

JORC, 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	<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"> • Historic diamond drilling was used to obtain samples of core which was cut in half longitudinally with half core samples collected at selected intervals. • Historic aircore drilling was used to obtain 2m bulk samples which where sub-sampled by grab sampling. • The collected sub-samples were sent to laboratories for industry standard sample preparation and assaying.
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"> • Core Drilling 1988-1989: EZ completed 9 diamond core drillholes for a total of 2353.1 m, ranging from 138.5 m to 737.45 m in depth. Holes were typically drilled using a tricone bit through surficial sediments and decomposed bedrock, then HQ to 50-70m depths then NQ to EOH or using HQ3 to depths of 100-150m. Drill core was not reported to be oriented. Where possible all holes were surveyed at 50m intervals using an Eastman single shot downhole camera. • Aircore Drilling 1992-1994: 316 reverse-circulation aircore holes, totaling 4534.2 m were completed by CRAE in the Grieves Exploration Target area. Hole depths ranged from 0.1 m to 60 m, averaging 14.3 m. • Core Drilling 1993-1996: CRAE completed 23 diamond core holes in the Exploration Target area for a total of 3032 m with hole depths ranging from 36.7 m to 279.7 m. Holes were typically drilled using a tricone bit through surficial sediments and decomposed bedrock, then HQ to 50-100m depths then NQ to EOH. Triple tube casing was

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		<p>utilised to improve core recoveries. Where possible all holes were surveyed at 50 to 80m intervals using an Eastman single shot downhole camera.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Drilling 2007: Icon Resources completed 5 diamond core holes in the Grieves exploration target area for a total of 765.95 m with hole depths ranging from 43.9 m to 314.95 m. Core diameter is not reported in the available historical reports.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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"> Diamond drilling core recovery was measured by length or by sample mass. Triple tubing was used to maximize core recovery and minimise the loss or mineralised material. Core recoveries were variable, being particularly poor in broken ground in or adjacent to faults. Any relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been investigated, however, no sample bias is currently suspected.
<i>Logging</i>	<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"> Aircore chips and diamond drill core were logged for geology, alteration and mineralisation by the respective company geologists at the time. Copies of the original hand written logs are available and data has been digitized. The level of logging detail is considered adequate to enable geological interpretation and to support the current Exploration Target estimate. Core logging was qualitative and quantitative in nature. No core photography records are available from the historic drilling campaigns.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<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"> Core Drilling 1988-1989: selected mineralised intervals of drill core were split and sampled. Whether quarter or half core was sampled for assay is not detailed in historical reports. Aircore Drilling 1992-1994: Aircore cuttings were collected at 2m intervals, with a wet 1-2kg sample “snatched” by hand for analysis. Core Drilling 1993-1996: selected drill core intervals were split and sampled. Whether quarter or half core was sampled for assay is not detailed in historical reports. Core Drilling 2007: Drill core samples were collected from selected altered and mineralised intervals by sawing in half and sampling one half of the core. The sub-sample preparation techniques used in the historic sampling of drill core are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested and the stage of exploration.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The method of “snatch” sub-sampling from wet aircore cuttings is not considered a desirable technique to maximize representivity of samples but may be adequate to delineate mineralised zones for the style of mineralisation being considered. Sample sizes of diamond core and aircore chips were appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Quality control procedures adopted during the historical sampling programs are not recorded in the available reports.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<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 established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Drilling 1988-1989: Drill core samples were assayed for Cu, Zn, Fe and Mn by Analabs Burnie using method AAS103 after total digestion in hot mixed acids. Aircore Drilling 1992-1994: Aircore samples were assayed by Analabs Burnie by AAS (with aqua regia-perchloric acid digest) for Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Mn, with over-range samples redetermined by AAS with aqua regia – perchloric acid-hydrofluoric acid digest). Samples exceeding 1% Zn were analysed for S by leco furnace. Core Drilling 1993-1996: selected drill core intervals were split and assayed by Analabs by AAS (with aqua regia-perchloric acid digest) for Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Fe-Mn, with over-range samples redetermined by AAS with aqua regia – perchloric acid-hydrofluoric acid digest). Samples exceeding 1% Zn were analysed for S by leco furnace. Some duplicate Zn assay samples were recorded in CRAE drillhole logs in 1995. Core Drilling 2007: Drill core samples were collected from selected altered and mineralised intervals and submitted to ALS Brisbane for multi-element ICP analysis. Quality control procedures adopted during the historical sampling programs are not recorded in the available reports.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<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 or alternative verifications are available. No twinned holes have been drilled to date. Historical primary data is contained within company statutory exploration annual reports held on file in physical and digital format by Mineral Resources Tasmania. All available historical primary data has been digitized into Excel spreadsheet and Access Database formats which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. No adjustments have been made to any assay data.

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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"> • Historical drillhole collars were surveyed by either theodolite or handheld GPS. • Historical drillholes were routinely surveyed down-hole for azimuth and dip during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras at intervals ranging between 40 and 80m. Given the non-magnetic nature of the mineralisation and the host rocks, this was a reasonable survey method. • Historical drilling in the area did not appear to have any significant problems with hole deviation. • The grid system used for historical drilling at Grieves Siding is the AGD66 AMG Zone 55 grid. • Topographic Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data was sourced from the publicly available Geoscience Australia 1 second SRTM DEM data. Given the relatively poor resolution of this data, the surveyed drillhole collar elevations are relied upon for topographic control. This is considered adequate for the current stage of exploration and Exploration Target assessment.
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"> • Historical aircore drill spacing was either 50m or 100m along the strike of the Grieves Siding mineralisation, with hole spaced at 25m intervals along each section giving an average overall spacing of 75m by 25m. • Historical diamond drilling spacing for deeper drilling was either 50m or 100m along the strike of the mineralisation but variable from 50m to 150m along each section. • The Exploration Target has been defined primarily on drill density and the confidence in the geological/grade continuity – the data spacing is considered adequate for the estimation technique and classifications applied. • Samples were composited to identify mineralisation of probable realistic ore grades by delineating drillhole intercepts above a nominal cut-off grade of 3% Zn.
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"> • Historical drillholes were drilled along section perpendicular to the general strike of mineralisation at dips of -90° to -45°. The orientation of the drillholes is considered appropriate with no sampling bias issues.

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Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical samples of drill core and aircore chips were bagged and tagged and transported to the assay laboratory. No issues regarding sample security are indicated.
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"> None known.

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 projects are under agreement from Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd who own E06/2015 100%
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"> Refer to Section 3.3 in the main body of this report
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Sections 3.4 to 3.6 in the main body of this report
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix 2 Only significant intersections have been tabulated in Appendix 2 with other holes failing to encounter material intersections of mineralization of were not assayed

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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"> Historic exploration results have been average according to length of the interval of the intersection No upper grades were cut while lower grade cuts varied depending on the application of the data aggregation. Lower grades were used for defining larger broad zones of mineralization seeking big alteration systems while higher grade cuts were used for defining potentially economic drill intersections. The Exploration Target used a lower cut of 3% Zn No metal equivalents are reported
Relationship between mineralisation 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"> In most cases the drilling has been designed to intersect the mineralisation perpendicular to the strike. However this style of mineralization can be related to structures that commonly have less predictable orientations. However the replacement styles of mineralization generally conform to primary bedding planes but they can also be highly variable in the Henty area due to intense folding and faulting Only down holes drill results are reported
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"> Refer to figures in the text of the report
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"> Appendix 2 contains the drill collar information with holes showing significant drill results, no assays due to a lack of mineralization or other holes that failed to intersect significant mineralization but only encountered low levels of anomalism around existing zones of mineralisation
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"> Refer to section 3.3 and 3.7 for a summary of the most material information in relation to this report
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"> The Company has proposed a budget of \$1.8m over 2 years to evaluate the current known prospects but to also undertake exploration programs that might encounter new zones of mineralisation

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic data has been digitally captured using manual data entry and every effort has been made to verify the data entry with validation of the drill hole database plotted in 3D software applications
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person due to the lack of visible exploration activity. The author has also lived in the area in the past and is aware of the project access and infrastructure
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is sufficient historic drill data to confirm the continuity and extents of the stratabound mineralization. The mineralization at Henty is quite well understood with the stratigraphic and structural controls identified and associated alteration also well documented
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “primary” mineralisation at Grieves Siding occurs as a stratabound lense in the Basal Mineralised Zone within the lower 50 m of the Gordon Limestone, dipping approximately 50° north over a known NE-SW strike length of 800-900 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic drill data is suitable for an Exploration Target range of grades and tonnages The zinc only Exploration Target has been estimated as a range for the Grieves Siding prospect based on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The geological understanding and exploration work programs completed to date; The simple geological model of stratiform replacement orebodies A range of simple polygonal shapes with varying length, width, depth to form the basis of the range with the main variable being strike length potential Weighted average grade for zinc was determined using 6% Zn to separate the high and low grade populations of the mineralisation assays. The Exploration Target used historic drill hole data A bulk density of 2.7t/m³ was applied to all of the mineralised

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	boundaries.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Exploration Target has not taken into account moisture
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Exploration Target has used a lower 3% cut-off 6% Zn was also used to separate the lower grade population of assays against the higher grade population of Zn assays to provide a grade range for the Exploration Target
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Exploration Target has not used any Mining Factors because it is considered to early stage to apply such factors or assumptions The Company aims to delineate JORC Mineral Resources in the future subject to this IPO and will be able to report such factors
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Exploration Target has not used any Metallurgical Factors because it is considered to early stage to apply such factors or assumptions The Company aims to delineate JORC Mineral Resources in the future subject to this IPO and will be able to report such factors
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Exploration Target has not used any Environmental Factors because it is considered to early stage to apply such factors or assumptions The Company aims to delineate JORC Mineral Resources in the future subject to this IPO and will be able to report such factors

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	<p><i>these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i></p>	
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i> • <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i> • <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bulk density estimate of 2.7 g/cm³ was applied to the Exploration Target which is considered to be the conservative preference at the current stage of exploration and takes into account the likely effect of weathering, porosity and cavities, and the alteration and ore mineralogy
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> • <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> • <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic drill information at this stage cannot be fully verified to JORC standard and additional drilling will be required to confirm grade, thickness and mineralisation continuity. • The Exploration Target is the appropriate method to report the potential of the mineralization at Grieves Siding
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have taken place
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> • <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relative accuracy or inaccuracy of the Exploration Target is considered explicit by defining a range of tonnages and grades for the zone of mineralization. • The potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and shows there is insufficient supporting information to define a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource. It is also uncertain if further exploration and resource development work will result in the determination of a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource

