



ASX Announcement

16 December 2016

HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTIONS AT SINGIDA PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS: WINSTON

- **High grade gold mineralisation continues to be intersected at the Winston Prospect in black skarn:**

WDH060, drilled 30m southwest of WRC004 (reported on 19th Jan 2016) intersected:

- **4m @ 36.49g/t Au from 0m to 4m incl. 1m @ 103.75g/t Au**
- **6m at 17.99g/t Au from 104m to 110m depth;**
- **5m at 7.06g/t Au from 130m to 135m on the southwest side of the prospect**
- **Narrow zones within the above assayed 0.5m @ 73.5g/t Au (from 106.0m to 106.5m); 1m @ 27.2g/t Au (from 107.5m to 108.5m); 1.25m @ 17.86g/t Au (from 131.75m to 133.0m) in quartz veined, sulphidic black skarn.**
- **Surface rock chip values at the collar of hole WDH060 indicate the high grade shoot coming to surface: values up to 2.93g/t Au in mineralised Banded Iron Formation.**
- **Numerous zones of low grade gold intersected in WDH060 between 0m and 104m:**
 - 3m @ 1.4g/t Au from 14m to 17m;**
 - 1m @ 4.35g/t Au from 29m to 30m;**
 - 3m @ 1.88g/t Au from 86m to 89m**
- **WDH065 drilled 5m north of WDH060 intersected 5m @ 1.73g/t Au from 54m to 59m.**

Total strike length of high grade gold zone now 120m: from WDH029 (2m @ 56.43g/t Au) in the east to WRC021 (14m @ 3.75g/t Au from 42m to 56m) in the west.

MIMBILI

- **Mimbili RC drilling results still pending.**

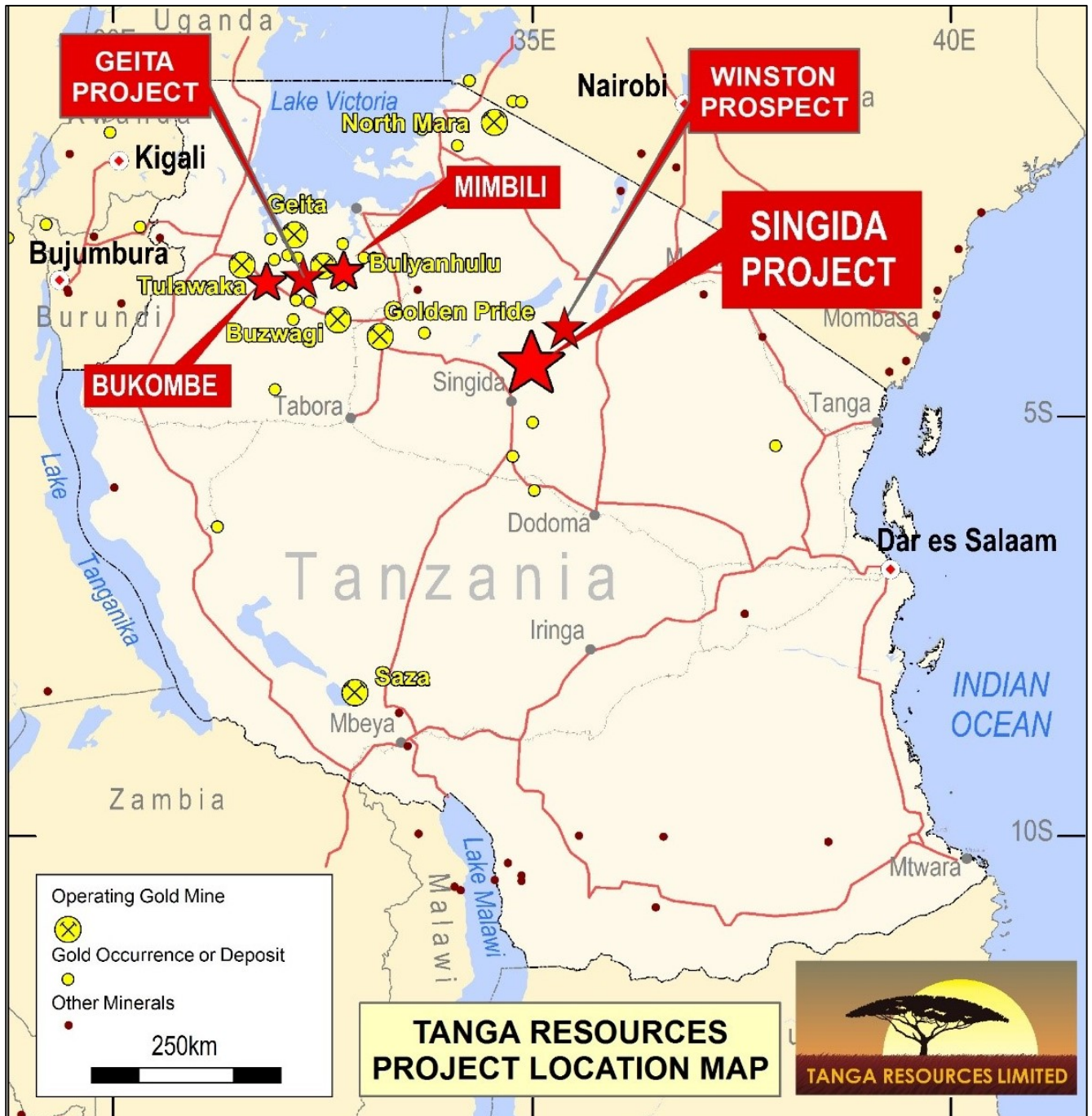


Figure 1. Project Location Plan



Figure 2. Winston Drill Hole Location Plan.



Drilling at Winston – November 2016

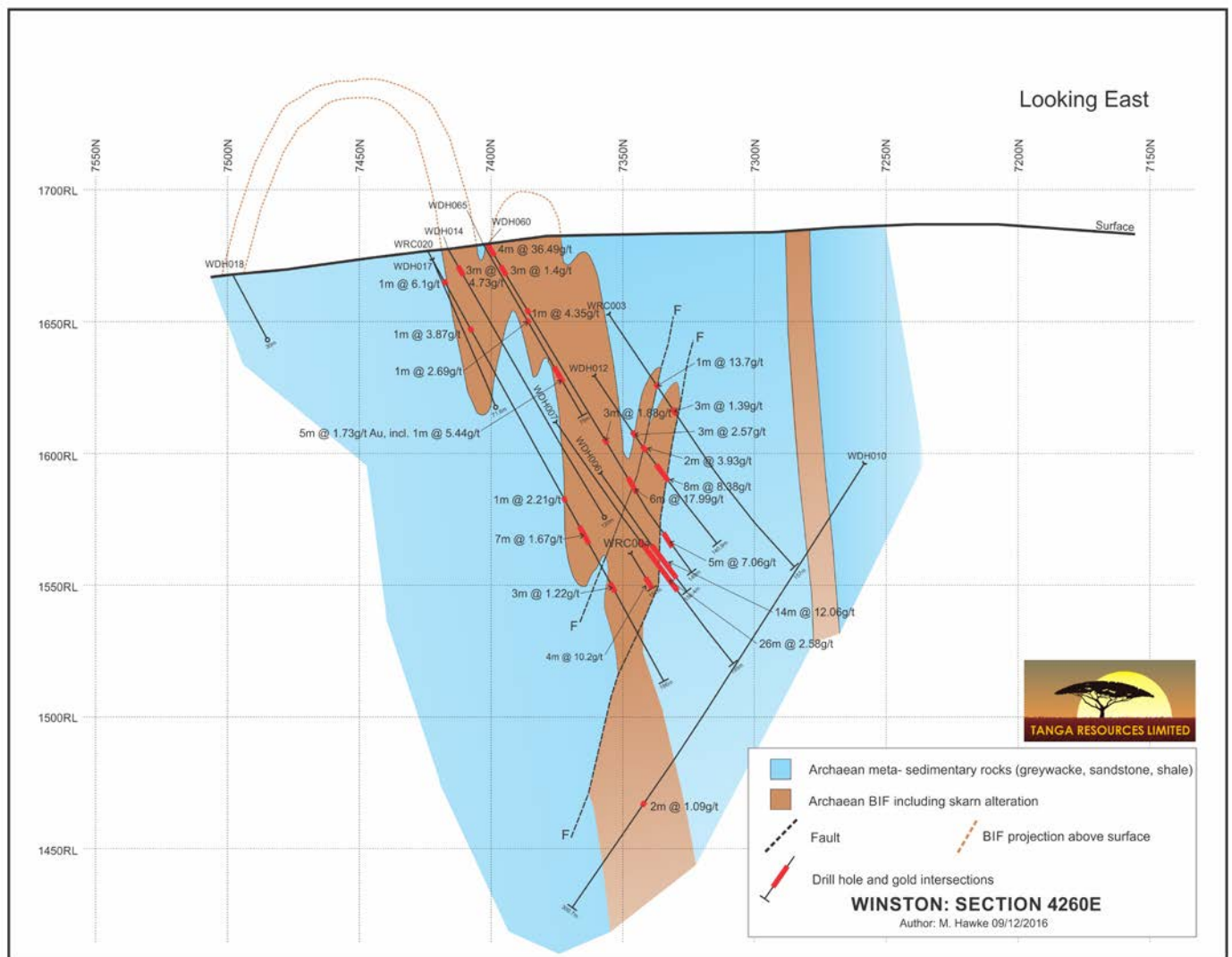


Figure 3. Winston Drill Section 4260E



DISCUSSION:

The gold results shown above indicate high grade mineralisation extending over 150m metres from surface to RL 1550m, focussed along the southern contact of folded and faulted magnetite Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and altered meta-sedimentary rocks. Drilling at Winston has shown continuity of high grade gold mineralisation from hole WDH029 in the east to hole WRC021 in the west: a horizontal distance of 120m.

Results obtained from WDH060 on section 4260E indicate a zone of high grade gold mineralisation from surface to RL1550:

- 4m @ 36.49g/t Au from 0m to 4m
- 6m @ 17.99g/t Au from 104m to 110m
- 5m @ 7.06g/t Au from 130m to 135m

This section is 20m west of section 4280E within which Reverse Circulation hole WRC004 obtained the very high grade zone (announced to the ASX on 19th January 2016):

- 16m @ 55.23g/t Au from 116m to 132m
- 4m @ 10.2g/t Au from 147m to 151m.

Work carried out over the past year at Winston has shown that the high grade gold mineralisation is in a structurally complex, folded and faulted BIF host rock; subvertical in orientation, shoot or pipe-like in shape; with variable, steeply dipping to sub-horizontal plunges.

FUTURE WORK: TANZANIA

Winston Prospect

Future work at Winston will consist of slicing the sectional geology and gold grade distribution into horizontal flitches and then drawing shapes around the 1g/t envelopes to aim at wire-framing the mineralisation. The wire-frame shapes will be then used to estimate volumes and grade of the shoots and will assist in the understanding of exploring down hole plunge extensions of the high grade shoots.

In addition to the above, preliminary gold characterisation (mineragraphy) will be carried out and first-pass metallurgical work will be conducted.

High grade core samples have been sent to Mason Geosciences in Adelaide and results are awaited.

Geita Project – Mimbili Prospect

RC drilling results from an 1,800 metre program expected shortly.



Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report relates to Exploration Results based on information compiled by John Stockley who is a Competent Person and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). John Stockley is a Director of Tanga Resources Ltd.

John Stockley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they have undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves”. John Stockley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context which it appears.

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Further information relating to Tanga Resources Limited and its exploration projects can be found at its website: www.tangaresources.com.au

APPENDIX 1

Winston Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling Results											
Dec-16											
Drill Hole number	Depth m	East	North	Elevation m	Azimuth	Dip	From m	To m	Width m	Au g/t	Geology
WRC 001	180	4299.029	17374.281	1685.61	180	-55	4	6	2	1.185	weathered BIF
WRC 002	150	4326.084	17361.465	1684.21	180	-55					no significant assay
WRC 003	157	4271.332	17371.566	1683.22	180	-60	68	80	12	1.987	BIF & felsic porphyry
							incl. 68	69	1	13.7	black skarn
WRC 004	151	4276.785	17412.568	1679.61	180	-60	116	132	16	55.23	black skarn: pyrrhotite-chlorite-garnet altered BIF
							incl. 117	126	9	92.78	black skarn with abundant visible gold throughout
							147	151	4	10.2	pyrrhotite-chlorite-garnet altered, quartz veined BIF
WRC 005	169	4236.078	17412.677	1675.76	180	-60	48	49	1	5.29	black skarn
WDH 006	159.4	4276.50	17409.79	1680.03	180	-60	133*	147*	14*	13.33*	pyrrhotite-chlorite-garnet altered, quartz veined BIF
							incl. 136	139	3	29.35	with zones of visible gold associated with chlorite-
							incl. 141	142	1	15.75	amphibole-garnet-quartz veins.
							incl. 146	147	1	18.45	
*WDH 006	159.4	4276.491	17409.79	1680.034	180	-60	133	147	14	11.90	* 500gm CN leach (bottle roll)
WDH 007	195.0	4277.10	17415.70	1679.29	180	-60	134*	160*	26*	2.58*	banded and replaced (amphibole-garnet-pyrrhotite-chlorite): the black skarn
							incl. 134	135	1	25.60	dark grey, sulphidic-silica altered amphibolite
											with visible gold at 134.35m & 135.30m;
							139	140	1	2.29	dark grey, sulphidic-silica altered amphibolite;
							153	154	1	7.13	dark grey silica-sulphide (40% pyrrhotite)
											magnetite-sulphide banded amphibolite with
											visible gold at 153.90m.
							158	160	2	11.90	dark grey, sulphidic (up to 40% pyrrhotite)
											garnet-chlorite-amphibolite, visible gold at 158.90m.

Drill Hole number	Depth m	East	North	Elevation m	Azimuth	Dip	From m	To m	Width m	Au g/t	Geology
* WDH 007	195	4277.122	17415.753	1679.293	180	-60	134	160	26	2.20	* 500gm CN leach (bottle roll)
WRC 008	201	4280.563	17432.957	1677.614	170	-60					no significant assay
WDH 009	171.6	4282.0	17268.00	1697.00	350	-60	84	85	1	1.65	BIF
(precollar)							97	100	3	5.79	mineralised BIF
WDH 010	300.7	4279	17204	1690	350	-60	256	258	2	1.09	garnet-magnetite-sulphide rock
WRC 012	140.9	4278	17390	1702	180	-55	50	51	1	1.15	BIF
(precollar)											
WDH 012	140.9	4278	17390	1702	180	-55	87	90	3	2.57	altered magnetite BIF, metasedimentary rocks
							93	95	2	3.93	quartz-sulphide altered BIF
							98	99	1	1.28	magnetite-silica altered BIF
							98	110	12	6.51	magnetite-silica-sulphide altered BIF, sulphide-magnetite altered metasedimentary rocks
							incl. 102	110	8	8.38	magnetite-pyrrhotite-silica altered BIF
							incl. 107	110	3	20.13	pyrrhotite-pyrite altered BIF
WRC 013	165.65	4302	17416	1679	180	-60					no significant assay
WRC 014	168.9	4262	17416	1679.38	180	-60	9	12	3	4.73	quartz veined magnetite BIF, angular crystal gold & wire in dish in 9-10m sample
(precollar)							15	16	1	1.23	quartz veined magnetite BIF
							31	32	1	1.025	silicified porphyry on BIF contact
WDH 014	168.9	4262	17416	1679.384	180	-60	123	130	7	35.89	sulphide-silica-altered metasedimentary rocks (BIF)
							incl. 123	128	5	49.43	quartz-chlorite rock with visible gold from 124.30m to 124.60m (124m to 125m assayed 1m @ 99.3g/t Au)
							129	130	1	3.90	sulphide-silica-altered BIF
							137	138	1	2.40	sulphide-silica-altered BIF
							145	146	1	3.95	sulphide-silica-altered BIF

Drill Hole number	Depth m	East	North	Elevation m	Azimuth	Dip	From m	To m	Width m	Au g/t	Geology
WDH 015	309.7	4264	17497	1668	160	-60	148	153	5	2.93	sulphide-silica-altered BIF
							145	153	8	2.44	sulphide-silica-altered BIF
							81	82	1	1.01	BIF
							198	199	1	1.19	mineralised BIF
							55	56	1	1.17	BIF (from 50m to 60m averaged 10m @ 0.53g/t Au)
WRC 017	200.0	4247	17423	1676	135	-60	61	65	4	1.74	BIF (from 55m to 71m averaged 16m @ 0.78g/t Au)
WRC 018	252.0	4266	1799	1668	135	-60					
WRC 019	29.0	4084	17224	1700	360	-90					no significant assay: toilet hole for camp
WRC 020	186.0	4260	17423	1679	180	-60	16	17	1	6.10	quartz vein zone
							29	30	1	1.08	quartz vein zone
							36	37	1	3.87	black skarn
							47	48	1	1.01	black skarn
							50	51	1	1.04	black skarn
							113	114	1	2.21	black skarn
							120	127	7	1.67	grunerite-magnetite-pyrrhotite altered BIF
							incl. 124	125	1	2.34	grunerite-magnetite-pyrrhotite altered BIF
							incl. 126	127	1	2.50	grunerite-magnetite-pyrrhotite altered BIF
							132	133	1	1.23	black skarn
							134	135	1	1.06	black skarn
							145	148	3	1.22	black skarn
							42	56	14	3.75	garnet-amphibole-pyrrhotite black skarn
							incl. 44	47	3	10.99	abundant pyrrhotite-garnet-silica rock with very fine grained gold dust
							incl. 49	50	1	8.32	quartz veined, pyrrhotite rich black skarn
							63	64	1	1.72	amphibolite-BIF
							78	81	3	11.27	garnet-pyrrhotite black skarn
							incl. 79	80	1	23.10	garnet-pyrrhotite black skarn
WRC 021	150.0	4243	17426	1676	180	-55					

Drill Hole number	Depth m	East	North	Elevation m	Azimuth	Dip	From m	To m	Width m	Au g/t	Geology
WRC 022	126.0	4492	17465	1668	160	-60	57	61	4	2.54	black skarn
							incl.59	61	2	3.65	fine vg in dish
WRC 023	94.0	4501	17439	1668	160	-60	9	11	2	1.93	mineralised BIF
WRC 024	114.0	4623	17456	1630	160	-60					no significant assay results
WRC 025	204.0	4480	17498	1684	160	-60					no significant assay results
WRC 026	119.0	4594	17054	1686	160	-60					no significant assay results
WRC 027	176.0	4575	17089	1686	160	-60					no significant assay results
WDH028	182.8	4220	17453	1660	170	-55	122	125	3	1.00	BIF
WDH029	161.8	4329	17365	1684	330	-55	16	18	2	56.43	oxide amphibolite-silica BIF (45% core recovery)
WRC030	144.0	4226	17429	1677	170	-60	77	78	1	1.965	BIF
WRC031	94.0	4023	17445	1685	170	-60					no significant assay results
WRC032	119.0	4023	17461	1684	170	-60					no significant assay results
WRC033	114.0	4049	17461	1665.837	170	-60					no significant assay results
WRC034	89.0	3984	17447	1664.825	170	-60					no significant assay results
WRC035	69.0	3851	17491	1659.313	170	-60					no significant assay results
WRC036	119.0	3846	17500	1660	170	-60					no significant assay results
WDH048	174.1	4160	17245	1685	170	-60	83	88	5	1.34	black skarn
WRC049	100.0	4340	9517340	1704	330	-60	55	58	3	0.66	weakly mineralised BIF
WRC050	134.0	4206	17382	1697	180	-60					no significant assay results
WRC051	151.0	4373	17488	1686	160	-60					no significant assay results
WRC052	180.0	4429	17439	1689	180	-60	39	43	4	0.54	no significant assay results
WRC054	199.0	4341	17460	1696	180	-60	66	67	1	0.15	no significant assay results
WDH057	180.3	4048	16792	1686	180	-70					no significant assay results
WRC059	200.0	4210	17320	1676	170	-60					no significant assay results
WDH060	149.7	4267	17391	1690	170	-60	0	4	4	36.49	saprolite and oxide BIF
						incl	2	3	1	103.75	



Drill Hole number	Depth m	East	North	Elevation m	Azimuth	Dip	From m	To m	Width m	Au g/t	Geology
							14	17	3	1.4	oxide BIF & skarn
							29	30	1	4.35	black skarn
							86	89	3	1.88	magnetite BIF
							104	110	6	17.99	sulphidic black skarn
							130	135	5	7.06	quartz veined black skarn
WRC061	140.0	4354	16918	1690	360	-70					awaiting results
WRC062	175.0	4139	17478	1685	170	-55					awaiting results
WDH065	75.0	4265	17394	1690	170	-60	33	34	1	2.69	black skarn
							54	59	5	1.73	black skarn
						incl	54	55	1	5.44	black skarn

APPENDIX 2

Surface Rock Chip Results

Sample Northing Easting Elevation Gold ppm

130529	17398	4261	1700	0.146	WDH060 sump: gossanous, qz v BIF at 1m depth
130530	17399	4260	1700	0.307	WDH060 sump: gossanous, qz v BIF at 1m depth
130531	17399	4257	1700	1.18	WDH060 sump: gossanous, qz v BIF at 1m depth
130532	17398	4259	1700	2.93	WDH060 sump: gossanous, qz v BIF at 1m depth

Assays by ALS Mwanza; method Au-AA24

APPENDIX 3

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>RC drilling: three stage riffle splitter sampling off 1m runs ex the green plastic off the rig cyclone.</p> <p>Diamond drilling: sawn drill core with half the core cut by diamond saw and bagged into calicos at 1m intervals.</p> <p>All samples trucked to ALS Mwanza for crush & pulverize into 3-4kg bags then split to make a 50gm charge for Fire Assay.</p> <p>Mwanza granite blanks inserted at regular intervals (every 20th sample) and Duplicates taken every 15th sample.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Reverse Circulation: GEMROK P1100H multi-purpose Tracked machine with Sandvik 18cm face sampling hammer (Cap Drill rig # 0258).</p> <p>Diamond drilling: off the Precollars (RC) triple tube NQ drill string, orientated drill core (Reflex tool) Schramm RC rig 15cm bit diam.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All core trays weighed on site; all care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (HQ & NQ triple tube); core trays photographed wet and dry;</p> <p>With RC sampling all 1m green plastics ex the rig cyclone weighed on site & recorded. Magnetic susceptibility measurements for all RC samples.</p> <p>Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All 1m RC intervals are logged by Tanzanian geologists on the rig; all NQ drill core is photographed, the magnetic susceptibility is measured, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the Orientation Line, and logged by experienced (+10 years) Tanzanian geologists.</p> <p>Logging is carried out metre by metre. All RC & diamond drill core is logged. All metre samples measured for Magnetic Susceptibility (MSI).</p>
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. 	<p>Diamond drill core half sawn by Sandvik blade: the half core is then sampled at 1m intervals by breaking with rock hammer into standard calico bags. 2-3kg bags then trammed to ALS Mwanza.</p> <p>All RC samples riffle split into 1m sample runs.</p> <p>Mwanza granite blanks inserted & Duplicates taken at regular intervals.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage,</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	Unknown.
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. 	<p>ALS Minerals at Mwanza: standard crushing and pulverizing of 1m sample runs. From the ~3 to 4kg pulp a 50gm Fire Assay is carried out in Vancouver by ALS Minerals. Technique is a total assay of a 50gm charge(Method Au-AA24).</p> <p>For assays >10g/t then a repeat Gravimetric assay is carried out (Method A-GRA22) in Vancouver.</p> <p>Standard ALS Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>An Independent Geological Consultant has been on site from 13/10/16 to 23/10/16 at Winston.</p> <p>John Stockley verified hole positions, sampling and geological logging at Winston; data storage carried out by Margie Hawke in Hobart, Tas.</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out</p>
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. 	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS (up to 12m vertical error).</p> <p>Down hole surveys have been carried out by Capital Drilling Reflex Tool. Core orientation by electronic Reflex positioning tool.</p> <p>Grid: ARC 1960 Datum UTM Zone 36S</p>
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. 	<p>Drill hole spacing between 3 to 15m and 20-30m sectional spacing;</p> <p>Not at this stage; more drilling required especially at depth.</p> <p>No sample compositing apart from 4m runs in barren RC drilling intervals (holes WRC 049 to 065 at Wedge. Only selected intervals in diamond core assayed at Wedge. At Winston all sampling done on 1m RC runs. No compositing.</p>
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. 	<p>Detailed structural logging of diamond core at Winston has generally shown that the holes are normal to the main west-east strike direction.</p> <p>This is possible. More core orientation data required.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	All samples remain in the custody of Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd staff until arrival by vehicle at ALS Mwanza.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 	<p>Prospecting licence PL 9895/2014. Owned 100% by Kudu Resources (TZ) Ltd which is a 99.95% owned subsidiary of Tanga Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The licence is in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Not recorded.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation: metasomatic exo-skarn replacement style amphibolite and BIF hosted orogenic gold at Winston.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 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. 	This Information has been tabled in Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 1g/t Au lower cutoff with maximum of 2m of internal dilution has been used to calculate grades.</p> <p>This has not been applied</p>
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'). 	Not known at this stage.
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. 	Applied
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. 	Balanced reporting has been applied.
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 deleterious or contaminating substances. 	None.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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> 	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>On going investigations into appropriate geophysical surveys and down hole logging: ground magnetics and IP/R electrical work.</p> <p>No reporting-commercially sensitive at this stage.</p>