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ASX Announcement

30 July 2019

# **High Grade Mineralisation Intersected at Brilliant North**

West Australian gold explorer Focus Minerals (**ASX: FML**) (**Focus** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that the RC drilling completed in June at Brilliant North, at the Company's Coolgardie Gold Project, has intersected high grade gold mineralisation.

All five holes drilled at Brilliant North intersected significant gold mineralisation. In particular, Hole 19BNRC005 intersected large downhole intervals of mineralisation including high and very high grades.

Highlights of the drilling program include:

- 19BNRC005 36m @ 6.36g/t Au from 186m to EOH, including
  - 1m @ 56.19g/t Au from 211m
  - 4m @ 14.52g/t Au from 189m
  - 2m @ 15.82g/t Au from 214m
- 19BNRC005 3m @ 3.49g/t Au from 51m, including
- 19BNRC005 45m @ 3.15g/t Au from 63m, including
  - 1m @ 10.78g/t Au from 68m
  - 1m @ 14.64g/t Au from 79m
- 19BNRC005 12m @ 3.43g/t Au from 125m, including
- 19BNRC005 28m @ 2.8g/t Au from 144m, including
  - 1m @ 9.59g/t Au from 163m
- 19BNRC001 18m @ 1.23g/t Au from 65m and, 9m @ 2.29g/t Au from 119m
- 19BNRC002 4m @ 4.39g/t Au from 46m and, 17m @ 2.25g/t Au from 183m

Length weighted intersections have been calculated in using 0.5g/t Au cut off and up to 2m internal dilution.

## June 2019 RC Drilling Results from Brilliant North

### Background

The Brilliant North is one of the best known and most under drilled gold projects at Coolgardie. The mineralisation at Brilliant North starts immediately north of the Brilliant Open Pit and extends north to Rose Hill over at least 850m strike. Exploration and development of the Brilliant North Project has been limited by complex tenure and the location of the historic Coolgardie State Battery Tails.

Focus Minerals' tenure on M15/1788 and M15/646 covers +700m strike of Brilliant North. However, 280m of that strike on M15/1788 is overlain by Northern Star (ASX:NST) tenement M15/1204.

M15/1204 extends from surface to 30m vertical depth. In addition, much of M15/1204 is covered by contaminated tails from the historical Coolgardie State Battery.

The mixed tenure ownership and the forecast tails clean-up costs should mining proceed have previously held back progress at the project

## Geology and Geological Model

The Brilliant Open Pit is one of the larger historical producers at Coolgardie delivering 88Koz at 2.54g/t Au between 1970 and the early 2000s. The mineralisation at Brilliant is hosted over +1000m NNW strike by the Brilliant Ultramafic/Komatiitic Basalt, Greenmount Sill High Magnesium Basalts and, the Footwall Burbanks Basalt. The gross geology locates the mineralisation on the eastern limb of a prominent anticline cored by the Big Blow Fault (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Brilliant and Brilliant North with interpreted/mapped geology, tenure and collars for 2019 drilling

The majority of the gold mineralisation at Brilliant is hosted by NNW striking and steeply ENE dipping shears that are concentrated on the east and west sides of the Brilliant Komatiitic basalt and Greenmount high magnesium basalt (Figure 2). Mineralised shoots plunge gently to the NNW and are controlled by a regularly spaced set of NE dipping cross structures



Figure 2: Schematic Geology Section at Brilliant with intersections recorded by TND17018 as reported 7th April 2017

The NE dipping structures localise higher grades within the basalt and in particular on intersection with the boundary structures. At the northern end of the Brilliant Open Pit the redemption fault runs NE and offsets the geology with apparent dextral throw (Figure 1).

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of April 2017 Focus announced a 26% increase in the Mineral Resource at Brilliant comprising:

- Indicated Mineral Resource 4.68Mt grading 2.3g/t gold for 348,500 contained ounces
- Inferred Mineral Resource 1.21Mt grading 3.3g/t gold for 127,000 contained ounces
- Total Mineral Resource 5.89Mt grading 2.5g/t gold for 475,500 contained ounces

Brilliant North is similar geologically to Brilliant with:

- WNW Striking Steeply ENE dipping Eastern and Western boundary shears
- Cross cutting regularly spaced NE dipping structures that localise higher grades
- Shallow NNW plunge of mineralisation

As a previously unmined project Brilliant North provides the opportunity to define and optimise a new large open pit at Coolgardie. The structural model can be easily and efficiently drill tested and a resource update delivered. Furthermore, the cross cutting structural set is also mineralised on the east and west sides of the boundary shears and provides additional drill targets that could reduce strip ratio within an open pit.

## 2019 Brilliant North RC Drilling

The purpose of the 2019 drilling was to confirm the structural model for Brilliant North with drilling to:

- Target multiple inferred structures between the East and West Brilliant North Boundary Shears and,
- Target up dip and potentially strip ratio reducing mineralisation west of Brilliant North.

To maximise the efficiency of the 2019 drilling program and limit site disturbance a mix of hole orientations was used. This approach differs from conventional drilling where holes are orientated as close as possible to perpendicular to the main structural orientation. It should be noted that the three holes (19BNRC001, 19BNRC002 and 19BNRC005) that were drilled between the boundary shears have been oriented to hit as many modelled structures as possible. The intersections reported by these holes are not true width intersections.

Holes 19BNRC001, 19BNRC002 and 19BNRC005 were planned to intersect and infill drill test at least 11 modelled NE dipping cross structures between the Brilliant North boundary shears. The drill spacing was optimised at 40m spacing to existing intersections. This required drilling within the plane of Brilliant North mineralisation which would provide the opportunity to test the structural model but, would also expose the drilling to intersecting sub-parallel mineralisation that could extend mineralisation beyond the cross cutting structural set.

The three holes drilled within the plane of the Brilliant North mineralisation and between the boundary shears have largely confirmed the proposed structural model. Each hole located higher grades in the vicinity of the modelled NE dipping cross structures.

- 19BNRC005 36m @ 6.36g/t Au from 186m to EOH\*\*, including
  - 1m @ 56.19g/t Au from 211m
  - 4m @ 14.52g/t Au from 189m
  - 2m @ 15.82g/t Au from 214m
  - 1m @ 1.6g/t from 221m\*\* EOH
- 19BNRC005 3m @ 3.49g/t Au from 51m, including
- 19BNRC005 45m @ 3.15g/t Au from 63m, including
  - 1m @ 10.78g/t Au from 68m
  - 1m @ 14.64g/t Au from 79m
- 19BNRC005 12m @ 3.43g/t Au from 125m, including
- 19BNRC005 28m @ 2.8g/t Au from 144m, including
   1m @ 9.59g/t Au from 163m
- 19BNRC001 19m @ 1.37g/t Au from 35m, 18m @ 1.23g/t Au from 65m, 2m @ 1.26g/t from 86m, 4m @ 2.56g/t Au from 91m, 9m @ 2.29g/t Au from 119m and, 4m @ 0.72g/t Au from 166m
- 19BNRC002 3m @ 1.58g/t Au from 33m, 4m @ 4.39g/t Au from 46m, 1m @ 0.73g/t from 78m 1m @ 0.51g/t from 94m, 1m @ 0.51g/t from 102m and, 17m @ 2.25g/t Au from 183m

Length weighted intersections have been calculated using 0.5g/t Au cut off and up to 2m internal dilution. One intersection extends to end of holes and is marked \*\*.

Hole 19BNRC005 in particular has confirmed high value mineralisation at Brilliant North. This hole intersected higher grade gold mineralisation on 9 of 11 modelled NE dipping cross structures. Furthermore, the higher grade mineralisation intersected by 19BNRC005 persisted significantly down hole due to proximity to the sub -parallel East Boundary Structure.

To determine how far the mineralisation intersected by hole 19BNRC005 persists up and down dip on the targeted NE dipping cross structures additional drilling and modelling is required. As such it is important to note once again that Focus is not representing the intersections as being true width.



Figure 3: View NNW along strike of Brilliant North mineralisation and through 19BNRC005 with  $\pm$ 15m clipping window. 2019 drill holes have thicker traces compared to earlier generations of drilling. Down hole grades exceeding a cut off 1 g/t Au are shown. Hole 19BNRC005 intersected elevated and high/very high grades where it intersected 9 of 11 modelled NE dipping cross structures. A grade times metres (GxM) cut off has been applied to modelled lodes so that only parts exceeding 5 GxM are shown. The intersection marked \*\* includes end of hole mineralisation exceeding 0.5g/t Au.



Figure 4: View NNW along strike of Brilliant North through 19BNRC001 with ±15m clipping window, 2019 drill holes have thicker traces compared to earlier generations of drilling. Down hole grades exceeding a cut off 1 g/t Au are shown. Hole 19BNRC001 intersected elevated and higher grades where it intersected 7 of 11 modelled NE dipping cross structures. A grade times metres (GxM) cut off has been applied to modelled lodes so that only parts exceeding 5 GxM are shown.



Figure 5: View NNW along strike of Brilliant North mineralisation and through 19BNRC002 with  $\pm$ 15m clipping window. 2019 drill holes have thicker traces compared to earlier generations of drilling. Down hole grades exceeding a cut off 1 g/t Au are shown. Hole 19BNRC002 intersected elevated and high grades where it intersected 4 of 11 modelled NE dipping cross structures. A grade times metres (GxM) cut off has been applied to modelled lodes so that only parts exceeding 5 GxM are shown.

Finally, two holes have been targeted on up dip mineralisation to the west of Brilliant North. Both holes intersected lower grade but significant mineralisation which correlates with up dip positions along the inferred cross structures.

### 19BNRC003 – 7m @ 2.12g/t Au from 39m and, 13m @ 1.57g/t Au from 50m 1m @ 0.53g/t from 68m

- 19BNRC004 1m @ 0.73g/t Au from 66m, 1m @ 0.78g/t Au from 71m,
  - 3m @ 1.54g/t Au from 78m,
  - 3m @ 2.42g/t Au from 85m
  - 1m @ 0.62g/t Au from 90m,
  - 3m @ 0.61g/t Au from 101m and,
  - 1m @ 1.51g/t Au from 124m

Length weighted intersections have been calculated using 0.5g/t Au cut off and up to 2m internal dilution.



Figure 6: View NNW along showing 19BNRC003 and 19BNRC004  $\pm$ 30m clipping window. 2019 drill holes have thicker traces compared to earlier generations of drilling. Down hole grades exceeding a cut off 1 g/t Au are shown. Holes 19BNRC003&4 intersected higher grades on intersection with modelled NE dipping cross structures. A grade times metres (GxM) cut off has been applied to modelled lodes so that only parts exceeding 5 GxM are shown.

The five holes drilled in June 2019 at Brilliant North provide proof of concept for the structural model. The higher grades intersected during this program show for the first time some economies of scale at Brilliant North that have significantly improved its perceived value. The location of a high grade/high value core at Brilliant North has partly de-risked follow up resource drilling.

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#### About Focus Minerals Limited (ASX: FML)

Focus is a Perth-based, ASX-listed gold exploration company with Projects in Laverton and Coolgardie.

The company is focused on delivering shareholder value from its Laverton Gold Project, in Western Australia's northeastern Goldfields. The Laverton project covers 507km<sup>2</sup> area of highly prospective ground that includes the historic Lancefield and Chatterbox Trend mines. Focus' priority target is to confirm the extent of gold mineralisation at deposits Beasley Creek and Lancefield Thrust and advance the Sickle, Ida-H and Karridale-Burtville deposits and targets.

Focus also owns the Coolgardie Gold Project, also in the Goldfields, which includes a 1.2Mtpa processing plant at Three Mile Hill. The plant is on care and maintenance. Focus is pursuing a divestment strategy for its Coolgardie Projects and continues to maintain them and add value while this process continues.

#### **Competent Person Statement**

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Alex Aaltonen, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Aaltonen is an employee of Focus Minerals Limited. Mr Aaltonen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Aaltonen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Table A: Significant Intersections – Brilliant North RC June 2019

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	То	Interval	Grade	Comments
	(M	GA 94 Zone	51)	(m)		(MGA94)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	
Brilliant North RC June 2019											
19BNRC001	326140		413	180	-64.8	119.6	35	54	19	1.37	
							65	83	18	1.23	
		6573392					86	88	2	1.26	
							91	95	4	2.56	
							119	128	9	2.29	
							166	170	4	0.72	
			412	210	-64.5	123.3	33	36	3	1.58	
		6573457					46	50	4	4.39	
19BNRC002	326150						78	79	1	0.78	
TEDNICOUZ							94	95	1	0.51	
							102	103	1	0.51	
							183	200	17	2.25	
	326117	6573473	413	114	-58.4	258.9	39	46	7	2.12	
19BNRC003							50	63	13	1.57	
							68	69	1	0.53	
	326163	6573430	412	132	-79.1	256.8	66	67	1	0.73	
19BNRC004							71	72	1	0.78	
							78	81	3	1.54	
							85	88	3	2.42	
							101	104	3	0.61	
							124	125	1	1.51	
	326154	6573417	412	222			51	54	3	3.49	
					-65.1	119.8	63	108	45	3.15	
							125	137	12	3.43	
19BNRC005							144	172	28	2.8	
							400	000	20	6.96	Mineralisation extends to end of
	Brilliant Nor	th Intersecti	ons are leng	th-weighted	averages cal	culated using	100 n () 5a/t Au	cut off and	JO UN to 2m i	0.30 nternal dili	ution

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation							
	RC Sampling							
Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neatly rows on the ground with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding sample.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. The geologist defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 2m/4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample</li> </ul>							
	numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a spear to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags.							
Drilling techniques	<ul> <li>RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8 face sampling hammer.</li> <li>At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Socking Cure tool.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process.</li> </ul>							
Drill sample recovery								
Logging	<ul> <li>All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly.</li> <li>Samples from RC holes were archived in standard 20m plastic chip trays and plate texture and any other notable.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete.</li> </ul>							
	The entire length of all holes is geologically logged							
	<ul> <li>All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID.</li> <li>At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm.</li> </ul>							
	Gold analysis was by a 40g Fire Assay							
	<ul> <li>Jinning Testing &amp; Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth.</li> </ul>							
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission).</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>The sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration.</li> </ul>							
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination.</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate.</li> </ul>							

Criteria	Explanation
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process.</li> <li>Primary logging data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul> <li>Drill collars are yet to be surveyed on final completion using a DGPS instrument.</li> <li>A True North Seeking Gyro was used for downhole</li> <li>All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system.</li> <li>FML utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments.</li> <li>Final DGPS pick up has an accuracy of +/-20cm.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	Drill spacing at Brilliant North is being infilled at 40m x 40m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation.</li> <li>drill holes are not oriented at right angles to strike of deposit/dip of the deposit but rather to test the structural model.</li> <li>No intersections are represented as true widths. Additional modelling and drilling are required to calculate actual true widths</li> <li>Holes 19BNRC001, 19BNRC002, 19BNRC005 are drilled in the plane of Brilliant North. In particular holes 19BNRC001 and 19BNRC005 are likely to have intersected considerable sub=-parallel mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul> <li>All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to FML.</li> <li>All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into plastic green bags with a sample submission sheet and delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by FML personnel at completion of each hole.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation
	The drilling was conducted on tenements M15/1204 (Northern Star 0-30m depth) and M15/1788 (FML) starting at 30m depth
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <li>Assays recorded on M15/1204 and close to the boundary with M15/1788 have not been reported on. All samples taken on NST tenement M15/1204 and across the boundary are 4m composite samples. Once 1m samples have been analysed for anomalous 4m composites exceeding 0.2g/t Au the final results can be assessed up to the tenement boundary.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Tenement M15/1788 is wholly owned by Focus Minerals (FML).</li> <li>Tenement M15/1788 is in good standing.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>There are currently no registered Native Title claims over the Coolgardie project areas.</li> <li>Brilliant North was first drilled by Goldfan Ltd with 6 RAB holes for 240m and 10 RC holes for 878m completed during 1994</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul> <li>Copperfield drilled 3 RC holes for 225m in 1995</li> <li>New Hampton drilled 8 x 40m RC holes for 320m in 2001</li> <li>South Kal Mines drilled 9 x 40m RC holes in 2001</li> <li>MPI drilled 16 RC holes for 1897m, and 4 RAB holes for 130m in 2002</li> <li>FML drilled 4 RC one of which had DD tails for 804.6m in 2015, and another RC/DD for 309.5m, 13 SLRC holes for 624m in 2016, 10 RC holes for 1,652m and 4 RC/DD holes for 1.495.9m.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul> <li>for 1,495.9m.</li> <li>The project is located on the NNW striking steeply ENE dipping eastern limb of a prominent antiform.</li> <li>Steeply ENE dipping shears are located on east/west margins of the Brilliant Ultramatic and Greenmount Sill high magnesium basalt. These have been overprinted by a suite of porphyry dykes described as a granodiorite. This set is further overprinted by a NE dipping structural set which is also exploited by the porphyritic granodiorite dykes.</li> <li>The two sets of structurally controlled dykes host the mineralisation with higher grade on intersections between the two structural sets defining a shallow NNW plunge to the mineralisation</li> </ul>

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation											
	Previous Drilling Reported from Brilliant North											
	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	То	Interval	Grade	Comments
		(MGA	94 Zone s	51)	(m)		(MGA94	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)	
				Brill	iant Nor	th Previ	ous Anno	unced	Interse	ections		
		326355	6573431	405	318.6	- 59.6		230.7	231.7	1	2.57	
	BRRC0037						250	246.2	247.4	1.2	7.27	Coolgardie Exploration Update 24 July 2015
								263.3	268.3	5	1.71	
				413	282	-57.1	246	90	92	2	1.19	Bonnie Vale Mineral Resource Modelling Commenced Following Further High Grade Intercepts 15 October
								116	117	1	4.82	
	BRRC0038	326112	6573637					171	172	1	5.47	
								174	176	2	2.88	
								192	193	1	1.24	2015
								115	116	1	1.78	
Drill hole information			6573537	411	250	-60.63		122	123	1	27	
	TND17049	326208					252	125	126	1	1.26	
								155	158	3	2.14	
		326247	6573430 6573357	409	252			88	90	2	2.67	
	TND47050					- 60.16	251	108	118	10	3.92	
	TND17050							128	136	8	1.63	
								145	146	1	1.32	Operational Update 25
	TND17051	326278		409	198	- 59.76	253	116	123	7	3.42	July 2017
								316	317.9	1.9	12.71	
	TND17076	326377	6573551	406	366.7	- 55.28	250	347	348	1	12.45	
	TND17079	326375	6573504	405	473.7	- 54.38	249	277	279.6	2.62	4.99	
		326387	6573371	405	432.3	-54.1	251	196	197	1	8.24	
	TND17086							262	233	1	4.73	
								265	267	2	4.85	
								272	273	1	2.12	
Data agreentian	New expl	oration	results					- // •				
Data aggregation	• Mine	eralisea	Intersec	tions	are re	portea	ata 0.5	g/t AL		off lengti	n-weigi	ited average
methoas	grad	ies with	a minim	um re	eponin	g wiati	1 OF 1 M	ana u	0 10 2	m interr	iai dilut	юп.
	• Hole	s were	drilled a	t a va	nietv o	forien	tations t	o test	a stri	ictural n	nodel e	fficiently rather
	than	to proc	luce true	widt	h inter:	sectior	19.000					inclosed by realized
Relationship between	Nor	new inte	ersection	s are	renreg	ented	 as calci	ilated	true	widths in	n this re	nort
mineralization widths and	<ul> <li>Hold</li> </ul>	1000 IIIIC		2 22	d E wo	ro all r	Jonnod	to bo	locato	nd at loa	ot 9 fro	m tho
intercept	• TIOR	rprotod	nosition	Z and	Drillia	ne all p Int Nor	th Poun	dony S	Struct		Si O IIU	al paggod and
lengths	drille	preteu j	iono for t		; Di IIIIa boloo		iii DUUII iithin Em	uary c		nes. II	le actu	ai peggeu anu
	due	to a col	nons ior i mhinatio	nese n of t	noies	was w nhv ar	nd the li	nite o	f GPS	preieu i Corecisii	on	ry structures
	Rofe	or to Eio	ures and	1 Ur li	los in l	body o	f this rol		and in	precision A	SY and	ouncements for
Diagrams	drill collar maps and schematic cross-sections.											
Balanced reporting	Drilling results are reported in a balanced reporting style. The ASX announcements shows actual locations of holes drilled, and representative sections as appropriate											
Other substantive	There is no other material exploration data to report at this time.											
Further work	• FMI	. anticin	ates ado	litiona	al drillin	na to fo	ollow un	on en	coura	aaina re:	sults in	Coolgardie.
		andop				.9.10.10		511 011	20010	-9.1.9.10		eeelgalalei