CLASSIC MINERALS LIMITED

71 Furniss Rd, Landsdale
Western Australia 6065

ASX: CLZ | ABN 77119 484 016
contact@classicminerals.com.au

12 January 2023

ASX Announcement

EXTENSIONAL DRILLING RETURNS HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS AT KAT GAP.

Highlights:

- Extensional RC drilling at Kat Gap has returned **high-grade gold intercepts beneath existing shallower gold mineralisation**. Better results include:

  - **10m @ 9.26 g/t Au from 57m including 3m @ 28.30 g/t Au from 57m.**
  - **6m @ 12.12 g/t Au from 70m including 1m @ 51.10 g/t Au from 70m.**
  - **4m @ 7.45 g/t Au from 73m including 1m @ 22.10 g/t Au from 74m.**
  - **8m @ 3.25 g/t Au from 95m including 1m @ 11.40 g/t Au from 101m.**
  - **2m @ 6.39 g/t Au from 87m including 1m @ 11.60 g/t Au from 88m.**
  - **3m @ 5.61 g/t Au from 67m.**
  - **1m @ 15.60 g/t Au from 125m.**

- These latest results come from extensional down dip RC drill holes located in the middle section of the northern area of infill drilling. The infill RC drilling program at Kat Gap was mostly concentrated on an area 100m to 300m north along strike of the cross cutting Proterozoic dyke.

- The extensional drilling shows the northern section has great potential to develop at depth based on the results above.

INTRODUCTION

WA-focused gold exploration and development company Classic Minerals Limited (ASX. CLZ) ("Classic", or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assay results from its extensional RC drilling program at its Kat Gap Gold Project in Western Australia. **The Company completed a total of 15 holes for 1,552 metres during its extensional drilling campaign at Kat Gap.**

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Significant results from the latest drilling program are tabled below.

Hole	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
FKGRC471	6372440	764591	57	67	10	9.26 g/t Au
	including		**57**	**60**	**3**	28.30 g/t Au
FKGRC472	6372476	764592	70	76	6	12.12 g/t Au
	including		**70**	**71**	**1**	51.10 g/t Au
FKGRC474	6372471	764604	79	80	1	11.20 g/t Au
FKGRC475	6372479	764612	87	89	2	6.39 g/t Au
	including		**88**	**89**	**1**	11.60 g/t Au
FKGRC476	6372495	764626	95	103	8	3.25 g/t Au
	including		**101**	**102**	**1**	11.40 g/t Au
FKGRC477	6372509	764640	125	126	1	15.60 g/t Au
FKGRC500	6372451	764601	67	70	3	5.61 g/t Au
FKGRC501	6372460	764607	73	77	4	7.45 g/t Au
	including		**74**	**75**	**1**	22.10 g/t Au
FKGRC502	6372449	764613	73	82	9	1.71 g/t Au
FKGRC503	6372446	764622	77	80	3	3.73 g/t Au

Classic drilled **47 holes for 4,422m** at Kat Gap during October and November finishing up the much larger 109-hole infill drilling campaign. This announcement covers the fifteen extensional **RC holes (FKGRC471–479 and FKGRC500-505)** drilled separately from the 109-hole infill program. Subsequent holes will be reported on in due course when assays become available.

The extensional RC holes FKGRC471–479 and FKGRC500-505 are in the central portion of the northern infill drilling area and were drilled to test for potential deeper down dip open pit mineable material below existing high grade shallower gold mineralization. These latest holes are situated around 200m north of the cross cutting Proterozoic dyke and form part of a separate drilling program from the infill work (See Figure 1).

The drilling has shown that high grade gold mineralization extends at depth below the current shallow oxide mineralization intersected during the infill RC drilling and highlights the potential for further down dip mineable ore material to be discovered. Further RC drilling is required to follow up these latest results.

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Further deeper drilling will hopefully add significant mineable ounces and a potentially larger deeper final open pit design.

Figure 1: Recent extensional RC drilling at Kat Gap

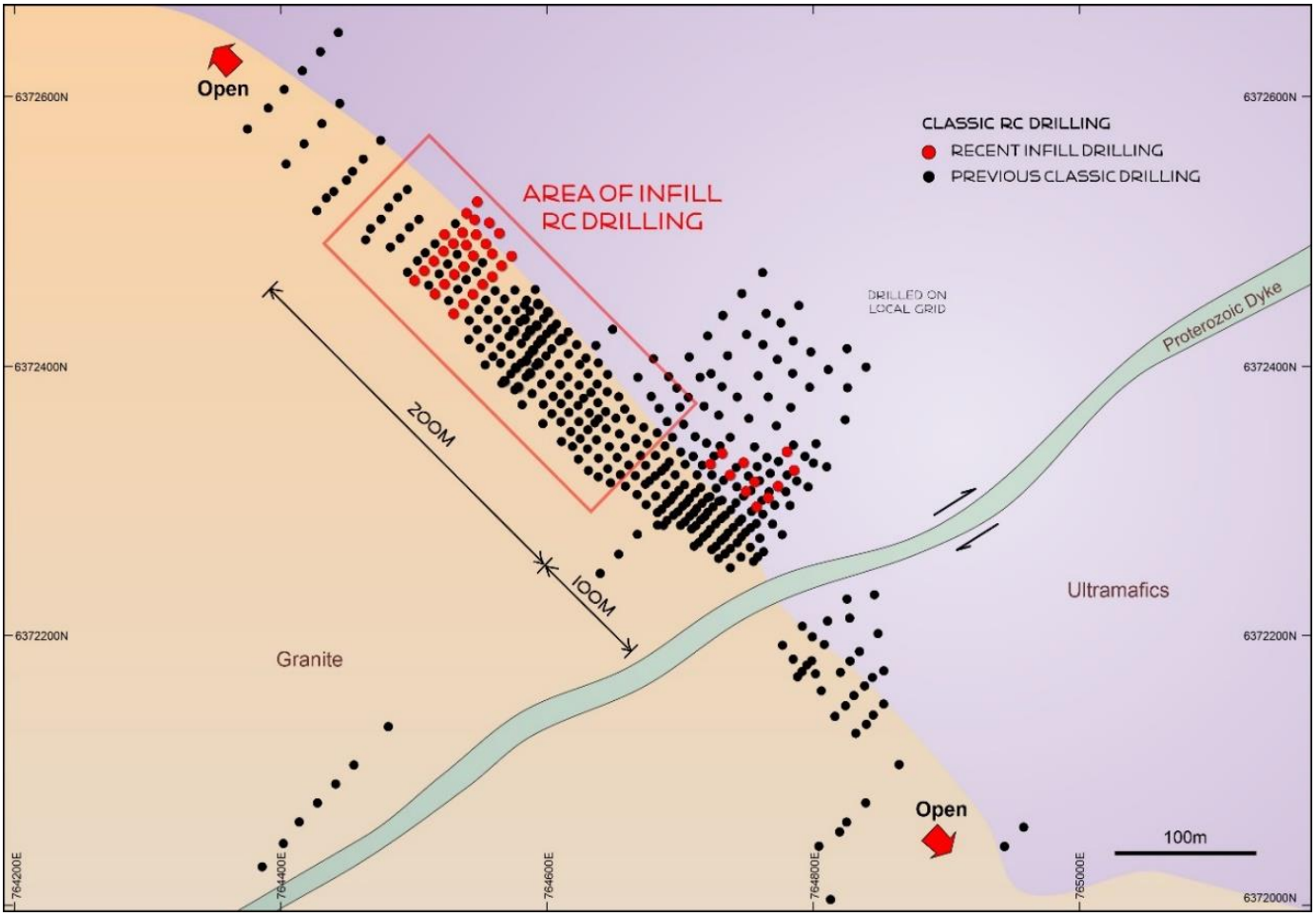

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Figure 2: Extensional RC Drilling at Kat Gap

Figure 3: Extensional RC Drilling at Kat Gap

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Update on Goldvalley Brown Stone Transaction (Goldvalley):

Classic refers to the binding terms sheet entered into on the 9th of September 2022. The terms sheet was conditional the completion of satisfactory due diligence within 120 days and the entering into a formal financing agreement. Classic would like to advise that the due diligence being conducted by Goldvalley was delayed due to circumstances beyond anyone's control and that Goldvalley and Classic have agreed to an extension of the due diligence period up to 31 March 2023.

ABOUT THE FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT

The FGP Tenements (excluding Kat Gap) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Hannans Ltd (ASX: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights on the FGP Tenements from a third party, whilst Hannans has maintained its 20% interest in the gold rights. For the avoidance of doubt Classic Ltd owns a 100% interest in the gold rights on the Kat Gap Tenements and non-gold rights including but not limited to nickel and other metals.

Classic has a Global Mineral Resource of **8.24 Mt at 1.52 g/t for 403,906 ounces of gold**, classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), with a Scoping Study (see ASX Announcement released 2nd May 2017) suggesting both the technical and financial viability of the project. The current post- mining Mineral Resource for Lady Ada, Lady Magdalene and Kat Gap is tabulated below.

Additional technical detail on the Mineral Resource estimation is provided, further in the text below and in the JORC Table 1 as attached to ASX announcements dated 18th December 2019, 21st January 2020, and 20 April 2020.

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Prospect	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (au)	Ounces
Lady Ada	257,300	2.01	16,600	1,090,800	1.23	43,100	1,348,100	1.38	59,700
Lady Magdalene				5,922,700	1.32	251,350	5,922,700	1.32	251,350
Kat Gap				975,722	2.96	92,856	975,722	2.96	92,856
Total	257,300	2.01	16,600	7,989,222	1.50	387,306	**8,246,522**	**1.52**	**403,906**

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition*
2. *The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 20 April 2020.*
3. *The mineral resource is contained within FGP tenements*
4. *Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time.*
5. *The mineral resource is reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade*
6. *Depletion of the resource from historic open pit mining has been considered*

On behalf of the board, Dean Goodwin CEO

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subjected to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to Resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the Countries and States in which we operate or sell product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's annual reports, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statements" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Goodwin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Goodwin is a consultant exploration geologist with Reliant Resources Pty Ltd and consults to Classic Minerals Ltd. Mr. Goodwin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the 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. Goodwin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Drill Hole Details:

HOLE ID	Northing	Easting	Dip°	Azi°	Depth
FKGRC471	6372440	764591	-60°	222°	70
FKGRC472	6372476	764592	-60°	222°	90
FKGRC473	6372465	764598	-60°	222°	80
FKGRC474	6372471	764604	-60°	222°	90
FKGRC475	6372479	764612	-60°	222°	100
FKGRC476	6372495	764626	-60°	222°	120
FKGRC477	6372509	764640	-60°	222°	140
FKGRC478	6372523	764652	-60°	222°	142
FKGRC479	6372538	764668	-60°	222°	160
FKGRC500	6372451	764601	-60°	222°	80
FKGRC501	6372460	764607	-60°	222°	90
FKGRC502	6372449	764613	-60	222	100
FKGRC503	6372446	764622	-60	222	100
FKGRC504	6372440	764631	-60	222	100
FKGRC505	6372425	764630	-60	222	90

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Drill Samples Grading >0.50 g/t

Sample No	HoleID	N (MGA94Z50)	E (MGA94Z50)	From	To	Sample Type	Au_ppm
490444	FKGRC471	6372440	764591	57	58	1m samples	**80.10**
490445	FKGRC471			58	59	1m samples	3.54
490446	FKGRC471			59	60	1m samples	1.25
490453	FKGRC471			65	66	1m samples	3.79
490454	FKGRC471			66	67	1m samples	2.66
490400	FKGRC471					standard 231	0.55
490450	FKGRC471					standard 237	2.34
490526	FKGRC472	6372476	764592	64	65	1m samples	1.37
490532	FKGRC472			70	71	1m samples	51.1
490533	FKGRC472			71	72	1m samples	14.7
490534	FKGRC472			72	73	1m samples	5.29
490537	FKGRC472			75	76	1m samples	1.06
490550	FKGRC472					standard 231	0.54
490525	FKGRC472					duplicate	1.29
490500	FKGRC472					standard 237	2.27
490629	FKGRC473	6372465	764598	71	72	1m samples	5.09
490630	FKGRC473			72	73	1m samples	1.08
490633	FKGRC473			75	76	1m samples	2.95
490635	FKGRC473			77	78	1m samples	0.6
490600	FKGRC473					standard 231	0.54
490721	FKGRC474	6372471	764604	78	79	1m samples	0.51
490722	FKGRC474			79	80	1m samples	11.2
490700	FKGRC474					standard 231	0.53
490650	FKGRC474					standard 231	2.29
490827	FKGRC475	6372479	764612	87	88	1m samples	1.18
490828	FKGRC475			88	89	1m samples	11.6
490829	FKGRC475			89	90	1m samples	0.55
490750	FKGRC475					standard 231	0.53
490800	FKGRC475					standard 237	2.42

490857	FKGRC476	6372495	764626	95	96	1m samples	2.93
490862	FKGRC476			100	101	1m samples	9.37
490863	FKGRC476			101	102	1m samples	11.4
490864	FKGRC476			102	103	1m samples	1.29
490850	FKGRC476					standard 231	0.54

490899	FKGRC477	6372509	764640	105	106	1m samples	0.8
490901	FKGRC477			106	107	1m samples	0.68
490902	FKGRC477			107	108	1m samples	2.38
490904	FKGRC477			109	110	1m samples	0.99
490905	FKGRC477			110	111	1m samples	1.42
490920	FKGRC477			125	126	1m samples	12.3
490900	FKGRC477					standard 237	2.44

490944	FKGRC478	6372523	764652	105	106	1m samples	0.72
490960	FKGRC478			120	121	1m samples	1.49
490965	FKGRC478			125	126	1m samples	0.77
490966	FKGRC478			126	127	1m samples	1.49
490972	FKGRC478			132	133	1m samples	0.91
490974	FKGRC478			134	135	1m samples	0.54
490950	FKGRC478					standard 231	0.54

491000	FKGRC479	6372538	764668			standard 237	2.32

491108	FKGRC500	6372451	764601	67	68	1m samples	6.67
491109	FKGRC500			68	69	1m samples	7.14
491110	FKGRC500			69	70	1m samples	3.02
491112	FKGRC500			71	72	1m samples	0.61
491114	FKGRC500			73	74	1m samples	1.99
491115	FKGRC500			74	75	1m samples	0.83
491050	FKGRC500					standard 231	0.52
491100	FKGRC500					standard 237	2.35

491199	FKGRC501	6372460	764607	73	74	1m samples	1.16
491201	FKGRC501			74	75	1m samples	22.1
491203	FKGRC501			76	77	1m samples	6.41
491205	FKGRC501			78	79	1m samples	0.61
491150	FKGRC501					standard 231	0.53
491200	FKGRC501					standard 231	2.32

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491259	FKGRC502	6372449	764613	39	40	1m samples	0.76
491283	FKGRC502			62	63	1m samples	0.71
491295	FKGRC502			73	74	1m samples	1.94
491296	FKGRC502			74	75	1m samples	1.75
491302	FKGRC502			79	80	1m samples	4.56
491303	FKGRC502			80	81	1m samples	4.41
491304	FKGRC502			81	82	1m samples	1.79
491250	FKGRC502					standard 231	0.5
491300	FKGRC502					standard 237	2.24

491406	FKGRC503	6372446	764622	77	78	1m samples	8.26
491408	FKGRC503			79	80	1m samples	2.76
491415	FKGRC503			86	87	1m samples	0.55
491400	FKGRC503					standard 231	0.53
491350	FKGRC503					standard 237	2.32

494557	FKGRC504	6372440	764631	80	81	1m samples	0.52
494558	FKGRC504			81	82	1m samples	4.26
494562	FKGRC504			85	86	1m samples	3.47
494550	FKGRC504					standard 231	0.54
491500	FKGRC504					standard 237	2.2

494601	FKGRC505	6372425	764630	20	21	1m samples	2.32
494651	FKGRC505			67	68	1m samples	0.54
494658	FKGRC505			74	75	1m samples	0.5
494659	FKGRC505			75	76	1m samples	0.73
494662	FKGRC505			78	79	1m samples	1.22

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Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table1

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.*	• The samples were taken by a RC face sampling hammer drill. All RC holes were sampled at one-metre intervals. • Care was taken to control metre delineation, and loss of fines. • The determination of mineralisation was done via industry standard methods, including RC drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assaying
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).*	• All drilling was completed using reverse circulation method, using a Schramm 645 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. The bit size was 5 5/8,
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*	• Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient. • The shroud tolerance was monitored, and metre delineation

	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	was kept in check. Loss of fines was controlled through mist injection. • It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as recovery data was not collected (e.g. bag weights).
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.*	• Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intersections were 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.*	• The nature and quality of the sampling suits the purpose, being exploration. The laboratory preparation is standard practice and has not been further refined to match the ore. • QC in the lab prep stage was limited to taking pulp duplicates (e.g. no coarse crush duplicates were submitted) • The sample split sizes (4-5 kg are regarded as more than adequate for the nature and type of material sampled.
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.*	• Standard 50g fire assays with an AAS finish were used to get assay results. This is a total technique, and considered appropriate for this level of exploration. • Quality control was carried out by inserting blanks and standards into the sampling chain and 5% intervals. These all showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

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 have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. • No twin holes were included in this programme, as it is not relevant to the stage of exploration and purpose of this drilling. • All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included into an Access database. • Assay data has not been adjusted
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.*	• Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50. • Topographic control is available through a detailed satellite-derived DTM.
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.*	• Holes were not drilled on a pattern and there was no specific drill hole spacing. In general holes are drilled within 50m from previous intersections. • The data spacing is considered sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity for estimation procedures. • Samples were not composited.
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 orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures, with drilling perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralised zones • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were immediately dispatched to the laboratory and have at all times been in possession of CLM or its designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

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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.	• The FGP Tenements (containing the Van Uden West prospect) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed Hannans Ltd (ASX code: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights only, with the remaining 20% of the gold rights held free-carried by Hannans Ltd until a decision to mine. Hannans Ltd also holds all of the non-gold rights on the FGP tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals • The acquisition includes 80% of the gold rights (other mineral rights retained by tenement holder) in the following granted tenements: E77/2207; E77/2219; E77/2239; P77/4290; P77/4291; E77/2303; E77/2220. • Lady Lila is situated upon 100% owned CLZ tenements P77/4325 and P77/4326 (details in announcement dated 21 March 2017) • Kat Gap is situated upon E74/467, held by Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd. CLZ has an option to acquire 100% of this tenement (details in announcement dated 13 July 2017)
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration was carried out by previous owners of the tenements (Aztec Mining, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy Australia, Sons of Gwalia, Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit is a Archean shear-zone hosted gold deposit.

		• Geological interpretation indicates that the general stratigraphy consists of metasediments, BIF's and cherts to the east of the tenement, overlying an older sequence of metamorphosed komatiitic and high-magnesian basalts to the west. Black shales/pelites occur as small interbedded units throughout the stratigraphy, which dips gently to the east (10-35°) and strikes N-S, bending in a NNW direction in the far north of the tenement. • An Archaean-aged quartz dolerite unit (informally the 'Wattle Rocks Dolerite') is emplaced along a contact between high-MgO basalt to the west and low-MgO ultramafic to the east, in the western part of the tenement and is the host rock for the Lady Ada (and Lady Magdalene) mineralisation. Strongly magnetic Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the stratigraphy in an east-west direction, splaying to the ENE, following fault directions interpreted from the aeromagnetics. A number of narrow shear zones lie subparallel to the shallow-dipping metasediment-mafic contact within the host stratigraphy and are important sites and conduits for the observed mineralisation. The Sapphire shear zone strikes approximately ENE, dipping to the SE at about 25°, and appears to crosscut all lithologies. This shear zone and associated shears host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Wattle Rocks. Similar flat-dipping shears are known to crosscut the Lady Magdalene area. Approximately 8-12 metres of transported sands and a gold depleted weathering profile of saprolitic clays overly the Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene mineralisation.

		• Structurally, the Wattle Rocks area is quite complex and is positioned near the intersection of several major breakages and flexures in the regional stratigraphy in this part of the Forrestania Greenstone belt. Numerous shear zones are evident throughout the area, particularly at changes of rock stratigraphy where there are rheological differences. Narrow, stacked, flat-dipping shear zones are evident within the quartz dolerite unit and may have resulted from thrusting of the younger sedimentary sequence over the mafic package from east to west. A similar model is predicted for Van Uden (10 km northwards) where mineralised quartz veins appear to 'stack' through a host ferruginous metasediment.

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.
		• This information is provided in attached tables

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	• High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages in this Report. • Summary drill hole results as reported in figures and in the appendix 2 to this Report are reported on a 2m internal dilution and 0.5 g/t Au cuto-off.

	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.	
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').	• In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.
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.	• Appropriate images have been provided in the Report.
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.	• Figures represent specific selected drill intervals to demonstrate the general trend of high grade trends. Cross sections show all relevant result in a balanced way.
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 relevant data is reported
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 drilling is being considered. • Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions