ASX Announcement **14 March 2018**

96,000oz Maiden Resource for Lancefield North

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate** complete for **Lancefield North** at the Duketon Project;
  - **1.9 million tonnes at 1.5 g/t Au**
  - **96,000 Oz of Gold**
  - Resource **open along strike and down plunge**
  - Approximately **5km north of historical Lancefield Mine (circa. +1Moz Au)**
- **Cyanide leach** check assays completed, **confirms leachable gold**. Recovery of samples over **1g/t reconcile at 101%** compared to fire assay
- The maiden Lancefield North resource combined with recent exploration success at Golden Star highlights the **strong endowment** of the Company's 100 percent owned Duketon Project
- De-risking of portfolio continues through discovery and conversion of resources

Duketon Mining Limited (ASX: DKM) is pleased to announce that the Maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate has been completed for the Lancefield North Deposit at the 100 percent owned Duketon Project, Western Australia.

This Inferred Mineral Resource has been estimated at 1,918,295 tonnes at 1.55 g/t Au for a contained 95,679 ounces of gold. The resource estimate is reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

Table 1. Lancefield North Deposit resources cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au (all inferred)

VOLUME	TONNES	DENSITY	Au g/t	Ounces
673,086	1,918,295	2.86	1.55	95,679

The Mineral Resource is based on drilling from 2016-2017. Mineralisation remains open along strike and down plunge. Duketon have completed several drill campaigns between late 2016 and late 2017.

The Lancefield North Prospect is located approximately 5km north of the historical Lancefield mine (circa. +1Moz) and approximately 12km north of Laverton (see Figure 1).

Gold mineralisation is associated with a series of stacked shears within a package of meta-basalts with minor sediment layers. Quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining and intense alteration is associated with these shear zones (see Figures 3 and 4).

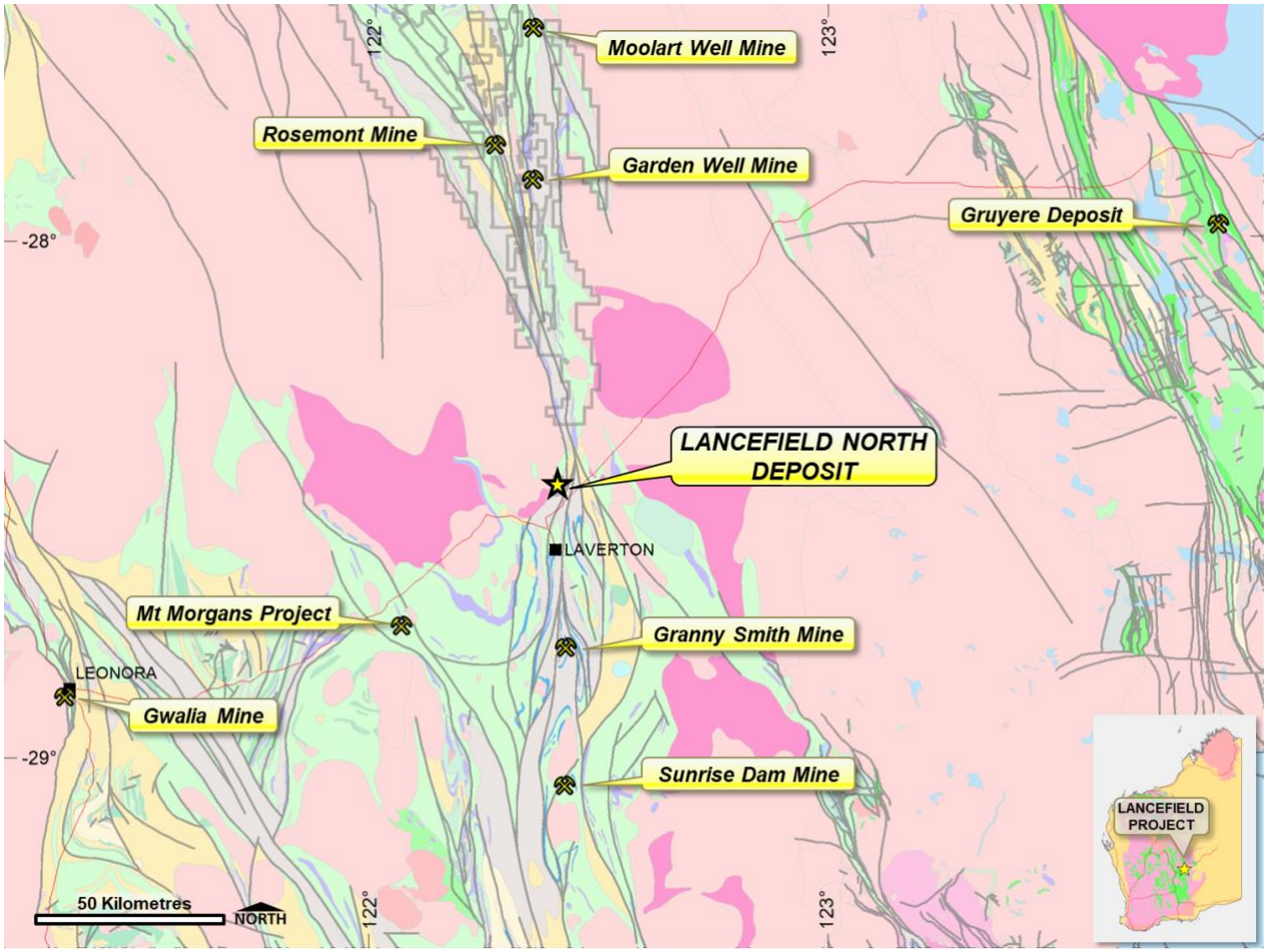

Figure 1: Location of Lancefield North Deposit and nearby operating gold mines.

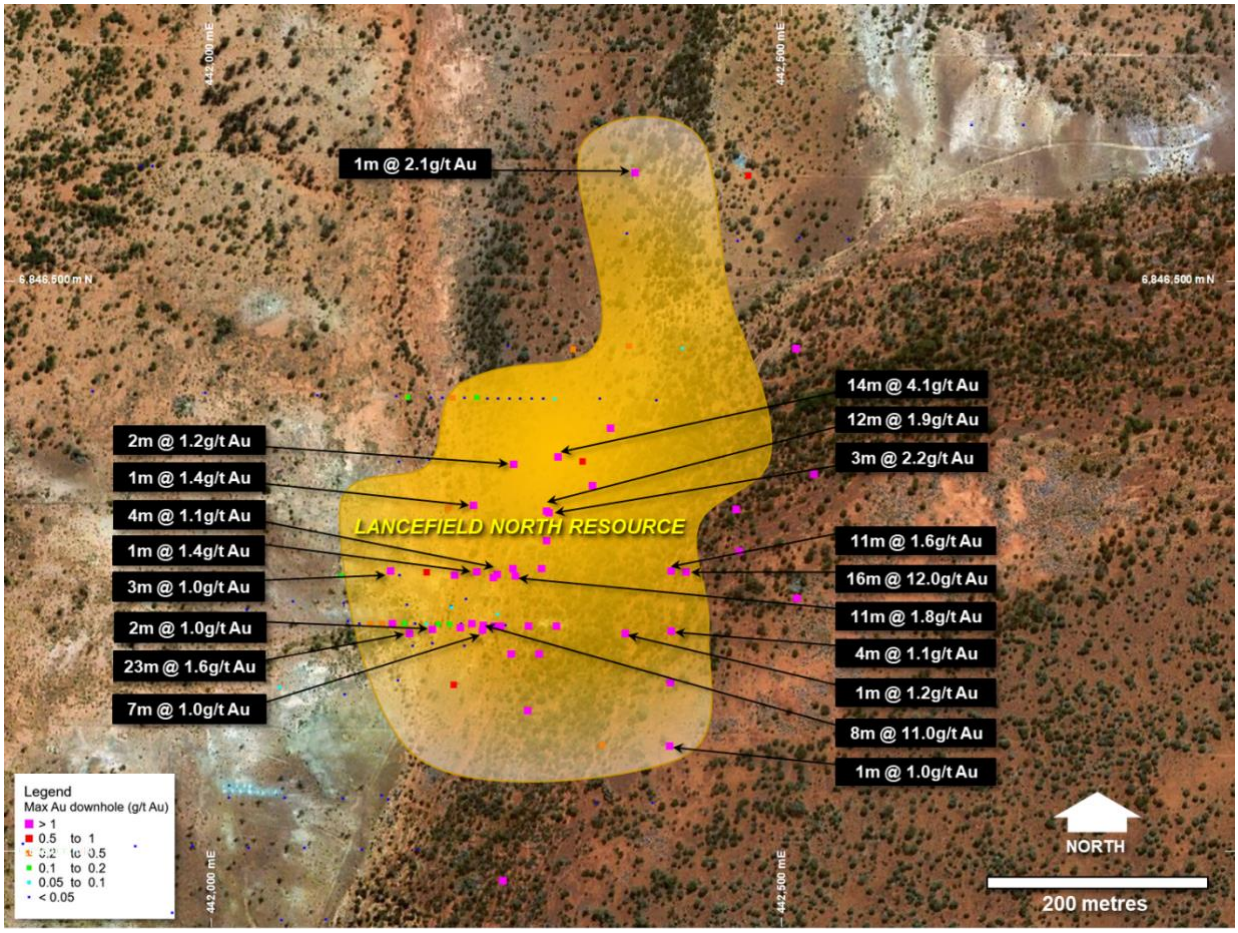

Figure 2: Plan view of Lancefield North with gold mineralisation projected to surface

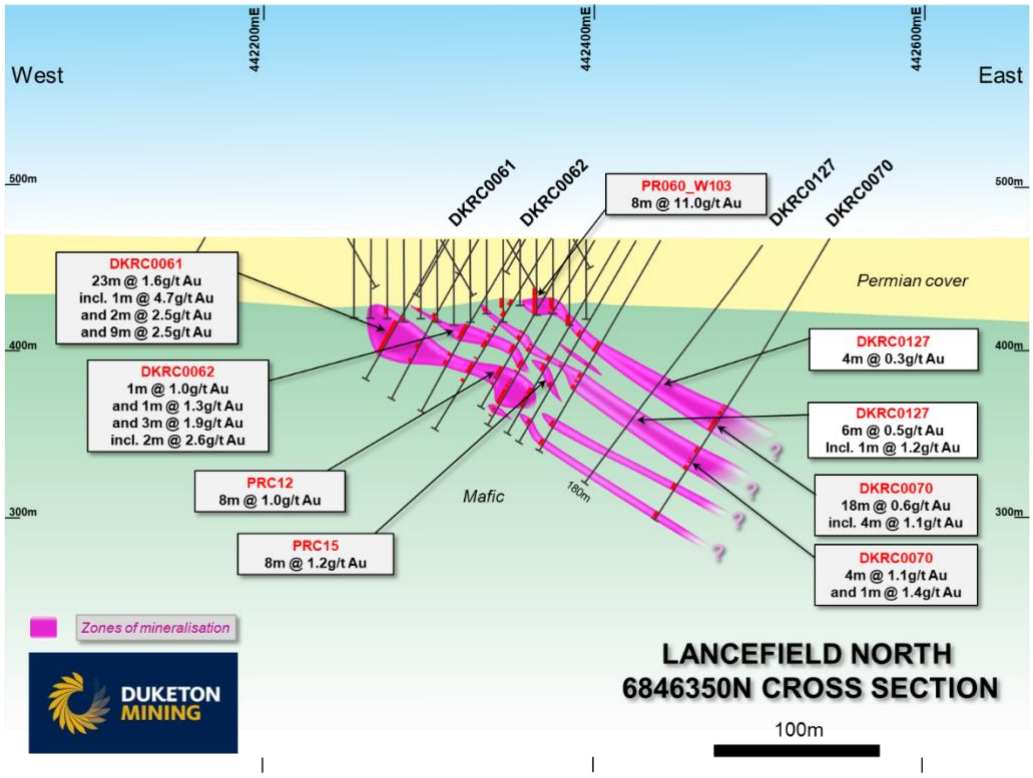

Figure 3: Cross section 6846350N, Lancefield North

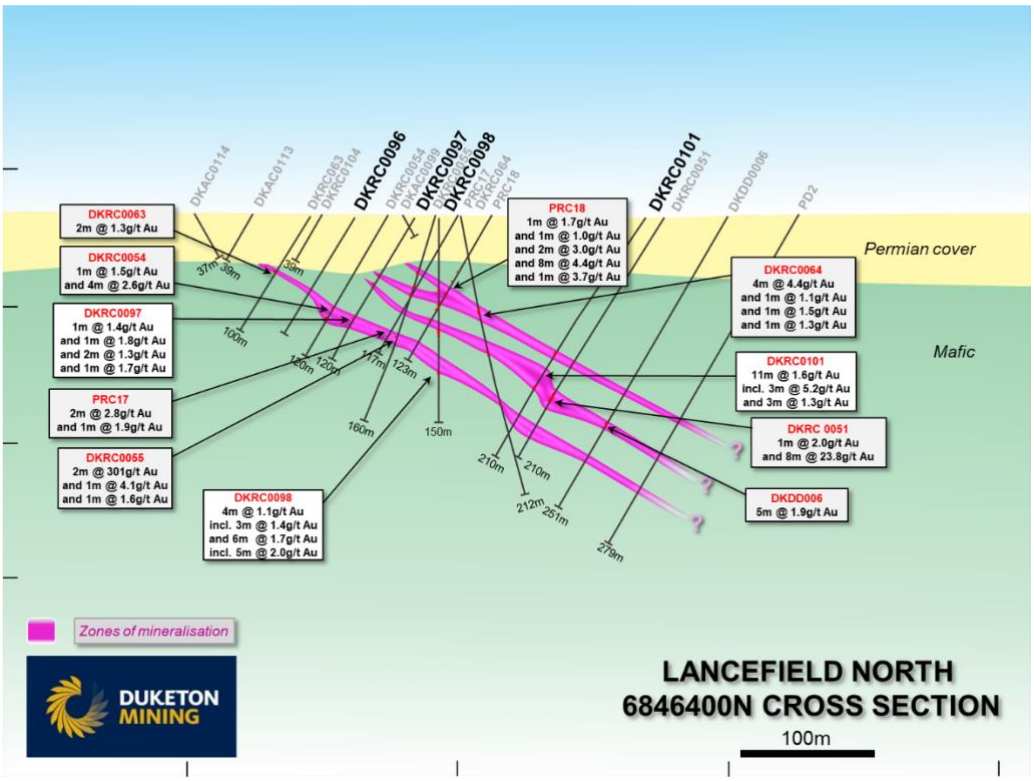

Figure 4: Cross section 6846400N, Lancefield North

Cyanide Leach

Twenty fresh rock one metre (or less) samples were selected from the drilling at Lancefield North for cyanide (Leachwell) analysis. This Leachwell cyanide analysis is a preliminary tool used for assessing the basic leach characteristics of the ore. Comparison of the fire assay gold analyses with the Leachwell bottle roll analyses show an average reconciliation of 88%, samples >1g/t Au reconcile at 101%.

HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	Length (m)	Original FA/AR Au ppm	Bottle Roll Residue ICP-MS Au g/t	% Au Recovery
DKDD0005	83.26	84.16	0.9	5.14	4.95	96%
DKDD0005	92.14	93	0.86	2.34	2.13	91%
DKDD0006	179.13	180.13	1	3.75	3.60	96%
DKDD0006	181.13	182.13	1	0.91	0.41	45%
DKRC0051	131	132	1	2.034	2.16	106%
DKRC0051	156	157	1	60.86	61.7	101%
DKRC0051	157	158	1	119	162	136%
DKRC0053	68	69	1	0.838	0.51	61%
DKRC0054	80	81	1	1.53	2.37	155%
DKRC0055	61	62	1	0.831	0.31	37%
DKRC0056	58	59	1	0.614	0.38	62%
DKRC0056	106	107	1	0.618	0.45	73%
DKRC0056	115	116	1	4.865	6.69	138%
DKRC0061	69	70	1	2.29	2.38	104%
DKRC0064	72	73	1	9.18	7.61	83%
DKRC0064	102	103	1	1.09	0.75	69%
DKRC0068	77	78	1	1.4	1.34	96%
DKRC0069	177	178	1	0.8	0.52	65%
DKRC0070	128	129	1	2.93	2.40	82%
DKRC0070	164	165	1	1.42	0.90	63%

Table 1: Cyanide Leach Assay compared to Fire Assay Results

2018 Maiden Resource Estimation

Drill samples used in the resource are from 140 mm face hammer Reverse Circulation (RC). Drilling with drill-rig mounted cone or riffle splitters and collected at one-metre intervals. Most of the drilling was drilled at 60 degrees towards 270, with the mineralisation striking north-south and dipping at 30 degrees to the east, therefore the drillhole intersections are approximate true width. Only reverse circulation and diamond drilling assay data was used in the estimation. RAB data was used to aid the interpretation.

All data collected from Duketon is collected via Ocris logging software and uploaded into the DKM Datashed Database following detailed validation and quality control (QAQC) procedures. QAQC processes include validation of hole coordinates, field standards, field duplicates and laboratory standards. Historic data from Ashton Mining was validated and used in the estimation.

This estimation incorporates all the validated Aircore, RC and diamond drill holes drilled at Lancefield North from 1990 to 2017. RAB drilling was used to aid the interpretation but not used in the estimate. All data is stored in the company's Datashed database.

Quality control samples in the form of field duplicates, certified reference material and blank samples are routinely inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 25. No issues have been identified. No QAQC data was available for the historic data, but it compared well with the new data and was used in the estimate.

Most of the analysis is by 50-gram fire assay analysis, the Aircore and a few RC samples were assayed via aqua regia. with over-range Au (>4ppm) re-assayed via 50g fire assay. Samples were analysed at MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, Western Australia. MinAnalytical are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. They have internal QA processes which includes both duplicates and standards in the analysis. No analysis information was available for the historic data.

The base of Permian cover and the mineralised horizons were modelled in 3D using Micromine. Mineralisation was interpreted as five separate mineralised horizons striking roughly north south and dipping 30 degrees to the east. These mineralised horizons range in thickness from 3 to 15 metres, with an average thickness of 6 metres. Strike length of the mineralised horizons are up to 650m with an average strike of around 270m.

Variography and detailed statistics were performed on the mineralised domains. This variography was used to determine the estimation parameters for the grade modelling.

A block model was constructed for use in grade estimation with block dimensions of 10m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertically with sub blocking of 2.5m x 2.5m x 1.25m (x,y,z). The deposit was estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within domained hard boundaries. Inverse distance to the power of 2 and 3 estimates were also run to validate the OK estimation. Interpolation parameters were based on the geometry of geology and geostatistical parameters determined by variography.

Detailed validation of the block model was completed, which included both visual and statistical reviews. The model is considered globally robust.

The resource has been categorised as Inferred in accordance with JORC requirements (2012).

VOLUME	TONNES	DENSITY	Au g/t	Ounces
673,086	1,918,295	2.86	1.55	95,679

Table 2. Lancefield North Deposit resources cut off of 0.5 g/t Au (all inferred)

The Mineral Resource estimate was completed using the following parameters:

- Lancefield North Deposit strikes approximately N-S and extends over a strike length of 800 metres and 150 metres vertically from surface to the base of drilling. Approximately 40 metres of Permian cover overlays the mineralisation.
- The Lancefield North data set consists of 113 drill holes, 97,478.3m of drilling and 3,708 samples analysed. The drilling consists of 4 diamond drill holes, 41 RC holes, 24 aircore holes and 44 RAB holes. Drill hole spacing varies across the deposit; along strike spacing varies from 20m to 100m and across strike 20m to 50m.
- For RC drilling, a 140mm face-sampling hammer was used with samples collected at 1m intervals. Composite sampling took place in the unmineralised areas; typically 4 metres in length. One metre samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone via a cone or riffle splitter and composite samples were riffle split.
- Diamond core was HQ to competent rock (approximately 60m) then NQ2 to end of hole. Diamond core was half cut for sampling, the interval size was based on geology (range from 0.12m to 1m).
- Quality control data was collected from all phases of drilling and included the use of blanks, certified standards and field duplicates. The data was found to be satisfactory.
- The drill hole collars were surveyed in MGA Zone 51 grid.
- Down hole surveys carried on all RC and Diamond drilling using a Reflex EZtrac Multishot at 30 metre intervals showing minimal hole deviation. Historic data only has a collar survey.
- Geological and mineralised domains were constructed with the aid of the geological logging and the geochemistry.
- Samples within the wireframes were composited to even 1.0m intervals. A statistical high grade top cut of 10 g/t was applied.
- A block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 10m EW by 10m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m x 2.5m x 1.25m.
- Ordinary kriging interpolation of 1m composite data using hard boundaries was used to estimate block grades. A minimum of two drill holes with a maximum of 5 and minimum of 30 samples was used to estimate the blocks. Search distances and orientations were determined with the aid of variography. A first pass search of 70m was used which resulted in 51% blocks being estimated. A second pass search of 140m resulted in the remaining 41% of the blocks being filled. The remaining 5% of the blocks were filled with the maximum range from the variography. All material is inferred.
- The resource is classified as inferred.

For further enquiries, please contact:

Investors:
Stuart Fogarty
Duketon Mining - Managing Director
+61 8 6315 1490

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Miss Kirsty Culver, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and an employee of Duketon Mining Limited. Miss Culver has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Miss Culver consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Glassock who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time that the Mineral Resources were compiled, Mr Glassock was a consultant to Duketon Mining Limited. Mr Glassock is a geologist and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Glassock consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Duketon Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Lancefield North

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drill chips were collected as composite samples (either 1m, 2m, 3m or 4m samples, approx. 2kg). RC drill chips were sampled by riffle or cone splitting 1 metre into a calico bag sample off the rig. The splitter was inspected at the end of each drill rod and cleaned with compressed air as routine. • Diamond core was drilled triple tube HQ to competent fresh rock and NQ2 to end of hole. • The core was cut in half using a diamond core saw and half core sampled for assay. The core was sampled on geological contacts. Each sample provided between 2.5-3kg of material as an assay sample. The core was cut along the orientation line, with the same side sampled to ensure sample is representative. • Certified Reference Material (CRM), blanks and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1/25. This QA/QC analysis was carried out on the assay data to confirm the validity of both the sampling method and laboratory analysis.
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).*	• Drilling was carried out predominantly with RC with a small volume of Diamond Drilling. • The RC holes were completed using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer. • Diamond Drilling was HQ core for the top 60 m collar then NQ core was drilled to end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries were estimated and recorded in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Measures were taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. Nominal 2-3kg calico bag sample weight was gathered from rig mounted cyclone and cone/riffle splitter. • The cyclone of the drill rig is cleaned at the end of each 6m rod to ensure sample is not "hung-up" and samples are as clean as possible with as little cross contamination as possible. • No relationship between grade and recovery has yet been established.
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.*	• All diamond drill core and RC chips have been geologically logged by suitably qualified geological staff. Recovery, moisture, lithology, colour, texture, alteration, veins, RQD and structure are recorded to add to the MRE interpretation. • Logging is qualitative in nature, with the exception of vein percentage, assaying for gold and other elements. • All holes are logged for their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Cut half core has been taken for core samples. Intervals for diamond core was to geological boundaries and range from 0.12 m to 1.0 m. • RC drill chips were collect as 1 metre samples from the rig cyclone and cone/riffle splitter to provide a 1 metre sample. Composite samples were collected using a riffle splitter. • Sample condition with respect to moisture content is noted on the geological log with the majority of samples being dry. • Industry standard sampling and preparation techniques have been applied. • The entire sample (approx. 2kg) has been dried, pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. • Sizing analysis of the laboratories crushing and pulverizing is monitored daily as part of their internal quality control processes. No issues on the particle sizing has been discovered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Field duplicates are collected at a rate of 1 in 25. Pulp duplicates have been taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories discretion. • Analysis of the QA/QC data has shown the primary versus duplicate samples have good correlation and no sampling bias has been detected. • A 200g sub-sample was taken for Leachwell testwork. The sample was rolled for 4 hours using the Leachwell cyanide reagent at a 2:1 solution:solid ratio. • After settling and centrifugation, the liquor is analysed for Au via ICP-MS method (detection limit 10ppb). • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grainsize of the material 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.*	• Samples were analysed at MinAnalytical using a Fire Assay 50g charge with AAS finish for Au and a multi-acid digest with ICP-OES finish for 34 elements or using Aqua Regia digest for Au and 11 pathfinder elements. Samples with anomalous Au were reanalysed via Fire Assay with 50g charge. • These techniques are industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. • Certified Reference Material (Standards), blanks and field duplicates were submitted with batches (1 in every 25 samples). • All duplicate samples returned acceptable analysis with samples achieving acceptable correlation with no sample bias. All CRM's returned analysis within 3 standard deviations of the expected grade. • No bias or analytical issues have been detected to date.
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.*	• All data has been checked internally for correctness by senior DKM geological and corporate staff. • All data has been validated and check for the MRE. • No twinned holes have been drilled to date. • All data is collected via Ocris software and uploaded into the DKM Datashed Database following validation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to assay data returned from the laboratory.
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.*	• All locations were collected using a handheld GPS (+/- 5 m) in MGA 94 – Zone 51. • The topographic data was captured from airborne geophysical data. Drillholes have been corrected to this surface.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing varies across the deposit; along strike from 20-25 m to 100m and 20 to 50 m across strike. • The drill spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource. All material is classified as inferred. • One metre sample composites have been used in the MRE.
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.*	• The orientation of the geology and mineralisation at Lancefield North is dipping approximately 30 degrees to the east and striking North South. This is approximated perpendicular the main drill orientation of -60 toward 270 degrees. • The orientation of the drilling is close to perpendicular to the geology and mineralisation and is considered unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. All samples are bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll in Laverton. The bags are delivered directly to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. • Selected 200 gram sub-samples were then couriered to LabWest in Malaga for Leachwell testwork.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.

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	• *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.*	• Lancefield North is located on tenement E38/3002 which is 100% owned by Duketon Mining Limited and is in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous drilling at Lancefield North was completed by Teck Exploration/Nord Australex and Hill Minerals. This work has been checked for quality as far as possible and found to be of high quality. • The methods of exploration and techniques used are considered appropriate for the deposit types sought (Au)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The anomalies presented in the historic data are sourced from typical Archaean Greenstone rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. The recent drilling completed by Duketon Mining has confirmed this interpretation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*
		• No individual exploration results are listed within this announcement as the announcement covers a MRE (Mineral Resource Estimate).
		• No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• A 10 g/t top was applied to the high-grade outlier samples for the estimation. • The MRE is reported at an Au lower cut off 0.5 g/t Au. • No sample length bias was identified. The majority of the samples are 1 metre with some material outside the mineralised areas composited to 4 m via riffle splitter. One metre composites were used in the MRE. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• All grades are reported as a weighted average. • The orientation of the geology and mineralisation at Lancefield North is dipping approximately 30 degrees to the east and striking NS. • The majority of the drilling is drilled at 60 degrees to the west intersecting the mineralisation perpendicular to strike and dip. • No individual exploration results are listed within this announcement as this announcement covers a MRE (Mineral Resource Estimate).
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The thickness of the modelled mineralisation ranges from 3m up to 15m, with an average thickness of approximately 5m. Au grades within the mineralisation range from 0.01 to 109 g/t Au with a mean grade of 0.74 g/t Au.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
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.*	• Future in-fill drilling will be targeted at upgrading the resource classification. • Bulk density test work is required to upgrade the resource. • Metallurgical work is continuing along with discussion around the commercialization of the project.

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	• *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.*	• All data is collected via Ocris software and uploaded into the DKM Datashed Database following validation. Assay data is received in csv format from the laboratory and merged directly into the Database. • All Data is re-run through a Validation program to define any errors. Data is plotted and validated by a geologist as a final measure of validation. QA/QC analysis of all assay data is routinely run to check for any laboratory errors.
Site visits	• *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.*	• As drilling ceased prior to the commissioning of the resource the Competent Person has not carried out a site visit. • Satellite imagery has confirmed the position of the drill holes. • All exploration methodologies and data have been checked for their validity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Upgrading of the resource will require a site visit while work is being carried out.
Geological interpretation	• *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.*	• The geological and mineralisation controls are well known from surrounding deposits. The interpretation is grossly correct, infill drilling in some places has assisted with refinements to that interpretation. • Mineralisation has been identified by using a combination of geology and geochemistry. Stratigraphy and regolith boundaries have been identified from logging and geochemistry. • The orientation of the geology and mineralisation at Lancefield North is dipping approximately 30 degrees to the east and striking NS. Five separate mineralised envelopes have been interpreted. • This interpretation seems robust and similar to surrounding deposits. There may be some local variation to the interpretation with infill data but these changes would only be minor. • The lithological interpretation was carried out to define domains of Permian cover and underlying Archaean. These lithological domains were utilised for the MRE. • The continuity of the geology and grade is reasonably well understood but is affected by local variation which is typical with this style of mineralisation.
Dimensions	• *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.*	• The block model extends from 6846000 N to 6847000 N, 771550 E to 442150 E 442800and 210 to 495 m in RL. The topography surface is approximately 470 m RL. The model was cut-off at the base of drilling. Blocks sizes used of 10 by 10 by 5m (y, x, z) with sub blocking at 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.25m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *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 MRE was calculated in Surpac 6.51 using ordinary kriging (OK) as the estimation technique. This is a standard technique used similar mineralised systems. • Reported OK grades were compared to inverse distance grades and these compared well. • No assumptions have been made • No other elements were estimated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (e.g. 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.* • *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.*	• The search geometry was determined from the orientation of the geology and mineralisation. With the first estimation pass having a strike of 70m. The across strike distance was 7m and the down dip distances was 45m. • Ordinary kriging (OK) was used to interpolate the grade with search parameters derived from variography. • A minimum of 5 samples to a maximum of 30 samples, from a minimum of 2 drill holes was required to estimate a block. • For estimation passes two and three, the search ellipses were expanded by a factor of 2 and 2.8 respectively, to the range of the variography. • No assumptions were made about the correlation between variables. • Geological boundaries and mineralised domains were treated as hard boundaries and only samples within the mineralised domain were used to estimate that domain. Interpolation orientation was based on the mineralisation geometry. • Top cuts for Au were determined using classical statistical methods – histograms and probability plots. • Top cuts were applied to elements with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 1.3, top cuts were applied at the change of slope of the frequency histogram. A top cut of 10 g/t was applied to the one metre composites prior to estimation. • The resource model was validated against the estimation data visually and statistically. Visual investigations again geology and estimated grade were carried out. Swath plots by northing, easting and RL were used to compare grade of the model to the estimation data. Reported OK grades were compared to inverse distance grades. No reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t was applied as this reflected the economic cut-off.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *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.*	• A minimum thickness of 3m was used for mineralisation. • Conventional truck and shovel mining is envisaged. Trucked to a centrally located processing facility. • No mining assumptions used in the MRE • No account has been taken for mining dilution in the MRE.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *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.*	• Recent 200g cyanide (Leachwell) bottle roll test work has shown the mineralisation at Lancefield North to be cyanide leachable. • It is expected to have metallurgical characteristics similar to the historically mined Lancefield deposit located along strike, 5 km to the south west. • A number of potential milling options exist in the area.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *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 these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where*	• No environmental assumptions have been made • As Lancefield North is around an active mining area no issues are foreseen for future development or environmental concerns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *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.* • *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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density work has been completed at Lancefield North. All mineralisation is below the Permian cover and is unoxidized. • As the Lancefield North deposit is considered akin to the historic Lancefield mine the density of the Lancefield mined ore of 2.86 was used for Lancefield North bulk density. • Any future work should include density test work. • Bulk densities reported are a dry basis. • Historic Lancefield mine density was determined from mine production. • Only the mineralisation below the Permian cover is reported in the MRE.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *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).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Resource classifications were determined by a combination of OK estimation confidence (determined from the regression slope value), sample search pass number combined with geological confidence and drill hole spacing. the resource has all been classified as an inferred resource. • Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors. • Yes, these results were what was expected from the knowledge of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• There have been no audits or reviews of this mineral resource.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *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*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code. • The statement relates to global estimate of tonnes and grade for an inferred resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. • *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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No production data is available.