12 February 2019

ASX Limited
525 Collins Street
Melbourne Vic 3000

Dear Sir/Madam

ASX Release – Correction of Typographical Error

Navarre Minerals Limited refers to the ASX announcement released to the market earlier this morning called "High-grade gold up to 33.8g/t in drilling at Langi Logan" (the "Announcement").

It has come to our attention that there is a minor typographical error in the heading of the Announcement.

The correct heading is "High-grade gold up to 33.6g/t in drilling at Langi Logan".

The corrected Announcement is attached.

Yours sincerely



Colin Naylor
Company Secretary

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ASX Announcement
12 February 2019

EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE GOLD UP TO 33.6 g/t IN DRILLING AT LANGI LOGAN GOLD PROJECT

- Results from next two air-core drill holes at the Langi Logan Gold Project continue to confirm high-grade gold potential of the 1.6km long Target A
- Results deliver highest grade gold intersection to date from the Langi Logan basalt contact in wide-spaced AC drilling. **New results include:**
  - **2m @ 19.4 g/t Au** from 43m in LLA031, including:
    - **1m @ 33.6 g/t Au**
  - **4m @ 1.7 g/t Au** from 68m in LLA030, including
    - **1m @ 4.5 g/t Au**
- Previously reported drill intercepts (NML ASX release 30 January 2019):
  - **11m @ 5.1 g/t Au** from 75m in LLA014, including:
    - **1m @ 15.8 g/t Au**
    - **1m @ 9.5 g/t Au**; and
  - **4m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 66m, including
    - **1m @ 7.4 g/t Au**; and
  - **5m @ 3.5 g/t Au**

    within a broader zone of 33m @ 2.9 g/t Au from **66m to end of hole***
  - **1m @ 7.6 g/t Au** from 37m (LLA001)
  - **7m @ 2.4 g/t Au** from 95m in LLA024, including:
    - **1m @ 11.1 g/t Au**
  - **2m @ 4.3g/t Au*** from 48m in LLA023, including:
    - **1m @ 8.1g/t Au**

  **** does not test full extent of gold mineralisation***
- **Drilling continues and program has been expanded to 6,000m** to further test Langi Logan up to 6kms to the south
- **Results reinforce potential for the Langi Logan basalt dome to host a large-scale, high quality gold system** similar to the recently re-opened 4Moz Magdala Gold Mine and Navarre's 100%-owned Irvine Gold Project

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Navarre's Managing Director, Geoff McDermott commented:

"Our maiden air-core drilling program at Langi Logan, approximately 40km south of the operating Stawell Gold Mine, continues to deliver highly impressive drill intersections. The latest results continue to indicate potential for a new gold discovery, to follow our maiden discovery at the Irvine Gold Project. Drilling is ongoing and we look forward to expanding the mineralised zones as we strive to deliver our second gold find along the proven Stawell Gold Corridor."

Navarre Minerals Limited
ABN 66 125 140 105

ASX Code: NML

Corporate Details

Issued capital:
355.0M ordinary shares
9.6M unlisted options

Directors & Management:
Kevin Wilson
(Non-Executive Chairman)

Geoff McDermott
(Managing Director)

John Dorward
(Non-Executive Director)

Colin Naylor
(Director & Company Secretary)

Shane Mele
(Exploration Manager)

Jodi Ford
(Assistant Company Secretary)

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Navarre Minerals Limited (ASX: NML) (Navarre or the Company) is pleased to announce exceptional high-grade gold intersections from its ongoing first-pass air-core (AC) drilling program at its 100%-owned Langi Logan Gold Project in western Victoria (Figure 1).

The latest results from two shallow AC drill holes, LLA030 and LLA031, have delivered Navarre's highest-grade AC drill assay to date from its extensive drilling campaigns within the Stawell Gold Corridor, with an intercept of **33.6 g/t gold** from within an intersection of **2m @ 19.4 g/t Au** in drill hole LLA031.

Drill holes LLA030 and LLA031 were drilled north of Navarre's previous best drill intersection at Langi Logan of **33m @ 2.9 g/t Au** (including **11m @ 5.1 g/t gold** containing individual assays of up to **15.8 g/t gold**) in LLA014. The latest results have successfully tested the open flank of the 1.6km long Target A at Langi Logan for the continuity of gold mineralisation (see Figure 2).

The outstanding high-grade intercept in drill hole LLA031 is located approximately 200m north of LLA014 (announced last month, ASX announcement, 30 January 2019) (Figure 2).

These high-grade results come from the first 31 AC holes (for approximately 2,800m) of an ongoing 6,000m first-pass drilling program at Langi Logan (Figure 2). The results continue to support Navarre's view that Langi Logan has the potential to be a new large-scale, high quality shear-hosted gold system similar to Stawell's recently reopened 4Moz Magdala Gold Mine.

Langi Logan is the next major basalt dome target south of the Company's flagship Irvine Gold Project. Navarre has identified three priority targets for drill testing along the margins of the Langi Logan basalt dome - Targets A, B & C in Figure 2. These targets have been identified based on multiple coincident anomalies, including gravity, gradient array induced polarisation (GAIP) plus several significant, historical drill intercepts.

Anomalous assay intervals received to date from the current program are reported in Tables 1 & 2 and key points about the program can be found in Navarre's ASX release of 30 January 2019.

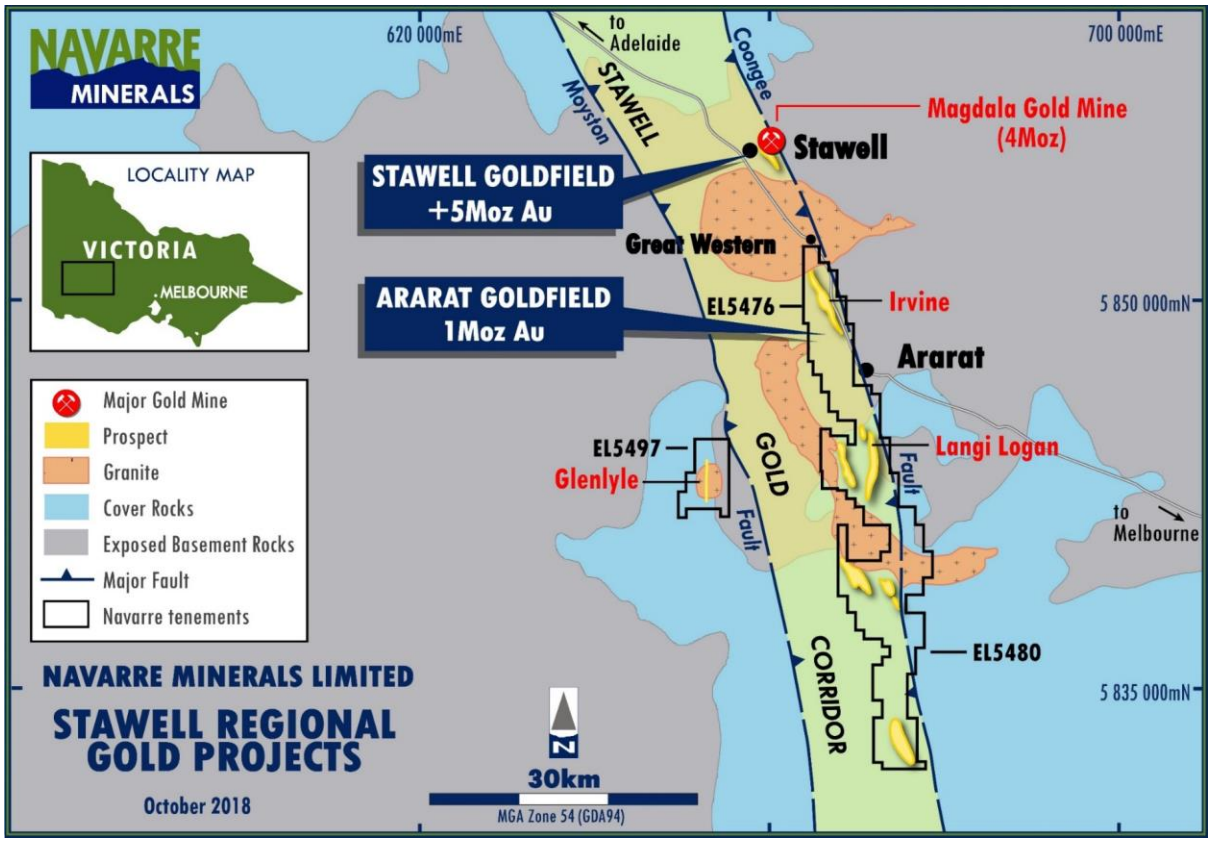


Figure 1: Stawell Gold Corridor properties location map

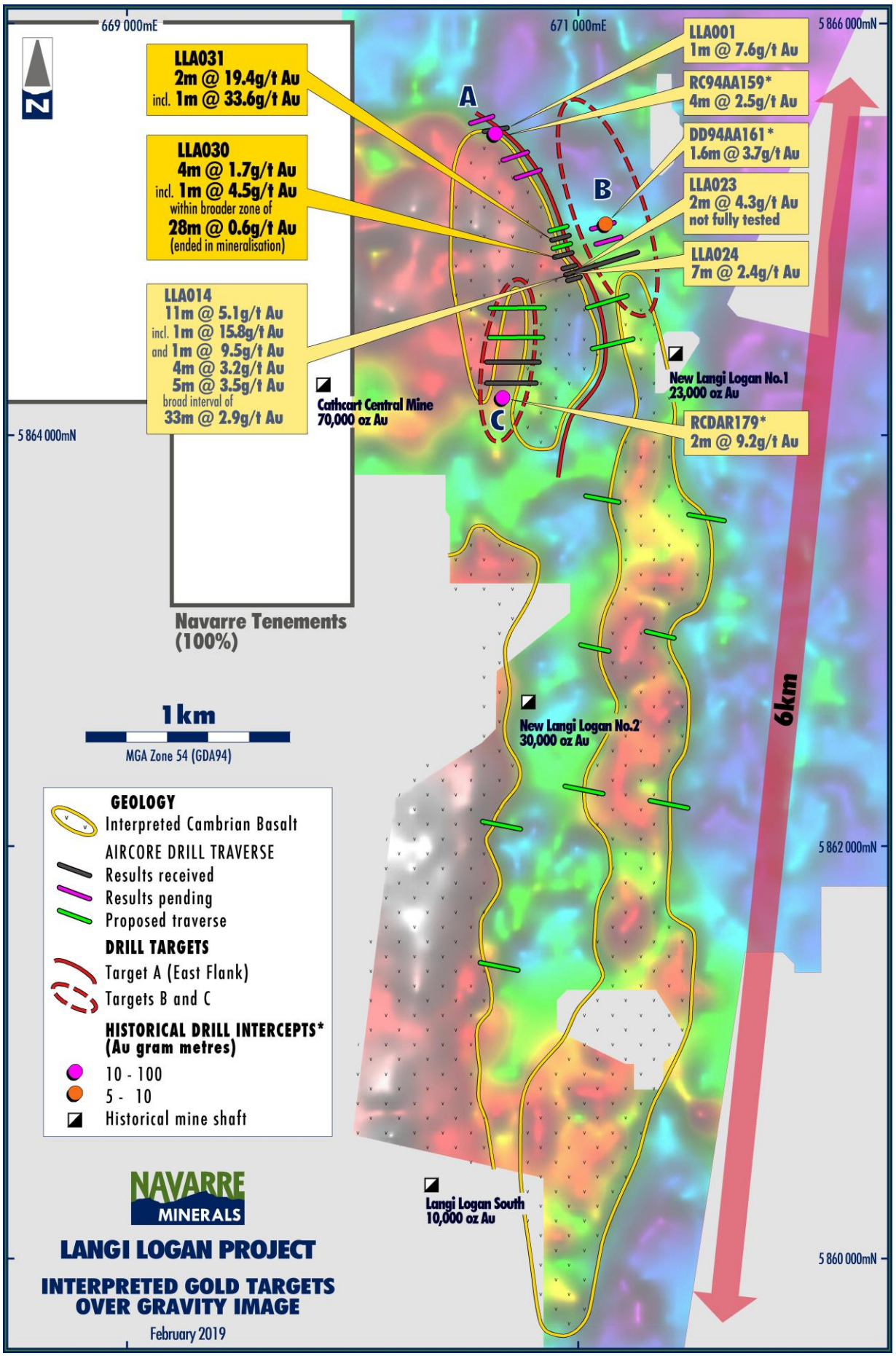


Figure 2: Gravity image showing recent AC drill results, geological interpretation and priority target areas

LANGI LOGAN – BACKGROUND

The Langi Logan Gold Project is one of seven basalt dome targets contained within the Company's tenement package covering a 60km strike of the prospective 'Stawell Gold Corridor' (Figure 1). A 40km section of exposed basement rocks within this 'Corridor' has yielded over six million ounces of gold in two multi-million ounce goldfields. The southern extension of the Stawell Gold Corridor beyond the historical goldfields is concealed by recent basalt cover and is a prime exploration target (Figure 1).

Over 120,000 ounces of alluvial gold was historically mined from the nearby Cathcart Central and New Langi Logan shafts (Figure 2). Although the source of the alluvial gold is uncertain, it occurs in close proximity to the Langi Logan basalt dome which the Company believes is an encouraging sign for the occurrence a potential Stawell-style gold deposit.

– ENDS –

For further information, please visit www.navarre.com.au **or contact:**

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JORC Reporting of Historical Langi Logan Exploration Results

The historical Langi Logan exploration results were accessed from various available public domain company annual technical reports and downloaded from the Victorian State Government' GeoVic website. Although Navarre has reviewed and assessed these exploration results, it has limited knowledge on how the data was collected and assayed, and as a consequence, has had to make assumptions based on the available historical data generated by these companies.

Competent Person Declaration

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Shane Mele, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who is Exploration Manager of Navarre Minerals Limited. Mr Mele has sufficient experience which is 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'. The Competent Person has verified the data disclosed in this release, including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the information contained in this release. Mr Mele consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance" or other similar words, and include statements regarding certain plans, strategies and objectives of management and expected financial performance. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Navarre and any of its officers, employees, agents or associates. Actual results, performance or achievements may vary materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those statements are based. Exploration potential is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and Navarre assumes no obligation to update such information.

About Navarre Minerals Limited:

Navarre Minerals Limited (ASX: NML) is an Australian-based resources company that is creating value from a portfolio of early to advanced stage gold projects in Victoria, Australia.

Navarre is searching for gold deposits in the extension of a corridor of rocks that host the Stawell (~five million ounce) and Ararat (~one million ounce) goldfields. The discovery of outcropping gold at the Irvine Gold Project and high-grade gold in shallow drilling at Langi Logan are a prime focus for the Company. These projects are located 15km and 40km respectively south of the Stawell Gold Mine, which Arete Capital Partners has recently reopened.

*The high-grade **Tandarra Gold Project** is located in close proximity to Kirkland Lake Gold's world class Fosterville Gold Mine, and 40km north of the 22 million-ounce Bendigo Goldfield. Exploration at Tandarra, in JV partnership with Catalyst Metals Limited (NML 49%), is targeting the next generation of gold deposits under shallow cover in the region.*

*At the **Glenlyle Gold – Silver Project** the Company has identified an epithermal gold-silver system above a potential porphyry copper-gold target that occurs in the same volcanic package that hosts the nearby Thursdays Gossan deposit.*

*The Company is searching for a potential Fosterville-style high-grade gold mineralisation system at the **St Arnaud Gold Project**. Recent reconnaissance drilling has identified potential ore grade gold mineralisation under shallow cover which the Company believes may be an extension of the historic 0.4Moz St Arnaud Goldfield.*

TABLE 1: Gold Drilling Results

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
LLA001	37	38	**1**	**7.6**	**Target A**
LLA002	44	45	1	0.7	**Target A**
LLA003	46	48	2	0.5	Target C
LLA009	37	38	1	0.6	Target C
LLA010	40	42	2	0.5	Target C
LLA014	66	99	**33**	**2.9**	**Target A - Hole ends in mineralisation**
including	66	70	**4**	**3.2**	
including	69	70	**1**	**7.4**	
and	75	86	**11**	**5.1**	
including	75	76	**1**	**9.5**	
including	80	81	**1**	**15.8**	
and	94	99	**5**	**3.5**	
LLA015	54	58	**4**	**1.2**	**Target A**
including	65	66	**1**	**3.6**	
LLA023	48	50	**2**	**4.3**	**Target A - Does not test full width of mineralised zone**
including	49	50	**1**	**8.1**	
LLA024	86	102	**16**	**1.2**	**Target A**
including	86	87	1	0.6	
including	95	102	**7**	**2.4**	
including	101	102	**1**	**11.1**	
LLA026	61	62	1	0.4	Target A
LLA029	40	41	**1**	**2.7**	**Target A**
and	76	77	1	0.4	
LLA030	68	72	**4**	**1.7**	**Target A**
including	68	69	**1**	**4.5**	
broader zone	68	96	28	0.6	**Hole ends in mineralisation**
LLA031	43	45	**2**	**19.4**	**Target A**
including	43	44	**1**	**33.6**	**Highest grade assay to date**

TABLE 2: Drill Hole Locational data

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Depth	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)
LLA001	670663	5865468	42	-60	70
LLA002	670681	5865468	54	-60	70
LLA003	670676	5864267	66	-60	90
LLA004	670689	5864253	75	-60	90
LLA005	670724	5864258	102	-60	90
LLA006	670773	5864262	105	-60	90
LLA007	670819	5864280	75	-60	90
LLA008	670660	5864352	82	-60	90
LLA009	670706	5864356	99	-60	90
LLA010	670733	5864351	102	-60	90
LLA011	670773	5864354	120	-60	90
LLA012	670828	5864348	78	-60	90
LLA013	671018	5864778	81	-60	70
LLA014	671058	5864787	99	-60	70
LLA015	671106	5864805	87	-60	70
LLA016	671147	5864816	84	-60	70
LLA017	671187	5864829	80	-60	70
LLA018	671227	5864843	81	-60	70
LLA019	671304	5864868	90	-60	70
LLA020	671341	5864882	81	-60	70
LLA021	671240	5864646	120	-60	70
LLA022	671270	5864439	120	-60	70
LLA023	671079	5864794	96	-60	70
LLA024	671047	5864783	111	-60	70
LLA025	671062	5864758	111	-60	70
LLA026	671083	5864765	111	-60	70
LLA027	671156	5864616	92	-60	70
LLA028	671058	5864811	90	-60	70
LLA029	671041	5864806	99	-60	70
LLA030	671020	5864850	96	-60	70
LLA031	670977	5864938	108	-60	70

Appendix 1
JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	***Air Core Drilling*** • All air-core (AC) drill holes have been routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole directly from a rig mounted cyclone. Each metre is collected and placed on a plastic sheet on the ground and preserved for assay sub-sampling analysis as required. • Sub-samples for assaying were generated from the 1m preserved samples and were prepared at the drill site by a grab sampling method based on logged geology and mineralisation intervals. Sub-samples were taken at 1m intervals or as composites ranging from 2-5m intervals ensuring a sample weight of between 2 to 3 kg per sub-sample. • The sample size is deemed appropriate for the expected grain size of the material being sampled. • Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals with laboratory sample submissions.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	***Air Core Drilling*** • AC drilling was carried out using a Wallis Mantis 300 Air-core rig mounted on a Man truck base. The AC rig used a 3.5" blade bit to refusal, generally just below the fresh rock interface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	***Air Core Drilling*** • AC drill recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded in the log. • Recoveries were generally high (>90%), with reduced recovery in the initial near-surface sample. • Samples were generally dry, but many became wet at the point of refusal in hard ground below the water table. • No sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and is considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples included (but was not limited to); lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. • All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. • A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks. • Detailed chip logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of chips logged by Navarre's geological team.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and*	• Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to), daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices. • Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. ***Air Core Drilling*** • AC composites, 1m individual, and EOH samples were collected as grab samples. • Samples were recorded as dry, damp or wet. • Drill sample preparation and base metal and precious metal analysis is undertaken by a registered laboratory (ALS, Perth, WA). Sample preparation by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns is undertaken at ALS, SA). • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analysis for gold is undertaken at ALS Perth, WA by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au using ALS technique Au-AA26. • ALS also conducted a 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES (method: ME-ICP41) analysis on each sample to assist interpretation of pathfinder elements. • No field non-assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. • A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicate no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Samples are verified by Navarre geologists before importing into the drill hole database. • No twin holes have been drilled by Navarre during this program. • Primary data was collected for drill holes using a Geobase logging template on a Panasonic Toughbook laptop using lookup codes. The information was sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database. • Reported drill results were compiled by the Company's geologists and verified by the Exploration Manager and Managing Director. • No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All maps and locations are in UTM Grid (GDA94 zone 54). • All drill collars are initially measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±3 metres. • Topographic control is achieved via use of DTM developed from recent ground gravity survey measuring relative height using radar techniques. ***Air Core Drilling*** • Down-hole surveys have not been undertaken
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Variable drill hole spacings are used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data together with historical mining information. • Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature and has not been used to estimate any mineral resource or ore reserves. • Refer to sampling techniques, above for sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation, in relation to lithological and structural boundaries, is not accurately known. • The drill orientation is attempting to drill perpendicular to the geology and mineralised trends previously identified from previous drilling. Due to the early stage of exploration it is unknown if the drill orientation has introduced any sampling bias. This will become more apparent as further drilling is completed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport company to a registered laboratory in Adelaide, SA (ALS Laboratories) for sample preparation and then onto Perth, WA (ALS Laboratories). At the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this stage.

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.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Langi Logan Gold Project and the Irvine Gold Project are located within Navarre's 100% owned "Stawell Corridor Gold Project" comprising granted exploration licence ELs 5476, 5480, 6525, 5626, 6527, 6528, 6702 & 6745. • The tenements are current and in good standing. • The project area occurs on a combination of freehold and crown land. • Crown land, subject to possible Native Title, is under separate exploration licence applications currently being considered by Earth Resources Regulation, Victorian Government.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There have been several phases of previous exploration near the Langi Logan gold project, including several gold drill intercepts which are referred to in this release. Although Navarre has reviewed and assessed all previous exploration results referred to in this release, it has limited knowledge on how the data was collected, sampled and assayed, and as a consequence has had to make assumptions based on the available historical data. • Newcrest Operations Limited explored the licence area under option from Range River Gold NL from 2004 to 2008 and undertook a gravity survey and a small drill program. Drilling at the Langi Logan basalt dome produced a best result of 2m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 228m associated with arsenopyrite in a shear zone cutting sulphidic meta-sedimentary rocks in RCDAR179. • BCD Metals Pty Ltd optioned the project area from Range River Gold NL in 2009 and full control was granted to BCD Metals when Range River went into voluntary administration in April 2011. Further drilling of the Langi Logan prospect confirmed anomalous gold values reported by Newcrest but no significant intersections were obtained. • Stavely Minerals Limited acquired the Victorian assets of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		BCD Metals in 2013 and completed a small induced polarisation survey on the NW flank of the basalt dome that was followed up with a single diamond hole. No significant intersections were obtained. • Navarre has reviewed and assessed all previous exploration results available in the public domain.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is considered prospective for the discovery of gold deposits of similar character to those in the nearby Stawell Gold Mine, particularly the 4Moz Magdala gold deposit. • The exploration model is based on the Magdala gold deposit where multiple surfaces of gold mineralisation occur on the flanks of a large Cambrian basalt dome.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Reported results are summarised in Figure 2 and Tables 1 to 2 within the main body of the announcement. • Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) • Drill holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure and stratigraphy and is tabulated in Table 2. • Hole length of each drill hole is the distance from the surface to the end of hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• All reported assays have been average weighted according to sample interval. • No top cuts have been applied. • An average nominal 0.4g/t Au or greater lower cut-off is reported as being potentially significant in the context of this drill program. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	***Air Core Drilling*** • The exact geometry and extent of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. • Mineralisation results are reported as "down hole" intervals as true widths are not yet known.
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 diagrams in body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high*	• All drill hole results received have been reported in this announcement. • No holes are omitted for which complete results have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	been received.
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.*	• All meaningful and material data reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Areas of positive AC drill results are expected to be followed up with infill and expansion AC drill program.