

Hillgrove sampling results highlight gold potential

Highlights:

- Becks Point sampling at Hillgrove highlights potential southern continuation of Freehold mineralisation trend
- 35 rock samples collected from outcrops and historic dumps in the Becks Point area
- Peak assay results of 20 g/t Au, 22.5% Sb and 1.33% W
- Freehold Becks Point mineralisation trend is parallel to 4km+ Eleanora/Garibaldi Brackins Spur mineralisation trend, which contains multiple high-grade gold and antimony Mineral Resources
- No systematic modern exploration (including drilling) has been undertaken at Becks Point

Figure 1 Becks Point Historic Workings



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Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) is pleased to report high-grade sampling results from the Becks Point area, part of the Company's Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in New South Wales.

The Hillgrove Project is located 30km from Armidale in New South Wales. The site includes a 250ktpa capacity processing plant currently on active care & maintenance, comprising a selective flotation circuit (capable of producing antimony-gold and refractory gold concentrates), an antimony leach/electrowinning (EW)/refining & casting plant, a gold cyanide leach circuit & gold room and a pressure oxidation circuit.

Geological mapping and grab sampling was conducted over the Becks Point area and a total of 35 samples were taken with peak assay results of 20 g/t Au, 22.5% Sb and 1.33% W. The Becks Point area hosts numerous prospects with associated historic workings, that are potentially the southern continuation of the significant Freehold mine trend. The workings include the Morton's, Bieber's and Becks Spur prospects, and the Freestone and Fishers mines. Several NW-SE trending mineralised zones were identified with quartz breccias in strongly altered diorite. Two NE-SW trending shears, with associated lamprophyre dykes, were also identified near the Becks Spur prospect and Freestone mine.

The Freehold - Becks Point mineralisation structure is approximately 1.1km west of the Eleanora/Garibaldi structure. The Eleanora/Garibaldi structure has a strike length in excess of 4km (refer to Figure 2), running from Cosmopolitan North to Brackins Spur, and is one of the most intensely mineralised trends in the Hillgrove Mineral Field.









Figure 3 Becks Point Sampling Results (gold grades in yellow – g/t Au)



Table 1 Becks Point Sampling Results

Sample	Location	Northing	Easting	Description	Au a/t	Sb %	W %
G08370	FI 5973	6614181	397106	Quartz breccia with stibnite in altered diorite	5.81	⁷⁰ 4 18	0.00
000370	22373	0014101	557100	Primary and secondary stibnite minerals present	5.01	4.10	0.00
				Diorite has green colouration.			
G08371	FI 3326	6614257	396986	Shear zone in diorite Barren quartz and carbonate	0 71	1 14	1 33
000071	223520	0011207	330300	with stibnite. Abundant ankerite.	0.71	1.1.	1.55
G08372	FL3326	6614257	396986	Strongly chloritised basalt. No magnetic response.	0.02	0.02	0.01
		001.207		No primary sulphides visible.	0.01	0.01	0.01
G08373	FL3326	6614578	397168	Altered diorite, highly sheared with abundant	0.01	0.00	0.00
				orange and red Fe oxides.			
G08374	EL3326	6614696	397123	Quartz breccia/Shear zone in altered diorite. No	0.01	0.02	0.00
				primary sulphides visible.			
G08375	EL3326	6614729	397077	Lamprophyre dyke with minor biotite. No primary	0.02	0.01	0.04
				sulphides visible.			
G08376	EL3326	6614849	397078	Quartz breccia in diorite. No primary sulphides	11.00	0.03	0.00
				visible. Minor secondary sulphide minerals.			
G08377	EL3326	6614913	397033	1cm stibnite skin on diorite shear zone wall. Well-	0.94	6.15	0.00
				developed stibnite crystals with thin layer of			
				secondary stibnite minerals.			
G08378	EL3326	6614976	397031	Quartz breccia in highly altered diorite with green	4.96	2.72	0.00
				colouration. Minor stibnite present in breccia.			
G08379	EL3326	6614973	397174	Shear zone in diorite with lamprophyre dyke	0.02	0.02	0.00
				moderately altered.			
G08380	EL3326	6614326	397357	Quartz breccia/shear zone. Box work textures	0.18	0.01	0.00
				containing red-brown Fe oxides.			
G08381	EL3326	6614813	397548	Quartz breccia with 3-4cm shear zone in middle.	0.01	0.03	0.02
				Moderate Fe oxides brown.			
G08382	EL3326	6614739	397507	Shear zone in diorite. Quartz rich with box work	0.02	0.01	0.00
				textures containing Fe oxides.			
G08383	EL3326	6615015	397344	Quartz & stibnite breccia in diorite. Up to 2cm clasts	1.45	6.95	0.00
				of stibnite in breccia.			
G08384	EL5973	6614152	397204	Strongly sheared altered diorite with cream colour	1.12	0.04	0.00
-				and green hue. Weak quartz breccia in places.			
G08385	EL5973	6614163	397168	Diorite strongly sheared with quartz foliation.	2.61	0.21	0.00
				Diorite has cream colour most dark minerals			
				destroyed. Quartz is dark almost black. Abundant			
				brown Fe oxides.			
G08386	EL5973	6614154	397419	Highly sheared diorite with minor stibnite. Dark	3.94	0.99	0.00
				quartz possibly contains sheared sulphides.			
				Moderate brown orange Fe oxides.			
G08387	EL5973	6614139	397412	Quartz stibnite box work in altered diorite. Diorite	20.00	6.99	0.00
				nas distinct green yellow colouration with			
				moderate amount of disseminated sulphides. Large			
				card crystal present. Stibnite associated with			
C08388		6612614	207202	yudil2.	0.01	0.00	0.00
808388	ELS9/3	0013011	39/383	Strong reaction to acid	0.01	0.00	0.00
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Table 1 (cont.) Becks Point Sampling Results

Sample No.	Location	Northing	Easting	Description	Au g/t	Sb %	W %
G08389	EL5973	6613746	397799	Moderately weathered quartz/mudstone breccia with thin (1mm) stibnite veins (2%). Stibnite is both fresh and oxidised. Moderate iron oxide.	1.63	1.44	0.00
G08390	EL5973	6615163	395524	Fresh massive quartz plus chlorite/ diorite	0.01	0.01	0.00
G08391	EL5973	6613797	398854	Weak to mod. weathered siltstone specimens. Some showing moderate quartz brecciation others moderate shearing. Minor oxidised iron.	0.45	0.01	0.02
G08392	EL5973	6613808	398684	Mod. weathered, highly sheared siltstone. Minor quartz/siltstone breccia veins. Moderate iron oxide mineralisation.		12.40	0.37
G08393	EL5973	6614160	398318	Mod. weathered, highly altered siltstone. Strong silica/sericite alteration. Moderate amount of iron oxide staining. Minor quartz and moderate calcite veins throughout.	0.01	0.35	0.00
G08394	EL5973	6613790	397789	Mod. weathered and strongly sheared siltstone. Mod. amount of iron oxide mineralisation. Some specimens contain the black shear material as seen in Brackins Spur shear zones.	0.01	0.02	0.00
G08395	EL5973	6612510	397190	Mod. weathered siltstone specimens. All show moderate shearing and moderate oxidised iron staining.	0.01	0.01	0.00
G08396	EL5973	6612735	396475	Weakly weathered, sheared siltstone with moderate quartz stringer and breccia veins. Minor fresh and oxidised stibnite (5%). Trace box-work voids.	0.08	2.99	0.00
G08397	EL5973	6612784	396444	Weakly weathered Qtz/Siltstone bx. Moderate amount of oxidised iron minerals.	0.15	0.04	0.00
G08398	EL5973	6616135	398262	Mod. weathered diorite. Moderate amount of oxidised iron minerals. Several thin (2mm) veins of oxidised and fresh stibnite (5%). Minor quartz veining.	0.95	18.95	0.00
G08399	EL5973	6615888	398095	Mod. weathered diorite specimens with a high (40%) amount of quartz veining. Widest vein is 2cm. Minor oxidised iron.	1.29	1.56	0.00
G08400	EL5973	6615997	397977	Mod. weathered diorite specimens, some showing moderate quartz brecciation and others with moderate shearing. 5% stibnite as thin veins both fresh and oxidised.	0.46	12.45	0.00
G08401	EL3326	6615510	396301	Fresh massive quartz and possibly feldspar. Minor biotite (2%).	0.04	0.07	0.00
G08424	EL5973	6617267	398304	Monzogranite with strong silica sericite alteration containing 2-3cm coarse stibnite veins. Weathered surfaces have formed secondary stibnite minerals.	3.30	22.50	0.00
G08425	EL3326	6614758	396787	Highly sheared and altered diorite. Abundant limonite and carbonate present.	1.41	0.15	0.01
G08426	EL3326	6614803	396766	Shear zone in diorite with deformed weakly brecciated quartz + carbonate veins. Trace arsenopyrite + pyrite visible.	0.02	0.02	0.00



The Freehold Mining Centre (Freehold, Smiths and Freehold East) was mined by New England Antimony Mines (NEAM) who operated the Hillgrove Project between 1969 and 2002. A Mineral Resource (reported in accordance with the 2004 JORC Code) for the Freehold Mining Centre of 76kt @ 6.4 g/t Au and 3.5% Sb was estimated by Straits Resources (refer to Table 2 and to ASX release "Red River acquires Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in NSW, dated 3 July 2019 for further details).

Table 2 Freehold & Smiths Mineral Resource (reported in accordance with 2004 JORC Code) at a 3 g/t Gold Equivalent cut-off (Straits Resources Limited, May 9 2011)

Deposit	Mineral Resource							
		Total						
	Tonnes	onnes Gold Antimony Contained Contained						
	(kt)	(g/t)	(%)	Gold (koz Au)	Antimony (kt Sb)			
Freehold	74	6.3	3.5	15	3			
Smiths	2	9.0	3.6	1	0			
Total	76	6.4	3.5	16	3			

The Hillgrove Mineral Resources (Freehold, Smiths and Eleanora/Garibaldi) reported under the 2004 JORC Code are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012

A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012

It is possible that following evaluation and/or further exploration work the currently reported estimates may materially change and hence will need to be reported afresh under and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012

Nothing has come to the attention of Red River Resources that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's estimates

Red River Resources has not independently validated the former owner's estimates and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those estimates

Eleanora/Garibaldi has a total Mineral Resource (reported in accordance with the 2004 JORC Code) of 2.4Mt @ 5.0 g/t Au and 0.9% Sb (395 koz Au and 22 kt Sb) (refer to Figure 4 and Table 3, and to ASX release "Red River acquires Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in NSW, dated 3 July 2019 for further details).

Brackins Spur has a total Mineral Resource (reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code) of 1.6Mt @ 4.5 g/t Au and 1.5% Sb (231 koz Au and 24 kt Sb) (refer to Figure 5 and Table 4 and to ASX release "Red River acquires Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in NSW, dated 3 July 2019 for further details).





Figure 4 Eleanora/Garibaldi Long Section

Table 3 Eleanora/Garibaldi Mineral Resource (reported in accordance with 2004 JORC Code) at a 3 g/t Gold Equivalent cut-off

Deposit	Mineral Resource						
	Total						
	Tonnes	onnes Gold Antimony Contained Contained					
	(kt)	(g/t)	(%)	Gold (koz Au)	Antimony (kt Sb)		
Eleanora (Upper)	787	6.4	1.0	162	8		
Eleanora (Lower)	868	4.8	0.3	134	3		
Garibaldi	787	3.9	1.4	99	11		
Total	Total 2,442 5.0 0.9 395 22						
Source: Straits Resources Limited (May 9 2011)							
Tonnages and grade	es are rounde	d. Discrepar	ncies in totals	may exist due to	rounding.		



Figure 5 Brackins Spur Long Section



Table 4 Brackins Spur Mineral Resource at a 5g/t Gold Equivalent cut-off

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes	Gold	Antimony	Gold Equivalent (Au Eq.)	Contained Gold	Contained Antimony
		(kt)	(g/t)	(%)	(g/t)	(koz Au)	(kt Sb)
Brackins Spur	Measured	73	5.1	0.9	6.2	12	1
	Indicated	640	4.2	1.8	6.9	86	12
	Inferred	870	4.8	1.3	6.5	134	11
	Total	1,600	4.5	1.5	6.6	231	24
Source: AMC Consultants Pty. Ltd. Hillgrove Mineral Resource Estimate (August 2017)							
Tonnages and grades are rounded. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.							
Gold equivalent	(Au Eq.) has beer	n calculated	l using tl	ne metal sellin	g prices, recoveries a	nd other assump	otions

contained in the AMC Estimate and included this announcement.



About Red River Resources (ASX: RVR)

RVR is seeking to build a multi-asset operating business focused on base and precious metals with the objective of delivering prosperity through lean and clever resource development.

RVR's foundation asset is the Thalanga Base Metal Operation in Northern Queensland, which was acquired in 2014 and where RVR commenced copper, lead and zinc concentrate production in September 2017.

RVR has recently acquired the high-grade Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in New South Wales, which will enable RVR to build a multi-asset operating business focused on base and precious metals.

On behalf of the Board, Mel Palancian Managing Director Red River Resources Limited

For further information please visit Red River's website or contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mitchell Tarrant who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Red River Resources Ltd., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr Tarrant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources – Brackins Spur

The information in this report that relates to the reporting of the Hillgrove Mineral Resource Estimate reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Rodney Webster who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Webster is independent of Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd. and an employee of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Webster has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original report and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original report.

Mineral Resources – Freehold, Freehold East, Smiths, Eleanora/Garibaldi

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information reviewed by Mr Peter Carolan, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of Red River Resources Ltd.

Mr Carolan has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Carolan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All Mineral Resource estimates were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 and are an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Hillgrove Mining Project. This information has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Work will commence on close of acquisition by the Company to bring each of the Mineral Resources into line with the JORC Code 2012.



GOLD EQUIVALENT CALCULATION

It is Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold, based on previous mill production and sales. The gold equivalent (Au Eq.) and the cut-off are based on the following:

- Metallurgical testwork (carried out in 2016 and 2017) and mill production data demonstrates that total gravity/float recoveries of 91% gold (Au) and 86% antimony (Sb) are achievable.
- Net smelter return calculations for the deposits indicate that Au Eq. grades above 4.8 g/t are economic, based on site costs, mill recoveries, off-site transportation and royalty costs.
- The Sunlight deposit has a particle gold component that is amenable to gravity separation that represents 20% of total gold recovery.

Au Eq. was calculated based on commodity prices as at 18 July 2017. The individual grades, the assumed commodity prices and metal recoveries, and the Au Eq. formula are as follows:

- Au Eq. (g/t) = (Au g/t * 91%) + (2.0 * Sb % * 86%)
 - Where 2.0 = (US\$7,950/100) / (US\$1,234/31.1035)
 - Gold price = US\$1,234/oz and gold recovery = 91%
- Antimony price = US\$7,950/tonne and antimony recovery = 86%



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 discharge of determination of the source of the source of the source of the source of the assource as the source of the assource as the source of the source of the source of the source of the assource of the source of the source of the source of the source of the assource of the assource as the source of the	 Sampling consisted of 35 rock samples. These samples were comprised of both rock chips from outcrop and grab samples from historic dumps. Sample weights ranged from 0.33 to 2.38kgs Samples were sent to ALS (Brisbane) for analysis Analysis consisted of 50g Fire Assay for Au & four acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) for the following elements; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sr, Ti, U, V, W, Zn and Hg was assayed for by aqua regia (single element)
Drilling	 Drill type (eq core, reverse circulation, 	No drilling was carried out.
techniques	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).	
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chin sample recoveries and results 	 No drilling was carried out
	assessed.	
	 Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative 	
	nature of the samples. • Whether a relationshin exists between	
	sample recovery and grade and whether	
	sample blas may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,	No drilling was carried out



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 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. 	
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. 	 No drilling was carried out Samples were dry and not split in the field Sample sizes would appear to be appropriate for the grain size of material being sampled
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. 	 The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch Certified standards returned results within an acceptable range
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. 	 Laboratory results have been reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and 	 Sample points were recorded using a handheld GPS Accuracy is assumed to be +/-5m



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Grid system used is MGA94 zone 56
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. 	 Sampling consisted of 35 rock samples. The samples were comprised of both rock chips from out crop and grab samples from historic dumps. Sample weights ranged from 0.33 to 2.38kgs
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. 	 No drilling was carried out
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to assay laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	 No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point



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 sampling was conducted on Mining Lease 600 and EL 3226 and EL5973 ML600, EL3226 and EL5973 are held by Hillgrove Mines Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) Native title does not exist over ML600, EL3226 or EL5973. All leases/tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 Straits Resources compiled the Freehold, Smiths and Eleanora/Garibaldi Resource estimates. Exploration and mining activities were conducted over the Becks point area historically.
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	 Hillgrove is defined as an orogenic gold-antimony deposit. Mineralisation is developed in veins, vein breccias, sheeted veins, network stockworks and as alteration sulphide haloes to the main structures. The vast majority of structures are sub-vertical and vary in widths of up to 20m in places. Paragenetic studies have previously indicated that the earliest mineralising event was a scheelite-bearing phase of quartz veining. Subsequent phases of arsenopyrite–pyrite–quartz–carbonate veining were accompanied by gold and minor base metal sulphides. Alteration is typically sericite–ankerite–quartz. Overprinting stibnite–quartz veining with gold-electrum, aurostibite and arsenopyrite form an important subsequent phase. Veining can be inferred from historical records to extend for vertical depths of over 1 km.
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, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	• No drilling was carried out

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



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	 No drilling was carried out No drilling was carried out.
between	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of	• No drilling was carried out.
mineralisation widths and	Exploration Results.	
intercept lengths	 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'). 	
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 plans and sections. 	 Refer to plans and sections within report
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 accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.	 All meaningful and material data is reported
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Soil sampling of the Becks Point area is ongoing.