

Newcrest Tanami JVs – Drilling Update

- RC drilling continues at the Selby JV with Newcrest Mining Ltd (“Newcrest”, ASX:NCM) in the Tanami Province in Western Australia.
- Assay results from broad-spaced RC drilling at Hutch’s Find has defined a 2km long east-west trending zone of gold anomalism which remains open both east and west.
- An initial phase of RC drilling at Afghan has been completed and assay results from the eight holes (2,292m) are expected in December 2019.
- RC drilling has commenced at Mojave to test down plunge of a 600m long gold and arsenic anomaly, targeting a Callie-style system.
- Initially up to nine RC holes, drilling to a nominal depth of 300m, are proposed at Mojave with assay results expected in January 2020.
- Aileron JV has been recognised by WA Government through co-funded drilling grant of up to \$150,000 under the Exploration Incentive Scheme with drilling planned for July 2020.

The directors of Encounter Resources Ltd (“Encounter / the Company”) are pleased to announce the commencement of RC drilling at Mojave prospect and to provide an update on recent drilling activities in the Tanami region of Western Australia (WA), held in joint venture with Newcrest.

Commenting on the joint venture activities, Encounter Managing Director Will Robinson said: “The first pass RC drilling in the Tanami region by our JV partner Newcrest continues. The drilling at Hutch’s Find has successfully defined a broad corridor of bedrock gold anomalism that remains open. The Afghan drill program has now been completed and the rig has moved to Mojave. At Mojave we will be drilling down plunge of a 600m zone of open gold intercepts testing for a Callie-style system. ”

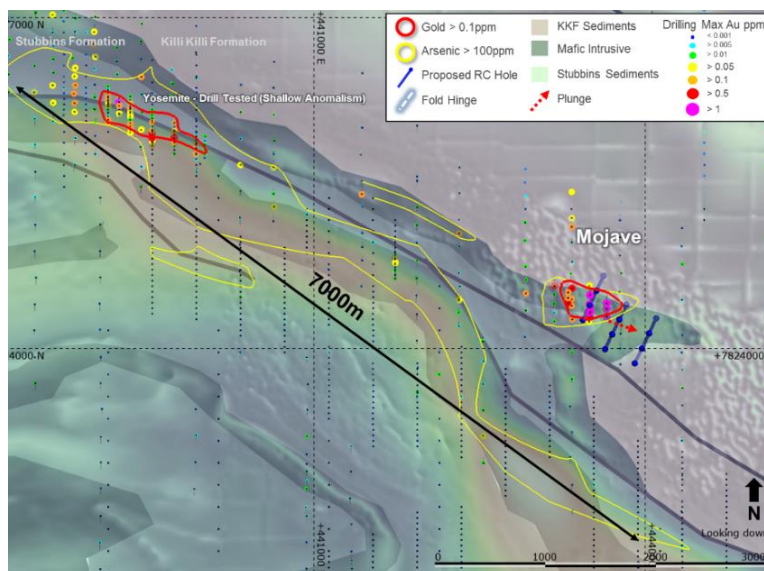


Figure 1 – Mojave prospect including proposed 9 hole RC drill program

Background

Newcrest is sole funding exploration activities across a series of joint ventures with Encounter in the Tanami and West Arunta regions of WA. Three of these joint ventures (Watts, Selby and Lewis) cover over 100km of strike along the major structural corridor (Trans-Tanami Structure) that extends through the Tanami region in Western Australia (WA).

The Watts JV contains Hutch’s Find where 17 RC drill holes (4,930m) were completed in October 2019.

RC drilling within the Selby JV commenced at Afghan targeting down dip and plunge extensions of known mineralisation. Previous drilling at Afghan outlined a broad near surface gold anomaly (>0.1g/t Au) that extends over 4km of strike. A total of 2,292m of RC drilling has been completed at Afghan with assay results expected in December 2019.

Mojave, also within the Selby JV, is located along a 7km NW trending corridor of arsenic anomalism (As >100ppm). Two discrete zones of gold anomalism (>0.1g/t Au), named Yosemite and Mojave sit within this regionally significant anomaly. The anomaly at Mojave remains open along strike and down plunge. Anomalism is associated with an interpreted fold hinge at the transition between the Stubbins Formation (equivalent unit to the host of the +14Moz Callie gold deposit) and Killi Killi formation.

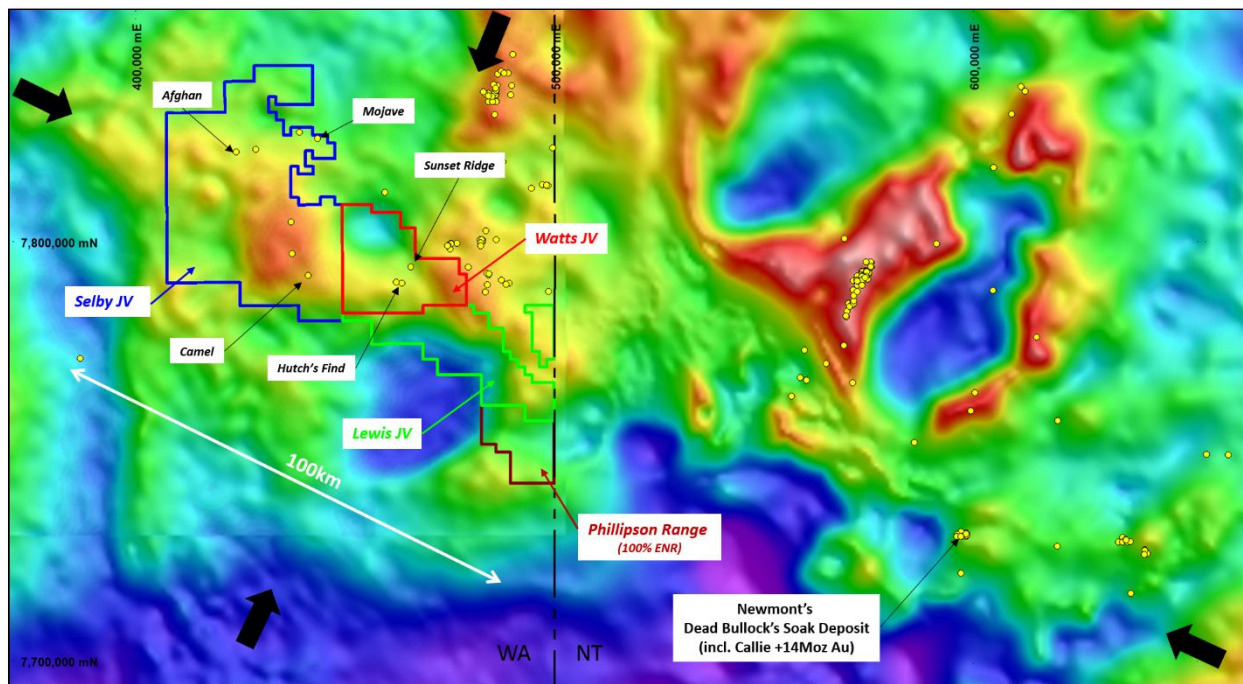


Figure 2 – Tanami Joint Venture areas with gold occurrences over regional gravity data

Hutch's Find Results

The four drill sections at Hutch's Find were designed at a spacing of 400m to 600m with hole spacing along the drill lines at 250m. The majority of holes were drilled at a dip of -60° towards 240° orientation with three holes on the northern section drilled at -60° to the south. The program was designed to provide the first systematic deep drilling of the large scale Hutch's Find gold-arsenic anomaly. Prior to this RC drill program only 2 holes were drilled deeper than 200m along the geochemical anomaly defined in shallow drilling.

The assay results from this first phase of RC drilling at Hutch's Find have outlined a 2km long, east-west trending zone of bedrock gold anomalism that remains open both east and west (Figures 3 and 4). The orientation of RC drilling is at a high angle to the gold trend identified.

A Televiever downhole survey to map structural information in RC holes across the east-west mineralised trend is in progress and will be completed in November 2019.

The drilling has successfully defined an extensive and open mineralised corridor in the first systematic deep drilling at Hutch's Find. The multi-element geochemistry will be integrated with a detailed structural interpretation along the defined trend to identify potential for high grade shoots for the next round of drilling.

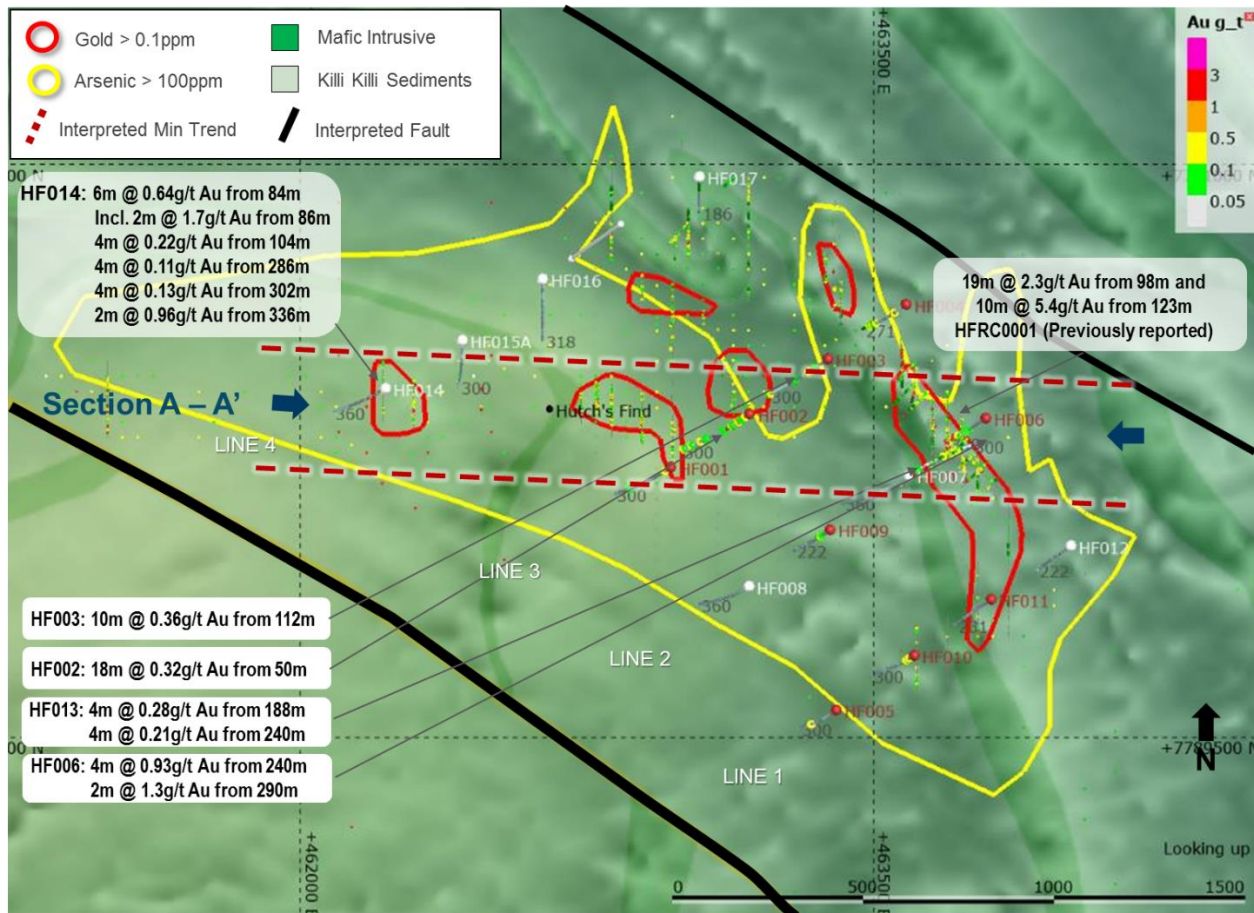


Figure 3 – Hutch's Find RC drill collar locations

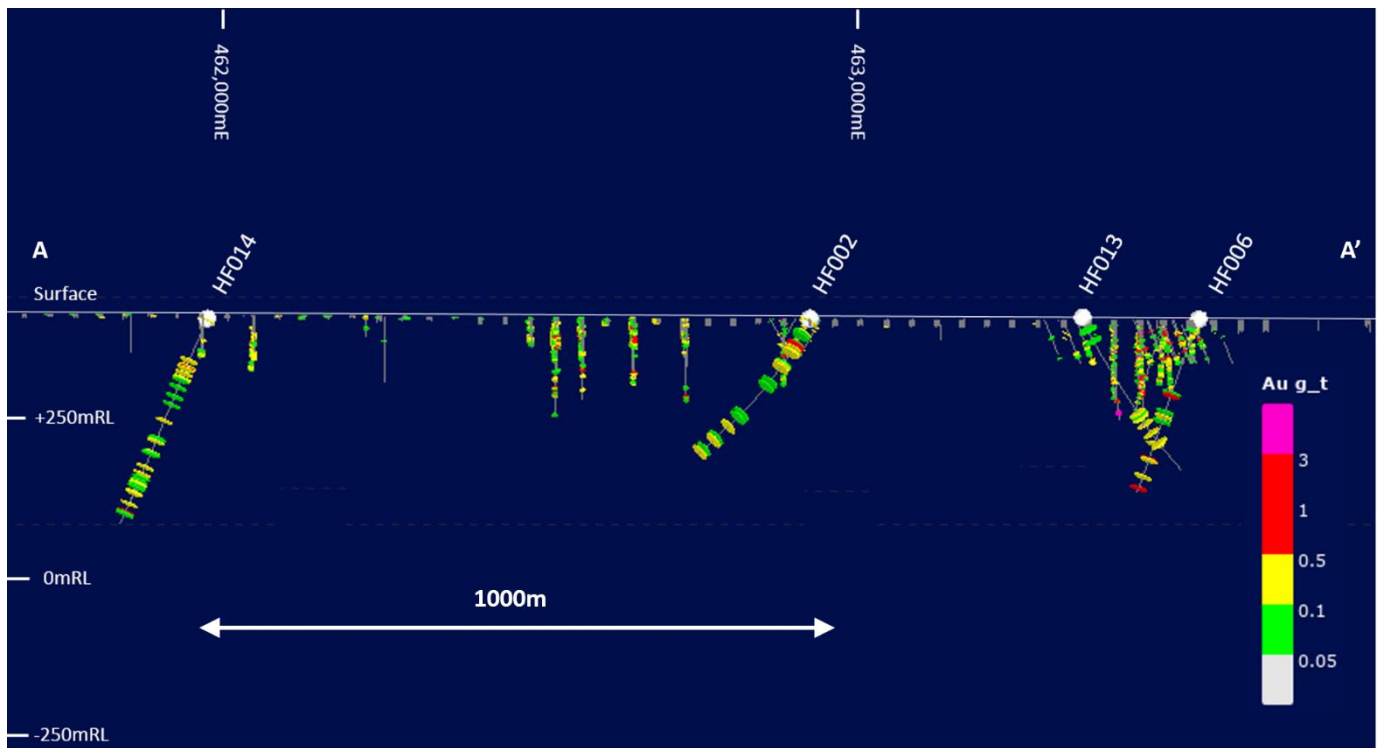


Figure 4 – Hutch’s Find long section A-A’

Upcoming Activity

Samples from the RC drilling at Afghan are being transported to the laboratory with assay results from the 8 holes drilled expected in December 2019.

RC drilling has commenced at Mojave to test down plunge of a 600m strike extent of open gold intercepts, targeting a Callie style system. Initially, up to 9 RC holes (2,700m) are proposed across 3 x 300m spaced sections to a nominal depth of 300m to test down plunge extent of mineralisation within the hinge zone of a folded dolerite sill. Assay results expected in January 2020.

Tanami and West Arunta

Fast-tracking exploration via joint ventures with Newcrest

Paterson Province – Copper-Cobalt

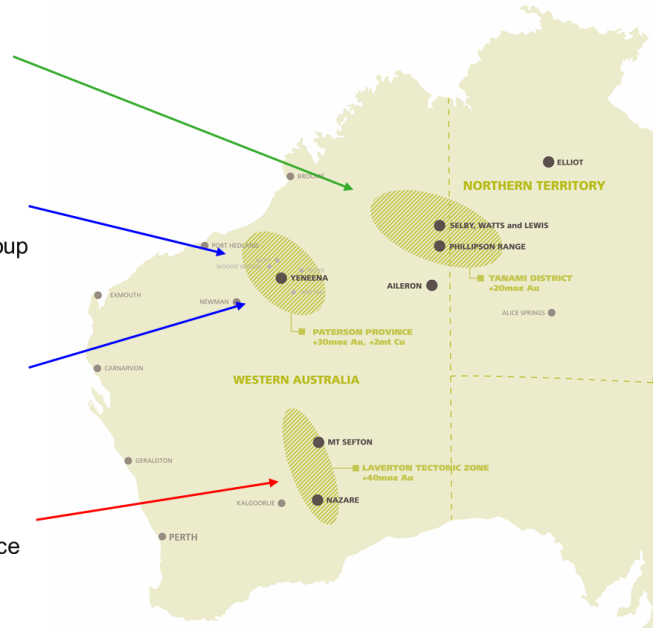
New approach in a known Cu-Co district with Independence Group

Paterson Province – Copper-Gold

Copper-Gold targets analogous to Rio Tinto's Winu discovery

Laverton Tectonic Zone

Innovative new generative program in a world class gold province



About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited is one of the most productive project generation and active mineral exploration companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Encounter's primary focus is on discovering major gold deposits in Western Australia's most prospective gold districts: the Tanami, the Paterson Province and the Laverton Tectonic Belt.

The Company is advancing a highly prospective suite of projects in the Tanami and West Arunta regions via joint ventures with Australia's largest gold miner, Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX:NCM).

Encounter also 100% controls an extensive, underexplored project position covering the southern extension of the +40Moz Laverton Tectonic Zone.

Complementing its expansive gold portfolio, Encounter controls a major ground position in the emerging Proterozoic Paterson Province where it is exploring for copper-cobalt deposits with highly successful mining and exploration company Independence Group NL (ASX:IGO), and copper-gold deposits at its 100% owned Lamil Project.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Bewick who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bewick holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed.

Hole_ID	Drill Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi	Prospect
HF001	RC	7790208	462969	416	300	-62	235	HF
HF002	RC	7790347	463175	413	300	-59	236	HF
HF003	RC	7790491	463382	416	300	-60	235	HF
HF004	RC	7790633	463583	411	271	-65	234	HF
HF005	RC	7789569	463396	412	300	-65	234	HF
HF006	RC	7790333	463790	412	300	-64	237	HF
HF007	RC	7790183	463586	414	360	-61	239	HF
HF008	RC	7789896	463174	419	360	-62	243	HF
HF009	RC	7790047	463383	416	222	-61	238	HF
HF010	RC	7789716	463598	416	300	-62	241	HF
HF011	RC	7789862	463808	416	231	-63	238	HF
HF012	RC	7790000	464015	414	222	-62	241	HF
HF013	RC	7790197	463600	415	300	-61	56	HF
HF014	RC	7790415	462225	413	360	-63	240	HF
HF015	RC	7790540	462423	414	300	-61	180	HF
HF016	RC	7790685	462630	417	318	-60	187	HF
HF017	RC	7790973	463044	414	186	-61	183	HF

Table 1: RC drill hole collar locations – Hutch's Find

Estimated drill hole coordinates GDA94 zone 51 datum. Identified collars positioned via handheld GPS (+/-5m), EOH = End of hole depth; m=metre; azi=azimuth.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) @ Gold (g/t)	
HF001	40	42	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 40m	
HF002	6	8	2m @ 0.16g/t Au from 6m	
HF002	26	28	2m @ 0.43g/t Au from 26m	
HF002	50	68	18m @ 0.32g/t Au from 50m	
HF002	92	94	2m @ 0.13g/t Au from 92m	
HF002	96	98	2m @ 0.13g/t Au from 96m	
HF002	228	230	2m @ 0.22g/t Au from 228m	
HF002	262	264	2m @ 0.13g/t Au from 262m	
HF002	292	294	2m @ 0.28g/t Au from 292m	
HF003	80	82	2m @ 0.13g/t Au from 80m	
HF003	106	108	2m @ 0.27g/t Au from 106m	
HF003	112	122	10m @ 0.36g/t Au from 112m	
HF003	290	292	2m @ 0.13g/t Au from 290m	
HF004	88	90	2m @ 0.98g/t Au from 88m	
HF004	202	204	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 202m	
HF004	216	224	8m @ 0.21g/t Au from 216m	
HF004	234	236	2m @ 0.20g/t Au from 234m	
HF005	194	198	4m @ 0.14g/t Au from 194m	
HF006	132	134	2m @ 0.93g/t Au from 132m	
HF006	168	170	2m @ 0.11g/t Au from 168m	
HF006	214	216	2m @ 0.14g/t Au from 214m	
HF006	240	244	4m @ 0.93g/t Au from 240m	Incl. 2m @ 1.4g/t Au from 240m
HF006	270	272	2m @ 0.14g/t Au from 270m	
HF006	290	292	2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 290m	
HF007	24	26	2m @ 0.21g/t Au from 24m	
HF007	32	34	2m @ 0.40g/t Au from 32m	
HF007	130	132	2m @ 0.15g/t Au from 130m	
HF007	174	176	2m @ 0.19g/t Au from 174m	
HF007	306	308	2m @ 0.56g/t Au from 306m	
HF009	62	64	2m @ 0.39g/t Au from 62m	
HF010	36	38	2m @ 0.15g/t Au from 36m	
HF010	54	58	4m @ 0.13g/t Au from 54m	
HF013	180	182	2m @ 0.14g/t Au from 180m	
HF013	188	192	4m @ 0.28g/t Au from 188m	
HF013	202	204	2m @ 0.40g/t Au from 202m	
HF013	220	222	2m @ 0.18g/t Au from 220m	
HF013	240	244	4m @ 0.21g/t Au from 240m	
HF014	4	6	2m @ 0.48g/t Au from 4m	
HF014	74	76	2m @ 0.13g/t Au from 74m	
HF014	84	90	6m @ 0.64g/t Au from 84m	Incl. 2m @ 1.7g/t Au from 86m
HF014	96	98	2m @ 0.16g/t Au from 74m	
HF014	104	108	4m @ 0.22g/t Au from 104m	

HF014	178	180	2m @ 0.29g/t Au from 178m	
HF014	214	216	2m @ 0.31g/t Au from 214m	
HF014	232	234	2m @ 0.26g/t Au from 232m	
HF014	258	260	2m @ 0.14g/t Au from 258m	
HF014	270	272	2m @ 0.12g/t Au from 270m	
HF014	286	290	4m @ 0.11g/t Au from 286m	
HF014	302	306	4m @ 0.13g/t Au from 302m	
HF014	322	324	2m @ 0.14g/t Au from 322m	
HF014	336	338	2m @ 0.96g/t Au from 336m	
HF015	52	66	14m @ 0.22g/t Au from 52m	
HF015	122	124	2m @ 0.10g/t Au from 122m	
HF015	158	160	2m @ 0.19g/t Au from 158m	
HF016	42	44	2m @ 0.13g/t Au from 42m	
HF016	196	198	2m @ 0.16g/t Au from 196m	
HF016	218	220	2m @ 0.14g/t Au from 218m	
HF016	226	228	2m @ 1.23g/t Au from 226m	
HF016	246	248	2m @ 0.31g/t Au from 246m	
HF016	304	312	8m @ 0.20g/t Au from 304m	
HF017	72	78	6m @ 0.57g/t Au from 72m	Incl. 2m @ 1.4g/t Au from 76m
HF017	82	84	2m @ 0.18g/t Au from 82m	
HF017	94	96	2m @ 0.18g/t Au from 94m	

Table 2: RC assay results – Hutch’s Find

Intervals are calculated with a lower cut-off of 0.1g/t Au. Internal higher grade intervals calculated at a 1g/t Au lower cut-off.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Hutch's Find prospect were sampled by Newcrest Mining Ltd reverse circulation (RC) drilling. A 17 hole program has been completed for a total of 4,930m of RC drilling. Reconnaissance drill sections were generally completed at 400m to 600m line spacing and 250m hole spacing.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.</p>
	<p><i>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</i></p>	<p>Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 2-4 kg samples every 1m downhole and composited into 2m. The samples from the drilling were sent to Intertek Genalysis preparation laboratory in Alice Springs, NT where the samples were dried, crushed, pulverized and split to a sub – sample (assay pulps). Assay pulps sent on to Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Townsville, QLD for analysis by Fire Assay (AA50 * 1 used for high Level - ICP - AES used for low level Au) and 4-Acid digest ICP – AES and ICP – MS methods for multi-element suite.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from RC drilling. The RC hole was drilled using 150mm face sampling hammer.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p>	<p>RC recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Newcrest field staff during logging.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i></p>	<p>Driller's used appropriate measures to minimize down-hole and/or cross – hole contamination in RC drilling including regularly cleaning of sample hose, and cone splitter. Drilling of samples affected by ground water was noted during sampling/logging. Additional hole casing and cementing to 24m downhole was utilized for stabilize specific holes and improve sample recoveries.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Geological logging has been completed on all drill holes, with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and other features of the samples and core.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All drill holes have been logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	N/A – no core drilling was completed in this program
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. Where sample mass proved insufficient, a spear tool was used to recover sample material from bulk meter bags by sampling across the profile of the bag. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Newcrest field staff. Newcrest field staff also recorded sample quality as good, fair or poor to denote recovery and potential contamination.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The samples have been sorted, dried and weighed. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample to ~2mm. A jaw and boyd crusher were utilized prior to the samples being pulverised to ~100microns in a vibrating pulveriser.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference materials (CRMs) and in house blanks. The insertion rate of these is at an average of 1:20.
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicates were taken during RC drilling and were collected on the rig via a cone splitter at a rate of 1:20. The results from these duplicates are assessed on a periodical basis.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the mineralisation at Hutch's Find
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Au was determined via Fire Assay. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 50gm (approx) portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium in the sample. These measurements have been determined using an analytical balance.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A – no geophysical or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine information reported in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. Newcrest also submitted an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and field duplicates (see above). A formal review of this data is completed on an annual basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The intersections included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Senior Exploration Geologist).
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Sampling data was collected on standardized hard copy sample sheets. Sampling sheets and primary logging data for Hutch's Find was entered into digital tablets using Geosoft's MX Deposits logging application software. Data collected was sent offsite to Newcrest's Database (AcQuire software), which is backed up daily.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	N/A – no adjustments have been made to the assay data
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS. Down hole surveys were collected at the completion of each hole using a north seeking gyro.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage using the best available DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The majority of drilling completed in this program is reconnaissance in nature with line spacing at approximately 400m to 600m with hole spacing along lines at 250m.
	<i>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.</i>	Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	RC drilling from the Hutch's Find was composited from 1m drill intervals into 2m composite samples via cone splitter.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	N/A – this is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
	<i>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.</i>	This is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The chain of custody is managed by Newcrest. Samples were delivered by Newcrest personnel to Newcrest's base camp at Coyote Mine site and prepared for dispatch from the project area. The sample dispatches were transported to the assay laboratory in Alice Springs via a dedicated trucking services, CASH Freight Services. Tracking protocols have been emplaced to monitor the progress of all samples batches through to delivery of assay results.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on Hutch's Find.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The Hutch's Find prospect is located within the tenement E45/5145 which is held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Encounter Resources Ltd. Newcrest holds a 50% stake in the tenement under the Watts Joint Venture.</p> <p>These tenements are contained completely within land where the Warlpiri People have been determined to hold native title rights.</p> <p>No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Previous exploration within Watts Licence E80/5145 consisted of regional surface geochemical sampling including rock chip, lag, soil and auger sampling, and vacuum drill sampling. These techniques identified geochemical anomalies that were targeted with rotary air blast (RAB) or aircore (AC) drilling, followed by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling.</p> <p>In 2000 Barrack gold completed a 500m x 500m vacuum drilling grid. However, this drill spacing is considered broad and may miss significant results.</p> <p>A Landsat TM interpretation in 2001 allowed for regional geological and regolith interpretation and characterization.</p> <p>A significant surface zone of coincident gold (Au)-arsenic (As) anomalism has been outlined over a 2.5km strike at the Hutches Find Prospect. Previously, this anomalous zone was targeted with RAB drilling and additional vacuum drilling in 1995. In 1996/1997 the prospect was further tested with RAB drilling.</p> <p>Tanami Gold NL undertook limited limited RC and diamond drilling in the period from 2010-2013. Only two (2) drill holes deeper than 200m have been completed at the Hutch's Find prospect precious to Newcrest-Encounter JV drilling.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	<p>The Hutch's Find prospect is situated in the Proterozoic Tanami Province of Western Australia. A simplified geological interpretation shows east-west striking fold closures offset by northwest interpreted faults. Killi Kill Formation sediments interspersed with mafic volcanic sills have been logged in historic drill core and RC chips. The prospect is considered prospective for sediment – hosted 'Callie style' vein hosted gold mineralization.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>Hole length</i> 	<p>Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<p>All reported assays have been reported with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off over a minimum of 2m. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.</p>
	<p><i>Where aggregated 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.</i></p>	<p>Higher grade intervals that are internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals, using lower cut-offs of 1g/t Au.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.</i></p> <p><i>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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling.
Diagrams	<p><i>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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	All significant intervals are reported with a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off with no minimum width (with internal higher grade intervals quoted using a lower cut-offs of 1g/t Au)
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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.</i></p>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further Work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	The multi-element geochemistry will be integrated with a detailed structural interpretation along the defined trend to identify potential for high grade shoots for the next round of drilling.