WEST WITS MINING

ASX Announcement and Media Release
Wednesday, 14 September 2016

ASX: WWI
www.westwitsmining.com

Gold Mineral Resource for Sol Plaatje Project

Highlights

- **Initial resource estimate for the Sol Plaatje Project**
- **Total Resource (2.0g/t cut-off) – 346,000 tonnes @ 4.3 g/t for 48,000 oz Au**
  - **Indicated 76,500 tonnes @ 4.0 g/t for 10,000 oz Au**
  - **Inferred 270,000 tonnes @ 4.3 for 38,000 oz Au**
- **WWI receives a priority payment of 0.6g/t Au (approx. USD25) for each tonne of ore processed from SPP**
- **Soweto Global Resource increased by 48,000 oz Au at a 2.0 g/t cut off**
  - **12.7 Mt @ 3.38 g/t for 1.374 Mozs Au**

West Wits Mining Limited ("West Wits" or "the Company) is pleased to announce the Mineral Resources Estimate for the Sol Plaatje Project (SPP) which forms part of the Soweto Cluster Gold Project, Gauteng Province, South Africa.

Michael Quinert, Chairman commented, "this new resource demonstrates high-grade near surface ores are available at SPP. This resource provides the Company with increasing confidence for the potential further expansion of the project."

Ore from SPP is now being extracted and processed at the nearby Mogale plant. To date over 72,000 tonnes of material has already been excavated from pit 1 at SPP which includes over 5,200 tonnes of ore. The mining contractor is initially targeting approx. 180,000 tonnes to be mined from 2 pits. Under the agreement with the mining contractor West Wits receives a payment equivalent to the value of 0.6g/t Au (approx. USD25) for each tonne of ore processed. Further production updates will be provided in the coming weeks.

This new mineral resource estimate has been generated using new sampling data from extensive trenching and sampling of prospective conglomerate reef horizons within the Kimberley Formation. The results are presented in accordance with the JORC 2012 code and the Company's stated policy to standardise resource reporting at a 2.0 g/t cut-off.

Updated Mineral Resource for SPP @ 2g/t cut off			
Category	**Tonnes**	**Grade (g/t) AU**	**Ounces Au**
Measured	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indicated	**77,000**	**3.60**	**10,000**
Measured & Indicated	**77,000**	**3.60**	**10,000**
Inferred	**270,000**	**4.4**	**38,000**
Total	**347,700**	**4.31**	**48,000**

Table 1 shows the global mineral resource estimate for the SPP within JORC 2012 Code reported at a 2g/t cut-off. Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

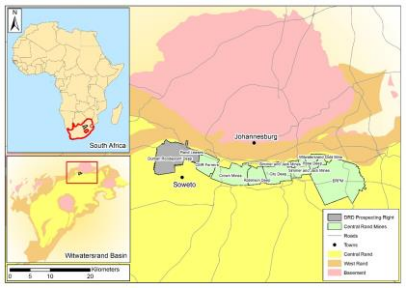
Fast Facts	@ 14 Sep 2016
Capital Structure:	
Shares on issue	456 million
Options	52 million
Market Cap	A$14.60 million
Available Cash	A$0.5 million
Debt	Nil
Enterprise Value (EV)	A$14.10 million
EV/oz	A$10.26/oz

Company Directors & Management	
Michael Quinert	Chairman
Vin Savage	Executive Director
Neil Pretorius	Non-Exec Director
Hulme Scholes	Non-Exec Director

Top Shareholders ≈	
Twynam Ag	19.9%
DRD Gold Ltd	11%
Top 40 Shareholders	74%

Company Highlights

- South Africa
  - near surface and underground targets
  - 1.374m oz JORC resource
    - Measures: 302,300
    - Indicated: 592,500
    - Inferred: 489,000
  - Historic estimate of 12.8m oz at 4.6g/t
  - 31.8m ozs Au produced historically



- Indonesia
  - High grade placer deposit
  - Project show early stage similarities with discoveries inc; Porgera, Edie Creek, Wau
  - Independent geologists believe source of nuggets likely to be local, based on the size and shape of the nuggets discovered



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Whilst the Company has released all resource estimates at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au, the SPP resource estimate has also been calculated at a cut-off of 1.0 g/t Au due to the operation being a series of shallow pits (shown in table 2) increasing the total tonnages from 348,000 tonnes to 636,000 tonnes. Mining SPP so as to include ore at the lower cut off grades could substantially increase the potential returns to WWI based on the current arrangements. The actual determination of what material to mine will depend on a range of factors including the results of an ongoing grade control sampling program being undertaken during mining.

Mineral Resource Estimate for SPP at 1g/t cut-off			
Category	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
Measured	**-**	**-**	**-**
Indicated	**81,900**	**3.86**	**10,200**
Measured & Indicated	**81,900**	**3.86**	**10,200**
Inferred	**554,000**	**2.8**	**49,000**
Total	**635,900**	**2.90**	**59,200**

Table 2 shows the mineral resource estimate for the SPP within JORC 2012 Code reported at a 1.0 g/t cut-off. Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

The SPP mineral resource estimate adds 48,000 oz into the Global Soweto Mineral Resource estimate that now stands at:

Soweto Cluster Gold Project – Global Mineral Resource Estimate – 2 g/t cut-off			
Category	**Tonnes Millions**	**Grade g/t Au**	**Ounces Au**
Measured	2.21	4.25	302,300
Indicated	5.6	3.3	592,500
Measured & Indicated	**7.81**	**3.57**	**894,800**
Inferred	**4.9**	**3.1**	**489,000**
Total	**12.7**	**3.38**	**1,374,000**

Table 3 shows the global mineral resource estimate for the Soweto Cluster Gold Project within JORC 2012 Code reported at a 2.0 g/t cut-off. Number differences may occur due to rounding errors.

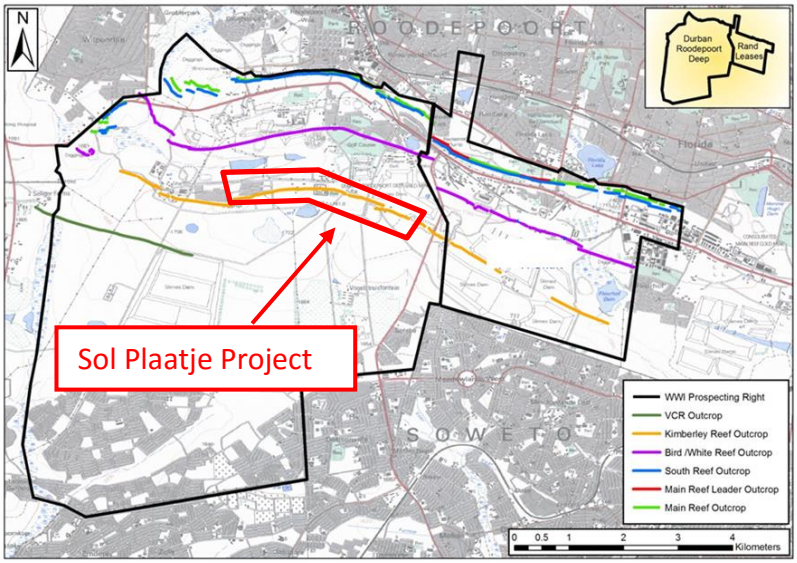

Figure 1: Location plan highlighting the outcrop traces of the main reef horizons that were historically mined on the DRD and Rand Leases and showing the location of the SPP on the Kimberley reef.

Geology and Sampling

SPP occurs over approximately 2,200 m of strike of the Kimberley Formation, which has numerous auriferous conglomerate horizons within the upper portion of the Witwatersrand Basin (Figure 1). In the SPP region the orebodies strike east west and dip approximately 40 degrees to the south.

To date, detailed mapping and sampling has taken place over 1,500 m of strike length. A total of 24 trenches were excavated across the Kimberley Formation (Fig 2 & 3) from the oldest Kimberley North 1 Leader Reef to the youngest K9A Reef in the south. Trenches were mapped in detail taking note of the sedimentary characteristics of all reef conglomerates as well as dykes, faults and structural measurements. Samples were collected via the use of an angle grinder to cut channels into the trench walls and the samples for assay were chipped out ensuring minimum contamination. Table A in the attached JORC Table 1 appendix summarises the thickness and results for each trench.

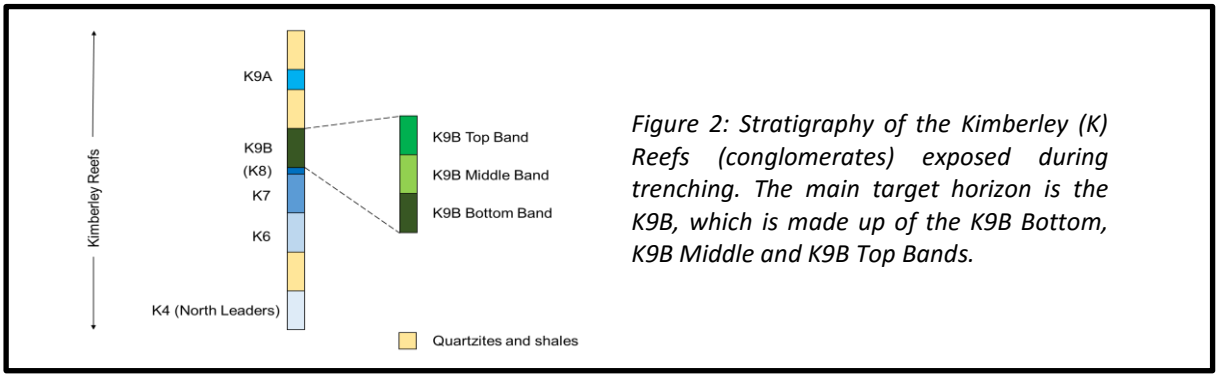

Figure 2: Stratigraphy of the Kimberley (K) Reefs (conglomerates) exposed during trenching. The main target horizon is the K9B, which is made up of the K9B Bottom, K9B Middle and K9B Top Bands.



Figure 3: Google Earth Image (dated 20/05/2016) of the 24 trenches excavated in the SPP Area.

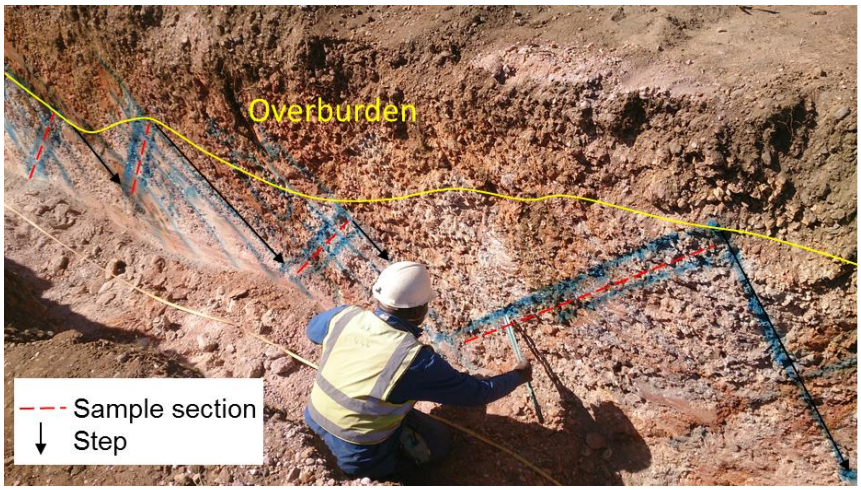

Figure 4: Marking out of sample-sections with spray-paint.



(a) (b) (c)

Figure 5: (a) Cutting, (b) cleaning and (c) chipping of samples.

Resource Estimation

The estimation relies on both historical data from underground operations on the K9B and K9B Reefs and new data collected from the trenches documented in this release. Historic data was stringently quality assured and controlled (QAQC) during the development of the local database. Resources were declared to a depth of 30 m and over a strike-length of 2,200 in the project area. An ordinary and simple Kriged estimation technique has been applied to make the estimation depending on data density - a full explanation of the technique is presented in the attached JORC Table

Conclusion

In the immediate future the Company is focused on assessing all the resources available to it by open cut mining methods from the outcropping reefs with the Soweto Project. Whilst these reefs were extensively mined in the past there remains significant potential where the reefs outcrop. In total five reef horizons extend for over 12 kilometres in strike length for each reef and form a long term target for development.

For and on behalf of the board

Michael Quinert

Chairman

West Wits Mining Limited

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Hermanus Berhardus Swart, a Competent Person who is a Professional Natural Scientist registered with South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions accredited (No. 400101/00) and a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa, each of which is a "Recognised Professional Organisation" (RPO) that is included in a list that is posted on the ASX website from time to time. Hermanus Berhardus Swart is employed by Dunrose Trading 186 (PTY) Ltd trading as Shango Solutions, which provides services as geological consultants to the Company.Hermanus Berhardus Swart has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Hermanus Berhardus Swart consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Dr Andrew J. Tunks MAIG

The peer review of the results was undertaken by Dr. Andrew Tunks and represents an accurate representation of the available data. Dr. Tunks (Member Australian Institute Geoscientists) is a consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Tunks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.'

SPP JORC TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Techniques and Data

Sampling Techniques	• The excavation of cross-orebody trenches is appropriate for this type of open cast Witwatersrand gold mining operation.
	• Trench sampling was performed as follows
	  ○ The sampling assistants brushed clean trench sidewalls;
	  ○ A sampler or junior geologist marked out the top and bottom contacts of conglomerates and subdivided this into 20 cm sample lengths. When each sample length reached the soil horizon it was stepped down along dip and the reef continued to be split up into 20 cm sample lengths. The top and bottom of sample cut channels were marked out by the sampler to ensure a sample-width of at least 5 cm;
	  ○ Sampling assistants utilized an angle-grinder to cut a slot along the top and bottom of the channel and at each end of the sample length;
	  ○ Water was trickled down the slots to remove dust. Concern has been expressed that this may have washed some of the gold away, but it is our opinion that the flow-rate was not high enough for this to occur and that the sample dimensions would render any effect as be negligible.

Drilling Techniques	• 24 trenches were excavated at regular intervals in a north-south direction across strike to expose the various gold-bearing reef outcrops across the project area (Figure 3). • Trenches extended from the lowermost Kimberley North 1 Leader Reef in the north to the uppermost K9A Reef in the south (Figure 2) • Trenches were dug down to hard rock. If this hard rock level was still too weathered to allow proper sampling and mapping of the reefs, a mechanical pecker was used to dig down further. Trenches were generally dug to a 2 m depth (Figure 3) but some were excavated much deeper to expose the rocks beneath previous shallow opencast mining.
Drill Sample Recovery	• A junior geologist or sampler mapped out the sample sections including a brief description of the rock type. • All the procedures, especially the use of an angle-grinder to cut slots ensured maximum (and uncontaminated) sample recovery. • Rock samples were chipped out and sealed in sample bags by cable-ties. • Due to the large volume of sampling material and techniques used, no sample bias is apparent.
Logging	• The thicknesses and sedimentary characteristics of all the reef conglomerates and waste rock in all the trenches were mapped by Competent Persons (CP) from Shango Solutions geologists • Mapping was used to inform the geostatistical estimation by quantifying these characteristics. • Geological structural features including dykes, faults and joints were mapped as were the dips of the sedimentary strata to determine structural displacements and rotations and confirm the work of the junior geologist / sampler. • Logging was quantitative, both in terms of rock characteristics and gold grade distribution, across the entire reef package. • All reef intersections, and footwall and hangingwall rocks were mapped and sampled. • 1 450 m of trenching was mapped and approximately 1 100 m was sampled, of which 980 m were on-reef.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• Samples are dried at 105°C before being crushed to -6mm in a jaw crusher and then further pulverised to 75% passing 75 µm in a vertical spindle pulveriser. • One in every ten samples pulverised was screen-checked to ensure that they meet the requirement of 75% passing 75 µm to ensure that results in sub-samples taken are representative of the total sample.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• Lead collection fire assay, considered the most definitive technique for gold analyses, has been used for this project. 30 g of each of the pulverized samples were taken as aliquot sizes for the analysis. • Samples are weighed accurately, mixed with a fluxing agent and then heated in a furnace at approximately 1000°C to allow the gold to separate out from the silicate slag and be collected in a lead button at the bottom of the crucible. The lead button (containing the Au) is cupelled at 960°C to oxidise the lead which is absorbed into the cupel, leaving behind a precious metal bead / prill. • This prill is further treated to remove traces of silver and the final bead is then weighed on a micro-balance with an accuracy of 0.001mg. • The reporting limit validated for this particular method (referred to as FAG303 – fire assay gravimetric finish, 30 g sample aliquot) is 0.2g/t Au which is the lowest concentration that can be determined with acceptable precision and accuracy. • SGS Randfontein adheres to a global requirement of ~14% of samples within a batch constituting QA/QC samples (blanks, certified reference materials, replicates and duplicates). Blanks are accepted as passed if the values measured are less than the method reporting limit (0.2 g/t for the FAG303 method). SGS only accepts values less than three times standard deviation (3SD) on certified reference materials

Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• The rock types and reef intersections in all the trenches were mapped by Shango Solutions geologists and this was compared with sample-sheet data to confirm the correct assignment of reef identities. Any queries with regards correlation of mapping and sample points were re-sampled. • Assay results were emailed from SGS to Mintails and captured on logs and data-sheets. • All sample logs and data-sheets were validated by the Senior Sampler at Mintails; these data-sheets and resulting spreadsheets were re-checked by Shango Solutions. • No assay adjustments were made; samples associated with batches that did not meet 3SD criteria for reference materials were retested.
Location of Data Points	• Trench and sample point positions have been surveyed in using a professional surveyor. • CP geologists used hand-held GPS's and tapes to map out trench positions and all sedimentary and structural features. • Spatial information was compared with up-to-date Google Earth imagery which clearly show trench positions (Figure 3). • Historical assay plans as well as annual Government Mining Engineer Depletion Plans and stope sheets in the local Krugersdorp Goldfield system were transformed to the South African LO27 projected coordinate system. • Sampling points and mining polygons were digitised in the LO27 projected co-ordinate system utilising ArcGIS 9.3. • Attributes captured from assay tracing sheets were grouped according to reef and proximity to the pits. A total of six assay tracing sheets representing six individual reefs (Figure 2) were identified for capturing.
Data Spacing and Distribution	• The data spacing varies between 20 m and 181 m. On average the data spacing for each reef identified is 109 m. • Variography conducted on the available data revealed ranges in the order of 100 m to 200 m. This confirms that the sample spacing supports the modelling of reef and grade continuity. • Full reef compositing has been utilised as the majority of legacy data is only available as full reef composites and the reefs are of such a thickness that the full reef will be extracted during mining.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Trenches were dug across strike of the stacked tabular reefs which dip to the south at approximately 40 degrees. • All the mineralised horizons (reefs) are intersected. • This is appropriate as it allows the previously identified mineralisation vectors (towards the southeast), sedimentary variations and changes in dip (towards the south) to be properly defined.
Sample Security	• Samples that had been collected during the day under the supervision of a Junior Geologist or Sampler were transported to Mintails' offices where they were securely stored overnight. • The samples were taken early the next morning to the laboratory where the numbers and tags were validated.
Audits or Reviews	• The exploration process was reviewed by Dr. Andrew Tunks (MAIG). • 40 of the assay pulps have been submitted to a SANAS accredited umpire laboratory (SETPOINT) for Au validation assays using firing, lead collection of gold and then an ICP-OES finish. • Initial results have shown that the grind was slightly coarser than the 75 µm grind required. This should not impact on measured grades as fire-assay dissolves the silica during lead collection of the gold.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Results
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Tenure is held via a Prospecting Right GP 30/5/1/1/2/183 (10035) ("PR") issued pursuant to the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 of the Republic of South Africa ("MPRDA"). The PR has been granted in respect of the farms Roodepoort 237 IQ, Roodepoort 236 IQ, Doornkop 239 IQ, Vogelstruisfontein 231 IQ, Vogelstruisfontein 233 IQ, Witpoortjie 245 IQ and Vlakfontein 238 IQ in the Magisterial District of Roodepoort, South Africa. The PR is held by Mintails SA Soweto Cluster (Pty) Ltd ("MSSC") and is in the process of being transferred to West Wits MLI (Pty) Ltd ("WWM") under Section 11 of the MPRDA which requires the submission of an application to the Minister of Mineral Resources. The application has been prepared and is expected to be submitted in the near future. MSSC has agreed to effect the transfer of the PR and WWM has discharged its obligations under those arrangements. WWM's share capital is held to 26% by a Black Economic Empowered ("BEE") partner, Dikgosi Gold (Pty) Ltd which is a requirement for transfer of the PR with the remaining 74% held by a wholly owned subsidiary of West Wits Mining Limited. The PR covers prospecting activities for gold, silver and uranium. The PR does not include tailings dumps material in the area prospective for gold and uranium which dumps are retained by the MSSC and/or its associated entities. On 10 April 2015 the Department of Mineral Resources for South Africa ("DMR") upheld an appeal against an earlier decision not to extend the PR and the PR was thereby extended for a further period of 3 years from that date. The conduct of prospecting activities on the PR is to be undertaken in accordance with a prospecting works programme and an environmental management plan lodged with the DMR in August 2015.
Exploration done by other parties	• The opencast mining target overlies widespread mining undertaken during the early to mid-1900's. Extensive re-examination of the historical data was undertaken by geologists with significant Central Rand gold mine experience to evaluate this historic data. • Substantial, detailed sampling was found to have taken place along strike-parallel reef-drives as well as within the stopes.
Geology	• The gold-bearing strata within the SPP area form part of the (geographic) Central Rand Goldfield hosted by the Witwatersrand Supergroup sediments • The upper portion of the 2 km thick Central Rand Group (of the Witwatersrand Supergroup), is the Turffontein Subgroup (900 m thick). • Within this, the 300 m thick Kimberley Formation consists primarily of quartzites and conglomerates, which were developed in a number of cycles of deposition and erosion. • Gold mineralisation is associated with the conglomerate horizons (reefs) and its' lateral and vertical distribution within the conglomerates is controlled by the sedimentological characteristics of the rocks.
Drill hole Information	• Table 1 summarises the gold content and reef thicknesses for each trench. • A two dimensional estimate was conducted on the dataset, therefore no reference is made to the elevation of the data. • As a full reef composite is utilised, the hole length is set the same as the corrected stratigraphic reef thickness. • All of the data available were employed during estimation.
Data aggregation methods	• Trench samples were generally 20 cm thick. • Gold grades were determined for each individual sample. • For estimation purposes, a full reef composite was employed. • Minimum grades were dependent on laboratory detection limits (0.2 g/t Au). • Capping of identified outliers was applied to the dataset during variography and estimation. • Metal equivalent values were not applied as only gold is being extracted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• All trench intercept lengths were converted to true widths by correcting for the dip of the strata. • A series of parallel trenches were excavated perpendicular to the strike of the gold-bearing conglomerates. • All reef widths reported are true thicknesses of the strata.
Diagrams	• For plan views of datapoint distribution Appendix 2 Appendix 2 contains maps indicating the distribution of the data points for each reef estimation.
Balanced reporting	• All intersections were used in the estimations.
Other substantive exploration data	• Historical mining data from the areas immediately downdip of the trenches has been studied in detail to aid in the development of resource estimates and to identify previously mined out ground. • A total of 981 historical mine plans from Durban Roodepoort Deep (DRD) were scrutinised and six assay tracing plans identified for data capturing. Mining plans for seven conglomerate horizons were considered, namely the KN01, K7, K8, K9B Bottom Cut, K9B Middle, K9B Top Cut and the K9A. • 2 179 trench and prospect values were captured and QA/QC'ed. Further database evaluation revealed that 1 796 sample entries are eligible for resource estimation. • Three Government Mining Engineering Annual Legal Depletion Plans (depletion plans) and five 1: 200 stope sheets were utilised to digitise previously mined out ground, pillars and geological structures.
Further work	• Prospecting work (trenching) is planned along strike Along-strike extensions to the east of the SPP project are planned on the same Kimberley Reefs. • These do not form part of the SPP resource but will form part of the overall West Wits Soweto Cluster.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	SPP
Database Integrity	• Historic mining and assay data was QA/QC'ed at each step of the database development process. • These databases were verified prior to use in the resource
Site Visits	• Many site visits including mapping, sampling guidance and validations once assay results were obtained by CP's from Shango. • Experts on the Kimberley Reef accompanied the CP's on several of these site visits. • These visits allowed the confirmation of the reef distributions and identification of the units that had been historically mined.
Geological Interpretation	• There is adequate geological information for a Mineral Resource estimate, both from detailed trench mapping and geo-referenced historical mining plans. • Resources were calculated within specific stratigraphic horizons as it is well established that in the Witwatersrand, gold is constrained to specific layers and the variations in gold grade can be characterised for each of these tabular stratigraphic units. • No alternative interpretations were necessary. • Gold grade and continuity is primarily controlled by the sedimentary characteristics of the conglomerate reef horizons. These were mapped in great detail and the effect on gold content across the project is clearly understood. For example, paleo-current directions were used to determine the characteristics of the search ellipse during kriging.
Dimensions	• The reefs of the Witwatersrand Supergroup, including the Kimberley Reefs of the project, are renowned for their lateral (hundreds of kilometres) and down dip (tens of kilometres) continuity. The K7, K9B (Bottom, Middle and Top Bands) and the K9A Kimberley are developed across the mapped portion of the SPP with a strike length of approximately 1 400 m. • Resources were declared to a depth of 30 m and over a strike-length of 2 200 m in the project area and the variability of the gold content within the reef horizons was determined to a reasonable level of confidence.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	• Anisotropic variography is conducted on homogeneous domains where possible. In all other domains with sufficient data, an omnidirectional variogram was modelled. • Areas within 20 m of a grouping of samples are estimated by means of an ordinary kriged estimator into panel sizes of 20 m by 20 m. This estimation is performed into homoscedastic domains by employing a capped database. • Areas where a variogram could be modelled but data spacing is greater than 20 m, a simple kriged estimator with a calculated declustered domainal mean is employed during estimation in panels of 100 m by 100 m. • Reefs and domains where variograms could not be modelled and generally less than 30 data points were estimated by means of a Sichels-t mean grade. • Previous estimates as well as the recent trench samples compare favourably with the current estimated grade and thicknesses. • Only gold accumulation (cm.g/t) and channel width (cm) were estimated for the SPP. • No selective mining unit or recoverable resource estimates were conducted over areas with sparse data distribution.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	• Variography modelled the directions and distances of grade continuity while a two dimensional geological model of the Witwatersrand conglomerate bands predicted the extent of deposition. • Probability graphs, cutting curves and histograms formed the main criteria for outlier detection and grade capping. Any identified outlier was capped for estimation and removed from the dataset during variogram analysis. • The final estimate was peer reviewed and validated by comparing the estimated grade to the sampled intersections. The current estimate has also been compared to historical estimates of the same area. • All of the estimated models are depleted for geological structures such as faults and dykes as well as historically mined areas.
Moisture	• Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off Parameters	• Resources were reported at a 2 g/t cut-off grade and also determined at a 1 g/t cut-off grade, which was calculated to be the financial cut-off for a block of ground to be profitable to mine.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	• With the extensive information of previous mining activities, it was possible to deplete the mined out areas from the estimate. • It was assumed that all resources would be extracted using open cast mining. • All mining losses, dilutions and costs were considered during the resource tabulation and cut-off grade calculation.
Metallurgical Factors Applied	• No assumptions were made but Witwatersrand metallurgy is based on traditional Carbon In Leach methods (CIL). • All metallurgical costs and processes were considered during the cut-off grade calculation.

Environmental Factors or Assumptions	• Part of the open-cast mining process is the rehabilitation of the land to allow the development of a "green-belt" along the project area and has been considered in the project economics. • Tailings will be deposited only on existing tailings dams. Witwatersrand residues are generally deposited on environmentally approved tailings dams.
Bulk Density	• In the field, the sample-bags were weighed using a scale and the weight was-rechecked prior to submission to the laboratory • The laboratory weighed samples before initial preparation. • Bulk density was measured for each sample utilising the Archimedes principles.
Classification	• An inferred mineral resource is defined as an estimate conducted within a 100 m by 100 m panel within the modelled variogram range. • An indicated mineral resource is characterised by an ordinary kriged estimation within a 20 m by 20 m panel size. • All Sichels-t estimates, estimates surpassing the modelled variogram ranges and pits where trench sampling has not yet occurred (Pits 3, 4 and 5) are reported as an exploration target and not as a mineral resource. • The results of the classification reflect the view of the CP.
Audits or Reviews	• The Mineral Resource estimates were reviewed by Dr. Andrew Tunks, a Member of the Australian Institute for Geoscientists, who has confirmed the acceptability of these Mineral Resource estimates.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy/ Confidence	• An ordinary and simple kriged estimation technique has been applied to reefs with sufficient data. • Reefs deemed to not contain sufficient data were estimated by means of a Sichels-t estimator. • Estimates completed via an ordinary kriged estimator have been found to be robust as trench sampling reproduced the estimated values. • Simple kriged estimates function well as a robust global estimate of the available tonnes and grade at a low selectivity level. • A Sichels-t estimator, merely estimates the average grade and tonnage relative to all of the data. No estimation efficiency tool is present in the estimator and therefore the accuracy and robustness of this estimation style is limited.

Appendix 1: Table to Accompany JORC TABLES

Table 1-1: Trench Information

Trench	K7 Top or K8			K9B Bottom			K9B Middle			K9B Top			K9B Total			K9A		
	Width (cm)	g/t	cmg/t	Width (cm)	g/t	cmg/t	Width (cm)	g/t	cmg/t	Width (cm)	g/t	cmg/t	Width (cm)	g/t	cmg/t	Width (cm)	g/t	cmg/t
1	175	2.30	403	Mined Out			669	1.74	1166	181	3.08	557	850	2.03	1723	No results received		
2	57	1.31	75	142	1.92	273	263	1.29	339	342	0.72	246	747	1.15	858	No results received		
3	245	0.70	172	126	2.02	255	226	1.72	389	Mined Out			352	1.83	644	Mined Out		
4	88	1.16	102	73	2.80	204	Mined Out											
5	104	1.52	158	Mined Out														
6	78	0.35	27	72	8.31	598	156	0.25	39	120	0.23	28	348	1.91	665	104	0.97	101
7	156	0.26	41	287	1.67	479	608	0.27	164	200	0.30	60	1095	0.64	703	56	0.27	15
8	207	0.30	62	Mined Out			177	0.39	69	196	0.30	59	Mined Out			164	0.20	33
9	110	0.48	53	93	0.73	68	441	0.23	101	Mined Out						108	0.03	3
10	163	0.37	60	212	3.96	840	Quartzite			291	0.56	163	503	1.99	1001	276	0.80	221
11	124	0.34	42	173	1.53	265	60	0.55	33	Mined Out						98	0.09	9
12	85	1.27	108	138	1.02	141	Mined Out											
13	57	0.24	14	Mined Out														
14	118	2.55	301	139	0.43	60	21	0.13	3	40	0.60	24	200	0.43	86	Not present		
14A	178	0.34	61	139	1.28	178	16	5.60	90	223	0.94	210	378	1.26	476	Mined Out		
15	145	0.66	96	108	0.40	43	Not developed			82	2.88	236	190	1.50	285	No results received		
16	On Kimberley North No.1																	
17	On Kimberley North No.1																	
18	On Kimberley North No.1																	
19	On Kimberley North No.1																	
20	On Kimberley North No.1																	
21	152	0.35	53	100	3.71	371	Mined Out											
22	283	0.31	88	183	3.32	608	159	0.32	51	76	4.00	304	398	2.14	852	No results received		
23	139	1.69	235	Mined Out			160	1.60	256	80	0.75	60	270	1.37	370	93	0.23	21
Total	2664		2149	1985		4381	2956		2700	1831		1946	5331		7663	899		403
Average	**140**	**0.81**	**113**	**142**	**2.21**	**313**	**246**	**0.91**	**225**	**166**	**1.06**	**177**	**485**	**1.44**	**697**	**112**	**0.45**	**50**

Appendix 2: Figures to Accompany JORC TABLES

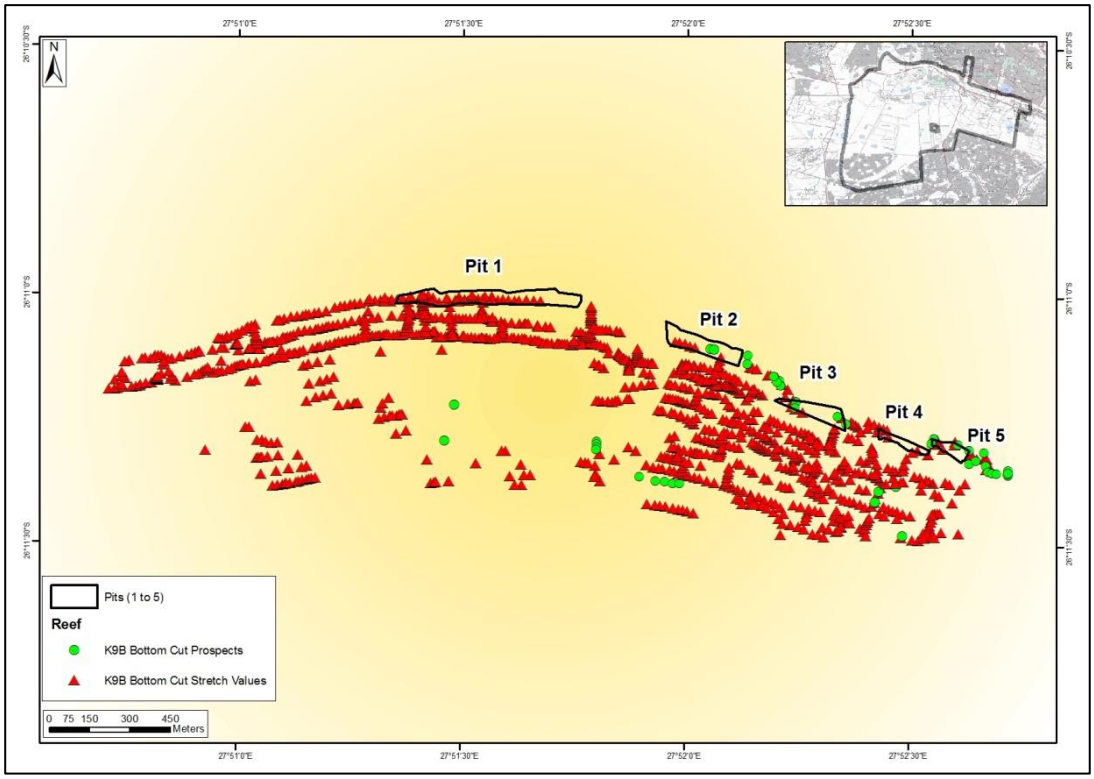

Figure 2-1: Spatial distribution of the historical K9B Bottom Cut sampling data**.**

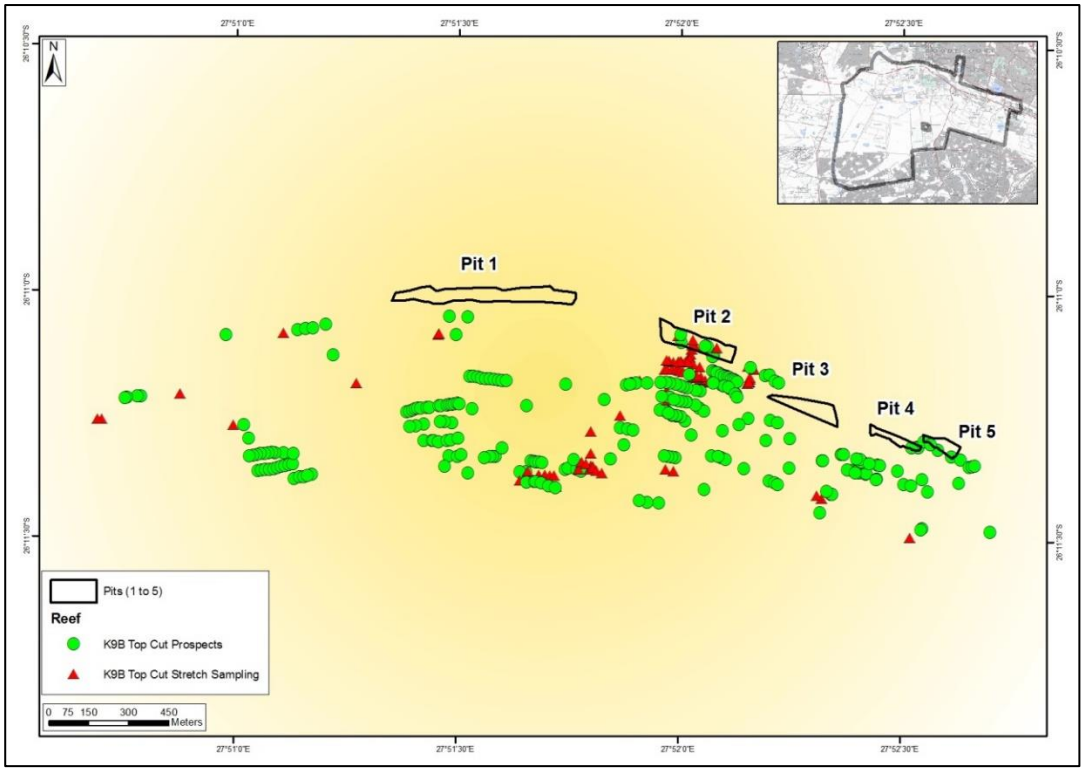

Figure 2-2: Spatial distribution of the historical K9B Top Cut sampling data**.**