# HIGHLY ENCOURAGING DRILLING RESULTS FROM THE GILBERTON GOLD PROJECT | ASX RELEASE 10.9.2021



## ASX Code: AIV

### Issued Capital

177,132,676 ordinary shares (AIV)

### Market Capitalisation

$28.34M (9 September 2021, $0.16)

### Directors

Min Yang (Chairman, NED)
Mark Derriman (Managing Director)
Geoff Baker (NED)
Dongmei Ye (NED)
Louis Chien (Alternate Director to Min Yang)

## About ActivEX

ActivEX Limited is a minerals exploration company committed to the acquisition, identification, and delineation of new resource projects through active exploration.

The ActivEX portfolio is focussed on copper and gold projects, with substantial tenement packages in the north and southeast Queensland and in the Cloncurry district of northwest Queensland.

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## Highly Encouraging Drilling Results from the Gilberton Gold Project

ActivEX Limited (ASX: AIV) ("ActivEX" or "the Company") provides the following summary of promising drilling results in Gilberton Gold Project.

### Summary and Highlights

- The RC drilling program has now been completed with 31 drill holes completed for 1,881m of drilling
- Assay results have been received for a further 28 drill holes and confirm the high grade and widths of the gold mineralisation at Mt Hogan.
- AMHRC009 at Mt Hogan prospect returned 2m @4.27g/t gold from 80m (**Figure 7**) and remains open both up and down dip with deeper parallel lodes not tested as with other gold mineralised intersections at Mt Hogan and Carlie South.
- These latest results highlight significant strike 1.5km strike potential between Mt Hogan and Charlies South.
- Significant high grade gold intersections include:

**Mt Hogan prospect**

- AMHRC001 – 1m @2.28g/t Au and 5.5g/t Ag (from 32m)
- AMHRC004 – **4m @3.8g/t Au** (from 19m, 4 metres composite)
- AMHRC005 – **3m @3.86g/t Au** (from 101m), including 1m @9.78g/t Au (from 101m)
  – 1m @4.23g/t Au (from 109m)
- AMHRC009 – 1m @2.57g/t Au (from 49m)
  - **2m @4.27g/t Au** (from 80m), including 1m @6.9g/t Au (from 80m)
- AMHRC010 - **2m @4.97g/t Au** and 9.4 g/t Ag (from 57m)
- AMHRC011 – **9m @0.66g/t Au** (from 32m)
- AMHRC013 – **4m @2.31g/t Au** (from 72m), including **1m @6.27g/t Au** (from 72m)
- AMHRC014 - **1m @9.44g/t Au** (from 11m)
  - **2m @1.51g/t Au** (from 25m)
  - **4m @4.51g/t Au** (from 52m), including 1m @13.75g/t Au (from 53m)
  - **4m @1.25g/t Au** (from 76m)
- AMHRC017 – 1m @4.31g/t Au (from 5m)
  – 1m @3.4g/t Au (from 12m)
  – 1m @2.42g/t Au (from 36m)
- AMHRC018 – **1m @6.7g/t Au** (from 2m)

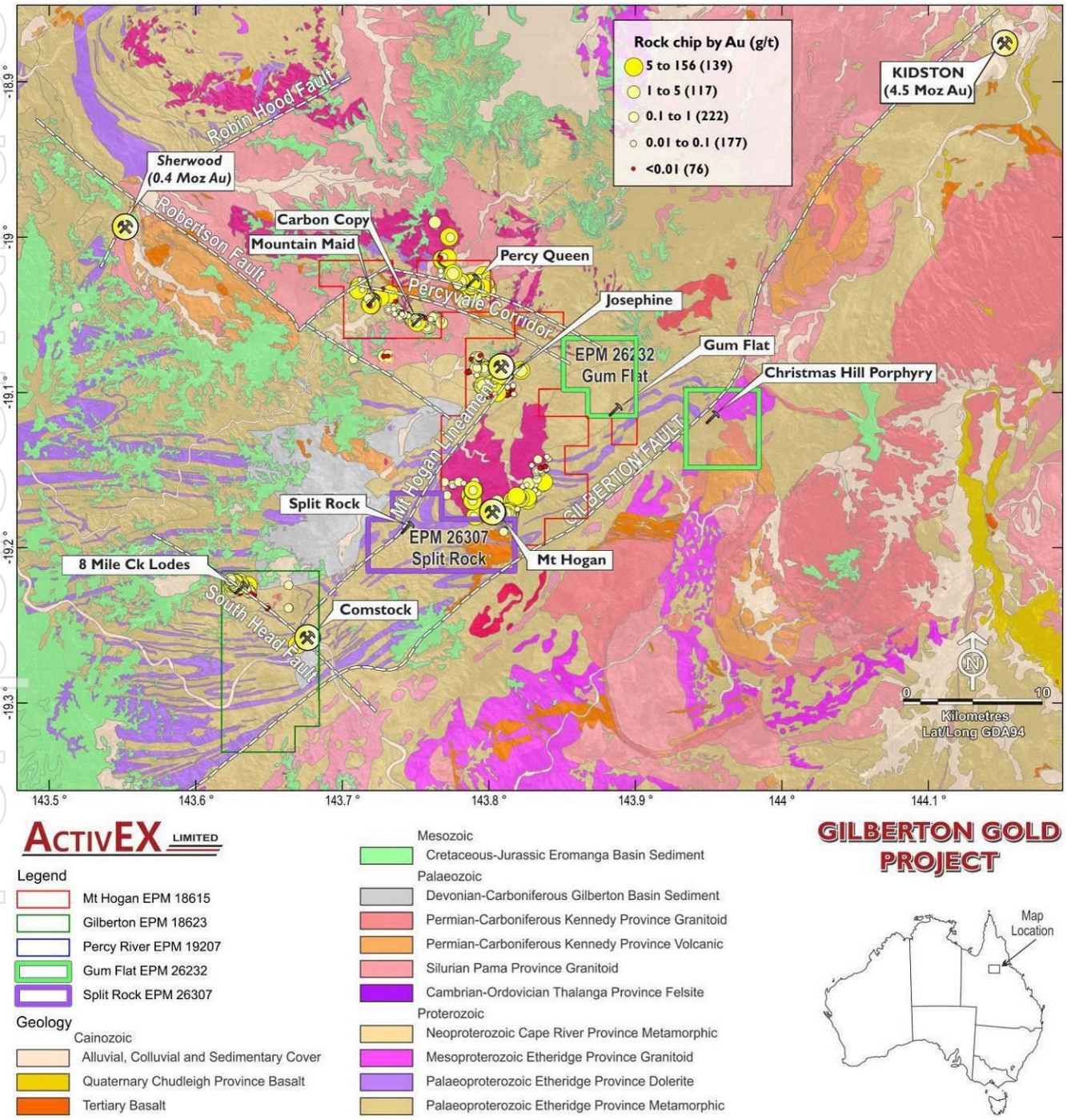
**Charlie's South prospect**

- ACSRC003 – 1m @1.19g/t Au (from 10m)
  – **2m @3.51g/t Au** (from 21m)
- ACSRC006 – **2m @3.49g/t Au** (from 13m)
- ACSRC008 – **1m @12.2g/t Au** (from 14m)
- ACSRC009 – **2m @5.73g/t Au** (from 16m), including 1m @8.74g/t Au (from 17m).
- ACSRC010 – 1m @3.22g/t Au (from 10m).





ActivEX Limited ('ActivEX' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide an update on encouraging exploration activities at Mt Hogan and Charlie's South(1.5km east of Mt Hogan) prospects, located within the Company's 100% owned Gilberton Gold Project in north Queensland.




ACTIVEX LIMITED

Legend

- Mt Hogan EPM 18615
- Gilberton EPM 18623
- Percy River EPM 19207
- Gum Flat EPM 26232
- Split Rock EPM 26307

Geology

Cainozoic
- Alluvial, Colluvial and Sedimentary Cover
- Quaternary Chudleigh Province Basalt
- Tertiary Basalt

Mesozoic
- Cretaceous-Jurassic Eromanga Basin Sediment

Palaeozoic
- Devonian-Carboniferous Gilberton Basin Sediment
- Permian-Carboniferous Kennedy Province Granitoid
- Permian-Carboniferous Kennedy Province Volcanic
- Silurian Pama Province Granitoid
- Cambrian-Ordovician Thalanga Province Felsite

Proterozoic
- Neoproterozoic Cape River Province Metamorphic
- Mesoproterozoic Etheridge Province Granitoid
- Palaeoproterozoic Etheridge Province Dolerite
- Palaeoproterozoic Etheridge Province Metamorphic

GILBERTON GOLD PROJECT




**Figure 1.** ActivEX Limited Gilberton Gold Project





**Gilberton Gold Project**

The Gilberton Gold Project is situated in the Georgetown Province in northeast Queensland, approximately 300km west–northwest of Townsville (**Figure 1**). The Project is in an area which is prospective for several metals (Au, Ag, Cu, Ta–Nb, Co) and a wide range of deposit styles (plutonic IRGS, porphyry breccia, and epizonal / epithermal IRGS). The world–class Kidston breccia hosted Au–Ag deposit occurs in similar geological terrain approximately 50km to the northeast. The Project consists of EPMs 18615 (Mt Hogan), 18623 (Gilberton), 26232 (Gum Flat) and 26307 (Split Rock). The Project comprises a total of 114 sub–blocks and encompasses an area of 358km$^2$. ActivEX Limited holds 100% interest in all the tenements.

Geology in the Georgetown region is dominated by Proterozoic age granitic and metamorphic rocks. These basement rocks have been intruded by three phases of intrusives in the Silurian, Permo-Carboniferous and Permian. A prominent north-south striking belt of Permo-Carboniferous felsic volcanics (Newcastle Range) lies within the study area. The Gilberton Gold Project is dominated by auriferous gold lode systems hosted by felsic intrusives and by metasediments into which the intrusives have been emplaced, much like other Thermal Aureole Gold (TAG) gold mineralising systems. The level of emplacement or these intrusive events within the Georgetown to Gilberton Region have been described by Drs Morrison & Simon Beams et al in their 2019 report "*Metallogenic Study of the Georgetown, Forsayth and Gilberton Regions Nth Qld"* Within the Gilberton Gold Project the main metallogenic camps are: Plutonic Hypozonal and Plutonoic Epizonal.

The Plutonic style deposits are Early Devonian in age and are mainly shear-hosted lodes in east to south-east trending faults. There is a distinct zonation outward from hypozonal to mesozonal and epizonal level of emplacement and geochemically from Bi-Te to Pb-Zn-Cu to As-Sb. This is interpreted as syn- to late-deformational mineralisation localised in active structures above stocks that emanate from an underlying Silurian – Early Devonian batholith.

- **Hypozonal** – Josephine (Historical Mining Centre), Black Knob and Mountain Maid
- **Mesozonal** – Mt Hogan (Historical Mining Centre), Gilberton, Long Lode and Percyvale.

TAG deposits comprise a network of mineralised lodes with vein mineralogies and alteration assemblages ranging from high temperature (pluton proximal) paragenesis to relatively low temperature reflecting pluton distal or thermal metamorphic environments. The two recent mining centres at Mt Hogan and Josephine represent pluton hosted and pluton proximal mineralising systems respectively

The Gilberton Gold Project has some similarities to TAG style multi-million ounce gold deposits both within Australia and Overseas

- Location of hydrothermal mineralisation and alteration by structures active during pluton emplacement and cooling
- Systematic mineralogical and geochemical zoning patterns (Au, Bi, Te ,As ,W and base metals)
- Dominance of felsic I type plutonism

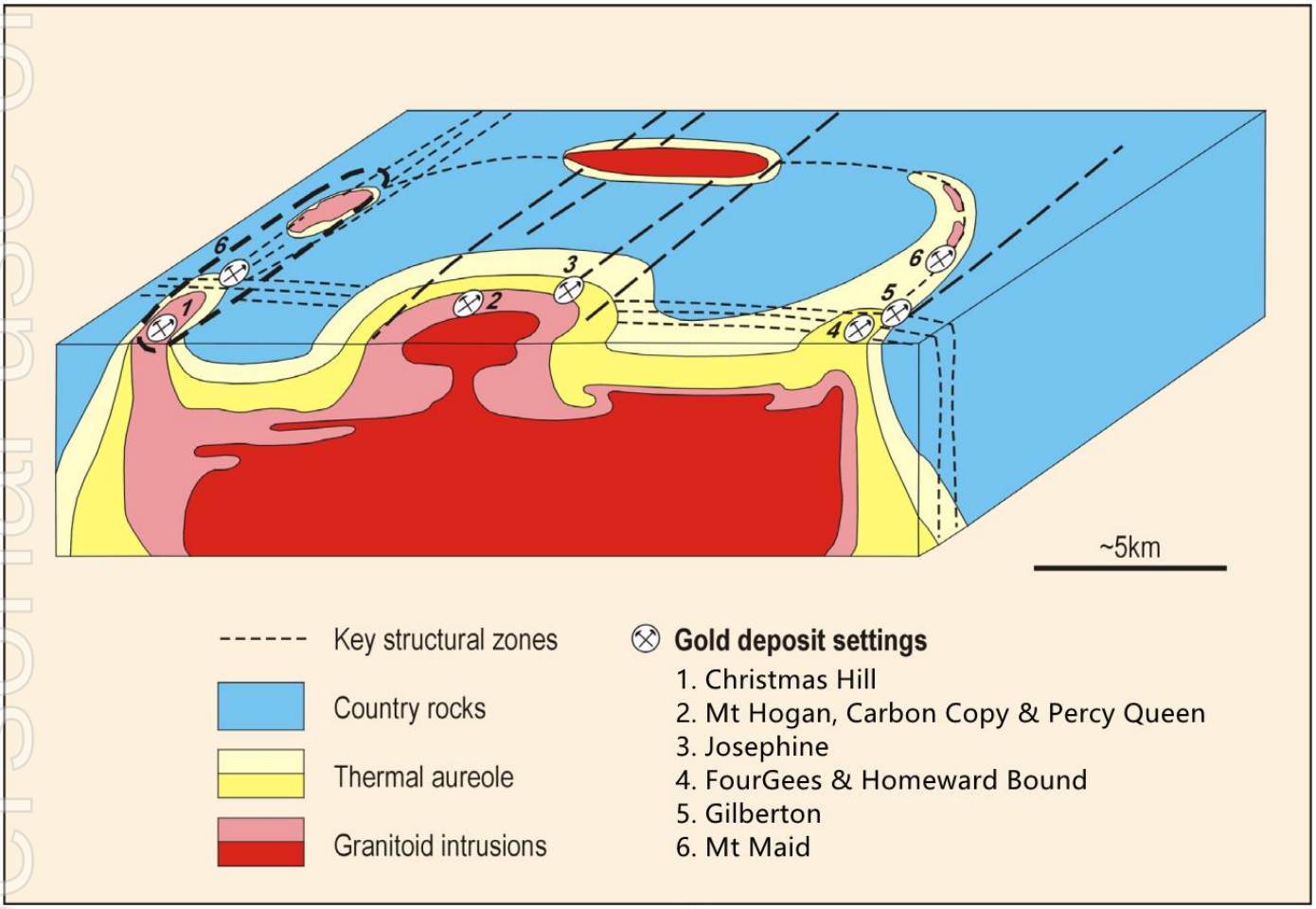



**Figure 2** Conceptual 3D geological model for TAG systems showing the location of the major Gilberton Gold Project prospects in the roof zone of thermal aureoles and tops of granitoid plutons
(V J Wall 2000 *Pluton Related (Thermal Aureole) Gold)*

**Geological Setting:**

The Gilberton Gold Project is dominated by various intrusive events (**Figure 3**) with the Mt Hogan Prospect comprising shallow dipping auriferous lodes hosted by Devonian Granite and the Gilberton Gold Prospect auriferous vein system hosted in Proterozoic Metamorphics. The common factor between all the prospects is that the gold mineralising fluids emanated from one of the intrusive events

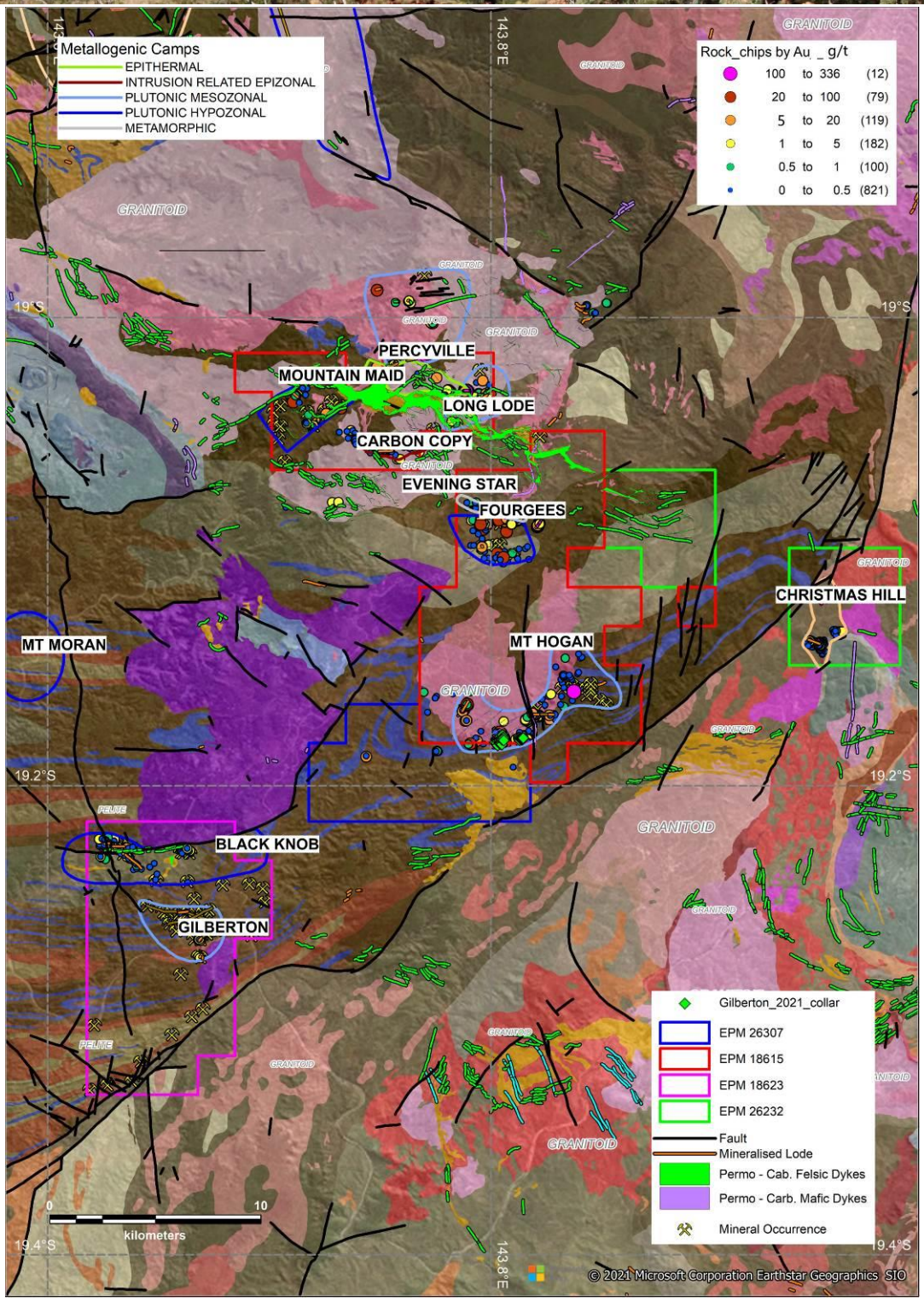



**Figure 3** Gilberton District simplified geology showing metallogenic camps, mineral occurrences and major structures (After Dr Gregg Morrison & Dr Simon Beams et al 2019 *Metallogenic Study of the Georgetown, Forsayth and Gilberton Regions Nth Qld)*.

## 2021 Drilling program

A total of 1,881m were drilled comprising 31 vertical drillholes. The drilling was located within the Mt Hogan (EPM 18615) and Split Rock (EPM26307) tenements as shown in **Figure 3**. All assays have been received from the sampling intervals in the recent drilling program of 31 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes.

This RC drill campaign at the Mt Hogan historical opencut/underground mine and Charlie's South prospect was designed to test the extents of gold mineralisation at both locations and to twin selected historical drilling by Eltin Minerals at the Charlie's South Prospect.

The RC drill program has been conducted over a nominal 50–100m spacing to120m below surface in Mt Hogan Area, and 20–60m spacing to 55m below surface in Charlie's South area.

A total of 1,881m were drilled comprising 31 vertical drillholes. The drilling was located within the Mt Hogan (EPM 18615) and Split Rock (EPM26307) tenements as shown in Figure 4 &5.

Section lines and cross sections are shown in Figure 7-14.

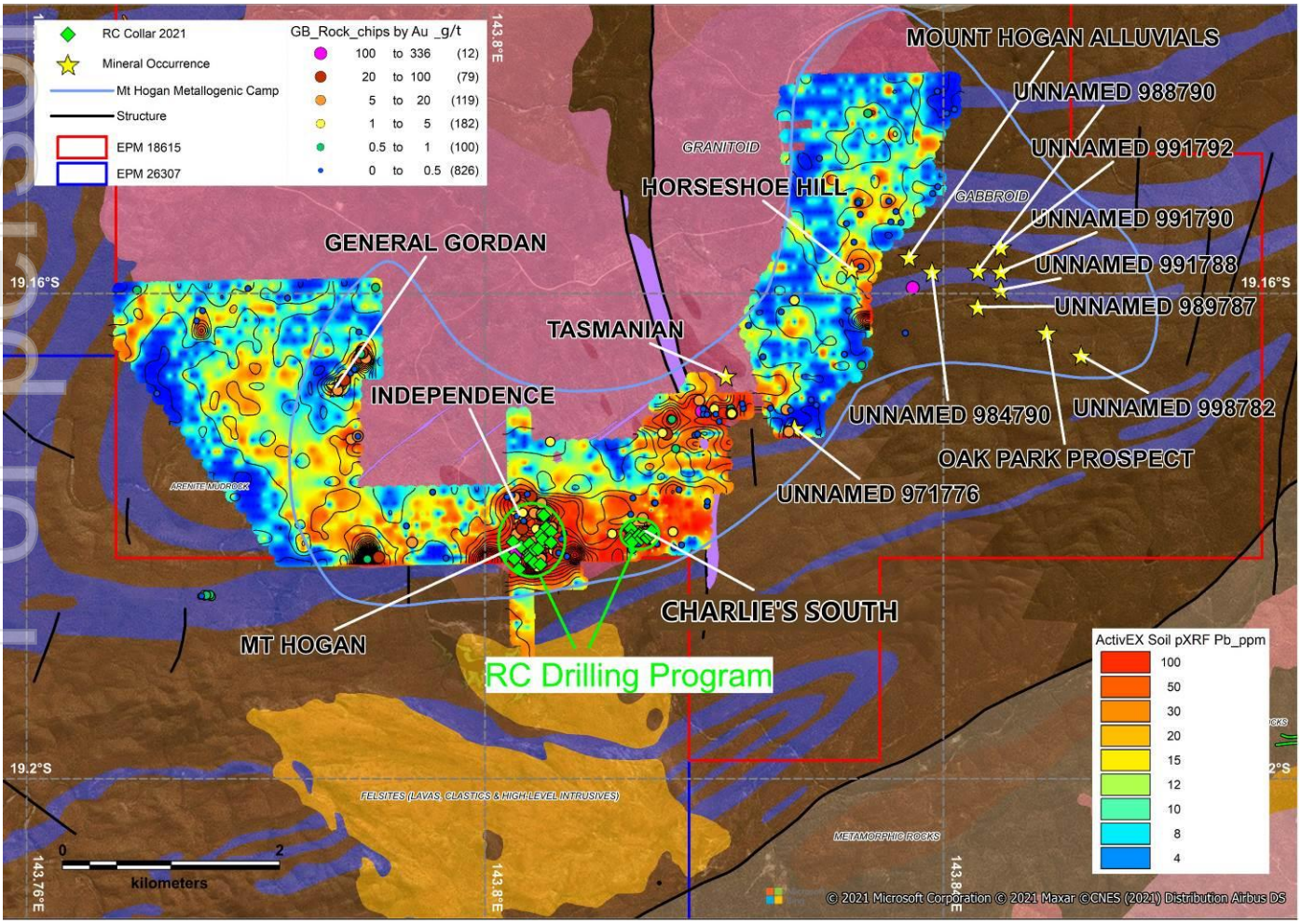



**Figure 4** Gilberton project 2021 drill hole location with surface rock chip Au assays and pXRF Pb anomalies.

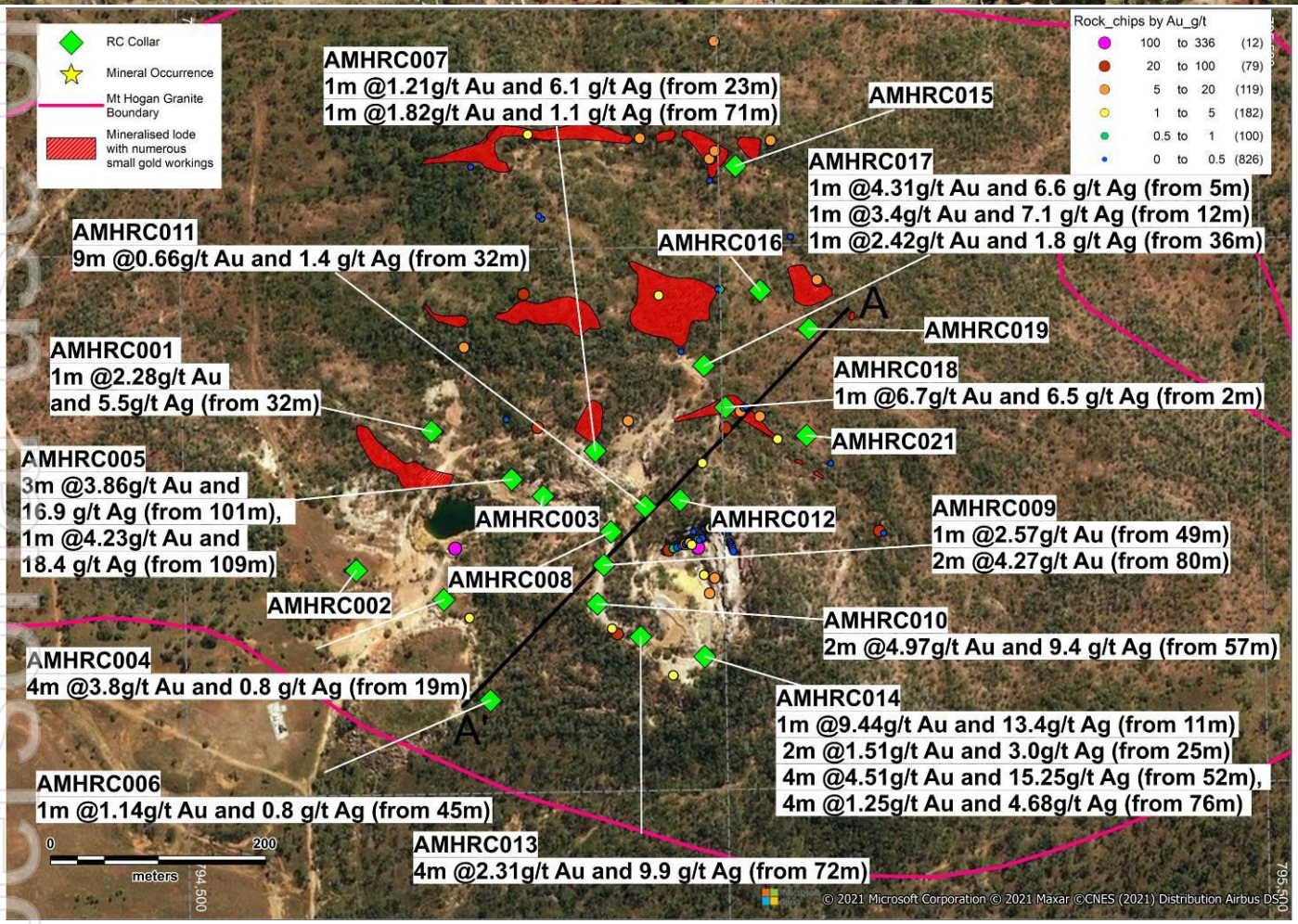



**Figure 5.** Plan view showing location of drill holes completed at Mt Hogan with rock chip Au assays (* Rock chip results refer to ASX Announcement "Gilberton Gold Project – Exploration Results" dated 19th September 2019)

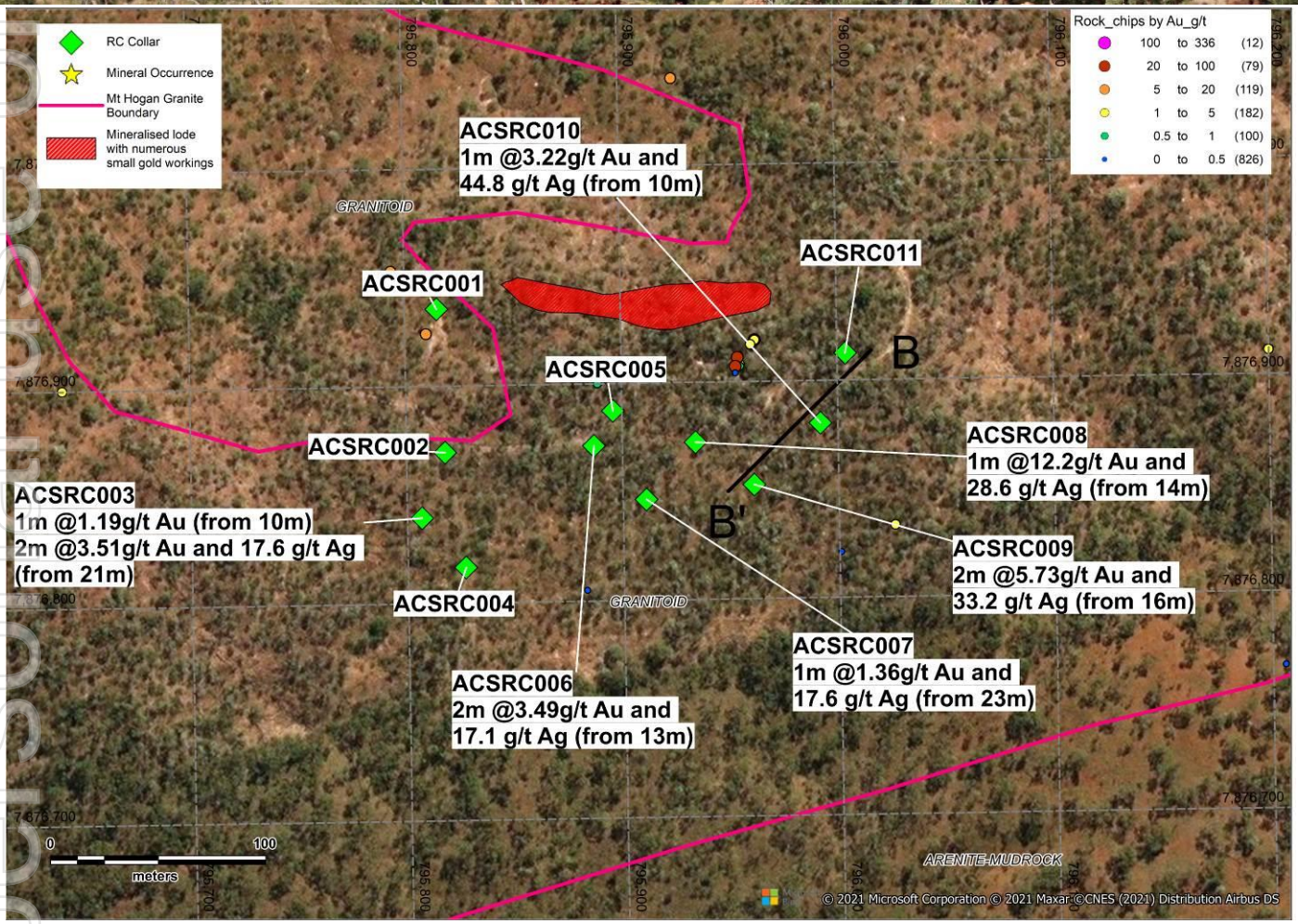



**Figure 6.** Plan view showing location of drill holes completed at Charlie's South with rock chip Au assays

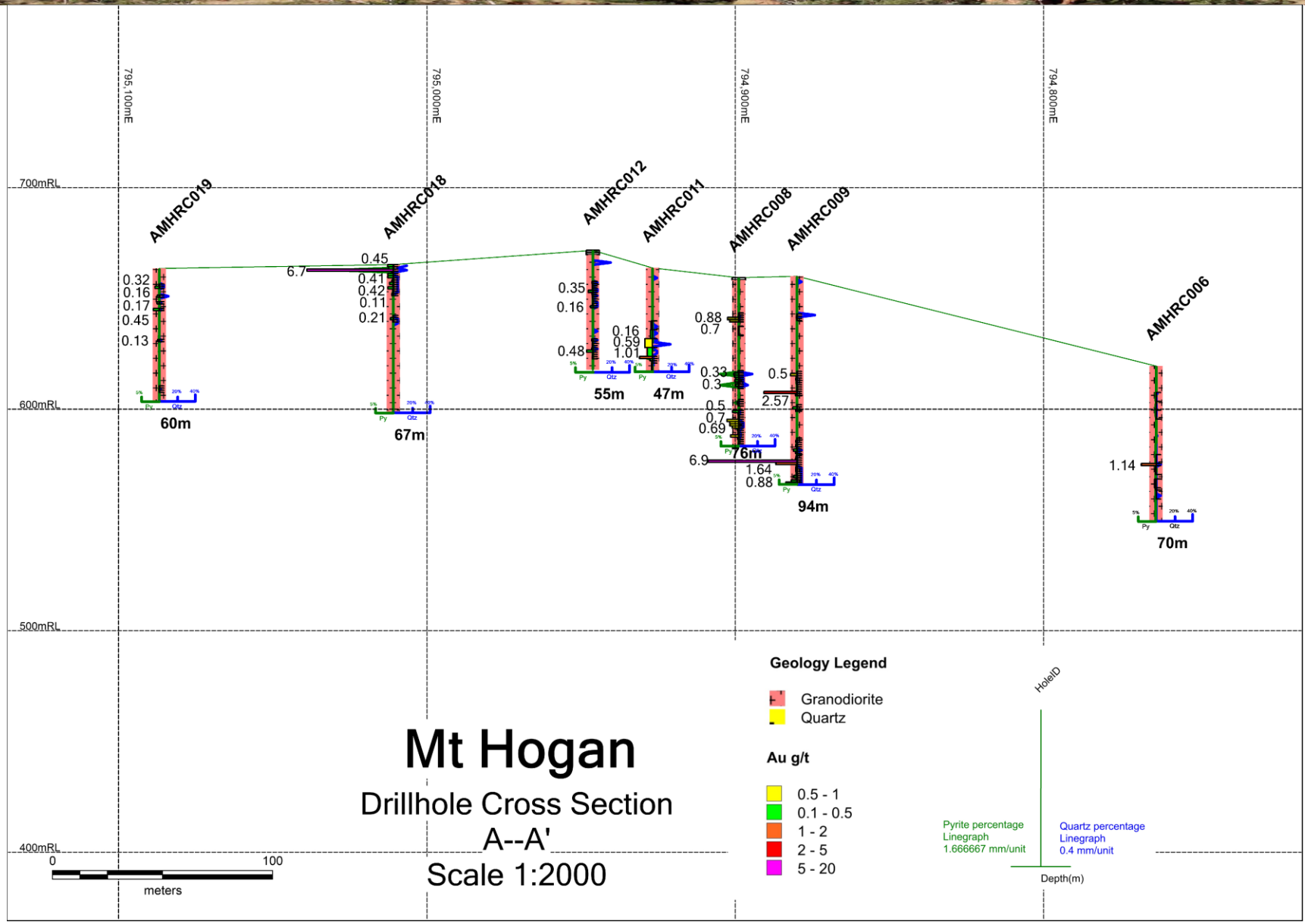



**Figure 7.** Mt Hogan prospect A--A' cross section

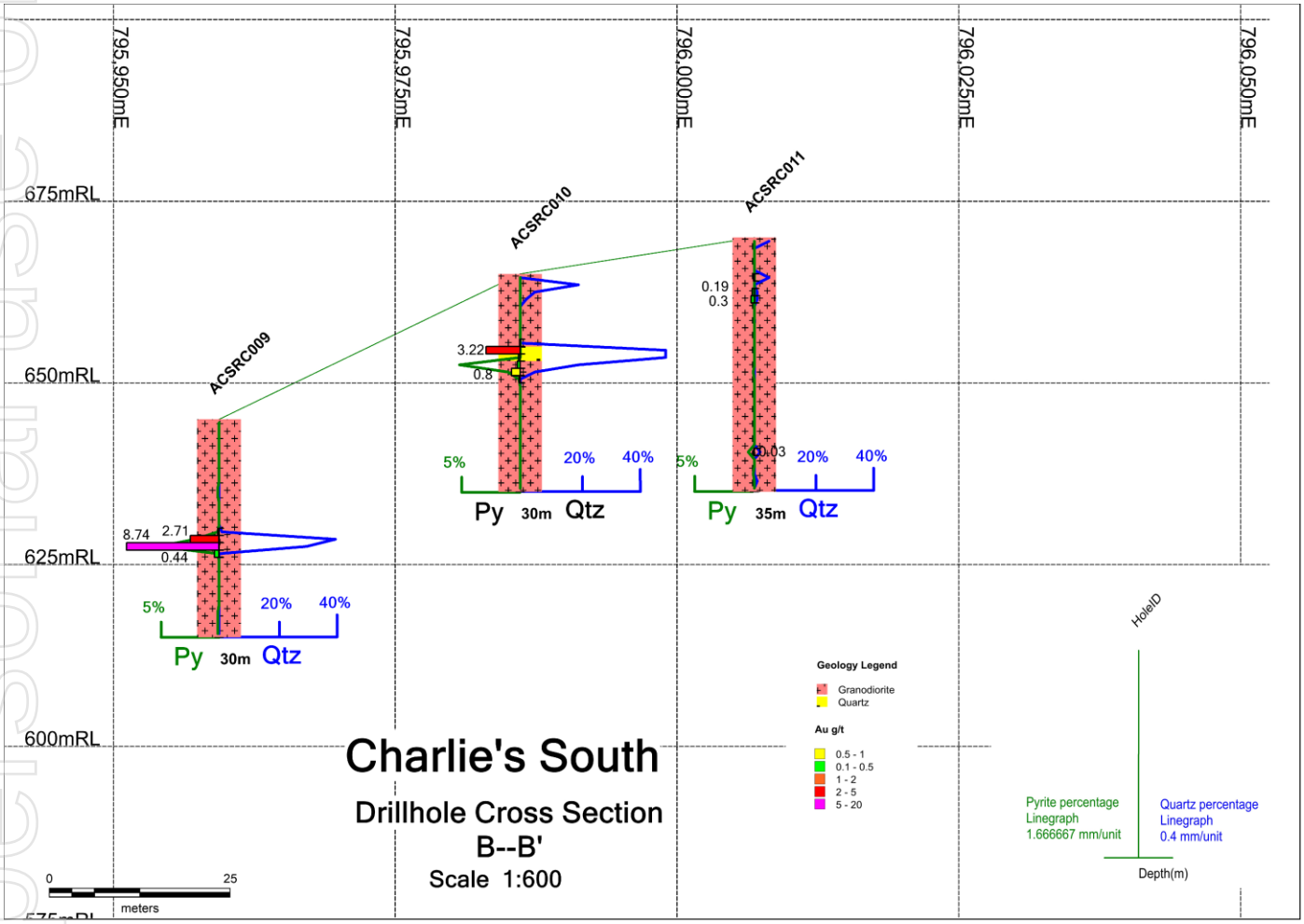



**Figure 8.** Charlie's South prospect B—B'

*"The results from this second and final batch of analyses from the June/July RC drilling program add further encouragement to the prospectivity of the 1.5km gold trend along the southern margin of the Mt Hogan Granite as defined by chlorite, epidote, sericite alteration, auriferous vein quartz and pXRF geochemistry. The drilling to date has been shallow and widely spaced with deeper drilling planned to test for additional auriferous lodes at depth in combination with further drilling along the 1.5km trend. In addition to testing the other metallogenic targets related to felsic intrusive activity ActivEX will also be exploring for gold and base metal mineralisation hosted mafic dykes within the Etheridge Province Metasediments as is evident to the east of the Mt Hogan Granite and at the Comstock prospect with the Gilberton EPM– Mark Derriman Managing Director.*

**This announcement is authorised by the Board of ActivEX Limited**

**For further information, contact:**
**Mr Mark Derriman, Managing Director**





# Appendix 1

## Declarations under 2012 JORC Code and JORC Tables

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Mark Derriman, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (1566) and Mr. Xusheng Ke, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (310766) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (6297).

Mr. Mark Derriman and Mr. Xusheng Ke have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr. Mark Derriman and Mr. Xusheng Ke consent to the inclusion of his name in this report and to the issue of this report in the form and context in which it appears.

## Previous Disclosure – 2012 JORC Code

Information relating to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets and Exploration Data associated with previous disclosures relating to the Pentland Gold Project in this report has been extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- ASX announcement titled "Gilberton Gold Project Drilling Completed" dated 14th July 2021.
- ASX announcement titled "Gilberton Gold Project – Exploration Results" dated 19th September 2019.
- ASX announcement titled "Welcome Prospect Exploration Results" dated 1st June 2016

Check the announcements here with what is mentioned in the text above

Copies of reports are available to view on the ActivEX Limited website www.activex.com.au. These reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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. | • All samples will be collected from reverse circulation (RC) drilling.<br>• The supervising geologist is deciding based on visual information whether to collect 1m sample, or 4m composite sample. 1m samples are collected directly off the cyclone splitter. 4m samples are collected by spearing the bulk sample collected for each metre. Any 4m composite sample where assay results warrant, the 1m samples from the composite are sent for analysis.<br>• Standards and Field duplicates used at a frequency rate of 1:25.<br>• Samples were sent to an independent and accredited laboratory (ALS Townsville). |
| **Drilling techniques** | • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open–hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face–sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | • Drilling results are reported from RC samples.<br>• RC drilling is completed using a 5 inch diameter drill bit. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | • Sample recoveries from the RC drill program is on average greater than 90%. An assessment of recovery is made at the drill rig during drilling and is determined via visual observations of sample return to the cyclone.<br>• Water has been intersected in a small number of drill holes.<br>• No sample bias was observed |
| **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 | • All RC chips were logged by an ActivEX geologist or a fully trained contract geologist under ActivEX's supervision. RC chips were logged to an appropriate level of detail to increase the level of geological knowledge and increase the geological |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | and metallurgical studies.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | understanding at Mt Hogan and Charlie's South. |
| **Sub–sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non–core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub–sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • All samples were collected in a consistent manner. 1m samples were collected from the cyclone splitter. The on–site geologist determines whether 1m samples or 4m composite samples are collected for laboratory analysis. The intent is to ensure samples which are within or proximal to mineralisation are sampled at 1m intervals.<br>• Field duplicates and standards have been collected at a rate of 1:25.<br>• The sample size is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grain size of the material being 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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. | • All samples have been sent to ALS Laboratory Services (ALS Townsville). Samples are split via a riffle splitter. A ~3kg sub sample is collected and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.<br>• Samples were assayed via ALS analytical method Au–AA25, a 30g fire assay for gold. Elements reported via ME–ICP41 for 35 elements (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn) by aqua–regia acid digestion and ICP–AES.<br>• QA/QC protocols include the use of duplicates, standards (commercial certified reference materials used). The frequency rate for each QA/QC sample type is 1:25. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes. | • Laboratory results and associated QAQC documentation are stored digitally.<br>• Lab data is integrated into a Company Access database.<br>• Logged drillholes are reviewed by the logging geologist and a senior geologist. All |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | geological data is logged directly into ActivEX's' logging computers following the standard ActivEX's geology codes. Data is transferred to the MapInfo database and validated on entry.<br>• Upon receipt of the assay data no adjustments are made to the assay values<br>• All results were verified by Senior Management |
| **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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • Drillhole collar locations are collected on a handheld Garmin GPS unit with an accuracy of approximately +/– 5m.<br>• All drillhole locations are collected in Australian Geodetic Datum 94, Zone 54.<br>• Quality and accuracy of the drill collars are suitable for exploration. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • The RC drill program has been conducted over a nominal 50–100m spacing to120m below surface in Mt Hogan Area, and 20–60m spacing to 55m below surface in Charlie's South area.<br>• This RC drill campaign at the Mt Hogan historical mine and Charlie's South area was designed to test the extents of Mt Hogan historical gold deposit and shallow gold mineralisation in Charlie's South.<br>• The nominal drill spacing over the mineralisation is considered sufficient to understand the spatial distribution of gold mineralisation for eventual conversion to a Mineral Resource. |
| **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.<br>• 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. | • All drillholes are designed vertical to intersect the target at, or near right angles.<br>• A majority of drillholes completed have not deviated significantly from the planned drillhole path. A limited number of RC drill holes intersected water or historical underground workings within the mineralised zone and were abandoned.<br>• Drillhole intersections through the target zone(s) are not biased. |
| **Sample security** | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • Drill holes sampled at Mt Hogan and Charlie's South will not be sampled in their entirety.<br>• Sample bags were packed in batches into polyweave bags, secured by plastic tie |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | wires, for transport.<br>• Samples were transported to laboratory in Townsville by ActivEX personnel. |
| **Audits or reviews** | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • Standard laboratory procedure for laboratory samples.<br>• In–house review of QAQC data for laboratory samples. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| 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.<br>• 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. | • RC drilling was conducted on EPMs 18615 and 26307 which are held by ActivEX Limited (100%), see Figure 1 for location.<br>• EPMs 18615, 18623, 26232 and 26307 form part of the ActivEX Gilberton Gold Project.<br>• The Gilberton Gold Project tenements were granted under the Native Title Protection Conditions. The Ewamian People are the Registered Native Title Claimant for the Project area. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • Numerous companies have carried out surface exploration programs in the Gilberton Gold Project area and several occurrences have had limited (and mainly shallow) drill testing. The most recent exploration in the area was carried out by Newcrest Mining, who conducted extensive grid soil sampling, local ground geophysical surveys, and limited diamond drilling.<br>• Metallogenic Study of The Georgetown, Forsayth And Gilberton Regions, North Queensland, Dr Gregg Morrison, etc., 2019.<br>• For additional information, refer to the ActivEX website (http://activex.com.au/projects/ravenswood–gold/). |
| **Geology** | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The geology of Gilberton Project area is dominated by Proterozoic metamorphics and granites, with local mid–Palaeozoic intrusions, fault–bounded Devonian basins, and Early Permian volcanics and intrusions of the Kennedy Association. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • The main units occurring within the Project area are:<br>• Metamorphic units of the Proterozoic Etheridge group consisting mainly of calcareous sandstone, siltstone, shale, limestone units of the Bernecker Creek and Daniel Creek Formations; basic metavolcanics, metadolerite and metagabbro of the Dead Horse Metabasalt and Cobbold Metadolerite; gneiss and schist of the Einasleigh Metamorphics in the north east of EPM 18623.<br>• Siluro–Devonian Robin Hood Granodiorite in the north of the tenement area.<br>• Late Devonian sediments of the Gilberton Formation in two fault–bounded structures in the central project area, consisting of pebbly coarse sandstone grading to coarse arkosic sandstone and polymict conglomerate.<br>• A north–west trending group of Early Permian volcanics considered to be related to the Agate Creek Volcanic Group (basalt, andesite, rhyolite, agglomerate, ignimbrite, minor interbedded siltstone and air–fall tuff), in the south west of EPM 18623.<br>• Carboniferous – Permian intrusive rhyolites as small outcrops associated with the Early Permian Agate Creek Volcanics, and as a more extensive east–west trending intrusion and network of dykes in the north, around the Lower Percy gold field.<br>• Mesozoic sandstones and pebble conglomerates, occurring mainly in the north west of the tenement area, and forming dissected plateaux and mesas. |
| **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:<br>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>○ dip and azimuth of the hole<br>○ down hole length and interception depth<br>○ hole length.<br>• 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 | • All relevant information pertaining to each drillhole has been provided. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. | |
| **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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • No data aggregation applied. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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'). | • Drillholes are designed to intersect the near – horizontal target across strike at or near right angles. |
| **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. | • Refer to enclosed maps and diagrams. |
| **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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | • The reporting is considered balanced and all material information associated with the previous rock sampling has been disclosed. |
| **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. | • Refer to body of report for additional geological observations. |
| **Further work** | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth | • Refer to body of report for further work plans. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | extensions or large–scale step–out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | |