

High-Grade Gold results continue at Tennant Creek

Results from the first hole diamond drill hole of the current program at Emmerson's 100% owned Mauretania project, further enhance future development potential, including confirmation of depth extensions to previously reported high-grade gold.

- Results from the upper, oxide zone of diamond drill hole MTDD006 returned;
 - 10m at 3.01g/t gold from 62m
 - 6m @ 2.43g/t gold from 82m;
 - 4m @ 4.64g/t gold from 94m including:
 - 2m @ 7.92g/t gold
 - 1m at 7.19g/t gold from 101m
 - 1m @ 5.11g/t gold from 113m
- Results from the deeper, primary zone of diamond drill hole MTDD006 returned;
 - 1m at 1.47g/t gold from 188m
- Four Reverse Circulation(RC) holes have now been completed with 3 holes testing extensions to the upper oxide zone and 1-hole testing both the upper oxide zone and the deeper high-grade primary gold mineralisation.
- The very positive visual geology from the 3 shallow RC holes, supports a further program of diamond drilling which will commence in mid-November 2019

Emmerson's Managing Director, Rob Bills commented:

"This is the second diamond drill hole at Mauretania and provides another profile of the geology and grade distribution in the upper oxide and lower primary gold zones. The variance in the gold grade of this hole compared to the previous diamond drill hole (20m at 38.5g/t gold from 92m including, 4m at 158g/t gold) reflects the coarse nature of the gold. A very similar scenario at our Edna Beryl Mine where bulk sampling and underground mining provided a statistically more robust representation of the true mining grade (which at Edna Beryl translated into a mining head grade of ~30g/t gold).

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is completed and continues to provide further insights into the geology, grade distribution and size extent. Samples have been dispatched for assaying with results expected in

late November.

The visual geology from the shallow RC holes provides encouragement to proceed with a further round of deeper diamond drilling which will use the RC holes as pre collars. This drilling will commence in mid-November, with results expected in December 2019”.

Mauretania Drilling – high-grade gold intersected in the second diamond drill hole

Mauretania is located within the NPA and is 100% owned by Emmerson. Previous diamond drilling (MTDD003) intersected **20m at 38.5g/t gold from 92m**, including **4m at 158g/t gold** with the hole abandoned in mineralisation (ASX June 2019).

Diamond Drill Hole MTDD006 (Figures 1, 2, 3, and Table 1).

The upper oxide zone of MTDD006 intersected a brecciated, hematite dominant ironstone consisting of hematite fragments in a mixed limonite/goethite clay matrix. The assay results of **10m at 3.01g/t gold** and **2m at 7.92g/t gold** are associated with zones of intense clay alteration.

The lower primary mineralisation of **1m at 1.47g/t gold** is associated with a hematite-magnetite ironstone with talc-chlorite alteration and provides evidence of continuing gold mineralisation at depth. Apart from gold, the high bismuth (of up to 1.6%) typically indicates proximity to bonanza style gold mineralisation and augers well for nearby higher grades. These results provide continued encouragement and better definition of the gold grades within the shallow, oxide zone and deeper primary gold zones.

Visual copper was logged between 137m and 140m, but was not confirmed in the assays, resulting in dispatch of additional samples for check analysis. Results from these are expected in late November.

Reverse Circulation Drilling

The reverse circulation drilling was aimed at testing for extensions to both the oxide and primary gold zones. All holes tested the shallow oxide mineralisation with 1 hole, also testing the deeper primary mineralisation. All samples have now been dispatched for assaying with results expected in late November.

Examination and analysis of the geology from these holes are encouraging and supports further drilling to test the full depth extent of the mineralisation. This diamond drill program is scheduled to commence in mid-November, with results likely in late December 2019.

Mauretania is a greenfields discovery identified from recognising that high-grade gold and copper are associated with oxidised, hematite fluids as seen at Emmerson’s other recent Tennant Creek discoveries of Edna Beryl and Goanna. This style of deposit is characterised by very high grades of gold (and copper in the case of Goanna), which are strongly controlled by structure and present difficult targets to intersect from surface drilling. Unless these deposits breach the surface, they also display very restrictive gold, copper and bismuth geochemical footprints.

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Regulatory Information

The Company does not suggest that economic mineralisation is contained in the untested areas, the information contained relating to historical drilling records have been compiled, reviewed and verified as best as the Company was able. As outlined in this announcement the Company is planning further drilling programs to understand the geology, structure and potential of the untested areas. The Company cautions investors against using this announcement solely as a basis for investment decisions without regard for this disclaimer.

Competency Statement

The information in this report which relates to Tennant Creek Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Steve Russell BSc, Applied Geology (Hons), MAIG, MSEG. Mr Russell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Russell is a casual employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Emmerson Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Emmerson believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Table 1: Mauretania prospect MTDD006 significant drill hole intersections.

Hole ID	East (MGA94_53)	North (MGA94_53)	RL AHD	Dip (deg)	AZI mag (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Fe (%)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Se (ppm)
MTDD006	430719.00	7833053.00	329.3	-90	000	52	58	6	1.44	18.5	83.7	889	58.4	17.2	246	176	7.23	2.17
						62	72	10	3.01	23.6	0.15%	1182	104	17.3	390	295	10.7	5.50
						76	77	1	11.9	96.7	0.11%	1.27%	0.14%	20.1	0.91%	925	15.9	2.00
						82	88	6	2.43	2.53	827	409	36.5	14.5	174	74.2	6.69	1.33
						94	98	4	4.64	14.5	0.94%	635	33.5	12.6	1730	29.3	9.07	5.00
					Incl.	96	98	2	7.92	16.8	1.57%	1046	44.2	13.3	3174	31.0	13.2	9.00
						101	102	1	7.19	3.36	0.16%	355	84.8	19.0	265	48.0	5.00	2.00
						106	107	1	1.32	5.74	743	1274	74.6	26.7	132	111	4.63	4.00
						113	114	1	5.11	0.64	463	129	38.3	14.9	206	202	1.84	2.00
						153	154	1	1.91	18.0	133	113	6.80	11.6	38.0	11.0	1.45	66.0
						188	189	1	1.47	2.10	240	405	109	20.5	19.0	302	1.49	56.0

Note:

- (1) Samples are half HQ₃ or NQ₃ diamond core samples.
- (2) Gold analysis method by 50g fire assay charge with ICP-OES finish.
- (3) Multi element analysis method by 4 acid digest & ICP-OES, ICP-MS finish.
- (4) Intersections are reported as downhole lengths and not true widths.
- (5) Minimum cut off - 1g/t Au. No maximum cut off.
- (6) Minimum cut off – 1% Cu. No maximum cut off.
- (7) Maximum internal dilution is no greater than 1 metre.
- (8) Assay intersections are not reported as weighted averages.

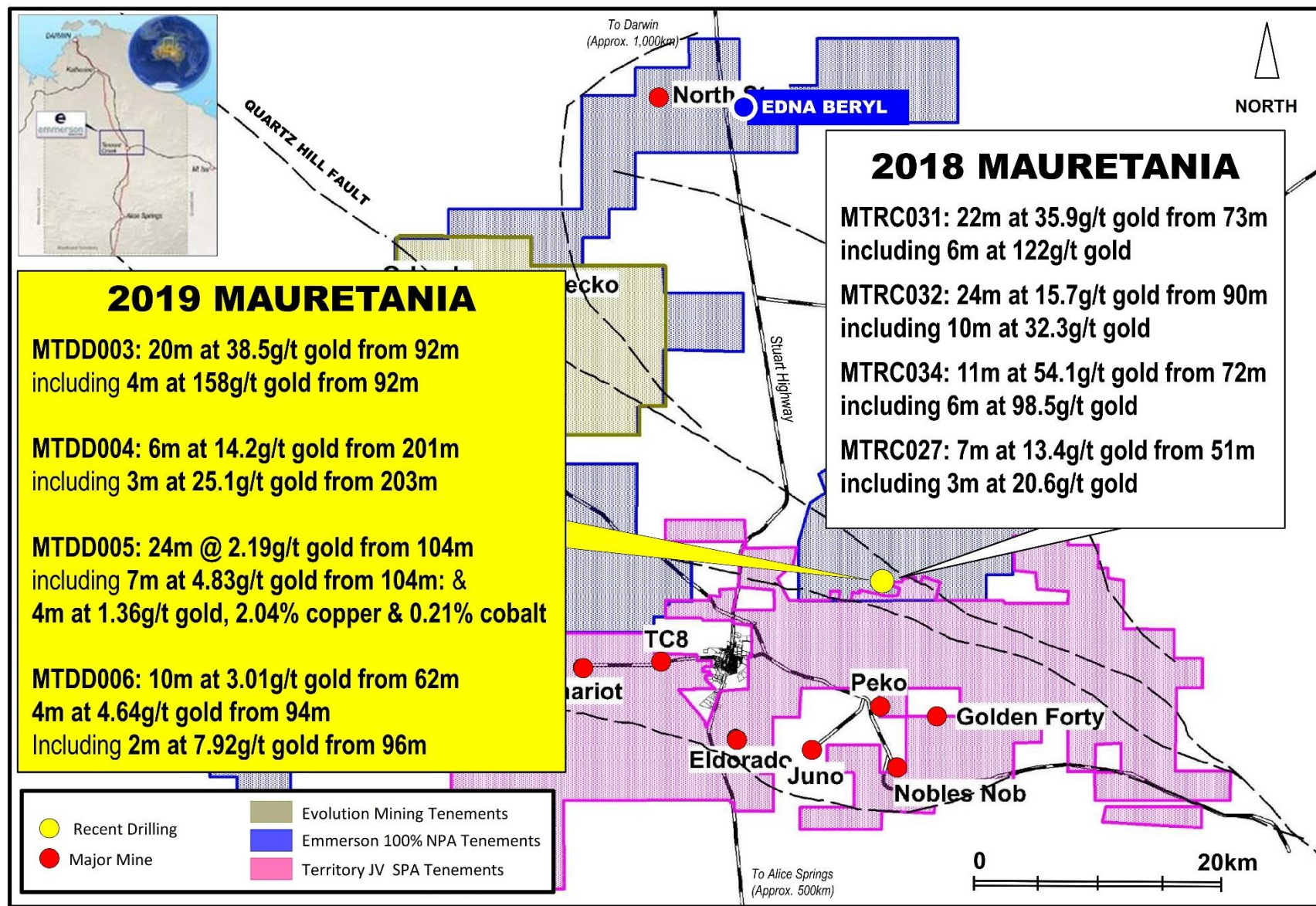


Figure 1: Location of Emmerson's 100% owned package (blue) and recently completed drill program (yellow dot).

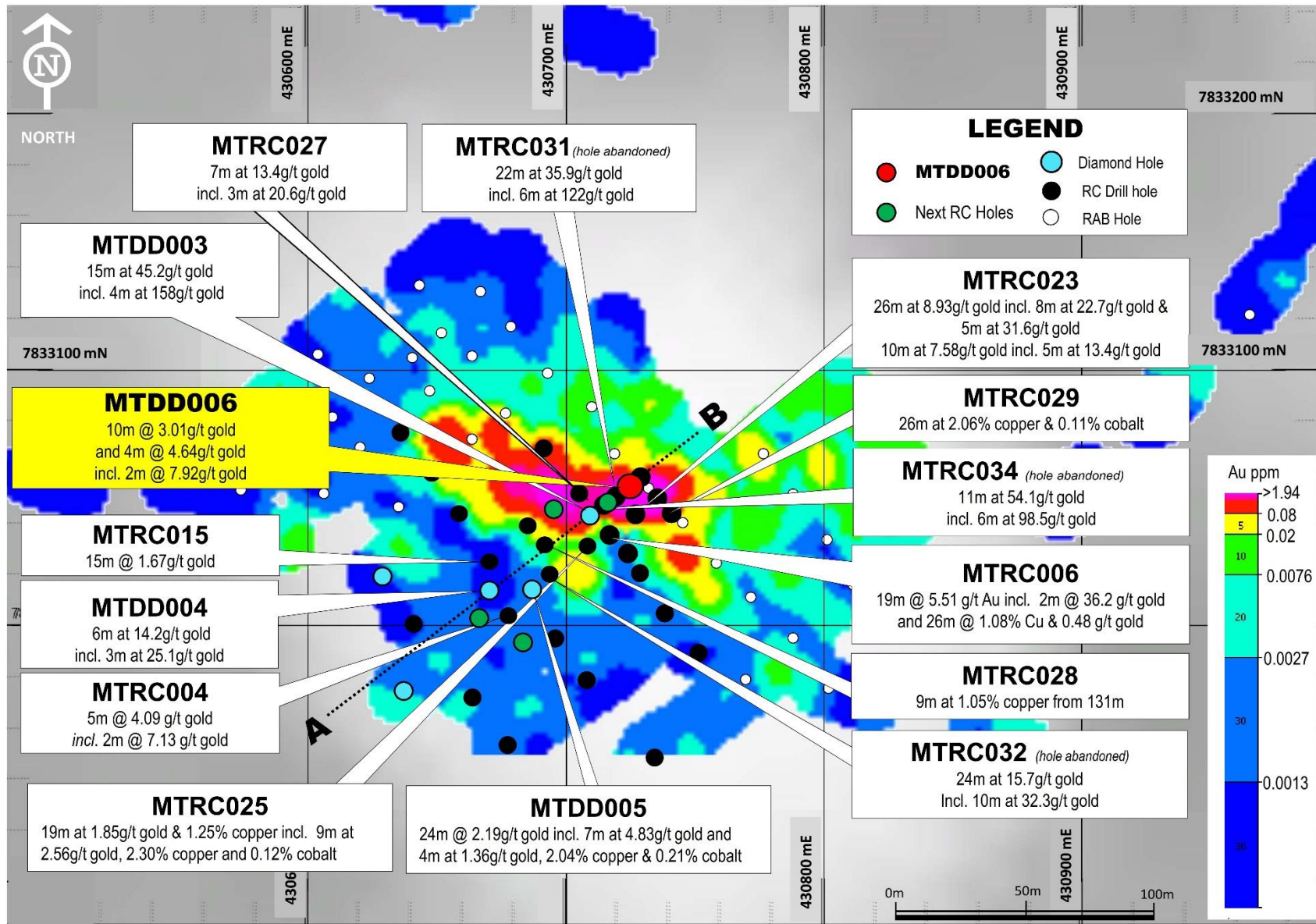


Figure 2: Location previous drilling (black & white dots) diamond drill holes (blue dots) MTDD006 diamond drill hole (red dot) and RC holes (green dots) on a background of gold geochemistry in ppm (colours), magnetics (grey-scale).

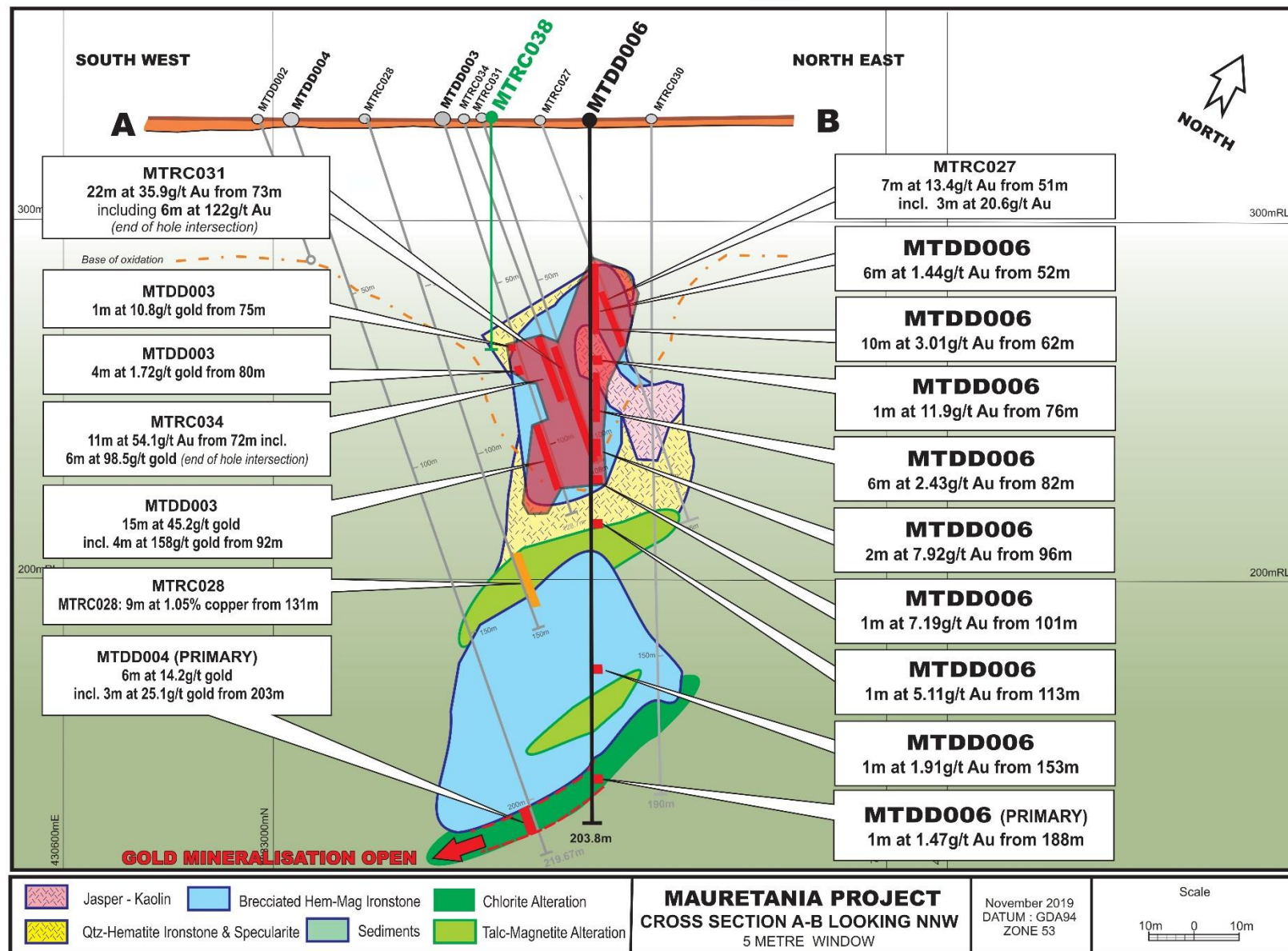


Figure 3: Mauretania cross Section A-B – note the white call out boxes represent the previously reported assay results and larger text call out boxes are assay results received from the MTDD006, 2019 drilling program.

The exploration results contained within the above company release are in accordance with the guidelines of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (JORC Code, 2012 Edition–Table 1).

Section 1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data – MAURETANIA PROJECT AREA – MTDD006 DIAMOND DRILL

(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 downhole 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 30g 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.	- The <i>Mauretania Project</i> holes have been sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DDH) drilling techniques. 31 holes RC holes (MTRC003-034 for 4,487m) and 5 DDH (MTDD001-005 for 738.1m) were completed prior to this current drilling campaign at the <i>Mauretania Exploration Target</i>. - The deepest RC hole is 287m, shallowest was 101m and the average hole depth was 187m. - One diamond drill hole (MTDD006) is drilled for a total of 203.8m and are reported in this current release. This hole was sampled using Diamond drilling techniques (DDH). - MTDD006 is drilled as a vertical hole to confirm shallow oxide gold mineralisation and extended to test for primary gold mineralisation confirmed by previous drilling. - Diamond core has been logged for lithological, density, magnetic susceptibility and geotechnical characteristics. - MTDD006 has been drilled as HQ3 and NQ3 size, sampled on geological intervals (typically 1m), cut into half core to provide sample weights of approximately 4.0kg. - Individual 1m DDH core samples are pulverised to produce a 50g charge for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES (Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn) ICP/MS (Ag, Bi, Mo, Se, Sb, U, Co) & Fire Assay/AAS (Au) finish.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- RC drilling accounts for 60%, RAB 20% and Diamond holes (MTDD001-006) = 20% of reported drilling at Mauretania Exploration Target. - MTDD006 HQ3 = 88.7m, NQ3 = 115.1m final depth = 203.8m. - HQ3 core diameter is 63.5mm. - NQ3 core diameter is 47.6mm - MTDD006 core was not oriented due to the vertical nature of the drill hole. - GMP Exploration completed the diamond drilling. - Standard HQ inner tube was used for drill holes

		MTDD001-002. HQ3/NQ3 triple tube was used for drill holes (MTDD003-006)
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- 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.	- DDH recoveries are logged and recorded in the database and are considered to be of fair standard. - RQD measurements and core loss is recorded on diamond logging sheets, loaded into Emmerson's database and retained for reference. - RQD logging records core lengths, recovery, hardness and weathering. - Diamond core recovery is considered fair. - Any issues or concerns are discussed at the time with the drilling contractor and recorded in our database. - Recoveries are considered fair for reported RC drilling. - It is considered by Emmerson that there is preferential loss of fine to medium grained material within the ore zones. - Emmerson consider that there is evidence for sample bias that may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
<i>Logging</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. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Standard operating procedures are employed by Emmerson for logging of DDH samples. - All DDH samples are lithologically logged in one metre intervals. - All DDH samples are defined by geological characteristics and controlled by alteration and lithological boundaries. - Structural logging of all diamond drill core records orientation of veins, fractures and lithological contacts. - Information on diamond core structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. - Logging data is directly entered into field tough book computers via Logchief software. Look up codes and real time validations reduce the risk of data entry mistakes. - Computer data (the drill log) are uploaded to Emmerson's relational database whereby the data undergoes a further set of validations checks prior to final upload. - Standardised codes are used for lithology, oxidation, alteration and presence of sulphide minerals. - Magnetic susceptibility data for all individual 1m DDH samples are collected as per ERM procedure. - Specific density is recorded for all lithological types and entered in the database. - Representative diamond core is available to

		all geologists (a physical reference set) to ensure consistency of logging. • All drill core is photographed.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• 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 insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Standard sampling operating procedures have used by ERM at Mauretania Project area drilling for DDH samples. • The sample preparation of DDH samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the sample down to ~10mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • Core was cut in half (HQ3/NQ3) at Emmerson's Tennant Creek exploration office, using an automatic core saw. • All samples were collected from the same side of the core. • Half core samples are submitted for analysis, unless a field duplicate is required, in which case quarter core samples are submitted. • Pulverised material not required by the laboratory (pulp) including duplicate samples are returned to ERM, logged into a database and stored undercover at the Tennant Creek office. • Coarse rejects are disposed of by the Laboratory. • DDH sample weight varies between 3 – 5kg.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	• 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.	• Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standards, and ERM include blanks, duplicates. • QAQC protocols consist of the insertion of blanks at a rate of one in every 40 samples, insertion of standards (CRM's) at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples and duplicate field sample analysis of at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples. • A selection of CRM's is available to the geologists and insertion points are predetermined prior to drilling. • The geologist has the ability to override this predetermined insertion based on visual and geological characteristics of the current drill hole. • Insertion of assay blanks is increased when visual mineralisation is encountered and consists of insertion above and below the mineralised zone. • Samples typically weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. • Laboratory checks include CRM's and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits, and replicates that are analysed with each batch of samples

		submitted. These QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. Barren quartz washes are also routinely used in zones of mineralisation. • QAQC data is uploaded with the sample values into ERM's database through an external database administrator (contractor). • A QAQC database is created as a separate table in the database and includes all field and internal laboratory QC samples. • QC data is reported through a series of control charts for analysis and interpretation by the Exploration Manager or his/her delegate. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation at the <i>Mauretania Exploration Target</i> based on the style of mineralisation (iron oxide copper gold), the thickness and mineral consistency of the intersection(s). • Emmerson's sampling methodology (SOP) is available at any time for peer review.
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.	• The Exploration Manager of ERM has visually verified significant intersections reported in the DDH samples. • Geochemical data is managed by ERM using an external database administrator and secured through a relational database (Datashed). • Laboratory data is received in digital format and uploaded directly to the database. • Original data sheets and files are retained and are used to validate the contents of the database against the original logging. • Drill holes MTDD003 and MTDD005 are considered as twin drill holes at the <i>Mauretania Exploration Target</i>.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collars were surveyed (set out and pick up) using a differential GPS and by a suitably qualified company employee. • Collar survey accuracy is +/- 30 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates. • Co-ordinate system GDA_94, Zone 53. • Topographic measurements are collected from the final survey drill hole pick up. • Downhole survey measurements were collected at a minimum of every 30m using an CORE EX ® electronic single shot camera for this current round of drilling. • This survey camera equipment is quoted by the manufacturer to have an accuracy of ○ Azimuth 0-360° ± 0.5° ○ Dip ± 90° ± 0.2° • If the measurement is considered to be affected by magnetic material (ironstone) then an average from the last non-affected and the next non-affected measurement is used.

		There were no down hole survey issues during this drill program.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	- 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.	- Drill density within the <i>Mauretania Exploration Target</i> area is 20m x 10m. On the discovery line, containing MTRC004,005,006,023-025,032 and MTDD003, MTTDD005 & MTDD006 spacing is 10m x 10m. - There is insufficient drill / assay data to establish the geological and grade continuity at this stage of drilling. - No Mineral Resource Estimation can be applied to these Exploration Results.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	- 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.	- Exploration drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the Mauretania target. - No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point. - Results at this stage suggest that the geological and geophysical targets being tested have been drilled in the correct orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples are selected, bagged and labelled by logging geologist. - They are placed in sealed polyweave bags and then larger bulka bags for transport to the sample preparation facility in Alice Springs (laboratory). - The laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. - Tracking is available through the internet and designed by the Laboratory for ERM to track the progress of batches of samples. - Sample receipt is logged into ERM's sample ledger. - While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- An internal review of the sampling techniques, QAQC protocols and data collection was conducted by Emmerson in November 2013. - Optiro (2013) also reviewed the standard operating procedures for RC and diamond core sampling used and discussion with the site geologist confirmed that these were understood and being followed.

Section 2 Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – MAURETANIA PROJECT AREA – MTDD006
DRILLING

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 <i>Mauretania Exploration Target</i> is located within Exploration Licence 28761. - The <i>Mauretania target</i> is located on Tennant Station Perpetual Pastoral Lease. - Exploration Licence 28761 is 100% held by Emmerson Resources Limited. - Land Access is secured through Emmerson's Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) with the CLC which is in good standing. - Land Access is secured through Emmerson's Land Access Agreement signed by the owners of the Tennant Creek station. - Heritage surveying (assisted by the Central Land Council) was conducted prior to any exploration being conducted within the <i>Mauretania Project Area</i>. - Sacred Site Certificate Numbers 2015-40a, 2015-40b and 2015-40c subsequently issued post field inspection allowing field exploration and drilling to commence. - Two exclusion zones were identified during the field inspections however do not impact on the current exploration drilling. - Emmerson do not believe that the two identified exclusion zones will impact of future exploration of the <i>Mauretania Project Area</i>. - The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Emmerson Resources commenced exploration at the <i>Mauretania Exploration Target</i> in 2015. RAB drilling (158 holes for 6,956 metres), 31 RC holes for 4,487 metres (MTRC003-MTRC034) and 5 diamond (HQ) drill hole tails for 738.1m. - Regional mapping and rock chipping was undertaken by previous explorers. Most of this work was completed in the 1970's by Australian Development Pty Ltd and in the 1980's by Normandy Tennant Creek - Adelaide Petroleum NL (Sabminco NL JV) drilled 11 RC holes at the Black Cat

		Prospect (1988) however did not discover significant results and no further work was done. • Matana Minerals NL also mapped the general area in 1989.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The reader is referred to AusIMM Monograph 14 (Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea), Volume 1, pp. 829-861, to gain an introduction to the regional geology and styles of gold-copper mineralisation of the area. • In 1995 the Northern Territory Geological Survey released a geological map and explanatory notes for the Tennant Creek 1:100,000 sheet, which covers the area of the license. • The rocks of the Warramunga Formation host most of the ore bodies in the region and underlie the Exploration License. • Mineralisation is considered to be Proterozoic Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation of similar style and nature to other mineralisation / deposits in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field.
<i>Drillhole information</i>	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: ○ easting and northing of the drillhole collar ○ elevation or RL of the drillhole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ downhole length and interception depth ○ hole length.	• MTDD006 collar location, elevation, the total depth, drill type and dip, azimuth and assay results are included as a Table in the body of the text for the current holes being reported.
<i>Data aggregation methods</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. • 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. •	• Mineralized intersections are reported as down hole intervals and not weighted averages. • Please refer to the table of significant results in the body of the text for detail on cut off grades and mineralised widths. • These results are exploration results only and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may occur should mining eventually result, nor metallurgical flow sheet considerations. • Cut-off grades have been used for reporting of exploration drill results and are defined below the Table of Significant results.
<i>Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths</i>	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear	• Mineralisation identified at the <i>Mauretania Exploration Target</i> is contained within hematite-magnetite-quartz jasper ironstone which grades with depth to a hematite-magnetite ironstone (see cross – section in the text). • The ironstone dips 75 degrees to the

	statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').	southwest and strikes NNW-SSE. Magnetic modelling suggests the ironstone has a strike length of 120m and the modelled body plunges to the northwest.
<i>Diagrams</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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
<i>Balanced reporting</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.	• All results are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</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.	• Geophysical magnetic susceptibility logging is completed at 1m intervals on site (RC drilling). • Three component magnetic probing of has been completed for selected drill holes. • A regional RAB program was completed in 2015 and included some areas within the Mauretania Exploration Target. • One bulk sample was collected and stored for further metallurgical testing. • Rock characterisation of mineralised and non-mineralised material has been collected. • SAM geophysical survey completed in July 2019 over the Mauretania Exploration Target. Results are still being assessed.
<i>Further work</i>	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Geological reinterpretation based on new drilling information and additional geophysical detail. • Additional RC drilling is planned for October 2019.