

NEW GOLD REEF STRUCTURE CONFIRMED AT STACPOOLE ZONE

Mantle Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: MNM) ('Mantle' or 'the Company') provides the following update on its strategy to develop the high grade Morning Star and Rose of Denmark gold mines in eastern Victoria.

Highlights

- The Stacpoole zone has been drilled in 9 locations, with a total of 15 diamond drill holes
- The drill program has confirmed the position and thickness of the Stacpoole zone. This was the objective of the drill program and it has been achieved. Key findings:
 - Confirmation of the occurrence of quartz-bearing reef in the target zone where the dyke overhangs the surrounding host sediment rocks
 - The Stacpoole zone is also in a newly interpreted position, providing potential for the reef to be larger than previously interpreted
 - As a consequence, the reef commences closer to the adit entrance, resulting in significantly less waste development to access this reef for trial mining
 - Potential for Stacpoole to have a longer payable zone than first thought
- Further drilling is underway to confirm the potential for this reef extension. Assays received to date contain consistent gold mineralisation in almost every hole, which is encouraging for continued development
- In addition, Mantle's geological team has identified the Rose of Denmark gold mine as another highly prospective, independent source of ore for processing through Mantle's 100% owned gold processing plant
- A data review, mapping and channel sampling program is now underway at the Rose of Denmark mine.

Stacpoole Drill Program

As outlined in ASX release 1 June 2017, an underground drill program was commenced in the Stacpoole zone on the northern limits of the Morning Star adit, testing the new geological model unknown to previous operators – designed by Mantle's new technical team led by Dr Rick Valenta and executed by Mantle's new CEO, Mr Tom de Vries. The objective was to confirm the location and potential size/thickness of the Stacpoole zone between two areas of previous drilling, to identify a sizable block amenable for bulk sampling and trial mining.

The reef has been intersected in all drill holes with quartz vein thicknesses between 200 mm and 700mm, broadly in line with expectations.

A total of 373.6 metres was drilled on 9 locations, with the deepest hole being 33 metres.

Figure 1. Drilling cross section confirming Stacpoole deeper than originally thought,

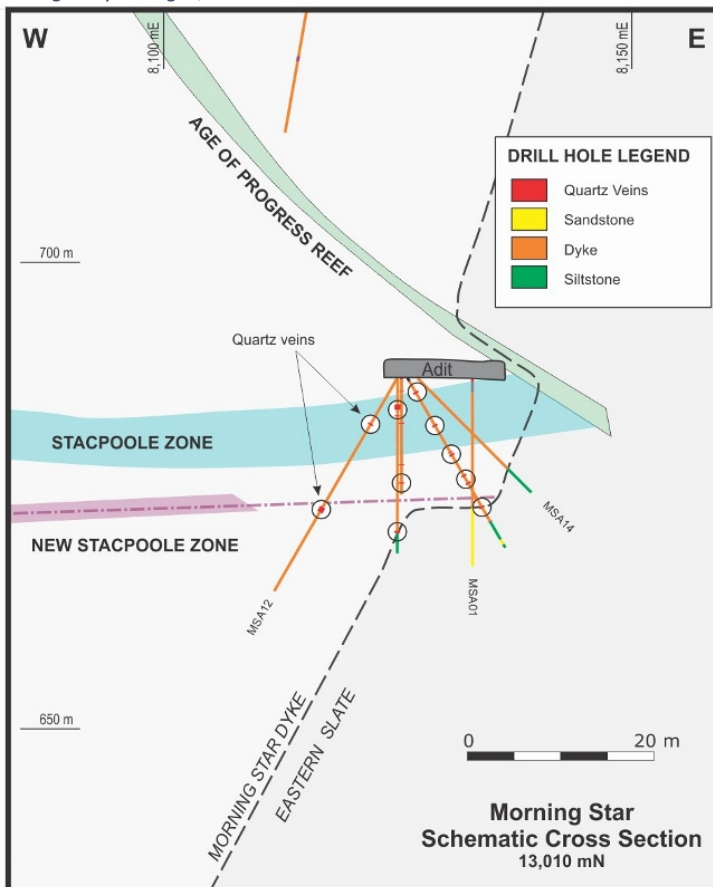
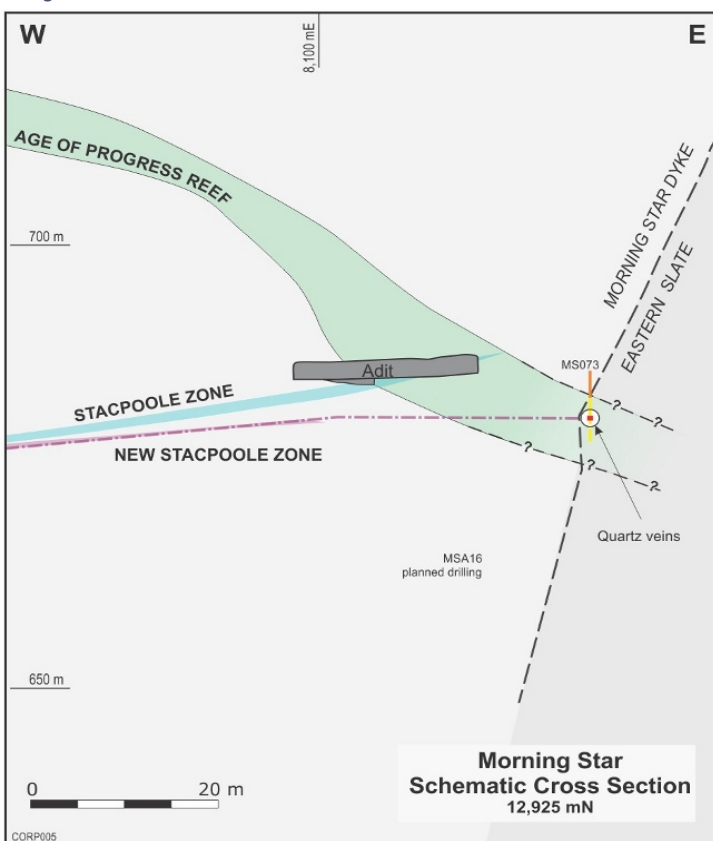


Figure 2 Showing original Stacpoole Zone being cut-off by Age of Progress



Significant findings from the drill program were:

1. Gold-bearing structure confirmed:

There is a significant dyke offset that overhangs the Stacpoole zone. The significance of this is that historically the highest and most consistent gold grades at the Morning Star mine are found in the position where metasediments underlie an offset of the dyke ('dyke overhangs sediment'), with a narrow, but high grade gold reef between the two rock types. The Stacpoole reef has been confirmed to have this offset geometry in three diamond drill holes drilled further east. Refer to Figure 1 and Table 1.

2. Gold in Dyke and sediments: The Stacpoole zone in the area drilled has a very narrow quartz reef but is associated with altered dyke or sediments, inter-fused with quartz stringers as a stockwork, which demonstrates that the Stacpoole zone is a channel for the original auriferous fluids.

3. New Location: Zone Closer to Adit:

The Stacpoole zone was intersected in drilling 5 to 8 metres deeper than previously interpreted. This is very significant as it may mean that the Age of Progress Reef does not cut-off the Stacpoole zone and that the Stacpoole zone continues further to the south than previously modelled, and therefore will occur much closer to the adit entrance. The implications of this are that the zone may be larger than previously interpreted, and there is potential for significantly less waste development to access the Stacpoole zone for trial mining. Refer to Figure 2.

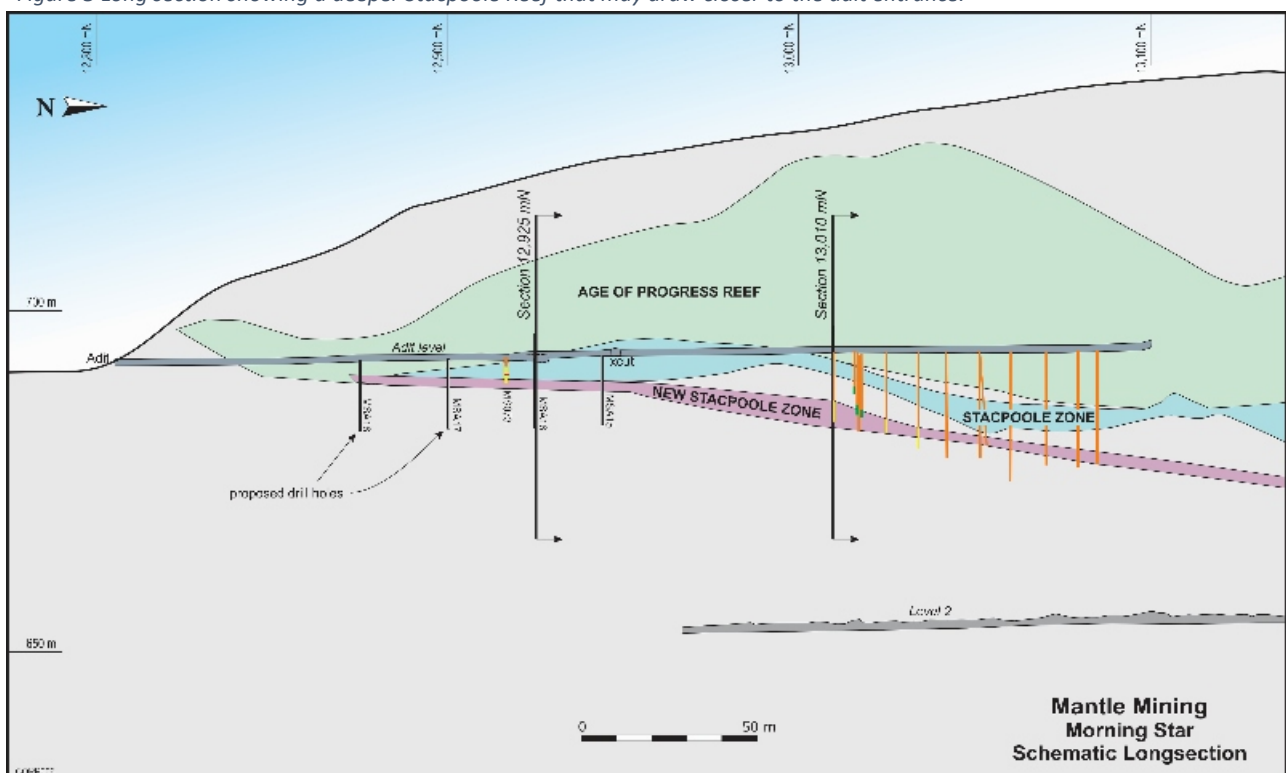
The geological interpretation prior to the current drill program was that the

Stacpoole zone was driven by the original miners on a cross-cut leading to the Morning Star shaft and the western dyke contact. This cross-cut was developed from the Age of Progress reef (Morning Star Adit) on the eastern dyke flank to the Morning Star Shaft, with this structure being entirely within the dyke, excluding sediments – hence very low gold grades were encountered. This drilling campaign has identified a second quartz zone entirely within the dyke, 5 to 8 metres above the dyke/sediment offset of the Stacpoole zone. This higher quartz reef may have been interpreted by previous miners as being the Stacpoole zone. It was further previously interpreted that the reef “rolled” at the crosscut as an anticline, plunging to the North and South at the crosscut, so that the Stacpoole zone would be cut-off by the Age of Progress reef. Based on the current drilling, it appears that this interpretation is now incorrect, with the implication that the Stacpoole reef has greater potential to the south of the crosscut and closer to the adit entrance. (refer to Figure 3).

In summary, the aim of this drill program was to determine the position and degree of development of the Stacpoole zone. This was done in order to guide further potential underground sampling and/or trial mining which will give a more accurate indication of gold grades, since drilling is known to seriously underestimate gold grades in mines in this district.

Data compiled from previous studies of the Morning Star mine, shows that the recovered gold grade from the largest producing reefs in the Morning Star mine consistently exceeded their respective drillhole intersection assays by 250% to 650%, and often much more. As an example of this, the documented average grades from production on the Burns reef were more than ten times higher than the grades encountered in drilling. In this context, the consistent presence of gold found in the assays as set out in Table 1 provides encouragement to continue development.

Figure 3 Long section showing a deeper Stacpoole Reef that may draw closer to the adit entrance.



Gold grades reported in this drill program are comparable to those encountered in drill programs in previously producing reefs, such as Whitelaws and Burns. The Stacpoole zone has a number of historical drill holes with visible gold, such as MS359 to the South of the drilled area (highlighted as Visible Gold in figure 4.) which reinforces the observation that the field in general reports lower drilled grade in comparison to mined grade, as noted earlier and best exemplified by Burns stope. Whilst the Stacpoole drilled quartz intersections are narrow, there is encouragement that the dyke and sediments have fine stingers of stockwork that also carry gold grade, showing that the structure is auriferous and a zone of importance. Trial mining would be the most efficient next step to ascertain the true grade of the Stacpoole zone, after confirming its prospectivity.

CEO Tom de Vries said *"The confirmation at the Stacpoole zone of a dyke over sediment geometry which historically has been the most favourable geological setting for high and consistent gold grades, is a very positive finding for the high grade Stacpoole zone. We are also very encouraged that the Stacpoole zone does not appear to be cut-off by the Age of Progress reef. This brings Stacpoole zone closer to the adit entrance which will provide easier and quicker access. We are presently testing this with a second drilling program to define the location of the Stacpoole Zone more definitively toward the adit entrance."*

Figure 4 Morning Star Adit Northern drilling location

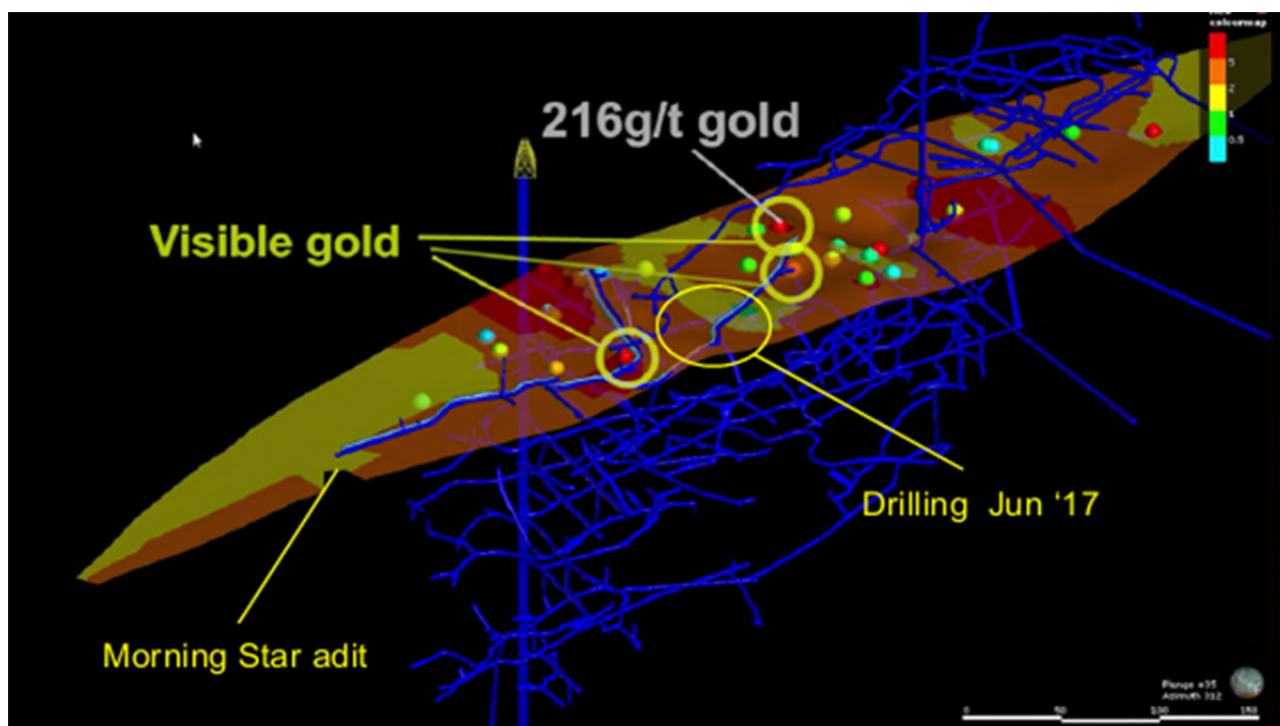
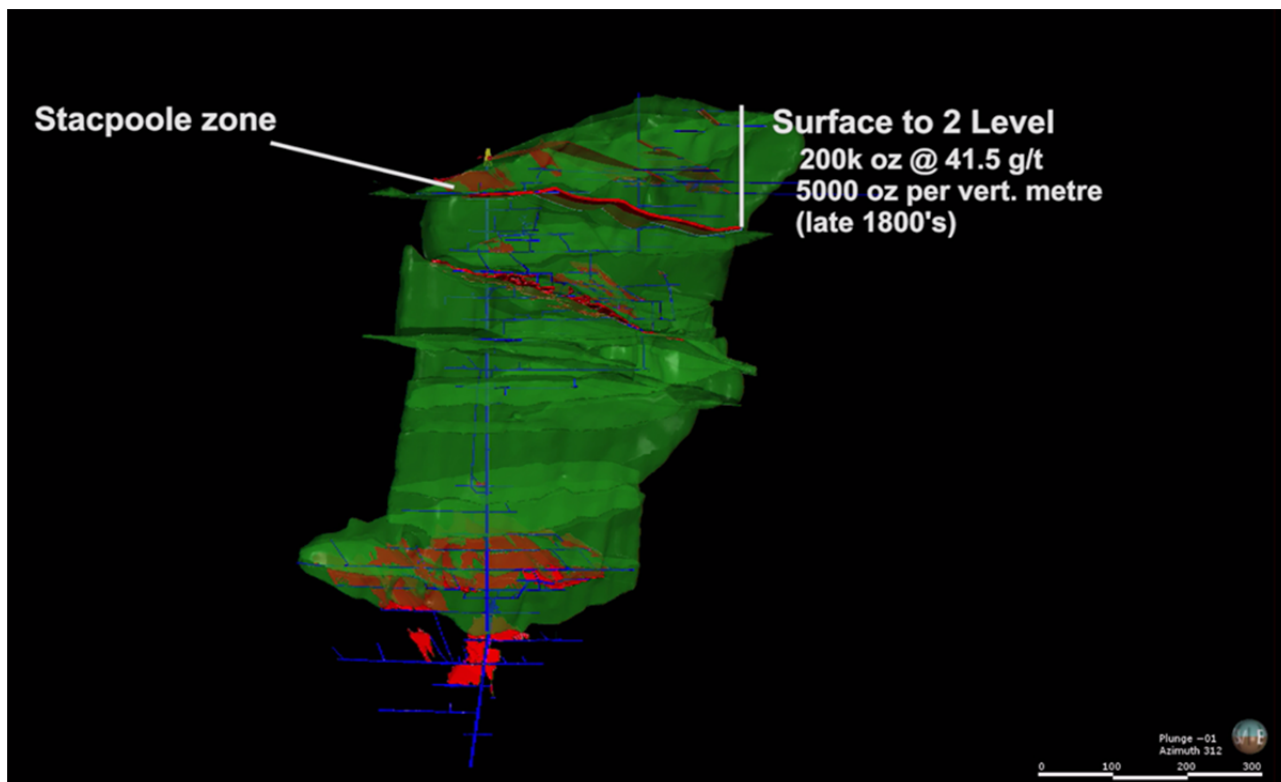


Figure 5 3D view of the Morning Star mine 3D model looking west, showing the position of the Stacpoole Zone at the bottom of the zone from surface to 2 Level – the area of highest gold ounces per vertical metre in the mine



Phase 2 Drilling

Mantle is now drilling in further locations to test for the southern extension of the faulted dyke/sediment contact. Results to date show that the Stacpoole zone is significantly below the Age of Progress reef and therefore persists much closer to the adit entrance than first thought. As a result, the amount of adit rehabilitation required prior to declining to the reef should decrease significantly, leading to the possibility of mining directly to the reef and driving immediately in the Stacpoole Zone, with ore, from the adit entrance. In addition the Stacpoole Zone may have a longer payable zone than first thought.

Re-commencement of Exploration at the Rose of Denmark Gold Mine

Recent data review and interpretation by Mantle has identified that the Rose of Denmark mine is another highly prospective and independent source of ore for processing through Mantle's 100% owned gold processing plant. The Rose of Denmark mine is a large predictable dyke zone, barely explored, with a fully refurbished 2.8 to 3.0m wide adit suitable for mechanised mining and ore capable of processing through the existing plant.

Mantle has recently advised its joint venture partner on the Rose of Denmark mine (Minjar/Shandong - a major gold producer & explorer) of its intention to re-commence exploration activities at the Rose of Denmark gold mine. Initial activities will comprise:

- **Data Review and Mapping:** centralising all data related to the Rose of Denmark mine into one data base for review and analysis.
- **Channel Sampling:** Mantle will undertake a channel sampling program in the Rose of Denmark adit which was widened in 2011. Mantle geologists will also undertake mapping

of the gold quartz ladder veins and local structures to understand the relationship of gold grade to quartz structure vein density and other indicative associated geological features.

- **Drill Program:** Mantle has prepared a diamond drill program in the most prospective areas of the Rose of Denmark mine to further test for gold grade and quartz ladder vein density and any other prominent geological features observed. Commencement of drilling is subject to channel sampling and mapping outcomes.

About Mantle Mining:

Mantle is focused on the return to production of the Morning Star mine - **an advanced high-grade gold project, with significant infrastructure including processing plant, a strategic tenement footprint, and prospectivity, well positioned for near-term trial mining**

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Richard Valenta, Executive Director of Mantle Mining Corporation Ltd. Dr Valenta is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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". Dr Valenta consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 Drill Interval and Assay of Northern Morning Star Adit Drilling

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
MSA 01	5.65	5.75	0.1	0.99
MSA 01	12.7	12.8	0.1	0.08
MSA 01	13.8	13.9	0.1	0.22
MSA 02	4.7	4.9	0.2	1.67
MSA 02	11.2	11.3	0.1	0.08
MSA 03	0.83	0.93	0.1	1.54
MSA 03	19.25	19.4	0.15	0.47
MSA 03	19.7	19.8	0.1	0.32
MSA 04	21.4	21.9	0.5	1.27
MSA 05	11.03	11.13	0.1	2.18
MSA 05	23.55	23.77	0.22	1.78
MSA 05	24.05	24.7	0.65	1.31
Including	24.05	24.35	0.3	2.16
MSA 06	14	14.1	0.1	1.17
MSA 06	21.9	22.25	0.35	2.06
MSA 06	24.55	25.7	1.15	1.87
Including	24.85	25.25	0.4	2.40
MSA 07	14.95	15.25	0.3	0.39
MSA 07	25.35	26.15	0.8	0.43
MSA 08	14.1	14.4	0.3	1.65
MSA 08	24.35	24.45	0.1	0.16
MSA 08	25.1	26.9	1.8	0.82
Including	25.2	25.75	0.55	2.11
MSA 08	28.15	28.5	0.35	0.87
MSA 09	22.4	24.9	2.5	1.46
Including	22.4	23.1	0.7	2.21
MSA 09	26.4	27	0.6	1.41
MSA 09	27.1	28.2	1.1	0.74
MSA 010	15.8	17.2	1.4	1.37
MSA 010	19.55	21.75	2.2	1.85
MSA 010	21.9	22.3	0.4	1.14
MSA 010	27.26	29.05	1.79	1.14
MSA 011	16.4	16.8	0.4	1.62
MSA 012	15	16.8	1.8	1.53
MSA 013	9.2	9.7	0.5	0.20
MSA 013	15	16.8	1.8	1.47
MSA 014	Hole drilled to establish dyke contact position.			
MSA 015	3.8	4.8	1	0.37
MSA 015	5.8	7	1.2	1.65

Appendix One

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star deposit has been sampled by a mixture of diamond drill holes and underground face sampling. Detailed analysis has been carried out regarding the disparity between drilled gold grades and those associated with bulk sampling and production data, the later which are generally significantly higher than overlapping drill results Drill core is cut in half using a diamond saw (100% of core recovered) and half of the core is submitted for analysis. Sample intervals are generally based on lithology, as the mineralisation consists of multiple narrow veins within a diorite host. Samples can be as narrow as 10 cm, but are generally from 30cm to 1m. Face samples were taken with hammer and chisel. Vein material generally breaks away easily from the diorite host rock. Zones of mineralisation defined by epithermal veining and brecciation, plus or minus sulphides or iron oxides after sulphides, are sampled separately. The underestimation of gold grades in drilling in comparison to face sampling data and production data at Morning Star has been well documented (eg Goodz et al, 2008 – "Resource Estimation and Grade Assignment – A Comparison Between Historical Production and Current Maxwell Mining Validation Case Study at Morning Star Gold Mine, Woods Point")
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star deposit has been an operating mine since the late 1800's. The bulk of the drilling was carried out by Gold Mines of Australia and subsequent operators, Short underground drillholes tend not to have survey information, but longer drillholes have surveys every 100ft (30m approx) Core orientations were not measured. Most of the drilling was carried out by company staff using company-owned drill rigs Approximately 467 diamond drillholes exist in the Morning Star drillhole database
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core is marked up and measured by senior field assistants and geologists. Core recovered (CR) is compared with the metres drilled (MD, recorded by the drillers in their 'run sheets') and a 'core recovery' percentage is calculated; $CR/MD \times 100 = \% \text{ recovered}$. For the face sampling it is difficult to accurately measure recovery, but it is estimated that >90% of the sample is recovered.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logs exist for all of the drillholes on the property. The long history of Mining and Exploration on the property has led to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>multiple sets of log codes, and the company is currently standardising this information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The logging describes the dominant and minor rocktypes, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, vein type, core recovery, basic structure (hardness has not been logged). Some geotechnical logging has taken place, though in most cases the existence of extensive underground development has meant that geotechnical work has been more focused on underground exposures
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is sawn in half and one half (50%) is submitted for analysis. The 50% sampling of the core is considered appropriate for the mineralisation type; Core samples were assayed at the Gekko laboratory located in Ballarat, and at Onsite labs in Bendigo
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A blank sample, a standard sample and a duplicate sample are randomly inserted for approximately every 20 samples that are submitted. Analyses at Onsite labs were by 25g fire assay, and analyses at Gekko labs were by 50g fire assay. Both techniques are considered appropriate for this style of deposit
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher sample values are subjected to re-assay All reported data was subjected to validation and verification prior to release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were picked up by surveyors The coordinates used are a local mine grid, rotated 48 degrees counterclockwise from true north The topography control is of a high standard
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has been carried out in fans from underground drill cuddies. Reported drill holes are spaced at approximately 20 metres Larger reefs are relatively continuous over large distances, though smaller reefs can be more discontinuous The traditional approach in mining at Morning Star has been to use drilling to establish the width and position of mineralised structures, and to place more emphasis on underground sampling for establishment of gold grade Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling has been targeted to intersect mineralised veins at a steep angle, although some oblique holes have been drilled due to the locations of available drill sites. However, this has been taken into account in such a way as to eliminate sampling bias. No significant sample bias based on drill hole orientation is noted
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody for samples was managed by Morning Star Gold NL, with an established set of procedures designed to maintain sample security
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent review has been undertaken of the announced drill results

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star mine is located wholly within MIN5009. MIN5009 is 100% held by Morning Star Gold NL, in turn held 95% by Mantle There is a 1% Gross Sales Royalty for the first 5 years from first production

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assets were acquired from receivers in 2015, under a deal involving stages cash payments of \$3.75m, of which \$2m is still pending The Morning Star mine is located approximately 90km southeast of Mansfield in Eastern Victoria, near the town of Woods Point. The Rose of Denmark lies wholly within MIN5299 and is 49% held in JV with Shandong Tianye
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star Gold mine has been intermittently active since 1861, with a large number of owners and operators. The mine was operated by Gold Mines of Australia between 1930 and 1960, and then briefly operated by Morning Star Gold Mines NL until 1963. Production up to that point has been variably estimated to be between 630,000 and 830,000 oz Au at grades from 25-30 g/t Au. Mount Conqueror acquired the asset in 1993 and carried out exploration development under that name and then subsequently under the name of Morning Star Gold. The company went into suspension in June 2012 and receivership in 2014 There are historical workings of unknown age with open stopes and inclined shafts and drives in and around the mineralised quartz veins. The workings do not exceed a depth of ~20m.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne zone, a northwest-trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Faults Zone (RCFZ) Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally-controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges. Morning Star is the classic example of this mineralisation style.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <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 metres) 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1
Data aggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all previous ASX releases the assays are given 'un-cut' unless otherwise stated & weighted averaging of results is used:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	<p>minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>in which the average grade is the sum of the products of length and grade for each sample in the interval, divided by the total length of the interval. A nominal cutoff of 1g/t is used for identification of potentially significant intercepts for reporting purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the reported intercepts are shown in sufficient detail, including gold maxima and subintervals, to allow the reader to make an assessment of the balance of high and low grades in the intercept. Metal equivalents are not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised structures at Morning Star are variable in orientation, and therefore drill orientations have been adjusted from place to place in order to allow intersection angles as close as possible to true widths. Exploration results have been reported as an interval with 'from' and 'to' stated in tables of significant economic intercepts. Tables clearly indicate that true widths will generally be narrower than those reported. An estimate of true width can be made based on the known strike of mineralised quartz veins or quartz breccias, although it should be noted that these features are not absolutely planar and anastomosing does occur, with variable strike and dip.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 and Figures 1 to 5
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every drillhole completed on the property has been reported, regardless of whether it has returned high or low grades. Higher grade drillholes are reported with significant detail, while lower grade drillholes generally have fewer reported intercepts. Holes with no economically significant intercepts are reported as such in each release of results, with the label "No Significant Intercept".
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of an ongoing structural reappraisal of the mine are presented in some of the diagrams in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration drilling from surface and underground is planned, along with face sampling in order to gain confidence regarding grades

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Section 3 does not pertain to this report.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Section 4 does not pertain to this report.