ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement

18 September 2015

RE-RELEASED ANNOUNCEMENTS, KORHOGO AND BOUNDIALI – JORC TABLE CLARIFICATION

During August 2015, Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP, **Company**) released the following exploration updates in relation to its Côte d'Ivoire projects:

Date	Title
11/08/2015	New Gold Anomalies at Boundiali Permit CdI
19/08/2015	20 km of Gold Anomalism Confirmed at Korhogo, CdI

Both announcements including wording advising that sampling methodology and assay techniques are unchanged from previous ASX announcements and referring to tables released in a previous announcement dated 8 April 2015.

Please now find attached re-released versions of these August announcements, incorporating in each case the relevant tables in full form and otherwise unchanged from the versions originally released.

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
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11th August 2015

New Gold Anomalies Identified at Boundiali Permit, Cote d'Ivoire

- **Results up to 0.40g/t gold in latest soil sampling**
- **Potential for new zones parallel to existing Antoinette anomaly**
- **Over 6km of high threshold gold anomalism defined so far**
- **Balance of permit unexplored – step out geochemistry to continue**

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP, the Company) is pleased to report that the most recent batch of soil assay results from its wholly-owned **Boundiali** exploration permit in northern Cote d'Ivoire has opened up new anomalous areas to the south and east of the existing high-grade **Antoinette** gold anomaly (Figure 1).

The Boundiali permit sits on the eastern margin of the **Syama** (>5Moz, Resolute Mining Ltd) greenstone belt, and contains NNE trending structures and geological boundaries that are known to host gold mineralisation along trend to the southwest (Figure 2). Perseus Mining Ltd's **Sissingue** gold project (in construction) is located 55km to the north.

Infill and step out soil sampling has been undertaken in recent months in conjunction with regolith mapping. Infill results have provided additional definition around existing anomalies and have demonstrated good grade continuity.

Step-out soil lines to the south and east of Antoinette have identified new anomalous areas up to 1km in length containing spot results to 0.40g/t Au. These zones are open to the extent of sampling and suggest potential for new mineralised trends lying parallel to the Antoinette anomaly (Figure 1).

Antoinette is a substantial soil anomaly that covers an area of at least 3km^2, and includes several zones of >100ppb Au anomalism up to 2.2km long. Spot results include high-grades such as 1,570ppb Au (1.57g/t), 839ppb Au (0.83g/t Au) and 615ppb Au (0.61g/t Au).

The anomaly corresponds with a regional geological boundary, and a structural zone that is known to host bedrock mineralisation along strike to the southwest. The area is covered by shallow soil and gravel profiles. No identifiable bedrock is exposed, but the

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regolith style suggests the soil profile is mostly locally derived, and anomalism can be expected to caused by mineralised bedrock nearby.

In total over 6km of combined high-threshold anomalism has been defined on this permit this year. The scale of gold anomalism is highly encouraging.

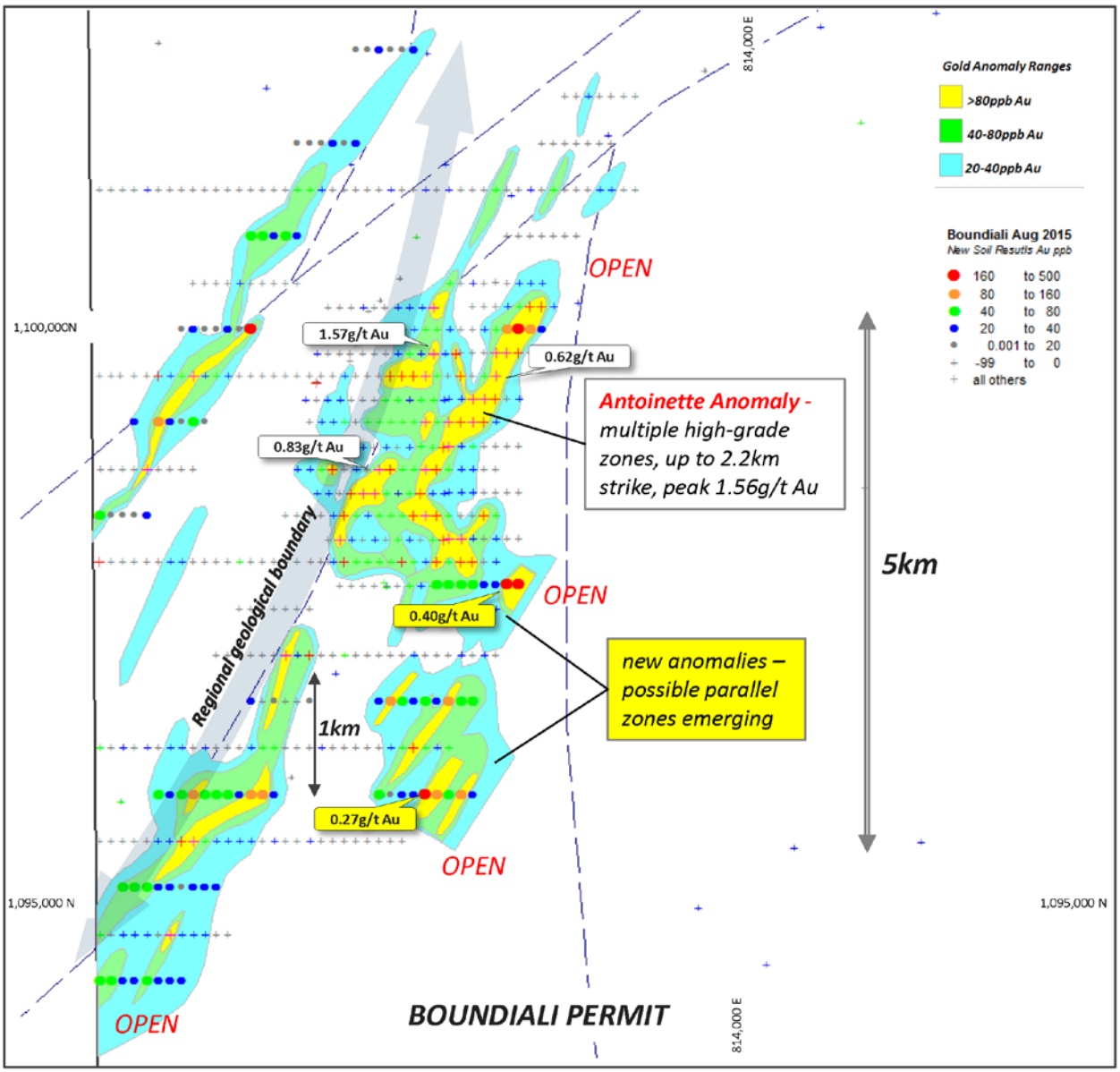

Figure 1. Antoinette soil anomaly & latest soil results Boundiali permit

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Next Work

Infill and step-out soil sampling will continue into the new areas of anomalism, as well as along reconnaissance lines over magnetic & structural targets elsewhere on the 270km^2 permit Most of the property remains unexplored beyond early stage >1km spaced LAG sampling.

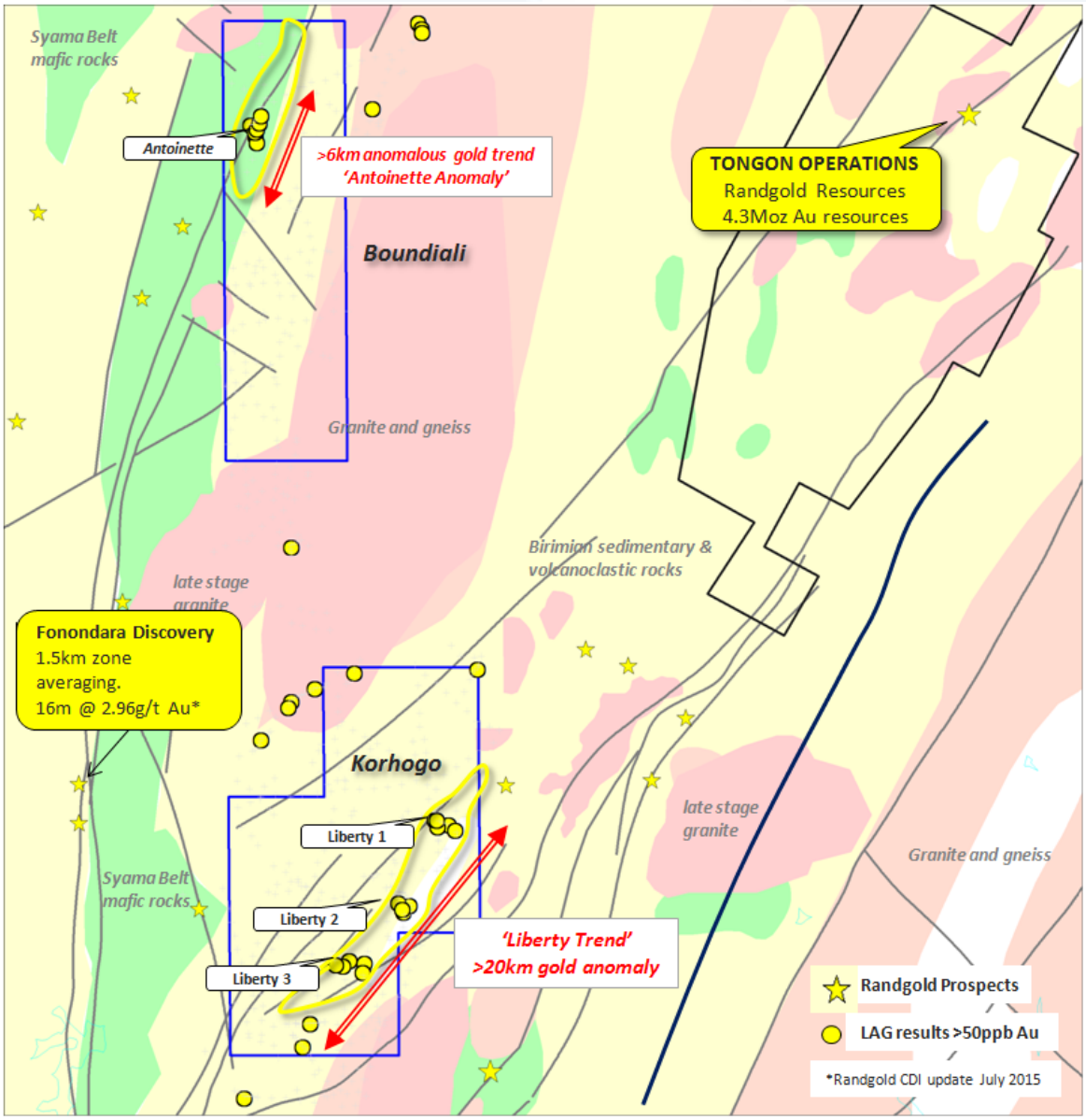

Figure 2. Boundiali and Korhogo Permits – geological setting with location of key gold prospects & anomalies

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The current phase of geochemical work is working toward ranking and drill-testing best targets later this year. Drilling is planned after the end of the current wet season and crop cycle.

Systematic infill sampling has also been carried out along soil anomalies at Korhogo and results are expected from this work in coming weeks.

About Apollo:

Apollo Consolidated Ltd (ASX: AOP) is a gold and nickel sulphide exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. It's exploration focus is in West Africa and in particular the under-explored country of Cote d'Ivoire where it has over 1,000km of granted exploration tenure, including the advanced Seguela Project. In Western Australia the Company has wholly-owned gold exploration properties at Rebecca and Yindi, and nickel sulphide prosects at Rebecca and Louisa.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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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).*	• Not applicable as there is no drilling reported in this release
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 as there is no drilling reported in this release
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.*	• Logging (lithologies, alteration-oxidation) of soil profile, rock components, slope direction, vegetation, moisture carried out on each sample and logged into .xls file.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.* • *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.*	• No soil sub sampling or composite soil sampling carried out • Soil samples sieved to -2mm to remove rock and vegetation fragments • All samples were logged as dry and representative of the soil profile at the sample location • Past first-stage LAG samples were 4 x 250m samples composited to one sample every 1km • LAG samples collected using dustpan and brush over representative surface, sieved and all vegetation matter removed from the +2 -5mm fraction assayed
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.*	• Sample collected from the Project area by ALS Yamoussoukro, transported by the lab to ALS Bamako (Mali), and a 30g split of pulped samples assayed for gold at with the lab code Au-AA23 method. This method consists in a 30g charge Fire Assay for gold with AAS finish. • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of standards and also external laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision and cleanliness of the lab.
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 sample register checked on the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives.
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.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy <3m • Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (northern hemisphere) projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Soil samples taken at 100m intervals along lines between 200m and 1600m apart • LAG: 250m or 1km spacing along available road and trail access. • Trial soil grids: 100m intervals along sample lines, lines 400m apart. • The spacing of the samples is considered sufficient to allow early interpretation of results and to contour gold-in-soil anomalies. • No compositing has been applied
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.*	• Soil-lines arranged at UTM Z29N east-west. • LAG samples collected along access lines at a variety of orientations • Location an orientation of any mineralised bedrock structure is unknown. • Terrain is mostly flat but there may be some degree of down-slope geochemical dispersion the anomaly areas
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample collected on the field brought back to the camp every evening, bagged an sealed into 20 sample bags and placed in a storage room
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

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.*	• Korhogo (387km2) and Boundiali (270km2) granted exploration permit located in central north west Cote d'Ivoire. They are held by Aspire Nord SA, a wholly-owned Ivoirian subsidiary of Apollo. • The licences were granted 29th October 2014 for 4 years, and can be renewed for two additional periods. • If the exploration licences were to be subsequently converted into Mining Licences, the Government of Cote d'Ivoire would hold a 10% share of the permit and Apollo 90%. • There are no known impediments to working in the area
Exploration done by other	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was carried out on a regional reconnaissance permit which expired Dec 2010. • It is not known what if any exploration activity was carried out in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parties		area of the permits prior to that. • No sites of previous exploration has been documented by Aspire Nord • Minor artisanal workings are noted in places outside reported anomalies
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Widespread laterite and laterite-derived weathering products over mafic and sedimentary rocks, soil depths increasing into valleys. • Regional shear-zones interpreted from country-scale aeromagnetic data. • Local granitoid dykes and intrusions interpreted in the area. • Source of gold anomalism in soil grid areas is unknown.

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 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.*
		• Not applicable as there is no drilling reported in this release

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.*	Not applicable as there is no data aggregation reported in this release
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *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*	• Not applicable as there are no intercepts reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are accompanying this table
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.*	• Refer to diagrams showing grade ranges
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• No other meaningful or material information to report
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.*	• Next stage of exploration work will consist of infill and extensional soil sampling, and regolith mapping. • Follow-up work will be by trenching or RAB drilling to identify the nature and orientation of source bedrock structures • Ground magnetic surveys may help define controlling structures

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19th August 2015

Twenty Kilometres of Gold Anomalism Confirmed Korhogo Project, Cote d'Ivoire

- **Infill soil sampling substantiates >20km 'Liberty' gold in soil anomaly**
- **Anomaly includes three higher-grade zones, each more than 3km long**
- **Mapping locates mineralised and altered rocks along strike**
- **Anomalism lies on strongly mineralised Tongon-Banfora greenstone belt**

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP, the Company) reports that infill soil sampling on its wholly-owned **Korhogo** exploration permit in northern Cote d'Ivoire (Figure 1) has confirmed significant gold anomalism extending over at least 20km strike.

The **Liberty** gold anomaly lies in a gold-endowed regional setting on the southern extensions of the **Tongon** (>4.3Moz Au, Randgold Resources Ltd) to **Banfora** (3.2moz Au, Gryphon Minerals Ltd) greenstone belt, and on a regional NE trending structural corridor that links these deposits. Tongon is the Country's largest gold operation with annual production of more than 200,000oz.

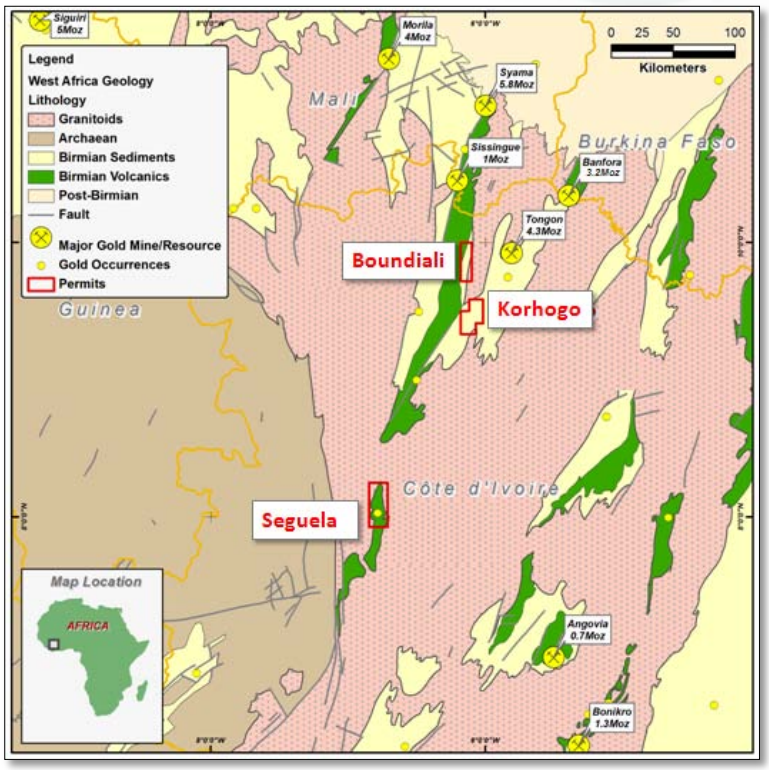

Figure1. Permit Location Map Cote d'Ivoire

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Regional scale soil sampling on the Korhogo permit early 2015 had identified a strike-extensive zone of >20ppb gold anomalism lying along a fault corridor in the central part greenstone belt, some 60km SW of Tongon (*see ASX-AOP 8th April 2015 'Significant gold anomalies emerging on new permits, Cote d'Ivoire'*).

The anomaly contained three higher grade segments ('Liberty 1, 2 & 3') each with consecutive >100ppb gold results.

Recent infill sampling to a 200m x 100m sample density along the entire anomalous trend has provided excellent confirmation of gold anomalism, and has upgraded each of the Liberty 1, 2 & 3 zones (Figure 2):

Liberty 1 ***1.3km strike >40ppb Au, multiple >100ppb Au results, peak 280ppb Au***

Liberty 2 ***4.4km strike & up to 800m wide at >40ppb Au, multiple >100ppb Au results, peak 603ppb Au***

Liberty 3 ***3.3km strike & up to 700m wide at >40ppb Au, multiple >100ppb Au results, peak 245ppb Au***

Gold anomalism is developed in shallow laterite gravel and or clay-rich soil profiles with no identifiable bedrock exposure. Occasional boulders of multi-stage silicification and quartz veining are found on-trend, and a zone of soil anomalism between Liberty 2 and 3 has exposures of silica & sulphide altered rock reporting anomalous gold results to 0.72g/t Au.

Photo – Silicified and sulphide altered material between Liberty 2 and 3 anomaly. Assay Results: KOR047 0.72g/t Au, KOR048 0.61g/t Au

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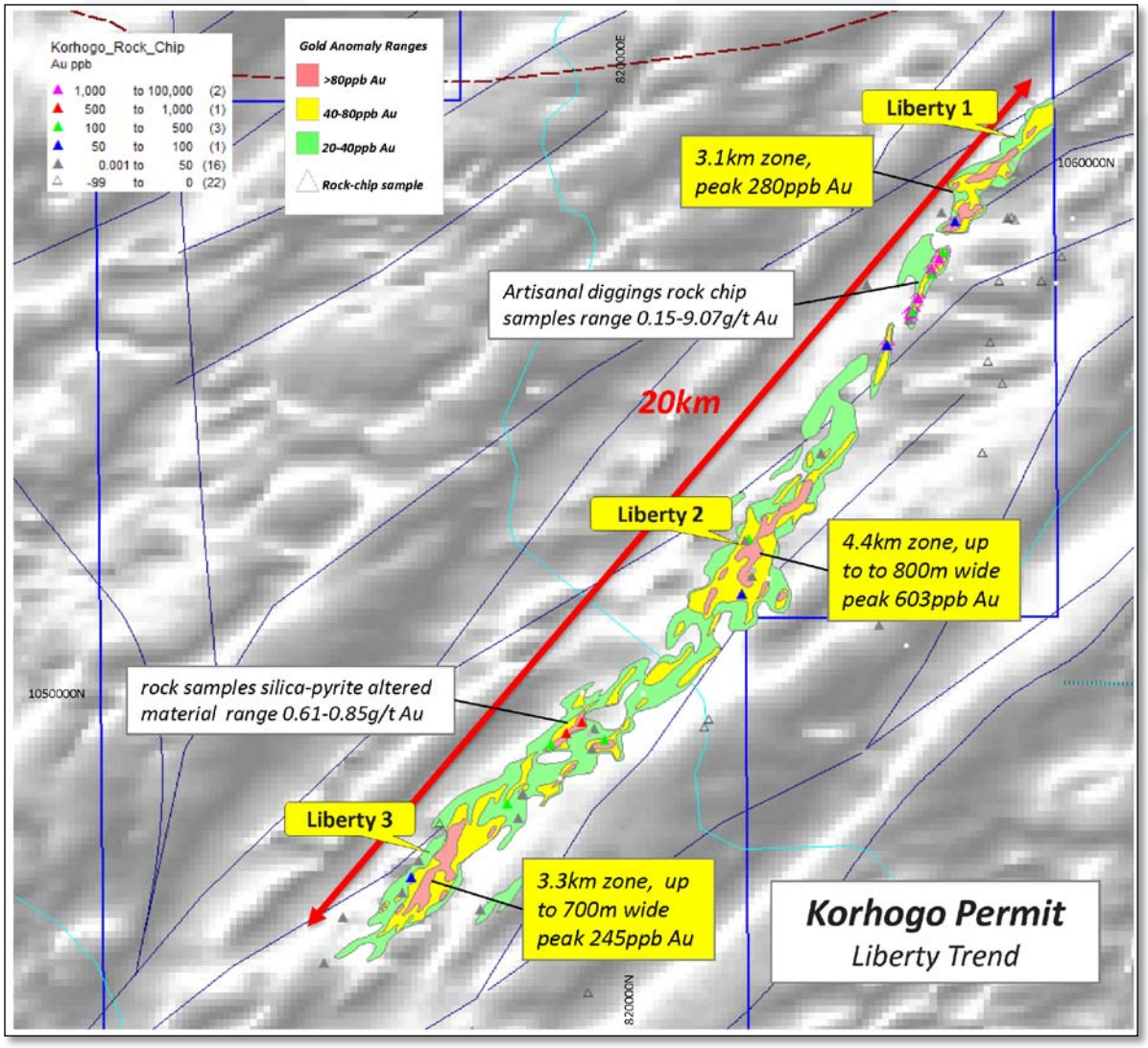
Figure 2. Liberty Soil Anomaly on Regional Aeromagnetic Imagery



Local vein-style artisanal workings have been mapped in places along a 1.3km zone between Liberty 1 and 2. Grab sampling of mined material here has returned results between 0.15g/t and 9.07g/t Au (Figure 2). There are no workings in the vicinity of stronger anomalism at Liberty 1, 2 and 3.

The confirmation of at least three zones of strong anomalism inside a 20km long anomalous corridor, and within 60km of a multi-million ounce gold operation is an excellent start to the exploration campaign on this permit.

New greenfield gold anomalies of this scale are rare, and the emergence of anomalies such as this in first-principles geochemical sampling demonstrates the opportunity for gold discovery in this relatively unexplored Country.

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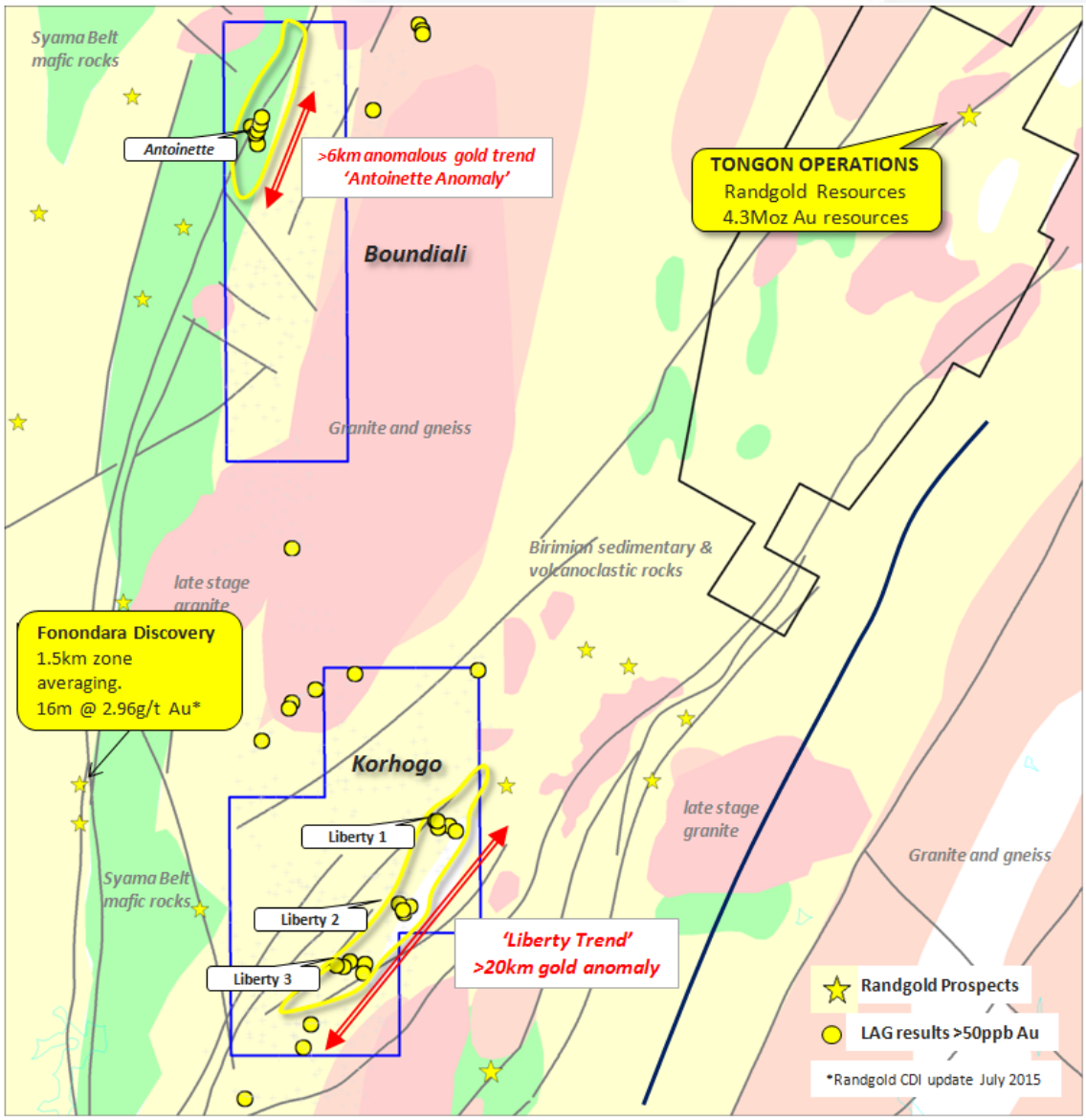
The Liberty 1-3 anomalies are now effectively drill-ready, with first-pass RAB or aircore drilling is in planning for commencement once seasonal weather and cropping allows.

In the meantime geochemical sampling and regolith mapping will continue elsewhere on the permit, which has seen little past exploration besides 1km scale LAG sampling (gravels collected from the soil surface). Several clusters of anomalous LAG results require first-stage soil sampling, and reconnaissance soil lines are planned over structural targets to the NW of Liberty.

Figure 3. Geological Setting of Apollo's Korhogo and Boundiali Permits



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.* • *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.*	• No soil sub sampling or composite soil sampling carried out • Soil samples sieved to -2mm to remove rock and vegetation fragments • All samples were logged as dry and representative of the soil profile at the sample location • Past first-stage LAG samples were 4 x 250m samples composited to one sample every 1km • LAG samples collected using dustpan and brush over representative surface, sieved and all vegetation matter removed from the +2 -5mm fraction assayed
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.*	• Sample collected from the Project area by ALS Yamoussoukro, transported by the lab to ALS Bamako (Mali), and a 30g split of pulped samples assayed for gold at with the lab code Au-AA23 method. This method consists in a 30g charge Fire Assay for gold with AAS finish. • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of standards and also external laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision and cleanliness of the lab.
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 sample register checked on the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives.
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.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy <3m • Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (northern hemisphere) projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Soil samples taken at 100m intervals along lines between 200m and 1600m apart • LAG: 250m or 1km spacing along available road and trail access. • Trial soil grids: 100m intervals along sample lines, lines 400m apart. • The spacing of the samples is considered sufficient to allow early interpretation of results and to contour gold-in-soil anomalies. • No compositing has been applied
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.*	• Soil-lines arranged at UTM Z29N east-west. • LAG samples collected along access lines at a variety of orientations • Location an orientation of any mineralised bedrock structure is unknown. • Terrain is mostly flat but there may be some degree of down-slope geochemical dispersion the anomaly areas
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample collected on the field brought back to the camp every evening, bagged an sealed into 20 sample bags and placed in a storage room
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

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.*	• Korhogo (387km2) and Boundiali (270km2) granted exploration permit located in central north west Cote d'Ivoire. They are held by Aspire Nord SA, a wholly-owned Ivoirian subsidiary of Apollo. • The licences were granted 29th October 2014 for 4 years, and can be renewed for two additional periods. • If the exploration licences were to be subsequently converted into Mining Licences, the Government of Cote d'Ivoire would hold a 10% share of the permit and Apollo 90%. • There are no known impediments to working in the area
Exploration done by other	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was carried out on a regional reconnaissance permit which expired Dec 2010. • It is not known what if any exploration activity was carried out in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parties		area of the permits prior to that. • No sites of previous exploration has been documented by Aspire Nord • Minor artisanal workings are noted in places outside reported anomalies
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Widespread laterite and laterite-derived weathering products over mafic and sedimentary rocks, soil depths increasing into valleys. • Regional shear-zones interpreted from country-scale aeromagnetic data. • Local granitoid dykes and intrusions interpreted in the area. • Source of gold anomalism in soil grid areas is unknown.

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 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.*
		• Not applicable as there is no drilling reported in this release

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.*	Not applicable as there is no data aggregation reported in this release
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *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*	• Not applicable as there are no intercepts reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are accompanying this table
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.*	• Refer to diagrams showing grade ranges
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• No other meaningful or material information to report
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.*	• Next stage of exploration work will consist of infill and extensional soil sampling, and regolith mapping. • Follow-up work will be by trenching or RAB drilling to identify the nature and orientation of source bedrock structures • Ground magnetic surveys may help define controlling structures