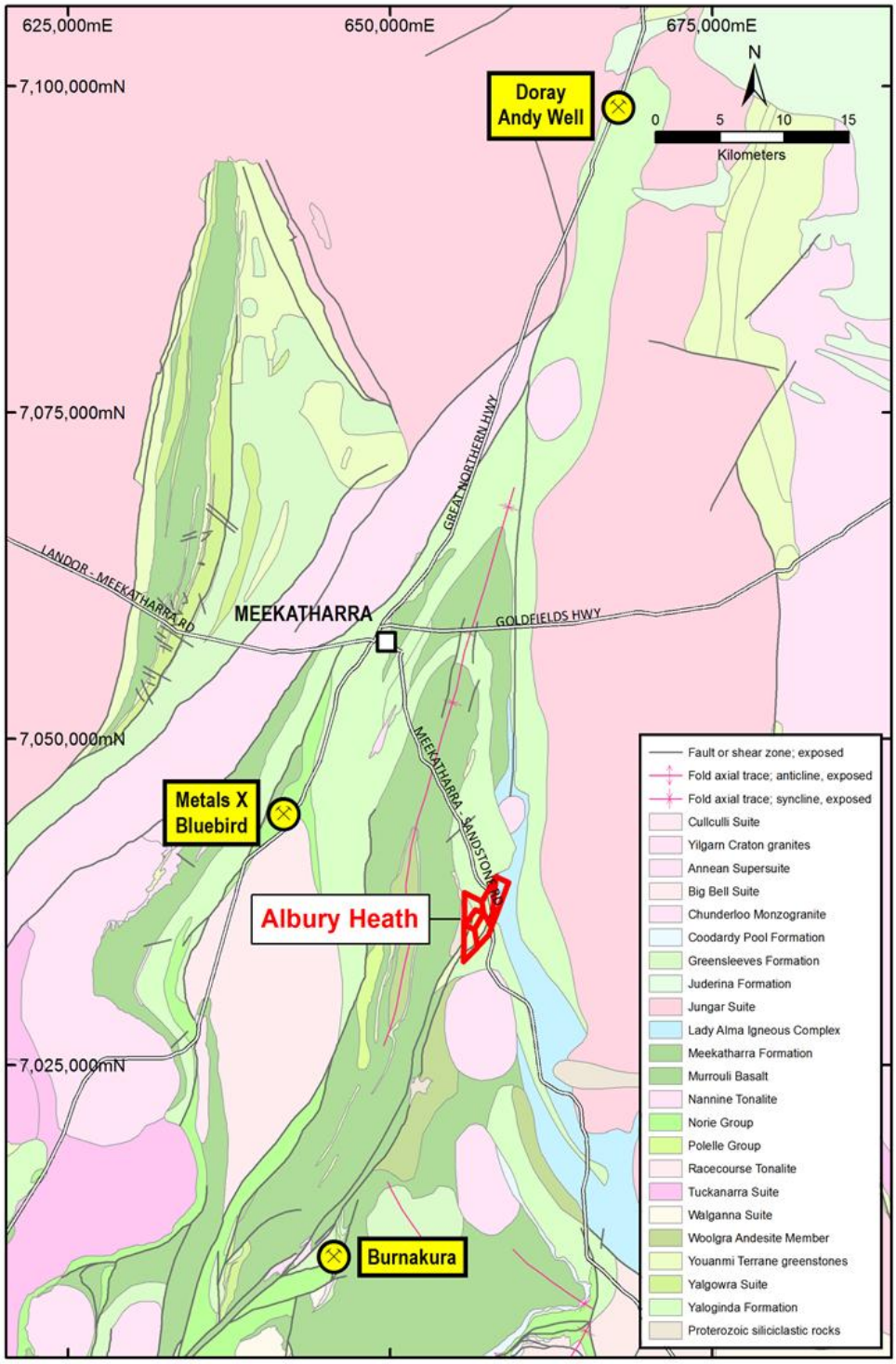

Figure 1. Location, Albury Heath Project, WA (after DMIRS).

The drilling was successful in:

- testing the down dip extension of the main known lode. Minor (subparallel) lodes have been shown to be less continuous than predicted, though these do not hold the bulk of the resource as announced on 7 February 2017,

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- defining near surface mineralisation. Through this programme it has been recognised that additional shallow mineralisation may exist that could require further drilling. This may represent cheap ounces, and
- sampling zones around the existing open stopes. These areas were poorly sampled by the historic drilling.

All drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) with every metre sampled for assaying. Bulk samples were collected for future metallurgical testing purposes. Table 1 summarises all significant intersections from this drilling campaign based on criteria noted in the table. Table 2 lists the hole collar locations.

Hole AHP139 was drilled as a "scissor" hole to test the main quartz lode from the opposite direction to that drilled by holes AHP128 (maximum assay of **31.41g/t**, or about **1oz/t**), AHP129 (**18.96g/t**) and AHP130 (**21.27g/t**). AHP139 is interpreted to have intersected the main lode at 43 to 54m (max of 1m @ **15.17g/t**) and again at 77 to 94m (max of 1m @ **69.19g/t**, or about **2.2oz/t**). It is likely AHP139 intersects the lode at an oblique angle and the intercepts do not represent true widths.

The previously reported intercept of 5m @ **63.1**g/t (about **2oz/t**) from 32m in hole AHP134, including 1m @ **202.8g/t** (about **6.5oz/t**) from 33m represents the north-east extension of this main lode.

The assays for the lode position in hole AHP135 have been updated to reflect assaying on the high grade zone between 87m and 95m.

Geology

The high grade gold intervals are hosted in steeply dipping (70^{o} to 80^{o} to the southeast) quartz-pyrite veins, stockworks, and stringers that vary in width from less than one metre to over four metres. These quartz systems are hosted by vesicular and altered (+/-carbonate, silica, fuchsite and pyrite) basalts of the Polelle Group. The first basalt encountered tends to be vesicular, giving way to altered basalts at depth. Felsic volcanics, volcanoclastics, and banded iron formation are seen locally, but not recognised in drilling.

The Albury Heath resource is typical of Murchison Domain gold mineralisation: related to major faults and shear zones within greenstone belts and preferentially associated with banded iron formations, and ultramafic and mafic lithologies. Most of the gold deposits are considered to be "lode-gold style" and many shears and mineralised vein systems are associated with metasomatism with the mineralising fluids possibly being derived by progressive metamorphic dewatering of mafic and ultramafic sequences (Browning et al, 1987).

Gold mineralisation at Albury Heath is closely associated with the Meekatharra Structural zone, a major regional northeast trending shear dominated zone approximately 50km wide. Specifically, the local northeast trending structure is related to an extension of the regional scale Mt Magnet Fault, host to the Burnukara gold camp, about 25 kilometres to the south-south-east.

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Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
AHP113		18	23	5	1.53
		26	28	2	1.07
AHP114		26	28	2	1.04
AHP116		4	6	2	2.84
		21	24	3	1.00
		27	28	1	**129.32**
	in	27	29	2	**67.18**
AHP118		51	54	3	7.42
		61	64	3	1.09
		77	78	1	6.80
AHP119		19	20	1	**24.41**
	in	19	23	4	9.09
AHP120		51	53	2	1.23
		58	59	1	**14.14**
		65	67	2	3.51
		79	81	2	4.49
AHP122		7	10	3	2.28
AHP123		8	13	5	1.68
AHP124		16	21	5	3.42
		51	53	2	1.22
AHP125		49	51	2	3.41
		64	65	1	5.82
AHP126		57	59	2	1.43
		70	71	1	7.78
		96	97	1	5.34
AHP127		4	5	1	**31.38**
	in	4	7	3	**12.33**
		9	11	2	1.28
AHP128		14	15	1	5.24
	in	11	15	4	1.64
		36	37	1	**31.41**
		45	51	6	1.26
	in	60	63	3	4.22
AHP129		45	46	1	**18.96**
	in	45	49	4	5.84
		61	62	1	8.75
AHP130		48	52	4	1.30
		66	68	2	2.19
		82	83	1	**21.27**
	in	80	85	5	5.61
AHP131		49	54	5	2.01
AHP133		85	91	6	1.42
AHP134		10	11	1	**13.30**
	in	9	11	2	6.98
		33	34	1	**202.79**
	in	32	35	3	**104.39**
	in	30	37	7	**45.20**
AHP135		76	78	2	1.66
		88	89	1	**57.37**
	in	87	91	4	**30.08**
	in	87	92	5	**15.33**
AHP136		29	31	2	3.18
		66	70	4	1.56
AHP139		46	47	1	**15.17**
	in	43	47	4	5.19
	in	43	54	11	2.75
		69	71	2	1.63
		88	89	1	**69.19**
	in	86	90	4	**52.26**
	in	77	94	17	**18.77**
		107	112	5	4.67

Table 1. Summary of significant results. Intervals over 0.5g/t were averaged, including internal intervals of less than 0.5g/t if only one metre thick. Individual single metre assays less than 5g/t are ignored. Values above 10g/t high-lighted. True thicknesses are unknown at this stage. Values rounded to second decimal place.

Mineralisation

Up to seven lodes are recognised locally. The Main Lode was mined by underground selective mining methods. It represents the most consistently auriferous lode. While grades are best developed in the vicinity of the Albury Heath shaft, drilling has shown high gold grades extend along strike. For example, the **202.79g/t** intercept in AHP134 occurs 80m NE from the old workings and a **129.32g/t** intercept in AHP116 is located 40m to the SW of those workings; both in areas not exploited by historic mining.

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Hole ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	Depth (m)	Azimuth (TN)	Dip
AHP111	656513	7035955	24	300°	60°
AHP112	656473	7035952	50	300°	60°
AHP113	656472	7035976	30	300°	60°
AHP114	656499	7035985	70	300°	60°
AHP115	656509	7035980	84	300°	60°
AHP116	656478	7036021	30	300°	60°
AHP117	656535	7035985	84	300°	60°
AHP118	656508	7036015	84	300°	60°
AHP119	656497	7036034	36	300°	60°
AHP120	656522	7036020	84	300°	60°
AHP121	656543	7036107	84	300°	60°
AHP122	656491	7036066	20	300°	60°
AHP123	656496	7036059	45	300°	60°
AHP124	656503	7036053	30	300°	60°
AHP125	656520	7036044	84	300°	60°
AHP126	656541	7036033	110	300°	60°
AHP127	656500	7036072	40	300°	60°
AHP128	656509	7036068	50	300°	60°
AHP129	656522	7036059	78	300°	60°
AHP130	656536	7036060	96	300°	60°
AHP131	656520	7036078	50	300°	60°
AHP132	656508	7036097	30	300°	60°
AHP133	656556	7036090	100	300°	60°
AHP134	656545	7036122	120	300°	60°
AHP135	656553	7036068	65	300°	60°
AHP136	656569	7036129	90	300°	60°
AHP137	656610	7036175	66	300°	60°
AHP138	656473	7036093	28	120°	60°
AHP139	656473	7036093	120	120°	70°

Table 1. Drill hole collars, RC drilling at Albury Heath. Co-ordinate system used is MGA / GDA94, Zone 50. Co-ordinates determined from hand held GPS with approximately +/-3m accuracy. RL data not presented as of insufficient accuracy at this stage. The area is generally flat.

The lodes transgress from oxidized into fresh rock. Oxidation level appears to have no discernable impact on gold grade although there may be some evidence of supergene enrichment in the overlying lateritic clays. Minor sulphides are recorded in the lode, but it is not ubiquitous, nor is it wholly pathetic with the gold mineralisation. There is no discernable trend between the mineralisation seen in the two basalt types, though most occurs in vesicular basalt, possibly a function of this unit being the most sampled by drilling.

Gold grades in both the saprolite zone and in overlaying ferricretes and lateritic clays is sporadic and in places apparently unrelated to the lode positions.

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With all data now in hand, a re-interpretation of the geology has been possible. A typical cross section is shown as Figure 2, with the location of the section indicated on Figure 3.

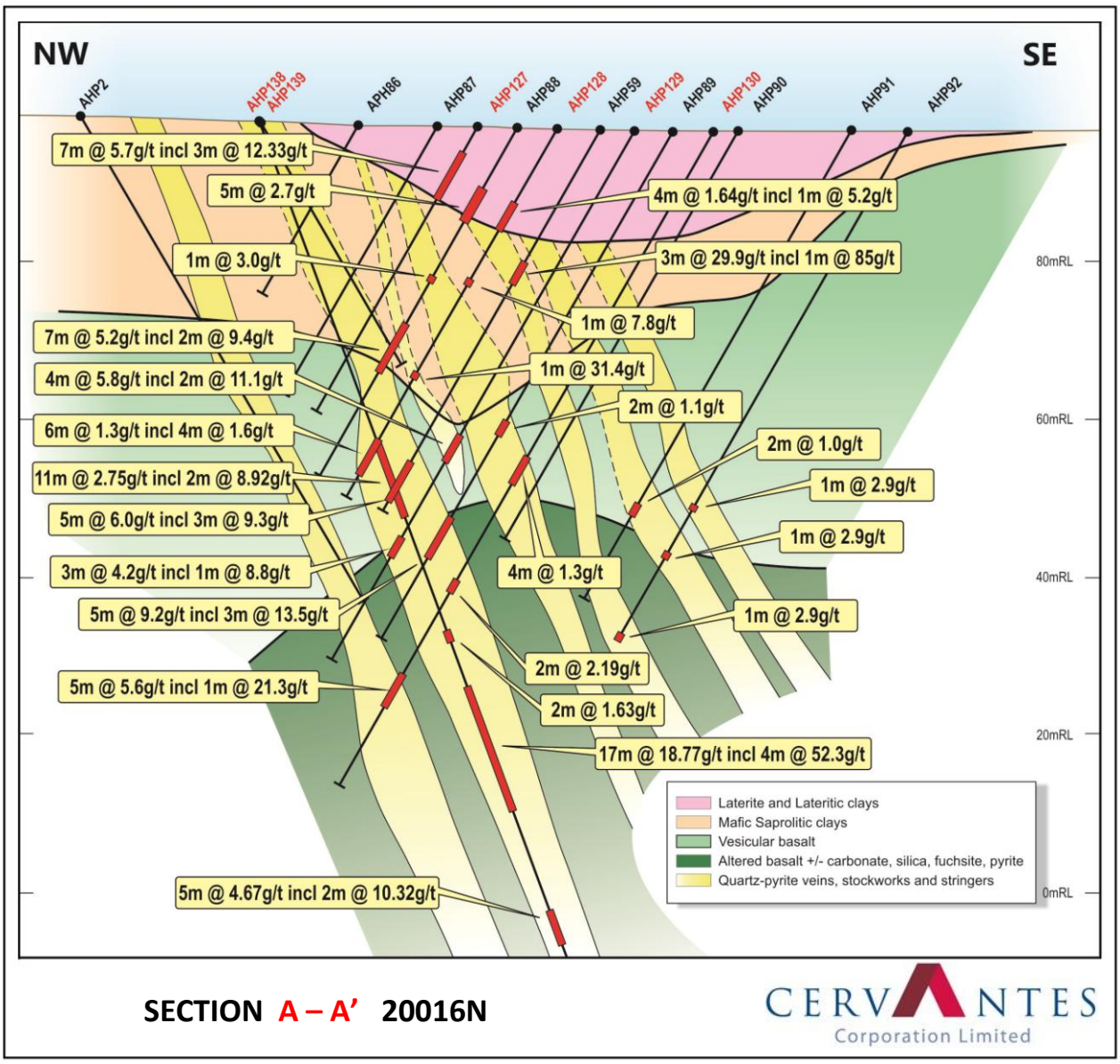

Figure 2. Drill section 20116N. Refer to Figure 3 for cross section location. RL datum is arbitrary

Next Steps

The results of this drilling campaign will be used to determine if the resource at Albury Heath is sufficiently defined to pursue early opportunities for toll treatment. Initial indications are that there remains room for expansion of the resource, particularly at shallow depths where the impact of defining additional resources on the economics of an open cut pit may be greatest.

Bulk samples collected during drilling will now be considered for metallurgical test work to gain an understanding of the size distribution of the gold and its recovery.

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The insight gained from drilling Albury Heath will now be fed directly into regional assessment of Cervantes tenement holdings. An evaluation of all historic work done over the areas controlled by Cervantes has begun. This consists mainly of RAB drilling. However, the recognition of a particular "fingerprint" in aeromagnetic data associated with the Albury Heath gold occurrence will form a supporting overlay to that evaluation.

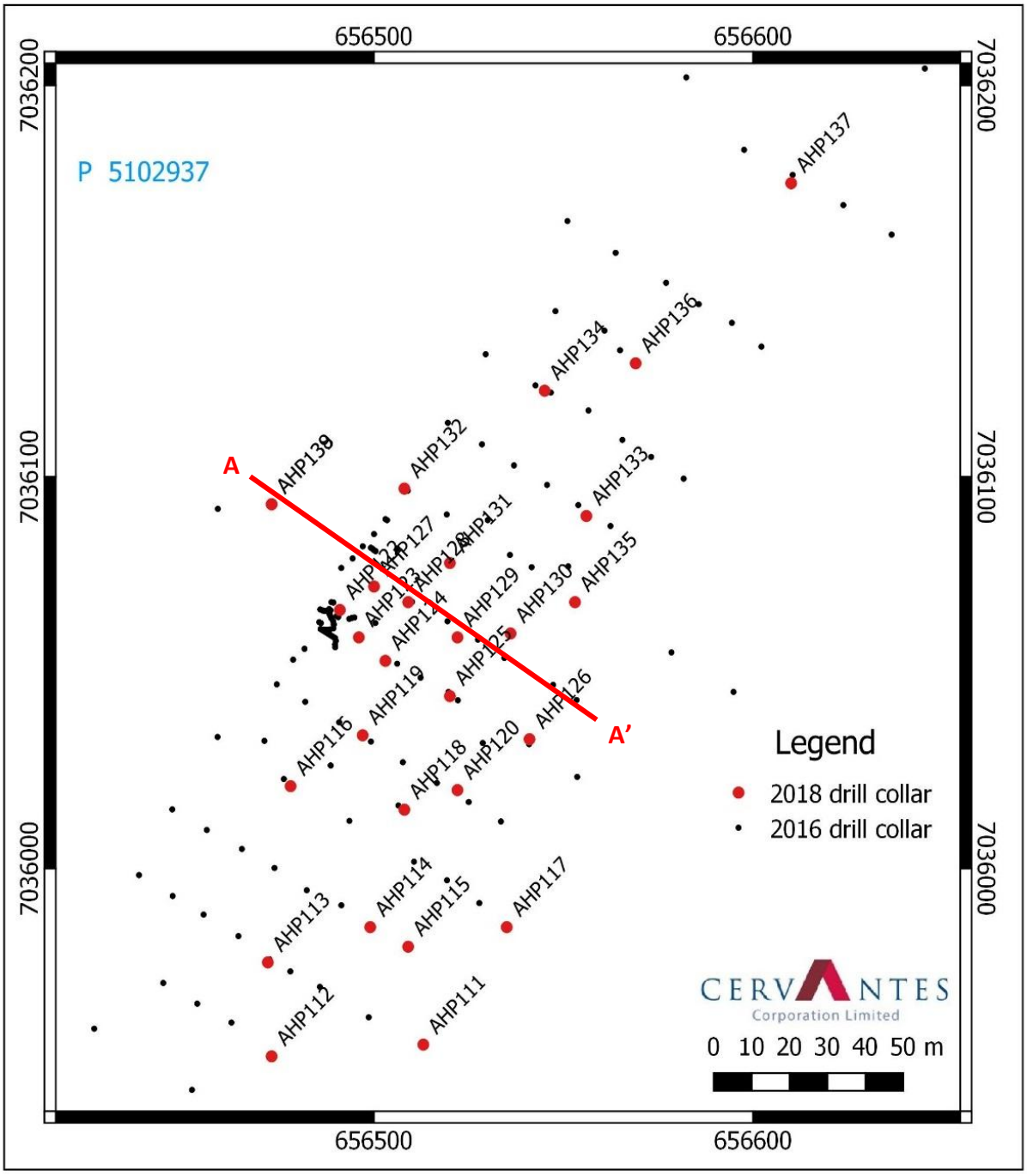

Figure 3. Drill hole and drilling section locations, Albury Heath. MGA94 co-ordinates of holes are listed in Table 1. Hole marked in red are the subject of this announcement. Note Holes AHP138 and 139 have the same collar location.

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About Cervantes Corporation Limited

Cervantes is an emerging gold explorer and aspiring gold miner. It has built up a portfolio of gold properties in well-known and historically producing gold districts with a strategy to apply novel exploration and development thinking. Cervantes has identified opportunities in those districts that were overlooked by previous explorers. The company is committed to maximizing shareholder value through the development of those opportunities.

About the Albury Heath Project

The Albury Heath Project is centred on the historic Albury Heath gold mine. Gold production from underground workings during the period 1948 to 1957 totaled 2,204 oz at an average head grade of ***47.8g/t*** *or 1.54oz/t.*

Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, quartz stringers, quartz stockworks, and wall rock alteration located in a major regional fault zone that trends north-northeasterly across the eastern side of the Meekatharra Greenstone Belt. The mineralisation occurs primarily in quartz-sulphide veins that are up to 4m in width. The main vein strikes north-northeasterly and dips steeply at 75^{o} - 80^{o} to the east-southeast.

Cervantes wholly owns six Prospecting Licences covering the Albury Heath mine and its surrounds (P51/2937 and P51/2997 to 3001). These comprise an area totaling 10.8km^{2} that cover the northerly and southerly extent of the main controlling structure.

Competent Person's Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to exploration results are based upon information compiled by Mr Marcus Flis, a Director and Exploration Manager of Cervantes Corporation Limited. Mr Flis is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Flis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Cervantes Corporation Limited. Statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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Appendix1 RC Assays

Gold assays from recent RC drilling. All samples are of 1m intervals.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected through a rig-mounted cyclone with cone splitter attachment and split in even metre intervals. Wet sample was speared or scoop-sampled. RC drill chips (from each metre interval) were examined visually and logged by the geologist. • Any visual observation of alteration or of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. • Duplicate samples comprise approximately 4% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 25 samples). • A company contract geologist supervised the drilling and sampling to ensure representativeness. Drilling was done by industry standard techniques. • Duplicates, standards, and blanks were submitted to ensure assaying reliability and accuracy. • Hole locations were surveyed by hand held GPS. No downhole surveys were undertaken.
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 was by Reverse Circulation (RC) with NQ sized bit and rods.
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.*	• RC sample recovery and sample quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 90% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximised by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the RC samples were predominantly dry.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. • RC results are not utilised for Mineral Resource estimations.
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.*	• RC chips were geologically logged at one metre intervals into a digital database that was kept with sample numbers. • Logging is qualitative.
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.*	• One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10. • No compositing was used. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Mineralisation style is late stage quartz veins. The one metre samples are likely to downgrade actual grades intersected, but are commensurate with minimum mining requirements; sample size is considered appropriate for resource estimation work.
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.*	• Fire assay is a total digest technique and is considered appropriate for gold. • Certified references material standards as 1 every 20 samples, duplicates 1 every 25 samples. • Lab using random pulp duplicates and certified reference material standards. • Accuracy and precision levels have been determined to be satisfactory after analysis of these QA/QC samples.
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*	• Analysis was by acqua regia using Interteck's FA50/OE procedure: samples were pulverised to minus 75 microns before a split of 10g was taken and analysed using standard

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Fire Assay procedures. The method is an accepted industry analytical process appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation under investigation. • There were no twinned holes. • No adjustments were 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.*	• All samples sites have been located using a hand held GPS unit with an accuracy of +/-5m. The GPS recorded locations used MGA94/GDA zone 50 as the datum. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 50 co-ordinates. • Azimuth was set by hand held compass. • Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior to commencement of drilling. • No downhole surveys are undertaken for RC drill holes. • No RL data were collected; the area is generally flat at an RL of approximately 360m.
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.*	• RC holes were drilled on an existing grid set up for resource drill out. Drill spacing was in fill only. • Together with historic data, *the data spacing and distribution will be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Drilling followed the geometry of existing holes. • Previous resource estimation defined the strike and dip of ore zones. Current drilling utilised that information. • It is not anticipated that, on current interpretation, any bias has been introduced to the sampling.
Sample	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected in calico sample bags with sample number

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
security		tickets included in each bag and the same identification posted externally. • Samples were delivered to the lab by a company representative.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Standards, blanks, repeats, and check assays are undertaken to ensure data robustness.

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.*	• Exploration results relate to work carried out over a package of tenements comprising mining and prospecting leases. The tenements are 100% owned and controlled by Cervantes Corporation Limited. All tenements and leases are currently in good standing with DMP with no known impediments to further exploration or development.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical drill holes exist at the project area. • Giralia Ltd was the main proponent of previous work that resulted in an Inferred Resource being defined.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation is seen as predominantly metavolcanics metasediments and granitic Archean rocks of Western Australian Yilgarn Craton. This is a recognised style of mineralisation and one that is common to the district.

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.*
		• See tables in this release.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off*	• Simple averages are used where aggregates are provided. • Reported aggregated intervals have

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	been weighted by length. • No density weighting has been applied. • No top-cuts have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not 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').*	• The intervals reported are the initial drill intervals and intercepts. • No adjustment has been completed on the intervals to accommodate the declination of drilling. • Drilling is generally inclined at 60^{o}to the NW (TN). Ore shoots generally dip approximately 80^{o} to the SE.
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.*	Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement. Cross-sections will be constructed once all data is received.
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.*	This announcement includes the results of Au assays for the holes drilled as a follow-up programme to existing (reported) historic drilling. The reporting of the results to hand is preliminary only and should be viewed as such pending delivery of final data.
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.*	The area is covered by a 50m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. Previous workers undertook sufficient drilling to define an Inferred Resource. No bulk samples, metallurgical results, groundwater or geotechnical studies have been carried out yet.
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.*	Work programmes currently under review include further drilling, metallurgical testing, resource estimation, and pit optimisation studies. Any interpreted extension of the existing resource is commercially sensitive.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

No Mineral Resources are being reported.

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