

ASX: Li3
13 December 2019

**Li3 Completes Due Diligence and Acquisition of Warrigal Mining
Extensive Gold and Copper Portfolio Secured
Multiple High-Grade Targets Identified**

Highlights:

- Having completed all due diligence, acquisition of Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd completed
- 16,637,384 shares issued as consideration
- 510km² secured at the highly prospective Yalgoo & Mount Magnet mining districts
- High Grade and shallow targets being prioritised for follow up including:
 - 8g/t gold surface quartz vein chips reported at Warriedar (Yalgoo)
 - 15m @ 2.33 g/t (including 7m @ 3.4g/t) historical drill results at Euro
- Most permits located within 20km of established processing facilities with capacity
- High-quality projects being prioritised for 2020 programs

Completion of Acquisition

Lithium Consolidated Ltd (**Li3**) is pleased to announce the successful completion of the acquisition of 100% of Warrigal Mining Pty Ltd (**Warrigal**), a Western Australian based exploration company.

Under the share sale agreement, Li3 agreed to provide consideration in 3 tranches and advises that it has provided the following consideration to complete Tranches 1 and 2:

Tranche 1

Li3 has issued a total of 11,637,384 shares to the shareholders of Warrigal.

Tranche 2

Li3 has issued a total of 3,613,288 shares to the shareholders of Warrigal and 1,386,712 shares to Eastern Goldfields Pty Ltd.

Tranche 3

Li3 advises that it has made the payment of \$200,089.56 to complete the payment of the consideration required under the sale agreement for Tranche 3.

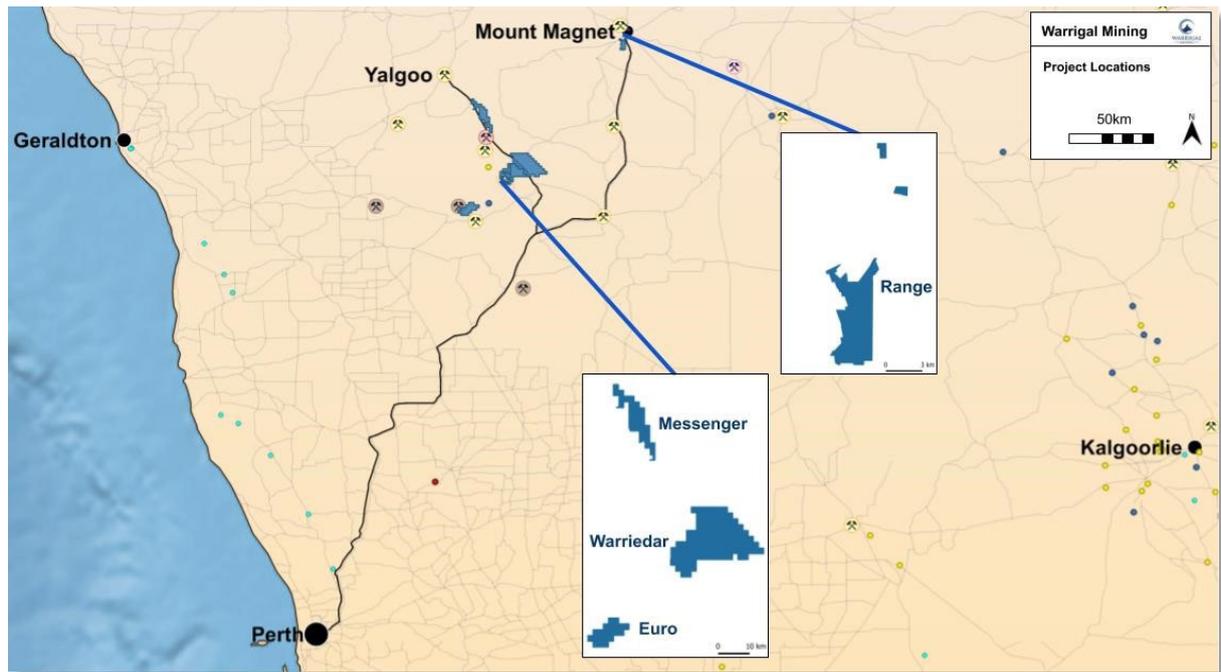
Warrigal Projects

Li3 provides the following update in relation to the projects acquired.

Mt Magnet and Yalgoo

The company now has an extensive landholding of 510km² in the Murchison Province of Western Australia in the Mount Magnet and Yalgoo mineral fields, some 500km North-East of Perth.

Figure 1: Project Location Map



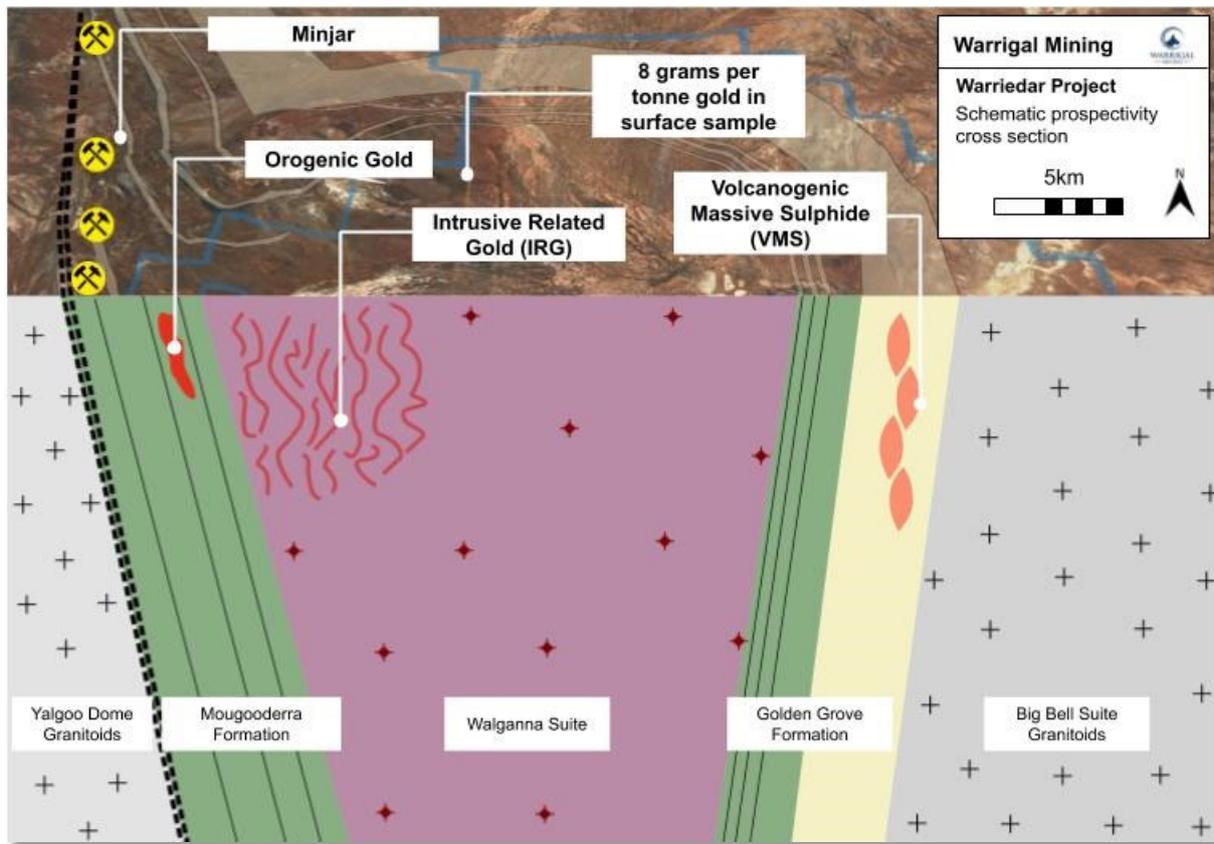
Warriedar Project

The Warriedar Project is 333km² of granted tenure located in the Warriedar Fold Belt of the Yalgoo-Singleton greenstone belt. The Warriedar Project is centred upon a 2650 Ma mineralised intrusive and is flanked by greenstones and volcanics. A significant multi-kilometre intrusive related gold system (IRGS) at the Western prospect area has been surface sampled with grades up to 8g/t. The Eastern side has more than 25km of previously unrecognized (and unexplored) greenstone and felsic volcanics - considered highly prospective for volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS) and gold.

Historical gold production at the Warriedar Mining Centre and State Battery occurred between 1913-1935 reported an average grade of 10.7g/t Au. The Warriedar Mine produced copper between 1958-1969 at a grade of 9.83% Cu.

The Warriedar Project sits within 20km of two milling and processing facilities being the Minjar Golden Dragon Mine and the EMR Capital Golden Grove polymetallic mine.

Figure 2: Schematic view of the exploration targets at the Warriedar Project



Messenger Project

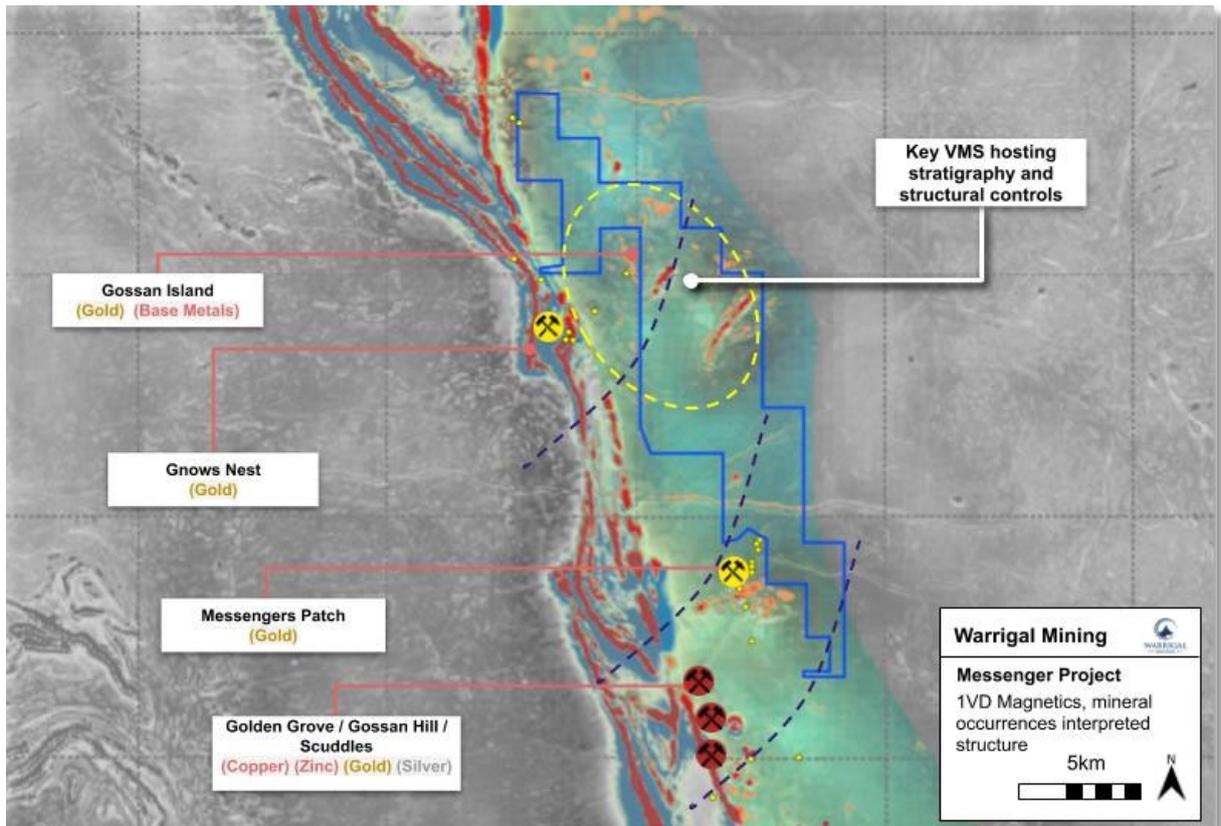
The Messenger project covers an area of 93m² along the eastern margin of the Warriedar fold belt and is adjacent to the EMR Golden Grove base and precious metal deposit.

The Messenger Project geology is primarily sedimentary and felsic volcanics including outcrops of the highly desirable Golden Grove and Scuddles Units which host the major VMS mineralization in the district. Large outcrops of underexplored greenstone hosted quartz lodes are also present on the eastern portion of Messenger.

With the original discovery of gold in 1907, Messenger has had an extensive history of artisanal gold production with minimal modern systematic exploration despite being proximal to a world-class VMS camp. Messenger offers outstanding potential for the discovery of greenstone hosted gold, shear hosted gold and VMS.

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Figure 3: Messenger Project with magnetics and nearby mineral occurrences



Euro Project

The Euro Project is a single 63km² tenement nestled in the hinge of a tightly folded greenstone sequence of the south Yalgoo Greenstone belt. The project is centred upon a number of cross-cutting shear zones known to host significant mineralisation including one major operation and two high profile development projects.

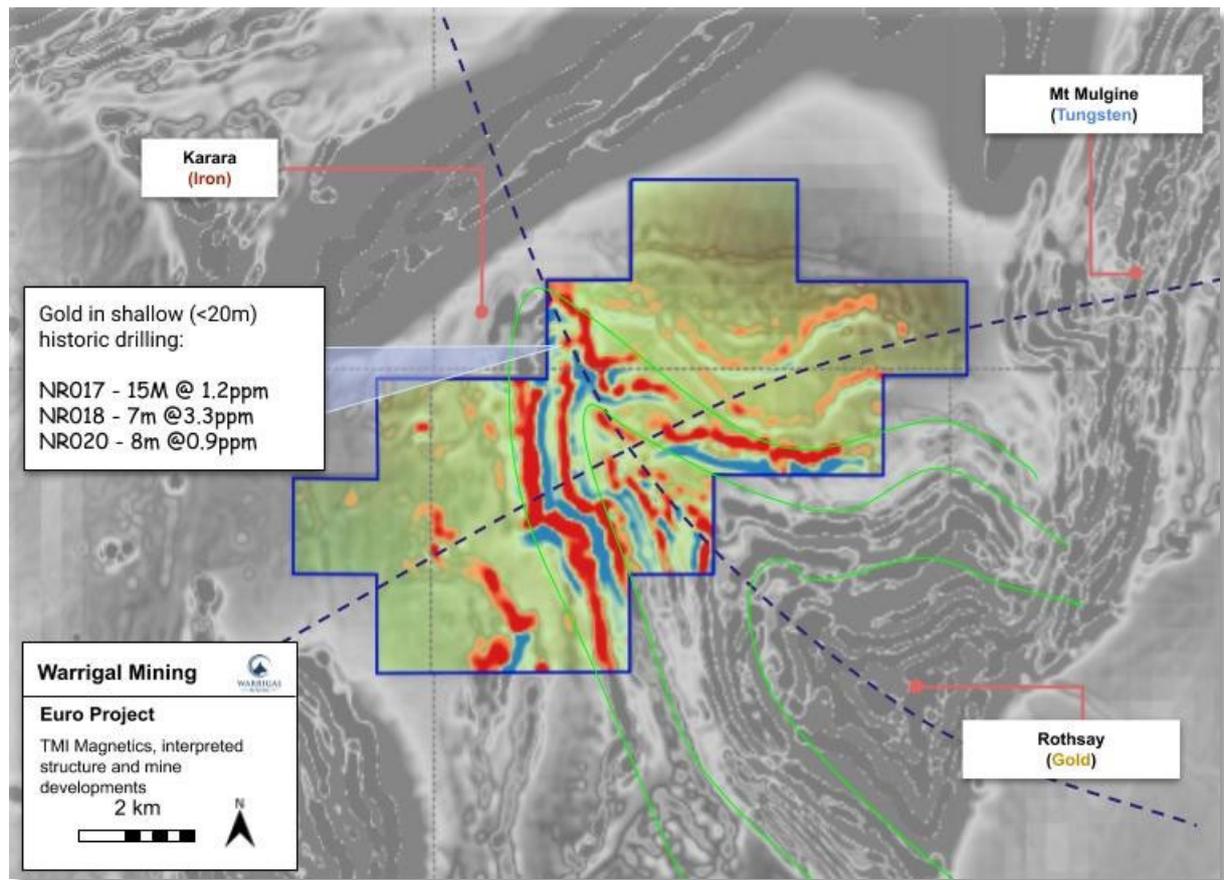
The Karara Iron Ore Mine, Silver Lake Resources' Rothsay Mine; and the Mt Mulgine tungsten/molybdenum deposit are all located within 10km of the Euro Project. Historical drill intercepts of near-surface gold (tabled below) combined with the recent discovery of outcrops of large ultramafic units with spinifex textures (indicative of nickel mineralisation) show the project has significant exploration potential in its own right.

Table 1: Historic drilling highlights

Hole ID	Depth	Interval
NR017	20m	15m @ 1.15g/t
NR020	20m	8m @ 0.87g/t (including 5m @ 1.3g/t)
NR018	15m	15m @ 2.33 g/t (including 7m @ 3.4g/t)

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Figure 4: Euro Project with magnetics, structure and nearby operations



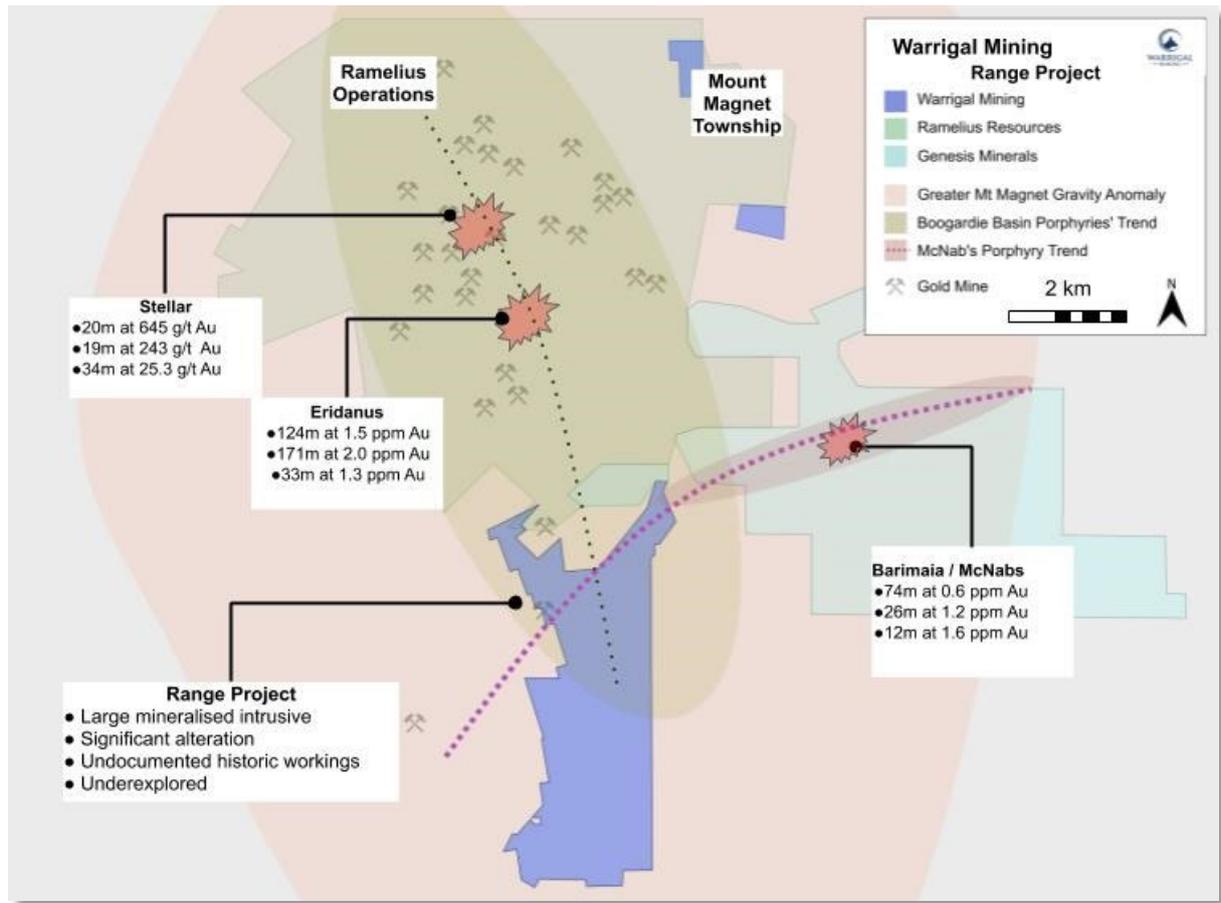
Range Project

Located 5km from the town of Mt Magnet which boasts a prolific >6Moz historical production history, the Range Project consists of 20km² of granted tenure covering a continuous 7km long strike length of prime geological real estate.

The project hosts numerous shear hosted and orogenic quartz lodes (which make up the bulk of historic production in the region). More recently the regional exploration focus has been towards larger intrusive and porphyry-style mineralisation. The North East trending Boogardie intrusive gold trend being exploited by Ramelius Resource Ltd (ASX:RMS) and the east-west trending Barimaia porphyry discovery by Genesis Minerals Ltd (ASX:GMD) intersect in the Range Project.

Mapping has outlined the presence of the same intrusives along with high-grade alteration (indicators of high-grade mineralisation in porphyry systems) extending from the neighbouring Britannia open pit and through historic shafts.

Figure 5: Range Project with large scale trends and neighbouring exploration success



Equity Issue

Li3 is pleased to announce that it has placed some 4,001,791 shares at 5c each to raising a total of \$200,089.56 pursuant to the Additional Offer component of the prospectus issued in July 2019.

**By order of the Board of
Lithium Consolidated Limited**

For more information, please contact:

**Duncan Cornish
Company Secretary**

Phone: +61 7 3212 6299

Email: investors@li3limited.com

Please visit us at: www.li3limited.com



LITHIUM CONSOLIDATED LTD
ACN 612 008 358
Phone: +61 7 3212 6299
Fax: +61 7 3212 6250
Address: Level 6, 10 Market Street, Brisbane QLD 4000

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource estimates, Exploration Results and general project comments is based on information compiled by Nicholas Revell, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Revell is a geologist consultant to Lithium Consolidated. Mr. Revell 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'. Mr. Revell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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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	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See drill sampling
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB (rotary air blast) Drilling
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 meter composites were taken with 1 meter subsamples for anomalous areas No other information provided

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All chips were logged using in house Aztec logging codes which appear robust and provide quality geological understanding.
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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy drilling and information on sample preparation is provided. Drilling was conducted by Kennedy Drilling and is expected to be of industry standard at that time (mid 1990's).
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories Perth and analysed for Au (PM205), As, Sb, Bi, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Cr, Mn, Fe (IC587). • No information on quality control is provided, however ALS are a reputable company with longstanding industry best practice implementation.
Verification of sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent verification is available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No verifiable location data is available. However, drillhole collar coordinates projected in a GIS environment match visible disturbances on satellite imagery to a high degree, indicating the data to be accurate within a few meters.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results are preliminary RAB exploration results and it is unclear at this time if the data spacing, distribution, drill method and sampling is adequate for resource estimation purposes.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration was reconnaissance and only vertical holes were drilled.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data available.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data available.

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	<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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenure was held at the time by Aztec Mining Company Limited (100%) as E59/519. No other material effects are known. 																																												
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various other parties have conducted exploration on this project area including (but limited to): Normandy and Gindalbie. 																																												
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tightly folded greenstone shear hosted quartz vein gold 																																												
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. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLEID</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Azi</th> <th>Depth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NR017</td> <td>483025</td> <td>6770200</td> <td>350</td> <td>-90</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr018</td> <td>483150</td> <td>6770200</td> <td>350</td> <td>-90</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR020</td> <td>483125</td> <td>6770200</td> <td>350</td> <td>-90</td> <td>0</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLEID</th> <th>MFROM</th> <th>MTO</th> <th>AU</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>0.026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>0.148</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>0.117</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HOLEID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	NR017	483025	6770200	350	-90	0	50	nr018	483150	6770200	350	-90	0	50	NR020	483125	6770200	350	-90	0	28	HOLEID	MFROM	MTO	AU	nr017	0	5	0.026	nr017	5	10	0.148	nr017	10	15	0.117
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		nr017	15	20	0.026
		nr017	20	25	1.68
		nr017	25	30	0.075
		nr017	30	35	1.68
		nr017	35	40	0.149
		nr017	40	45	0.017
		nr017	45	50	0.14
		nr018	0	5	0.042
		nr018	5	10	0.013
		nr018	10	15	0.033
		nr018	15	20	1.86
		nr018	20	21	3.6
		nr018	21	22	3.92
		nr018	22	23	4.12
		nr018	23	24	4.19
		nr018	24	25	3.62
		nr018	25	26	2.82
		nr018	26	27	1.3
		nr018	27	28	0.825
		nr018	28	29	0.636
		nr018	29	30	0.55

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		nr018	30	35	0.385
		nr018	35	40	0.281
		nr018	40	45	0.134
		nr018	45	50	0.074
		nr020	0	5	0.008
		nr020	5	10	0.025
		nr020	10	15	0.082
		nr020	15	20	0.068
		nr020	20	21	1.99
		nr020	21	22	1.03
		nr020	22	23	1.62
		nr020	23	24	0.312
		nr020	24	25	1.68
		nr020	25	28	0.417
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Simple average of 1m sample data. 			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation on widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The orientation of the mineralization is not conclusively known. Downhole depths are recorded. True width not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported in text
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results quoted are highlight results included in regulatory report only. Other drilling was conducted in this area, the digitizing and interpretation of this data is in progress.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further exploration conducted includes geochemical and rock chip sampling. Digitizing of this data is ongoing.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of all relevant data. Interpretation. Possible re-assay of legacy samples and testing for lateral and depth extension of mineralization.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB (rotary air blast) Drilling
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 meter composites were taken with 1 meter subsamples for anomalous areas No other information provided

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	<i>and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All chips were logged using in house Aztec logging codes which appear robust and provide quality geological understanding.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy drilling and information on sample preparation is provided. Drilling was conducted by Kennedy Drilling and is expected to be of industry standard at that time (mid 1990's).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories Perth and analysed for Au (PM205), As, Sb, Bi, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Cr, Mn, Fe (IC587). • No information on quality control is provided, however ALS are a reputable company with longstanding industry best practice implementation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent verification is available.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No verifiable location data is available. However, drillhole collar coordinates projected in a GIS environment match visible disturbances on satellite imagery to a high degree, indicating the data to be accurate within a few meters.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results are preliminary RAB exploration results and it is unclear at this time if the data spacing, distribution, drill method and sampling is adequate for resource estimation purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration was reconnaissance and only vertical holes were drilled.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data available.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data available.

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	<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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenure was held at the time by Aztec Mining Company Limited (100%) as E59/519. No other material effects are known. 																																																				
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various other parties have conducted exploration on this project area including (but limited to): Normandy and Gindalbie. 																																																				
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tightly folded greenstone shear hosted quartz vein gold 																																																				
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. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLEID</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Azi</th> <th>Depth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NR017</td> <td>483025</td> <td>6770200</td> <td>350</td> <td>-90</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr018</td> <td>483150</td> <td>6770200</td> <td>350</td> <td>-90</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NR020</td> <td>483125</td> <td>6770200</td> <td>350</td> <td>-90</td> <td>0</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HOLEID</th> <th>MFROM</th> <th>MTO</th> <th>AU</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>0.026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>0.148</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>0.117</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>0.026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nr017</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>1.68</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HOLEID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	NR017	483025	6770200	350	-90	0	50	nr018	483150	6770200	350	-90	0	50	NR020	483125	6770200	350	-90	0	28	HOLEID	MFROM	MTO	AU	nr017	0	5	0.026	nr017	5	10	0.148	nr017	10	15	0.117	nr017	15	20	0.026	nr017	20	25	1.68
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		nr017	25	30	0.075
		nr017	30	35	1.68
		nr017	35	40	0.149
		nr017	40	45	0.017
		nr017	45	50	0.14
		nr018	0	5	0.042
		nr018	5	10	0.013
		nr018	10	15	0.033
		nr018	15	20	1.86
		nr018	20	21	3.6
		nr018	21	22	3.92
		nr018	22	23	4.12
		nr018	23	24	4.19
		nr018	24	25	3.62
		nr018	25	26	2.82
		nr018	26	27	1.3
		nr018	27	28	0.825
		nr018	28	29	0.636
		nr018	29	30	0.55
		nr018	30	35	0.385
		nr018	35	40	0.281
		nr018	40	45	0.134
		nr018	45	50	0.074
		nr020	0	5	0.008
		nr020	5	10	0.025

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		nr020	10	15	0.082
		nr020	15	20	0.068
		nr020	20	21	1.99
		nr020	21	22	1.03
		nr020	22	23	1.62
		nr020	23	24	0.312
		nr020	24	25	1.68
		nr020	25	28	0.417
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Simple average of 1m sample data. 			
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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the mineralization is not conclusively known. Downhole depths are recorded. True width not known. 			
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported in text 			
Balanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results quoted are highlight results included in regulatory report only. Other drilling was conducted in this area, the digitizing and 			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reporting	<i>and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	interpretation of this data is in progress.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration conducted includes geochemical and rock chip sampling. Digitizing of this data is ongoing.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of all relevant data. Interpretation. Possible re-assay of legacy samples and testing for lateral and depth extension of mineralization.