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Shallow 'nuggety' gold system identified at Quartz Ridge, Turon Project

- **Six diamond holes completed totalling approximately 1,295m of diamond core along the 1.6km long historical line of Quartz Ridge workings at Turon**
- **Drilling has focused on testing beneath high-grade rock chip sampling (up to 1,535 g/t gold), RC drilling results (up to 2m @ 6.53g/t Au from 30m) at the Sixty Seven mine, and several highly anomalous gold intercepts with results up to 10m @ 1.64g/t gold north of the Quartz Ridge mine**
- **Drilling intersected multiple zones of significant quartz veining with associated mineralisation within all holes, including arsenopyrite, pyrite, with chalcopyrite and gold locally developed.**
- **Best results include: 2m @ 2.42g/t Au from 101.8m (QRD002)**
  1m @ 2.68g/t Au from 29.7m (QRD002)
  1m @ 3.1g/t Au from 76m (QRD003)
- **Vein widths intersected were to 20m, but commonly around 3m. Veins vary between massive to strongly laminated typically associated with the reactivating shear zones and commonly characteristic of nuggety gold systems.**
- **Broad arsenic haloes, up to 36m wide, envelop the mineralisation and quartz veining supporting the presence of deep mantle tapping structures.**
- **The richest and largest historical gold producer in the camp, the Just in Time Reef, lies 200m east of the Quartz Ridge line and currently remains untested by drilling.**
- **Periodically reactivated shear zones, the extensive quartz veins and overturned folded sequence provide a complex structural environment that requires further study.**
- **The rugged terrain and erratic gold distribution are challenging to test with reconnaissance-spaced drilling. A geological model for the nuggety system is being developed to define future exploration over the 1.6km target and possible extensions.**

Colin Locke, Krakatoa's Executive Chairman, commented:

"Understanding the geological controls of the mineralised system is paramount to understanding the mineralisation. Our maiden drill campaign of six holes were developed in only five locations over a strike length exceeding 1.6 km, and from these we significantly advanced our geological knowledge of the Quartz Ridge system.

Lets not forget, coarse gold hosted by quartz veins, such as at Fosterville, have historically proven challenging to drill because of the erratic gold distribution. However the prize if and when found is immense.

Our new understanding maintains Quartz Ridge as a shallow exploitable opportunity."

Krakatoa Resources Limited (ASX: KTA) ("Krakatoa" or the "Company") provides the following review of drilling completed along the Quartz Ridge line of historical workings, located in the Turon Project. The 100%-owned Turon Project, won by direct licence application in late 2019, lies within the Lachlan Fold Belt's Hill End Trough, a north-trending elongated pull-apart basin containing sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Silurian and Devonian age.

Six HQ3 diamond holes developed for 1294.5m along the 1.6km long line of the historical Quartz Ridge workings (Figure 1). The holes were distributed along the length of the camp, with one hole testing beneath highly anomalous gold intercepts, with results up to 10m @ 1.64g/t gold, returned in historical RAB drilling north of the Quartz Ridge mine[1]. A single hole was developed beneath the centrally located Sixty Seven Mine, which returned 2m @ 6.53g/t Au from 30m, and two holes were developed beneath a substantially-enriched chip sample reporting 1,535g/t Au located south of the historical Dead Horse Reef Mine. Only the Sixty Seven Mine working was directly tested through drilling.

Table 1: Drilling summary

Hole ID	Prospect	MGAZ55 East	MGAZ55 North	RL	Hole Type	Mag Az	Grid Az	Collar TN Az	Collar Dip	EOH (m)
QRD001	QUARTZ RIDGE	737557.1	6338873.4	575.2	DDH	77	90.1	88.7	-55	195.6
QRD002	QUARTZ RIDGE	737503.0	6338630.5	604.3	DDH	76	89.1	87.7	-55	168.6
QRD003	QUARTZ RIDGE	737485.2	6338528.5	617.8	DDH	79	92.1	90.7	-55	201.7
QRD004	67 MINE	737451.6	6338331.2	629.3	DDH	80	93.1	91.7	-55	207.7
QRD005	DEAD HORSE REEF SOUTH	737208.0	6337463.0	634.5	DDH	76	89.1	87.7	-50	284.3
QRD006	DEAD HORSE REEF SOUTH	737207.1	6337462.9	634.2	DDH	74	87.1	85.7	-70	236.6

Quartz Ridge History and Exploration Background

The Quartz Ridge line of gold workings extends over a length of 1.6km from its namesake mine situated in the northern extremes to the Dead Horse Reef Mine in the south. The vein quartz is up to 10m wide at surface and forms a north-south strike ridge generally conformable with the adjacent metasediments of the Cunningham Formation. The Cunningham Formation includes siltstones, slates, calcareous and lithic greywackes, and conglomerates.

Past explorers report numerous significant gold grades from chip and mullock sampling, including 1,535g/t, 150g/t, 26g/t, 14.6g/t, 12.55g/t and 11.3 g/t Au, distributed along the length of the gold workings. The outstanding chip result of 1,535g/t gold lies south of Dead Horse Reef. The Dead Horse Reef Mine contains an adit approximately 130m long, and historically reported grades up to 4oz/ton (~120ppm Au; NSW Government database). It was described as rich but patchy. A chip sample north of the Quartz Ridge Mine returned a peak value of 11.3g/t gold. Several shallow RAB holes returning assays exceeding 0.5g/t Au with a peak value of 1.64 g/t Au, sampled as 10m composites, surround the sample.

The Quartz Ridge prospect was quickly identified as representing a shallow exploitable opportunity for the Company where multiple walk-up drill targets with significant gold tenor remain poorly tested.

[1] See 25 Nov - KTA expands its landholding in the Lachlan Fold Belt; 26 Jun - Gold intersected in Shallow Drilling at Quartz Ridge, Turon

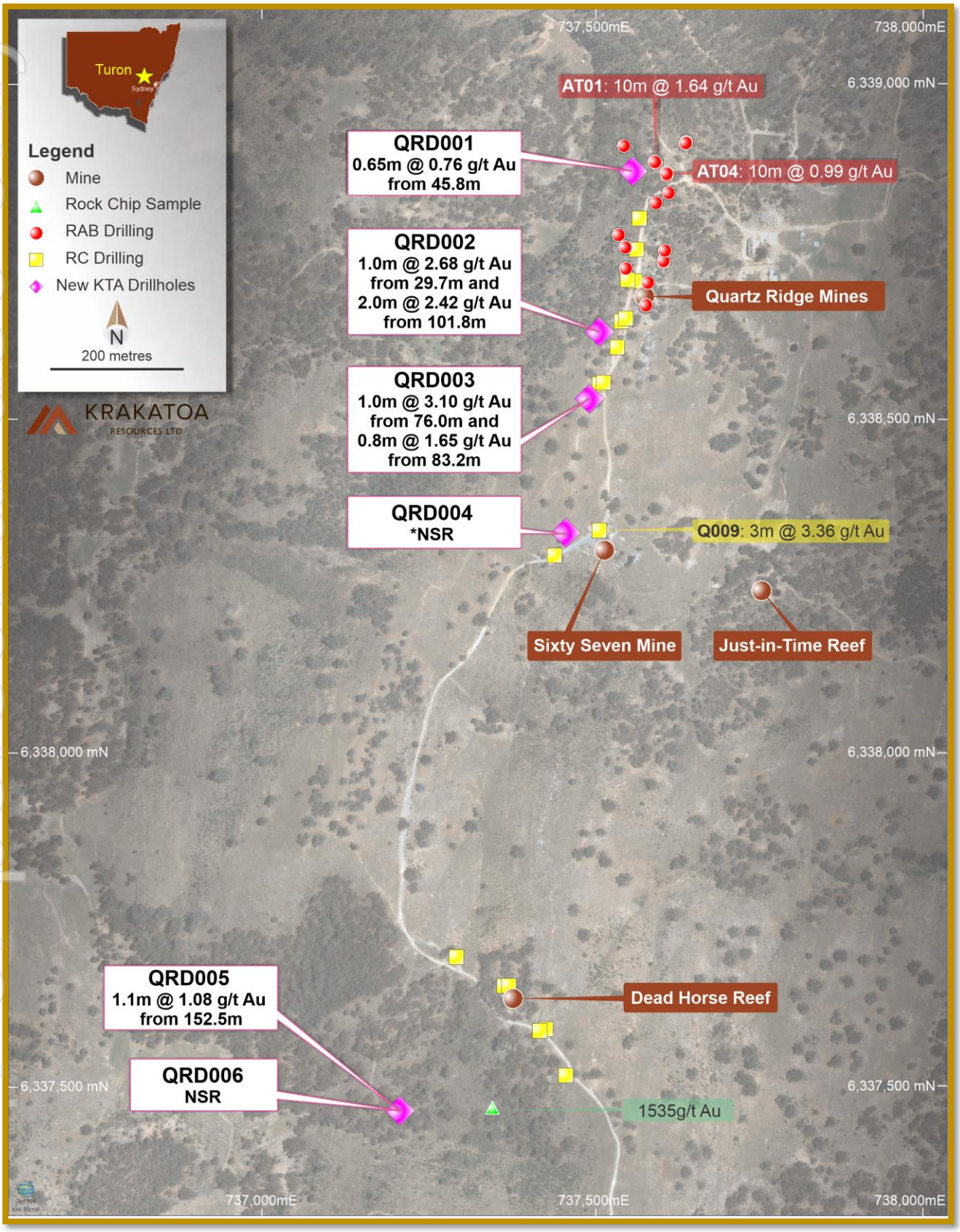

Figure 1: Diamond drill hole location and results at Quartz Ridge.

*Note * QRD004 assay results are only indicative and not fully complete, or quality checked at the time of reporting. Any significant results will be reported once complete laboratory reports are complete.*

Results

Six HQ3 diamond holes developed for 1294.5m along the 1.6km long line of the historical Quartz Ridge workings. Three holes were designed to test the extensions north and south of the Quartz Ridge mine, including one hole beneath highly anomalous gold intercepts, with results up to 10m @ 1.64g/t gold, produced by historical RAB drilling to the north. A single hole was developed beneath the centrally located Sixty Seven Mine, where a drill intercept of 2m @ 6.53g/t Au was reported. Lastly, two holes were developed beneath a substantially-enriched chip sample reporting 1,530g/t Au located south of the historical Dead Horse Reef Mine. Only the Sixty Seven Mine working was directly tested through drilling.

The Company subsequently elected to develop a second hole (QRD006) beneath the maiden hole (QRD005) south of Dead Horse Reef, which returned encouraging visual zones of silica flooding, milled breccias and sulphides, such as arsenopyrite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

The oriented HQ3 holes were geologically and geotechnically logged. Intersected zones of vein quartz and sulphide mineralisation were selectively sampled and submitted to ALS in Brisbane for a limited assay suite, including gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc and sulphur. Fire assay-AAS was chosen for gold, with the remainder read by ICP-AES after aqua regia digestion. Some results remain pending for Hole QRD004 and will be reported if significant intersection are encounted.

All holes intersected at least three significant zones or bands of commonly laminated vein quartz featuring coarse, euhedral arsenopyrite and pyrite encapsulated within an alteration halo defined by elevated arsenic, which ranges mostly between 100 and 6,040ppm (averaging 907 ppm As; Figure 2). Milled breccia's and chalcopyrite are locally developed along with tourmaline and carbonate within specific holes (e.g. QRD005).

Gold mineralisation occurs in narrow, moderately west-dipping discordant quartz veins mostly confined to the alteration bands. The gold tenor is variable and consistent with the results returned in earlier exploration, with the better results (Table 2; Figure 3) conceivably associated with anticlinal axes and interpreted reverse faults, inferring a structurally complex setting.

Table 2: Results summary, gold results exceeding 0.1ppm all holes (results pending QRD004)

Hole	From	To	Width	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Zn ppm
QRD002	102.80	103.80	1.00	3.18	<0.2	2910	5	19	0.16	50
QRD003	76.00	77.00	1.00	3.1	<0.2	653	22	20	0.21	31
QRD002	29.70	30.70	1.00	2.68	<0.2	159	14	15	0.26	33
QRD002	101.80	102.80	1.00	1.66	<0.2	21	8	17	0.08	65
QRD003	83.20	84.00	0.80	1.65	<0.2	51	13	24	0.11	77
QRD005	152.50	153.60	1.10	1.09	<0.2	4	11	11	0.2	35
QRD005	135.75	136.60	0.85	0.78	<0.2	5430	2	7	0.62	38
QRD001	45.85	46.50	0.65	0.76	<0.2	1140	25	17	0.53	58
QRD001	37.10	38.00	0.90	0.44	<0.2	18	7	12	0.17	53
QRD002	125.00	125.50	0.50	0.43	<0.2	8	10	17	0.13	38
QRD005	176.60	177.60	1.00	0.43	5.4	25	11	15	0.56	31
QRD003	81.40	82.40	1.00	0.41	<0.2	249	14	15	0.12	42
QRD002	124.00	125.00	1.00	0.23	<0.2	7	8	14	0.1	42
QRD001	24.20	24.80	0.60	0.17	<0.2	38	13	10	0.18	40
QRD002	82.00	82.80	0.80	0.16	<0.2	13	4	9	0.06	42
QRD001	49.30	50.00	0.70	0.14	<0.2	195	9	13	0.2	36
QRD002	54.70	55.70	1.00	0.13	<0.2	66	11	13	0.13	48
QRD001	42.20	43.00	0.80	0.12	<0.2	759	13	11	0.27	46
QRD005	135.00	135.75	0.75	0.11	<0.2	571	4	<2	0.09	66

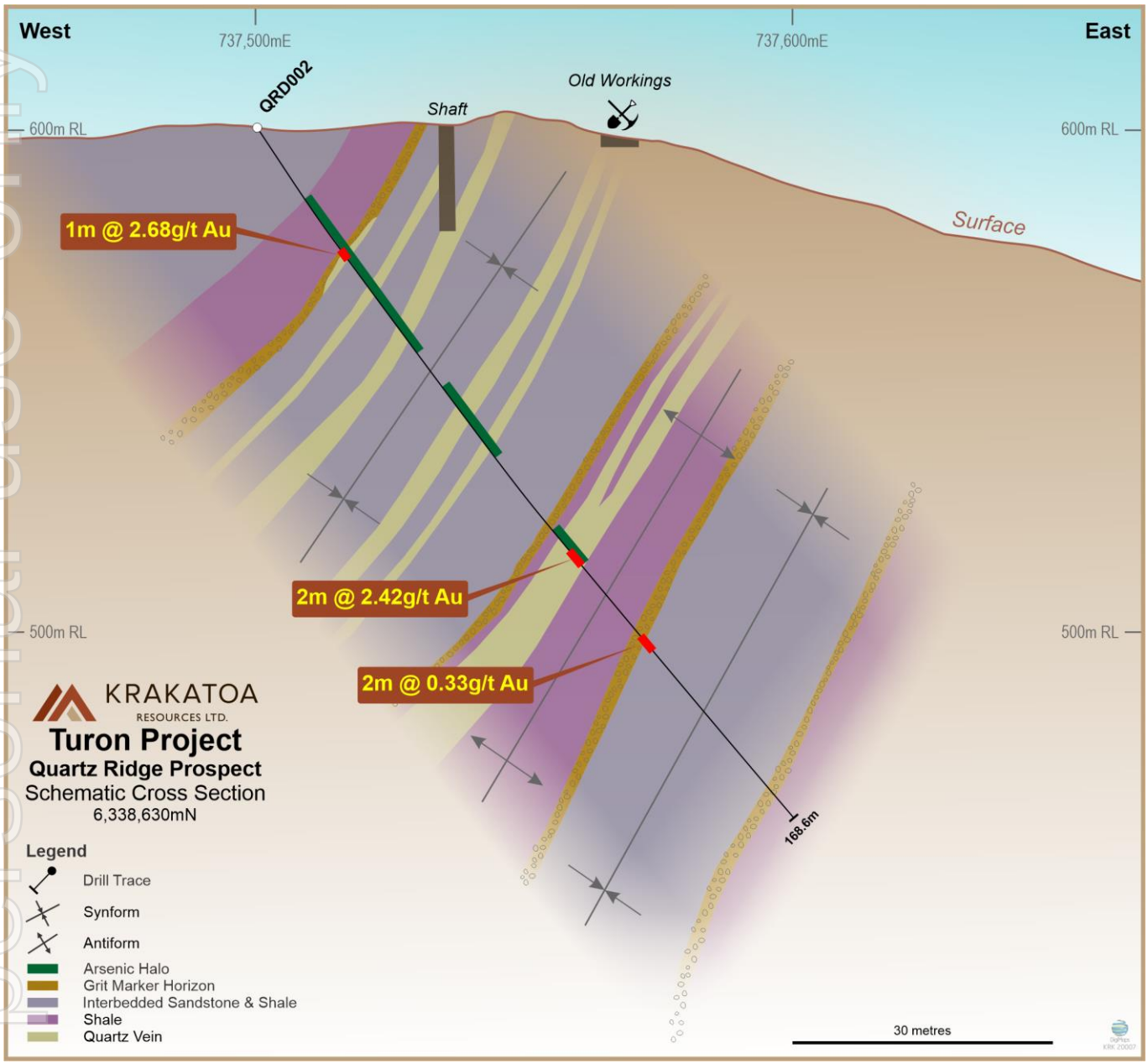

Figure 2: Schematic cross section 8,630mN (Hole QRD002)

The recent and historical results at Quartz Ridge show gold in the quartz reefs as having a coarse nature, and a localised and erratic distribution. The Company considers a high geological nugget effect as characteristic of such narrow vein structures and argues that the higher-grade gold mineralisation occurs as either small plunging ore shoots or as saddle reef-style similar to that encountered at Brittania. Krakatoa contends that if it is the former, then the ore shoots plunge most likely northwards, and not southwards as suggested previously.

The Company has observed a regional NW-trending fabric apparent in the digital terrain model, which is potentially related to underlying weakness in basement rocks. The intersection between the N-S shear at Quartz Ridge with the NW fabric may impart a north-northwest plunge to the shoot geometry. A south-plunging geometry appears negated by the overlapping holes (QRD005 and 006) developed immediately south of the high-grade Dead Horse mine. Both holes intersected the Dead Horse reef reporting negligible gold.

The Company see similarities between the mineralisation style and geological setting at Turon with the sediment-hosted gold at Ballarat and Fosterville. At both, considerable quantities of coarse and very coarse gold, hosted by quartz veins, display high inherent variability, with grades ranging from 50 g/t Au or higher to a few g/t Au over minimal distances. Such deposits have historically proven challenging to drill, because of the small sample size (i.e. diamond core size) and the erratic gold distribution. The restricted access at Turon due to the ruggedness of the terrain and reconnaissance nature of the drilling further complicates matters.

Quartz Ridge continues to represent a shallow exploitable opportunity for the Company. The recent round of drilling has grown the Company's understanding of the geology and potential controls on mineralisation. Multiple walk-up drill targets with significant gold tenor remain poorly tested, and Krakatoa looks forward to providing updates on progress as it happens.

The Company will:

- review the results of the orientatied core drilling and advance its geological knowledge as well as look to increase the exploration through possible further drilling and mapping to test rock and drill results south of Dead Horse Reef Mine, north of the Quartz Ridge Mine and at many of the workings in-between.
- Survey, sample and map accessible underground workings; and
- Review the historically prolific Just in Time Reef, 200m east of the Quartz Ridge line, which remains untested by drilling.

Authorised for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Figure 3: Quartz Ridge Drill Hole Core showing key Gold intercepts.

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Jonathan King, consultant geologist, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and employed by Collective Prosperity Pty Ltd, and is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project. Mr King has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr King consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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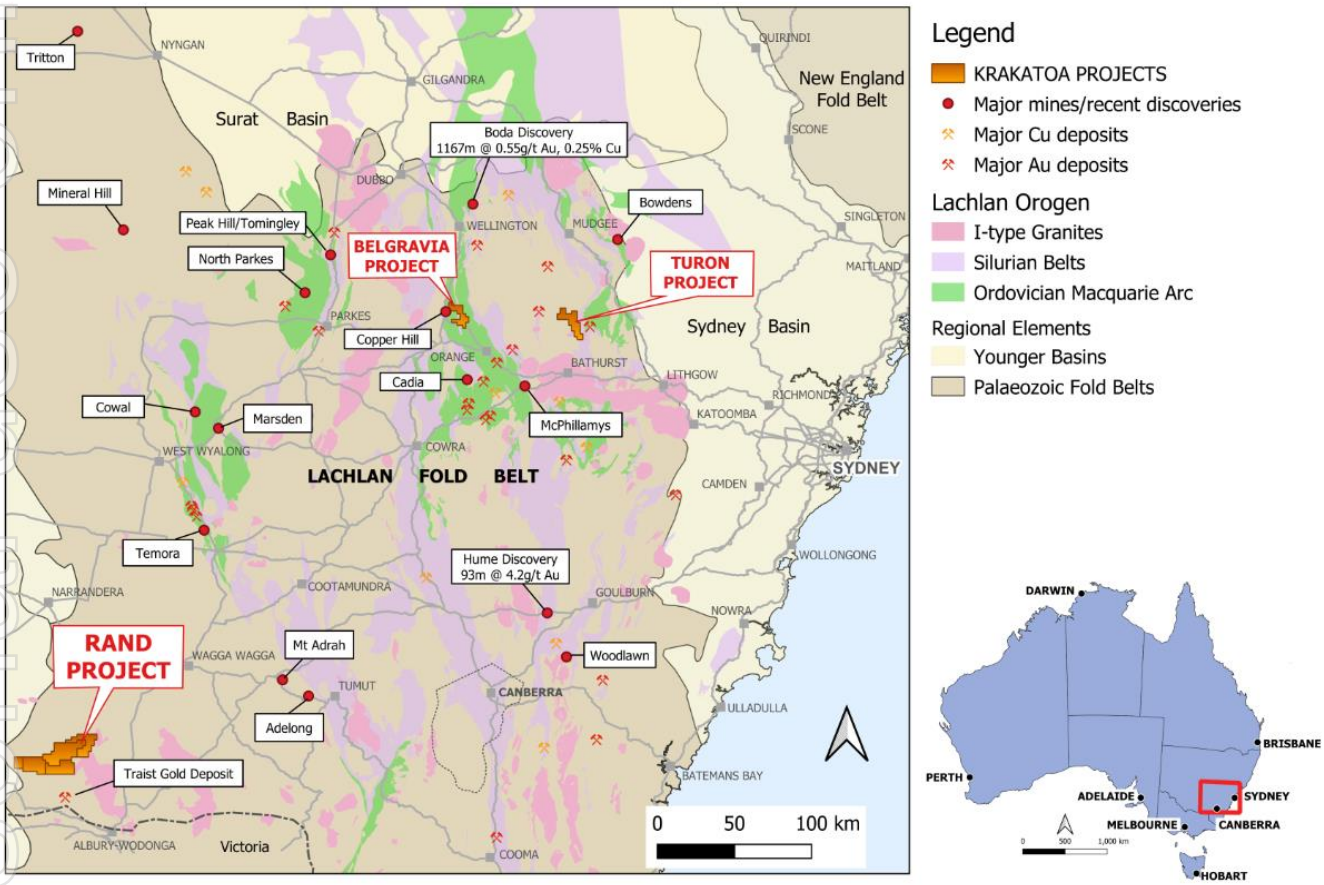
ABOUT KRAKATOA:

Krakatoa is an ASX listed public Company predominately focused on gold exploration in the world class Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW across three projects: Belgravia, Turon and Rand.



Belgravia Project (Krakatoa 100%):

The Belgravia Project covers an area of 80km^2 and is located in the central part of the Molong Volcanic Belt (MVB), East Lachlan province, between Newcrest Mining's Cadia Operations and Alkane Resources Boda Discovery. The Project has six initial target areas considered highly prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and associated skarn Cu-Au, with Bell Valley and Sugarloaf representing the two most advanced target areas. Bell Valley contains a considerable portion of the Copper Hill Intrusive Complex, the interpreted porphyry complex which hosts the Copper Hill deposit (890koz Au & 310kt Cu) and has highly prospective magnetic low features spanning 6km. Sugarloaf contains a 900m Deep Ground Penetrating Radar anomaly located within a distinctive magnetic low feature considered characteristic of a porphyry-style deposit and co-incident with anomalous rock chips including 5.19g/t Au and 1.73% Cu.

Turon Project (Krakatoa 100%):

The Turon Project covers 120km^2 and is located within the Lachlan Fold Belt's Hill End Trough, a north-trending elongated pull-apart basin containing sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Silurian and Devonian age. The Project contains two separate north-trending reef systems, the Quartz Ridge and Box Ridge, comprising shafts, adits and drifts that strike over 1.6km and 2.4km respectively. Both reef systems have demonstrated high grade gold anomalism (up to 1,535g/t Au in rock chips) and shallow gold targets (up to 10m @ 1.64g/t Au from surface to end of hole) that warrant detailed investigation.

Rand Project (100%)

The Rand Project covers an area of 580km^2, located approximately 60km NNW of Albury in southern NSW. The Project has a SW-trending shear zone that transects the entire tenement package forming a distinct structural corridor some 40 km in length. The historical Bulgandra Goldfield, which is captured by the Project, demonstrates the project area is prospective for shear-hosted and intrusion-hosted gold. Historical production records show substantial gold grades, including up to 265g/t Au from the exposed quartz veins in the Show Day Reef.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• Industry-standard work completed • HQ3 diamond hole logged in geological intervals of various widths • All holes marked up in metre intervals with RQD's performed on each interval and core loss recorded • Hole sampled mostly in metre increments, as half core, except when against geological boundaries, where the intervals were variable and generally < 1m • Magnetic susceptibility was collected per increment, and quality assurance was achieved through the insertion of certified standards
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• HQHC diamond drill core • Core orientation was gathered via Reflex ACT tool • Collar information provided in Table 1
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.*	• Core was transported to Rangott's Orange offices where it was laid out and cleaned in preparation for markup, geotechnical and geological logging before cutting and sampling • Geological recoveries were generally very good with some core loss occurring during the development of all drill hole
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,*	• The holes have been logged both geologically and geotechnically to a level satisfactory for ore reserve estimation or related studies • The core has been dry and wet photographed throughout each holes development length

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The holes have been logged through their entire length
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 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.*	• Standard practices were adopted • The core was cut and sampled as half core • Zones of quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation were sampled • Certified assay standards were inserted at various points in the assay stream • Four standards were inserted: 2 x OREAS62C and an OREAS66A and 22F • Standards were inserted at approximately 1 per 20 samples • Sample weights were recorded and are appropriate
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Review of the inserted standards was satisfactory • All samples submitted to ALS in Brisbane for a limited assay suite, including gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc and sulphur. • Gold by Fire assay-AAS (Au-AA26) • The remainder read by ICP-AES after aqua regia digestion (ME-ICP41) • Results remain pending for Hole QRD004.
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.*	• Preliminary exploration drilling, no verification necessary
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.*	• Hole collar GPS positioned MGA Z55 • Collar file presented in Table 1 is correct • Electronic hole orientation via Reflex ACT • Topo off GPS/Reflex
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*	• Reconnaissance level exploration – low drilling density • Holes targeted beneath poorly tested, significant historical results • No sample compositing was applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Work of a standard such that results could be included in a future resource estimation
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.*	• Holes were designed to intersect mineralisation between 30 - 100 m down plunge • The rugged topography restricted pad development to support drilling • The orientation will mostly approximate true thickness
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The collection and transport of core, geological markup, logging and sampling of core, and its dispatch was all managed by the Company's consultants, Rangott Mineral Exploration
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 Turon Project (EL5882) is held by Krakatoa Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Krakatoa Resources Ltd • The company holds 100% interest and all rights in the Turon Project
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Company previously discussed work completed by historical explorers (see market releases)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Turon application is situated in the Hill End Trough, north of the Bathurst Batholith. It straddles the moderate to tightly folded, north-plunging Tripleys Creek Anticline. The various domains are comprised of Devonian and Silurian sediments intercalated with felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and minor limestone, which rest on Ordovician rocks. • Several mineral deposit styles are present in the Hill End Trough, including: orogenic gold (and base metal) vein systems; stratabound base metal sulphide mineralisation associated with Silurian felsic volcanism; lead–zinc and iron skarns of various ages; intrusive related molybdenum and tungsten mineralisation related to Carboniferous fractionated granites; Permian epithermal silver–lead–zinc and skarn-type mineralisation, and auriferous placer deposits.

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:*
	  ○ *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*
		• Table 1 documents the correct collar details per hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• Holes logged to geological intervals and sampled mostly on metre intervals • Specific intervals comprising unaltered shales were cut but not sampled for assay • No aggregation of the sampling was performation for the submitted samples • All gold samples exceeding 0.1ppm with their associated pathfinders are presented in Table 2. Outside of these samples, no significant gold results occur. • Pathfinder chemistry, besides arsenic, has not been considered
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Intersected gold mineralisation is generally confined to narrow veins within broader zones of alteration, including arsenopyrite and pyrite. • Distinct arsenic enrichment on a scale of metres to tens of metres envelops most veins • Gold also occurs grit horizons, which may represent preferential fluid movement along porous rocks.
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.*	• The pertinent maps for this stage of project are included in the release. • Co-ordinates in MGA94Z55
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The update presents an accurate summary of observations made on all holes (except for QRD004) developed near the historical Quartz Ridge line of workings
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 historical results have been reported previously.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further work is results dependent