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Middle Island Resources Ltd
ACN 142 361 608
ASX code: MDI
www.middleisland.com.au

Capital Structure:
698 million ordinary shares
38,300,000 unlisted options

Cash & Liquid Assets
$2.4m (as at 30 June 2018)

Directors & Management:
Peter Thomas
Non-Executive Chairman
Rick Yeates
Managing Director
Beau Nicholls
Non-Executive Director
Dennis Wilkins
Company Secretary

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ASX Release – 30 July 2018

Further positive results from Stage II ore sorting trials on the Two Mile Hill tonalite deeps deposit at the Sandstone gold project, WA

- **The Stage II ore sorting campaign on the Two Mile Hill tonalite deeps deposit demonstrates that the ore can be significantly upgraded via a combination of Colour and X-ray sensors, providing further confidence that the technology will deliver significant upside for the project.**
- **Results confirm upgrades of between 155% and 213%, with sorting gold recoveries in the range of 67-93%.**
- **Ore sorting product yields in the range of 39-51% indicate that the sorting process rejects in excess of half the sorter feed material as waste.**
- **Sorting results are the precursor to an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the upper half of the Exploration Target (24Mt to 34Mt at 1.1g/t to 1.4g/t Au; 0.9M-1.5Moz of gold) and the underground mining concept study.**
- **A further campaign of bulk ore sorting will focus on enhancing results through the application of a Laser sensor, in conjunction with X-ray and/or Colour.**

SANDSTONE GOLD PROJECT (WA)

Stage II Ore Sorting Trials - Two Mile Hill Tonalite Deeps Deposit

Middle Island Resources Limited (Middle island, MDI or the Company) is pleased to advise that it has received further positive results from Stage II ore sorting trials conducted on drill core from the Two Mile Hill tonalite deeps deposit at the Company's 100%-owned Sandstone gold project in WA.

The Two Mile Hill tonalite deeps deposit comprises a ubiquitously gold mineralised, tonalite (granite) plug or stock, which at surface measures some 250m in length, 80-90m width and extends to at least 700m depth. The deposit is located 4km north of the Company's 600,000tpa Sandstone gold processing plant and comprises an Exploration Target of 24Mt to 34Mt at 1.1g/t to 1.4g/t Au (0.9M-1.5Moz of gold - refer ASX Release 29 November 2017) situated between 140m and 700m vertical depth, below which it remains open.

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

Ore Sorting is a simple pre-concentration process that facilitates 'upgrading' of ore and mineralised waste. Examples of sorting operations (diamonds, uranium, tungsten) in mining can be traced back more than 25 years. However, significant recent improvements in sorting technology (sensors and data processing speed) have broadened the potential application of the process. Sorting is particularly effective for managing dilution from mining operations, upgrading low grade deposits and stockpiles, reducing haulage costs for satellite operations and, most importantly, improving processing costs and efficiencies.

Following recognition that >96% of the gold at Two Mile Hill is hosted by quartz veins within the tonalite, Middle Island commissioned an initial ore sorting campaign late in 2017. Based on composite samples of quarter NQ diamond core, the trials indicated that sorting could deliver a 185% to 257% increase in feed grade, with gold recoveries in excess of 93% (refer ASX release 15 January 2018). Up to 64% of the sorter feed material may be rejected, delivering significant economic benefits.

The previous trials focussed on the concept of underground mining via more selective, open stoping, therefore utilising composites comprising broader intervals of diamond core with a higher head grade. The Phase II trials were more focussed on the possibility of sub-level caving, therefore utilising all primary core, representative of the entire deposit, to generate composites.

A series of four primary (fresh) composites, and a single transitional (partially oxidised) composite comprising intervals of half HQ and half PQ diamond core derived from MSDD261, were selected for crushing prior to ore sorting (see Table 1 below).

Table 1
Composites Applied in Bulk Ore Sorting/Screening

Composite Name	Nature of Composite	Crush Size	Composite Weight (kg)	Diamond Hole	Interval		Core Size	Average Drill Grade (g/t Au)
					From (m)	To (m)		
Oxide Composite #1	ROM Open Pit	+15mm/-45mm	81.3	MSDD261	64.4	84.4	Half PQ	1.50
Primary Composite A	High Grade	+15mm/-45mm	152.8	MSDD261	84.4 101.5	96.6 126.0	Half PQ Half PQ /Half HQ	3.20
Primary Composite A	High Grade	+10mm/-30mm	129.2	MSDD261	84.4 101.5	96.6 126.0	Half PQ Half PQ/Half HQ	3.20
Primary Composite B	ROM Grade	+10mm/-30mm	120.5	MSDD261	194.0	240.4	Half HQ	1.30
Primary Composite C	Low Grade	+10mm/-30mm	100.9	MSDD261	240.4	284.5	Half HQ	0.57

The high-grade (HG) Primary Composite A, comprising a combination of half PQ and half HQ core, was separated into two fractions for crushing to - 45mm/+15mm and -30mm/+10mm to assess the impact of crush size on sorting, while the Primary Composites B & C were derived from half HQ core and crushed at - 30mm/+10mm only.

The crushing process generated a higher proportion of fines than the original testwork, due to the larger (half PQ and half HQ) diameter core, as opposed to quarter NQ core utilised previously. The level of fines generation in the Stage II testwork is likely to be more consistent with that anticipated in a commercial operation.

Following initial sighter tests and scoping trials, with both Steinert in Perth and TOMRA in Sydney, the bulk composites were tested by TOMRA, applying commercial scale sorting equipment (Figure 1 below). The applied sensors comprised a combination of colour (to detect and isolate quartz that hosts the vast majority of gold) and XRT (to detect and separate higher density sulphides associated with gold).

Figure 1

Commercial-scale ore sorting of Two Mile Hill composites at the TOMRA facility in Sydney, with the Colour accepts (predominantly mineralised quartz vein material) belt on the left and rejects (predominantly unmineralised tonalite) on the right.

While the priority remains on establishing the sorting characteristics of the primary (fresh) material, a weathered/oxidised composite of half PQ diamond core (Oxide Composite #1) was also submitted for sorting at a -45/+15mm crush size, in order to determine the validity of applying ore sorting at the planned Two Mile Hill open pit deposit.

The process adopted by TOMRA for the Primary Composites (A, B & C) comprised a primary colour sort, followed by a secondary colour scavenge and a final, tertiary XRT scavenge as shown diagrammatically in Figures 2 and 3 below. As sighter and scoping trials on Oxide Composite #1 indicated a poor response to colour sorting, due to the heavily oxidised (iron stained) nature of the quartz veins. As such, only a single XRT sort was undertaken.

Figure 2

Testwork flowchart and sorting results for 15-45mm and 10-30mm Primary Composite A material

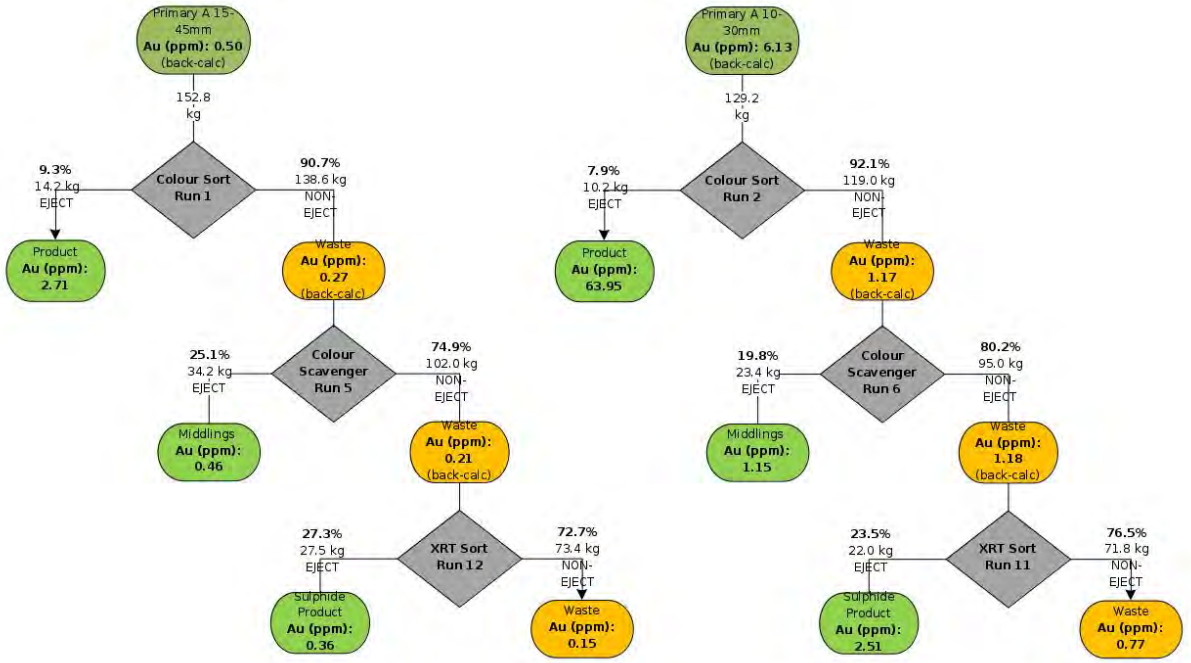
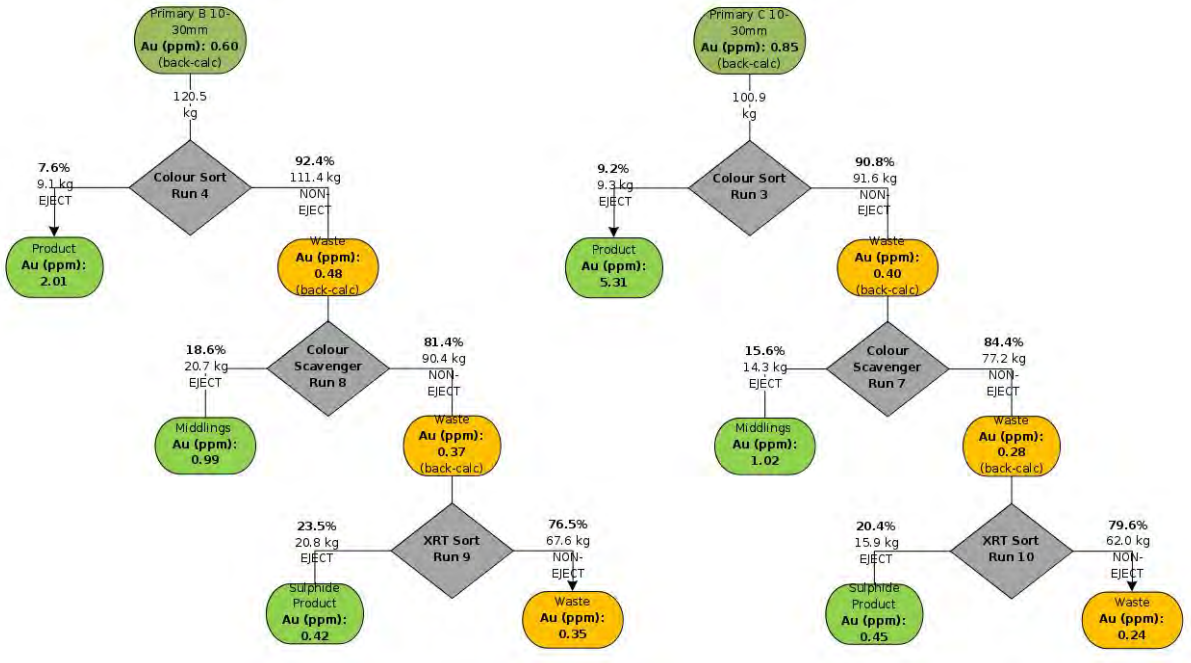


Figure 3

Testwork flowchart and sorting results for 10-30mm Primary Composite B and C material



Given the coarse, particulate nature of the majority of gold mineralisation, the various product fractions derived from each composite (along with the fines) were assayed via five 2kg leachwell bottle rolls (with residue fire assays) to determine an average calculated head grade in each case.

The results of the Phase II ore sorting trials are broadly in line with the earlier scoping trials. However, recoveries and yields are variable, and somewhat lower than demonstrated in the preliminary work, in part due to the higher proportion of fines generated by crushing the larger diameter core and in part by weak oxidation and associated iron-staining in material comprising Primary Composite A.

The calculated head grades of the selected samples ranged from 0.84g/t to 5.77g/t to provide performance data with respect to head grade.

The Phase II sorting results are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Two Mile Hill Tonalite Deeps Deposit - Phase II Bulk Ore Sorting Trials

Feed	Company	Screen Undersize		SORTING ONLY Performance					MILL FEED (Screen + Sort)				
				Sort Feed	XRT	Colour	Sort Recovery	Upgrade	Mill feed	Upgrade	Tail	Tail	Calc'd Head
		(Mass %)	(Au %)	(kg)	(Au %)	(Au %)	(Au %)		(Mass %)		g/t	Au %	g/t
½ PQ3 (-45+15mm)	TOMRA												
Primary A	(BULK)	20.4	81.3	149	13.1	72.2	85.3	1.68	60.9	1.60	0.15	2.7	2.15
½ PQ3 (-30+10mm)	TOMRA	28.5	23.2	127	7.0	86.0	93.0	2.13	59.7	1.59	0.77	5.4	5.77
Primary A	(BULK)												
½ HQ (-30+10MM)	TOMRA	20.9	48.5	118	12.2	54.3	66.5	1.55	54.7	1.51	0.35	17.2	0.93
Primary B	(BULK)												
½ HQ (-30+10mm)	TOMRA	24.2	23.8	102	8.3	74.3	82.5	2.12	53.7	1.61	0.24	13.3	0.84
Primary C	(BULK)												
½ PQ3 (-45+15mm)	TOMRA	24.2	23.0	81	16.0		16.0	1.06	35.6	0.99	1.66	64.7	1.50
Oxide #1	(BULK)												

Note: Crushing, screening, sampling and analyses were completed by Nagrom in Perth. 5 x 2kg bottle rolls, with residue assays, were used for the analysis of each fraction generated by screening and ore sorting, and the results averaged to provide the grade in each case.

Ore Sorting Summary

The results indicate that:

- Sorting of the Primary Composites (A, B & C) resulted in upgrades to the sorted concentrate in the range of 155% to 213%.
- A combination of Colour and X-ray sensors delivered the sorting outcomes, with the majority of the gold selected by way of colour differentiation.
- Sorting recoveries for Primary Composites ranged from 67-93%; Primary Composites A & C returned higher recoveries of 83-93%, with Primary Composite B returning 67%.
- Further work is required to establish what factors give rise to the variance in recoveries between the respective samples.
- Primary composite sorting yields (percentage of feed reporting to product) ranged from 39% to 51%; a range of yields is to be expected and can be controlled in a commercial operation via sensor settings on the sorting unit.
- The quantity of gold reporting to fines is variable and likely skewed by nuggetty mineralisation in the case of Primary Composite A (15-45mm). However, it is anticipated that the fines will generally be upgraded, and therefore included in the accepted feed.

- The sorting outcome on the basis of crush size remains equivocal due to the single composite comparison, presence of coarse gold and iron-staining in Primary Composite A, and further optimisation will be required.
- The oxide material was tested using an XRT sensor only, with little to no benefit evident.

Other Observations

While the TOMRA commercial scale Laser sorting unit had not been installed at the time of the trials, limited unidirectional, bench-scale, laser testing of selected samples indicated that quartz grains comprising the tonalite itself can be readily distinguished from mineralised quartz vein material. Based on the limited Laser testing undertaken, an upgrade improvement factor of approximately 5-10% is considered likely.

During the sorting trials, it was noted that fragments of un-veined tonalite (therefore notionally unmineralised) were reporting to the accepted Colour fraction in each case. Closer examination of this material indicated that peripheral 'bruising' (and development of a white rock flour) during the crushing process was responsible for this material reporting to (and diluting) the Colour accepts fractions. Bench-scale testwork indicates that this material would be readily discriminated and rejected via Laser sorting.

Future Work

Stage 1, pre-collared, diamond drilling of the upper half (140m to 420m depth) of the Two Mile Hill deeps Exploration Target was completed in June. However, due to a substantial seasonal assay backlog at the laboratory, the majority of results are still pending. Once the results are received and compiled, an updated Mineral Resource will be estimated for the upper half of the Exploration Target. The resulting block model, along with results from the ore sorting trials, will then be applied in updating the underground mining concept study.

Depending on the findings of the underground mining concept study, a further PQ diamond hole will be completed to provide material for further bulk ore sorting trials. Stage III ore sorting testwork is planned to focus on aspects of recovery variability and anticipated enhancements utilising TOMRA's recently commissioned, commercial-scale, Laser sorting unit.

Middle Island Managing Director, Mr Rick Yeates:

"Ore sorting trials continue to demonstrate a significant enhancement in gold grade, along with a commensurate reduction in feed mass that improves the potential viability of underground mining at the Two Mile Hill tonalite deeps deposit.

"Considerable newsflow associated with the Two Mile Hill deposit can be anticipated in the current quarter, including diamond drilling results, a Mineral Resource upgrade and an updated underground mining concept study.

"We look forward to keeping shareholders updated on progress with the substantial Two Mile Hill tonalite deeps deposit at the Sandstone gold project during the remainder of 2018."

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Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Middle Island, industry growth or other trend projections are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

Competent Persons' Statement

Information in this report relates to exploration and ore sorting trial results based on information compiled by Mr Geoffrey Laing, Mr Hugo Viviani and Mr Rick Yeates. Messrs Laing, Viviani and Yeates are each Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Laing and Mr Viviani are consultants to Middle Island Resources Limited, while Mr Yeates is a fulltime employee of the Company. Each has sufficient experience which is relevant to the nature of work and style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Messrs Laing, Viviani and Yeates consent to the inclusion in the release of the statements, based on their information, in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• The samples for ore sorting comprised a combination of half PQ and half HQ diamond core, to create a series of composite samples.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Core recovery was excellent. Core was re-aligned prior to cutting and the left-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. • Two continuous intervals (12.2m and 24.5m) of primary half PQ and half HQ core were selected to comprise high grade Primary Composite A. 46.4m and 44.1m continuous intervals of half HQ core were respectively selected to comprise Primary Composite B (medium grade) and Primary Composite C (low grade), such that almost the entire primary portion of the hole (MSDD261) was utilised. A further 20.0m composite of partially oxidised, transitional tonalite (Oxide Composite #1) was also selected from half PQ core in order to assess the efficacy of ore sorting on mineralised tonalite within the planned open pit.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The half PQ and half HQ core was sent to NAGROM laboratories to be crushed and screened. The half PQ core used to derive Oxide Composite #1 was crushed to -15mm/-45mm. The half PQ and half HQ core comprising Primary Composite 'A' was split and crushed to +15mm/-45mm and +10mm/-30mm size fractions. The half HQ core comprising Composites B & C was crushed to +10mm/-30mm. The -10mm and -15mm screened fines fractions were reduced to P100 -2mm, rotary split, and five samples of each assayed by NAGROM via 2kg leachwell/cyanide bottle rolls, with an AAS finish and duplicate fire assays on the residues. The crushed samples were sent to TOMRA in Sydney and processed through commercial Colour and XRT sorting units to generate a series of 'product' and a 'reject' fractions. The sort products were returned to NAGROM in Perth where they were reduced to P100 -2mm. Five x 2kg course splits were taken from each reduced fraction, pulverised and assayed via leachwell/bottle rolls with an AAS finish and duplicate fire assays on the residues.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• The oriented diamond drill core is PQ and HQ diameter.
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.*	• Diamond core recovery data was measured for each drill run/interval and captured in a digital logging software package. The data has been reviewed and the core recovery was effectively 100% throughout. • The water table was encountered at a ~60m hole depth but the diamond core is unaffected by water. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.
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 diamond core was logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, colour, RQD and geotechnical parameters. Logging was carried out according to Middle Island Resources internal protocols at the time of drilling. • Diamond core was logged continuously to record all relevant features, regardless of length. Core was also photographed wet and dry within each core tray.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 core was cut in half by diamond saw, with one half cut again into quarter core for 50g fire assay analysis (refer ASX Release 26 March 2018). The remaining quarter core was retained in the core trays for reference purposes, while continuous intervals of half core were collected and composited for ore sorting purposes. • Primary half core samples were bagged in continuous composite intervals designed to generate samples of relative high grade (Primary Composite A), medium or ROM grade (Primary Composite B) and low grade (Primary Composite C). • All samples were collected and taken to NAGROM in Perth for crushing, screening and assaying of the fines. • The samples were dried, split and crushed as described above before being sent to TOMRA in Sydney for ore sorting trials. Reported assays were reduced (-2mm), split, pulverised and analysed for gold by NAGROM in Perth, each via five 2kg leachwell/cyanide bottle rolls with an AAS finish and duplicate fire assays on residues. • Continuous intervals of half PQ and half HQ diamond core were collected and composited from MSDD261 to create a series of ore sorting composite samples fully representative of higher grade, ROM grade and lower grade portions of the deposit. • Sample size, assay charge size and multiple analyses are considered appropriate for the coarse, nuggetty nature of gold mineralisation.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Middle Island Resources, adopted five x 2kg bottle rolls with an AAS finish and duplicate fire assays on the residues for each of the ore sorting products. The waste fractions were quarter split, crushed to p100 -2mm and rotary split again to provide five x 2kg samples for assays. This technique is considered suitable for coarse gold mineralisation characterising the deposit. • No other measurement tool/instrument was used to derive assays. • Not Applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sampling was undertaken by experienced geologists from Middle Island Resources who confirmed the intersections as prospective for gold mineralisation. • Not Applicable • Sampling data were imported and validated using a GBIS database software system by an experienced database consultancy. • Assay data were not adjusted. However, five x 2kg bottle rolls were derived and averaged to generate assays reported for each product fraction. This approach is considered appropriate given the coarse, nuggetty nature of gold mineralisation.
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.*	• The surface collar coordinate of MSDD261 was surveyed via DGPS (refer ASX Release of 26 March 2018). Given magnetism inherent in the host rock, a high quality downhole gyro was used to determine the dip and azimuth of the diamond hole at 25m intervals. • MGA94 Zone 50. • The topographic surface was calculated via DGPS and previous mine survey pickups.
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.*	• Original core samples are reported at 1m sample/assay intervals. The ore sort test work is reported on each split product and reject fraction derived from the composite sample. • The data spacing is adequate to provide continuity of grade for exploration drilling. • Core samples were composited to create samples ranging from 81.3kg to 152.8kg for ore sorting trials.
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 orientations were appropriate to intersect the geology and mineralisation at an optimum angle (normal to the predominant vein orientation) and therefore provide a representative sample of essentially true thickness. • The company does not believe that any sample bias had been introduced which could have a material effect on the results, and the entire transitional and primary profiles of the hole were incorporated into the various composites to avoid bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Middle Island Resources ensured individual samples were given due attention. The samples were collected and composited by experienced company geologists, transported to NAGROM by company personnel, and sample composites for ore sorting were shipped to TOMRA in Sydney by a recognised national courier.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The database was validated and audited by Expedio database consultants. Field data collected is logged and validated in an Ocris custom field logging tool. • The ore sorting trials were overseen by the Managing Director, the company's consulting metallurgist and an independent specialist ore sorting consultant from Nexus Bonum Pty Ltd.

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 sampled diamond core is derived from Mining Lease M57/128, which is 100% owned by Sandstone Operations Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Middle Island Resources Limited. • As of 5/12/2016, Sandstone Operations Pty Ltd was the sole owner of the project, including Mining Lease M57/128.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was undertaken and reported by Herald Resources Limited and Troy Resources Limited during their respective tenure of the Sandstone gold project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Two Mile Hill deposit is hosted within a late stage, near vertical intrusive tonalite stock that intrudes the local stratigraphy of shallowly NE dipping mafic volcanics and BIF.

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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• See tables and text within the release, and refer to ASX Releases of 15 January 2018 & 26 March 2018.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable.
	• *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 mineralised, late-stage, near vertical, ovoid, intrusive tonalite stock is elongate in a north-south orientation, within which mineralised quartz veining has a sub-horizontal disposition. As such, the drilled intercepts are broadly normal to the dominant mineralised vein orientation.
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.*	See table and text within the release, and refer to ASX Releases of 15 January 2018 & 26 March 2018.
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.*	• Not applicable

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.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 large diameter diamond core drilling and ore sorting test work is planned, utilising further bulk composite samples to refine the results achieved to date and assess the efficacy of applying a Laser sensor in ore sorting. • *Not applicable*