

GOLDEN MILE COMPLETES PURCHASE OF YUINMERY GOLD PROJECT

Highlights:

- Golden Mile Resources Limited completes acquisition of Yuinmery Gold Project
- Due diligence assessment of the project has been successfully completed
- Field visit completed to verify high-grade gold nugget occurrences
- Review of historical exploration records has identified important geochemical anomalies that have not been adequately tested
- Previous shallow drilling intersected gold mineralised structures that have not been followed up
- Priority targets identified and exploration program in preparation

Golden Mile Resources Limited (ASX:G88) (**Company**) is pleased to announce that it has successfully completed the purchase of the Yuinmery Gold Project from Legend Resources Pty Ltd (**Vendor**). Since announcing the transaction on 21 August 2019, the Company has successfully completed due diligence on the Yuinmery Gold Project and finalised the formal acquisition of the project with the Vendor.

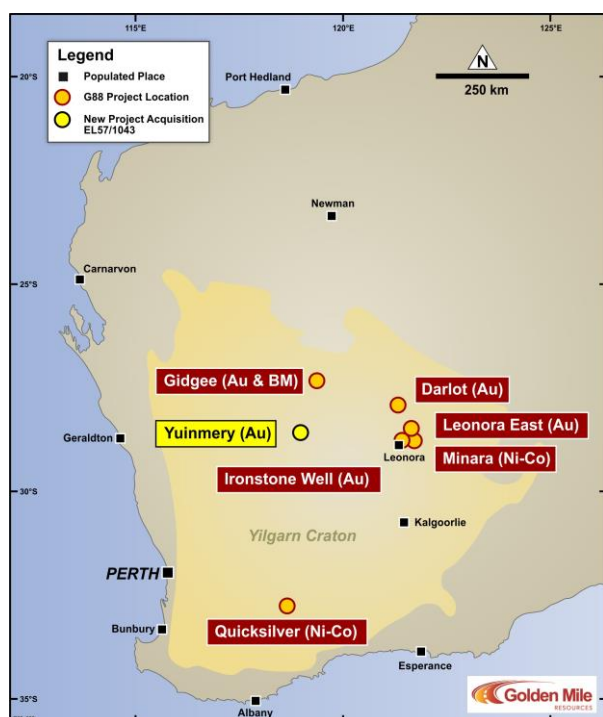


Figure 1: Location of the Yuinmery Gold Project, Western Australia



Figure 2: Example of a gold nugget recovered by Legend Resources from the Elephant Reef (Table 1) at the Yuinmery Gold Project

MARKET DATA

ASX Code: G88
Share Price: \$0.078 (as at 20/09/2019)
Market Cap: \$4.6 Million
Shares on Issue: 58,899,977
Options on Issue: 10,425,000
Cash at bank: \$1.1 Million (as at 30/06/2019)

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

Rhoderick Grivas - Non-Executive Chairman
Lachlan Reynolds - Managing Director
Phillip Grundy - Non-Executive Director
Justyn Stedwell - Company Secretary
Paul Frawley - Exploration Manager

Commenting on the acquisition, Mr Lachlan Reynolds, Managing Director, said:

"We are very excited to complete the acquisition of the Yuinmery Gold Project and for our technical team to commence exploration of the project area."

On a recent visit to the project I was able to immediately see that the ground has the right geological ingredients to host a lode gold deposit and that our initial assessment of the prospectivity for gold mineralisation was valid.

Historical work and recent prospecting discoveries of previously unknown gold occurrences that we have researched during the due diligence process make the ground even more compelling to us as a priority exploration target."

Yuinmery Gold Project

The Yuinmery Gold Project is comprised of a single exploration licence, E57/1043 in the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1). The Yuinmery Gold Project has a total area of approximately 63.3km² (21 graticular blocks) and was granted on 11 October 2016 for a 5 year term. Located approximately 10 km from the Youanmi Gold Mine and 30 km from the town of Sandstone, the project area is easily accessible from the Paynes Find – Sandstone road, and then via pastoral station access tracks.

The Yuinmery Gold Project is located in the Youanmi Gold Mining District in Western Australia, near high-grade drilling intersections made by Spectrum Metals Limited (ASX:SPX) at the Penny North Gold Project, and by Venus Metals Corporation Limited (ASX:VMC) and Rox Metals Limited (ASX:RXL) at the Currans North project (Figure 3).

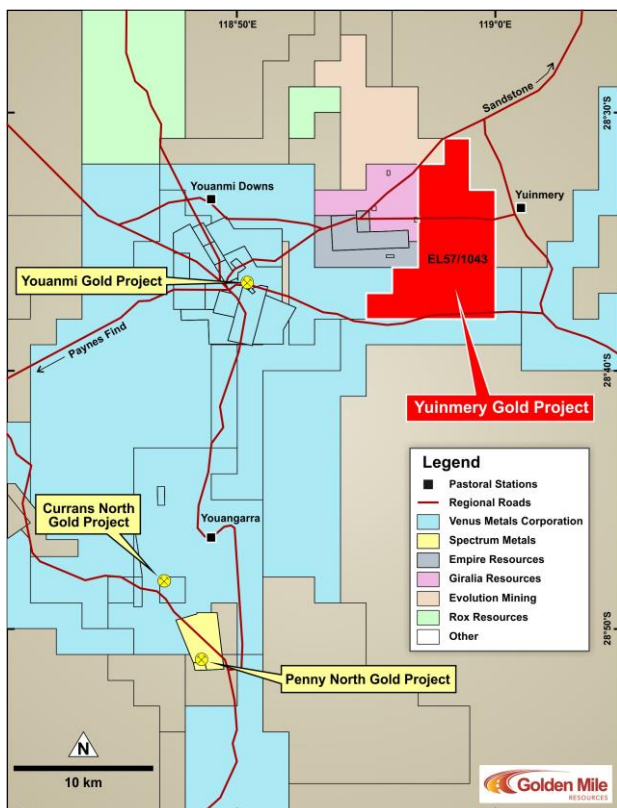


Figure 3: Yuinmery Gold Project (EL57/1043) tenement status map, showing proximity of project to the Youanmi Gold and Currans Gold Projects (Venus Metals Corporation Limited/Rox Resources Limited) and the Penny North Gold Project (Spectrum Metals Limited)

Prospecting Discoveries

Covering more than 20 km strike length of major structures, the Yuinmery Gold Project has the potential to host a significant high-grade gold deposit and the mineralised structures in the area have not been adequately explored. Recently, the tenement has been held by prospectors, who have recovered alluvial gold and large gold nuggets (Figure 2 and 4) from previously unknown near-surface decomposed quartz veins, indicating that high-grade occurrences exist in the area.

The exciting discoveries made by the prospectors includes a number of gold-rich quartz reefs and alluvial gold occurrences. These quartz reefs were found by traditional prospecting methods and have only been exploited by shallow excavations. Alluvial nuggets have been recovered by surface metal detecting. None of the known occurrences have been drill tested, suggesting that there is potential for the discovery of a significant gold mineralised system.



Figure 4: Gold nuggets recovered from the Elephant Reef (see Table 1) and prospecting of nearby drainage channels (photograph courtesy of Legend Resources Pty Ltd).

The Company has inspected the prospecting locations where gold has been recovered to review the geological characteristics of the occurrences (Table 1). Information regarding the occurrences has been principally obtained from Legend Resources. The relationship between high-grade gold mineralised veins and any geological structures is unknown as the gold bearing material has been removed and no drilling has yet been completed.

Table 1: Summary of gold occurrences discovered by prospecting

Prospect	North	East	Gold Nugget Occurrences	Comments
Elephant Reef	6838700	692200	Primary and alluvial	115 oz Au recovered from quartz vein and 94 oz Au recovered from adjacent drainage channels.
Ladies Patch	6838300	693300	Alluvial	80 oz Au recovered through scraping and metal detecting program.
Poppys Patches/ Happy Camper	6836500	694500	Primary and alluvial	40 oz Au recovered from quartz stringer veins and areas of surface alluvium.
Sunbaker Reef	6833000	694625	Alluvial and calcrete	Surficial nuggets and approximately 1.5 oz Au calcrete-hosted.
Pirate Patch	6836200	693400	Alluvial	4 oz Au discovered in deep erosional channels.

Historical Exploration

A number of different companies have completed exploration in the current area of E57/1043 over the past 30 years (see Table 2).

Most notable historical efforts are soil sampling completed in 1992 by GMA which identified a large surficial gold geochemical anomalous zone some 6 km long and 2 km wide, spatially associated with the Yuinmery Shear Zone. Shallow RAB drilling was completed at selected targets in 1993-94. Gold intersections near the Ladies Patch prospect area (see Table 3) identified a number of mineralised zones but these were not considered significant enough at the time to warrant further investigation.

The area was revisited much later by La Mancha in 2006-07, who completed a program of auger sampling which also identified a number of geochemical anomalies but was also never followed-up with drilling.

Table 2: Summary of historical exploration on the Yuinmery Gold Project

Period	Company	Comments	WAMEX Item Nos.
1989 – 1998	Eastmet/Metana/Gold Mines of Australia (GMA)	Soil geochemical survey RAB drilling 1993 – 72 holes for 2,027 m RAB drilling 1994 – 120 holes for 1,621 m RAB drilling 1995 – 68 holes for 1,621 m	A39810 A41648 A44983 A47610 A48529
1998 – 2000	Mt Lyell Mining Company Ltd and Quartz Mountain Mining Pty Ltd		A61314
2002 – 2009	Mines and Resources Australia/ La Mancha	Airborne magnetic/radiometric survey Soil geochemical survey (327 samples) Stream sediment survey (155 samples) Auger sample survey (1,672 holes)	A69231 A71187 A73354 A76112 A80022
2010 – 2014	Empire Resources Ltd	Extension of VMS style Cu-Au exploration	A99202
2016 – present	Legend Resources Pty Ltd	Prospecting program (see above)	



Figure 5: General landscape of the Yuinmery Project Area

Table 3: Selected historical drilling intersections on the Yuinmery Gold Project (Gold Mines of Australia Ltd, 1993-94)

Hole ID	North (AMG)	East (AMG)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length ¹ (m)	Grade ² (Au g/t)
93YMR005	6838200	693120	-60	090	34	14	15	1	0.25
						24	25	1	0.38
						28	30	2	0.34
93YMR020	6837800	692840	-60	090	22	17	19	2	0.24
93YMR026 ³	6837800	692960	-60	090	34	2	5	3	0.30
93YMR027	6837800	692980	-60	090	23	21	22*	1	0.24
94YMR076	6838400	692760	-60	090	15	14	15*	1	0.45
94YMR077	6838400	692780	-60	090	3	0	3*	3	1.33
94YMR078	6838400	692800	-60	090	11	0	5	5	1.49
						5	10	5	0.28
94YMR082	6838400	693020	-60	090	5	0	5*	5	0.42
94YMR161	6834600	694120	-60	090	6	3	6*	3	1.03
94YMR163	6834600	694160	-60	090	33	32	33*	1	0.42
94YMR201 includes	6834400	694180	-60	090	40	19	24	5	0.40
						26	31	5	0.45
						27	28	1	1.06
						35	37	2	0.36
94YMR202	6834400	694200	-60	090	34	5	10	5	0.23
94YMR217	6837200	693700	-60	090	22	21	22*	1	0.25

*Bottom of hole

¹ Down hole length, true width unknown

² Cut off grade 0.2 g/t Au

³ Hole 93YMR026 originally assayed 5 m @ 1.015 g/t gold as a composite sample

Note that historical drilling results were documented in statutory reports completed by Gold Mines of Australia in 1993 to 1995 and not by the Company. The results in Table 3 have been verified by the Competent Person to the extent possible in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Nonetheless and it is possible that following evaluation and/or further exploration work, the currently reported results may materially change and consequently will need to be reported again under and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.



Figure 6: Historical RAB drilling traverse line at the Yuinmery Project Area

Terms of the Acquisition

As consideration for the 100% acquisition of E57/1043, the Company has paid the Vendor \$25,000 in cash, issued the Vendor 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares, plus 1,000,000 options each exercisable at \$0.10 and with an expiry of three (3) years from the date of issue.

The Vendor retains a right to exercise prospecting rights over the Project to a maximum depth of 1 m following completion, and is also entitled to a 0.5% net smelter return royalty.

Further Work

The Company is currently verifying the reported historical exploration data and compiling a new digital database. A comprehensive exploration program is planned to further understand and progress the evaluation of the new gold discoveries and the overall Yuinmery Greenstone Belt. The Company has available funding to fast-track its exploration program of the project subject to statutory approvals.

References

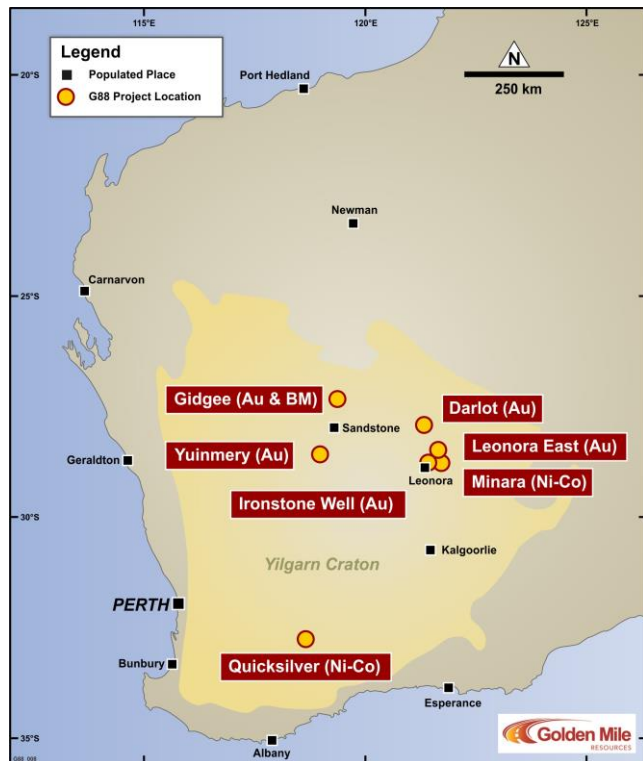
WAMEX Item No.	Author	Company	Report Title
A39810	Hasleby, J T	Eastmet Ltd	Yuinmery E47/162, E57/164, E57/186, M57/223 SH50-04 Youanmi W.A. Report on exploration for the period 26 June, 1990 to 30 June 1993.
A41648	Greenwood, A J	Gold Mines of Australia Ltd	Yuinmery Project, E57/162, E57/164, E15/186, M57/223, Annual Report for the period 1 May 1993, to 30 April, 1994.
A44983	Hasleby, J T	Gold Mines of Australia Ltd	Yuinmery Project, E57/162, E57/164, E57/186, M57/223 SH50-04 Youanmi, W.A. Annual report on exploration for the period 1 May 1994 to 30 April 1995.
A47610	Hasleby, J T	Gold Mines of Australia Ltd	Yuinmery Project, Final Report for the period 22nd February 1991 to 21st February 1996, E57/164.
A48529	Hasleby, J T	Gold Mines of Australia Ltd	Yuinmery Annual report on exploration 1 May 1995 to 30 April 1996, E57/162, E57/164, E57/186.
A61314		Quartz Mountain Mining Pty Ltd	Yuinmery Project, Tenement E57/162, Youanmi, WA. Surrender Report on Exploration for E57/162 for Period 26/06/90 to 12/04/2000; C323/1993.
A69231	Doyle, T	Mines & Resources Australia Pty Ltd	Yuinmery Project, Annual Report for the period 08/08/2003 to 07/08/2004, E57/514; C87/2003.
A71187	McGrouther, R	Mines & Resources Australia Pty Ltd	Yuinmery Project, Annual Report for the period 8th August 2004 to 7th August 2005, E57/514, 524, P57/1021-1023; C87/2003.
A73354	Doyle, T	Mines & Resources Australia Pty Ltd	Yuinmery Project, Annual Report for the period 8th August 2005 to 7th August 2006, E57/514 & 524; P57/1021-1023; C87/2003.
A76112	Van Der Wacht, M	La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd	Yuinmery Project, Annual Report for the period 8th August 2006 to 7th August 2007, E57/524, E57/514; P57/1021-1023; C87/2003.
A80022	Bohanna-Martin, S & Wright, C	La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd	Yuinmery Project, Annual Report for the period 8th August 2007 to 7th August 2008, E57/514 & E57/681; C87/2003.
A99202	Ross, D	Empire Resources Ltd	Final Surrender Report Yuinmery Project E57/735, E57/783, E57/907 for the period 21 November 2008 – 5 August 2013.

For further information please contact:

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About Golden Mile Resources Ltd



Golden Mile Resources is an Australian based exploration and development company, with an outstanding suite of gold and nickel-cobalt projects in Western Australia.

The Company was formed in 2016 to carry out the acquisition, exploration and development of mining assets in Western Australia, and has to date acquired a suite of exploration projects, predominantly within the fertile North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company's portfolio includes a suite of gold projects in the North-Eastern Goldfields which include the Leonora East, Ironstone Well, Darlot and Gidgee projects.

In addition, Golden Mile holds two nickel-cobalt projects, namely the Quicksilver project in the South West Mineral Field and the Minara project.

The Company has recently acquired the Yuinmery Gold Project in the Youanmi gold mining district.

For more information please visit the Company's website: www.goldenmileresources.com.au

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Golden Mile Resources Ltd (ASX: G88) 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 actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based upon and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Lachlan Reynolds, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Reynolds is the Managing Director of Golden Mile Resources Ltd, is a full-time employee of the Company and is a shareholder of the Company.

Mr Reynolds has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Reynolds consents to the inclusion in the report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements referenced in this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Appendix II: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data (Prospecting)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Gold nuggets reported in this announcement were recovered from 1) shallow prospecting pits (maximum 2 m depth) that targeted near surface mineralised quartz veins and 2) from prospecting surficial alluvial material. - No systematic sampling or recording of nuggets was undertaken. - The gold nuggets are not considered to be fully representative of mineralisation that may occur in the project area.
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).	No drilling has been completed to test the gold nugget occurrences.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable, no drilling completed.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Prospecting pits were not geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Nuggets were extracted by hand-held tools and mineralised material was hand sorted. - There was no specific sample preparation or relevant quality control procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	There were no relevant assays or laboratory procedures applied to the reported gold nuggets.
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.	- There has been no verification of the prospecting locations by independent personnel or with any form of drilling. - Primary data has been provided by Legend Resources Pty Ltd.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Prospecting areas were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy of ± 5 m. - The grid system used is the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA 94), projected to UTM Zone 51 South. - Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS and published topographic maps.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Prospecting samples were collected at specific locations, there is no systematic grid. - Data spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the estimation of a resource. - Prospecting data is not appropriate to be included in a future mineral resource estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Prospecting pits were shallow, vertical excavations. - There is no information regarding the orientation of data in relation to geological structures.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No information available.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data (Historical Results)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Historical rotary air blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain one metre samples from the drill hole collar return. - Individual metres were tube sampled and composited into a 5 metre sample which was pulverised for assay. - Where the initial composite exceeded 50 ppb Au each individual metre was tube sampled and pulverised for assay.
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).	Historical drilling reported was rotary air blast (RAB) type.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- There is no available information referring to the sample recoveries. - The relationship between sample recovery and grade is not known.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- RAB drilling samples were geologically logged and the logging was qualitative in nature. - The total drill hole and 100% of the relevant intersections were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	- Historical RAB holes were tube sampled, there is no information regarding the moisture content and they are assumed to be dry. - Initial samples were composited over 5 metre intervals. - Sample preparation was appropriate and consisted of: oven dry at 110°C for 12 hours; roll crush and split to 500g; fine pulverise in ring mill to 100% <100 micron, 92% <75 micron. - No field duplicates were reported. - Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Historical RAB composite samples were submitted to the GMA Belmont laboratory for gold analysis (Au2 method). The laboratory assayed every 10th sample for gold by the Au4 method as a check. No other quality control procedures are reported. - Where the composite exceeded 50 ppb gold, each individual metre was assayed for gold (Au1 method). The laboratory assayed every 10th sample for gold by the Au3 method as a check. No other quality control procedures are reported. - Assay methods are appropriate and considered to be total. Assay Methods: Au1 – 25 g of first split sample digested in aqua regia, solvent extraction, flame AAS finish, detection limit 0.01 ppm, precision ± 0.02 ppm Au2 – 25 g of first split sample digested in aqua regia, solvent extraction, GTA finish, detection limit 1 ppb, precision ± 2 ppb Au3 – 50 g of second split of sample, Fire Assay, acid digest, flame AAS finish, detection limit 0.01 ppm, precision ± 0.01 ppm Au4 – 50 g of second split of sample, Fire Assay, acid digest, solvent extraction, GTA finish, detection limit 1 ppb, precision ± 1 ppb
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.	- Historical RAB drilling is documented in statutory reports. - There are no available samples for re-assay, no twinned holes have been completed. - There has been no adjustment to the reported assay data.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Historical coordinates are based on the Australian Geodetic Datum 1984 (AGD 84), projected to UTM Zone 51 South (AMG) - Topographic control is adequate and based on handheld GPS and published topographic maps.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Data spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the estimation of a resource. - Sample compositing has been applied as described above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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.	There is no information regarding the orientation of data in relation to geological structures.
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No information available.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 reported exploration results are located on granted tenement E57/1043. - The Company has acquired 100% ownership of the tenements under the terms and conditions outlined in this announcement. - The tenement overlays Crown Land with an active pastoral lease. - The tenement is in compliance with the statutory requirements and expenditure commitments and it is considered to be in good standing at the time of this announcement. - There are no demonstrated or anticipated impediments to operating in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- A number of different companies have completed exploration in the current area of E57/1043 over the past 30 years (see Table 2). - Eastmet/Metana/Gold Mines of Australia were active 1989-98 and completed geochemical soil sampling completed which identified significant gold anomalies. Shallow RAB drilling was subsequently completed over a number of prospect areas in 1993-94 and low-grade gold mineralisation was intersected associated with shear zone structures. - The area was subsequently explored by Mines and Resources Australia/La Mancha in 2002-09, who completed a program of auger sampling which also identified or extended gold geochemical anomalies but this was never followed-up with drilling. - Empire Resources held the area 2010-14, extending their exploration effort for VMS-hosted copper-gold mineralisation. - Since 2016 the ground has been held by Legend Resources, who have successfully prospected the area for near-surface gold occurrences.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Archaean greenstone gold deposits occurring as either shear-zone hosted mineralisation or lode quartz hosted mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole 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 drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• A listing of the drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the body of this announcement.
<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.	• No data aggregation methods or metal equivalent values have been quoted.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation 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 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').	• The geometry of any mineralisation is unknown at this stage. • The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths reported in historical drilling has not been determined. • Down hole lengths have been reported in historical reports, true width of mineralisation is not known.
<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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and tabulations are presented in the body of the announcement.
<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.	• Historical drilling intersections reported in this announcement are not comprehensive. • Full information is contained within the provided references.
<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.	• Not applicable, no other material exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A comprehensive systematic exploration program is proposed to identify and test gold mineralisation targets.