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CORPORATION LIMITED

ASX Release: 28 May 2018

ASX Code: VMC

TRANSFORMATIONAL DEAL FOR VENUS YOUANMI GOLD MINE PURCHASE OPTION

Highlights

- The Directors of VMC are pleased to announce that VMC has entered into 2 option agreements to enable it to purchase the historical Youanmi Gold Mine (MLs), and all associated infrastructure and mine village.
- The Youanmi Gold Mine has historic production of 667,000 ounces of gold grading 5.42 g/t from open pit and underground operations conducted between 1908 and closure in 1997.
- **Substantial indicated and inferred resources remain at the Youanmi Mine.**
- **The Underground Youanmi deeps resource has JORC 2012 compliant indicated and inferred resources (Table 1). This resource is refractory in part.**

2,400,000 t grading 8.5g/t for 657,900 ounces.

- **The Near Surface JORC 2004 compliant indicated and inferred resources (Table 2) occurs in four areas.**

5,200,000 t grading 1.5g/t for 245,700 ounces

The estimates of Mineral Resources near surface are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimates of Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following evaluation and /or further exploration work the currently reported estimates may materially change and hence will need to be reported afresh under and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; that nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's estimates; but the acquirer has not independently validated the former owner's estimates and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those estimates.

- The Youanmi Gold Mine closed in 1997 when the gold price was around AUD \$400 per ounce. The gold price is now AUD \$1760 per ounce, transforming the economics for gold mining. The gold price rise of over 4 times since mine closure is very significant for future feasibility studies.
- Importantly, Venus tenements completely surround the gold mine area and controls 40 km of exploration along strike. Venus has identified multiple EM targets along the Youanmi Shear to the south (refer ASX release 23 March 2018).

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- The eleven mining tenements, totalling 5459 ha, cover a zone some 10km long by 7 km wide completely surrounding and covering the Youanmi Gold Mine and its nearby extensions.
- The Youanmi Gold Mine options present Venus with an excellent advanced opportunity with significant open cut gold and high grade underground gold resources with near term cash flow potential.

Location

The Youanmi gold mine is located 480km to the northeast of the city of Perth, Western Australia. The project is accessed by the sealed Great Northern Highway for a distance of 418km from Perth to Paynes Find and thence for 150km by the unsealed Paynes Find to Sandstone road (Figures 1 and 2).

Recent Production and Exploration:

Recent Open Pit mining commenced in 1987 through to 1993, with underground mining of the high grade Youanmi Deeps occurring from 1995 to 1997 before mine closure during a period of low gold prices. The owners were Eastmet, Metana Minerals and Gold Mines of Australia Limited.

Eastmet Limited discovered a significant oxide resource associated with the Youanmi main lode in 1983 and following construction of a 600,00tpa conventional CIP processing facility, commenced open cut mining in 1986. Drilling evaluated the deeper parts of the main lode sequence between 1990 and 1993, resulting in the definition of an underground resource to a maximum of 750m vertical depth.

Following mergers to create Gold Mines of Australia, approval was given to develop the deeper portions of the Youanmi lode and the construction of a flotation and bio-oxidation circuit to treat the refractory sulphide concentrate. The mining contractors failure to achieve production targets and a declining gold price resulted in closure of the underground and surface operations in November 1997.

Since then, the Mine has had a variety of ownership which includes Aquila Resources Ltd, Goldcrest Mines Limited, Apex Minerals Ltd and most recently OZ Youanmi Gold Pty Ltd. During this period of 20 years, exploration has included various near surface drill campaigns and some deep diamond holes beneath the Youanmi deep workings. Drill testing of the tailings has also been carried out.

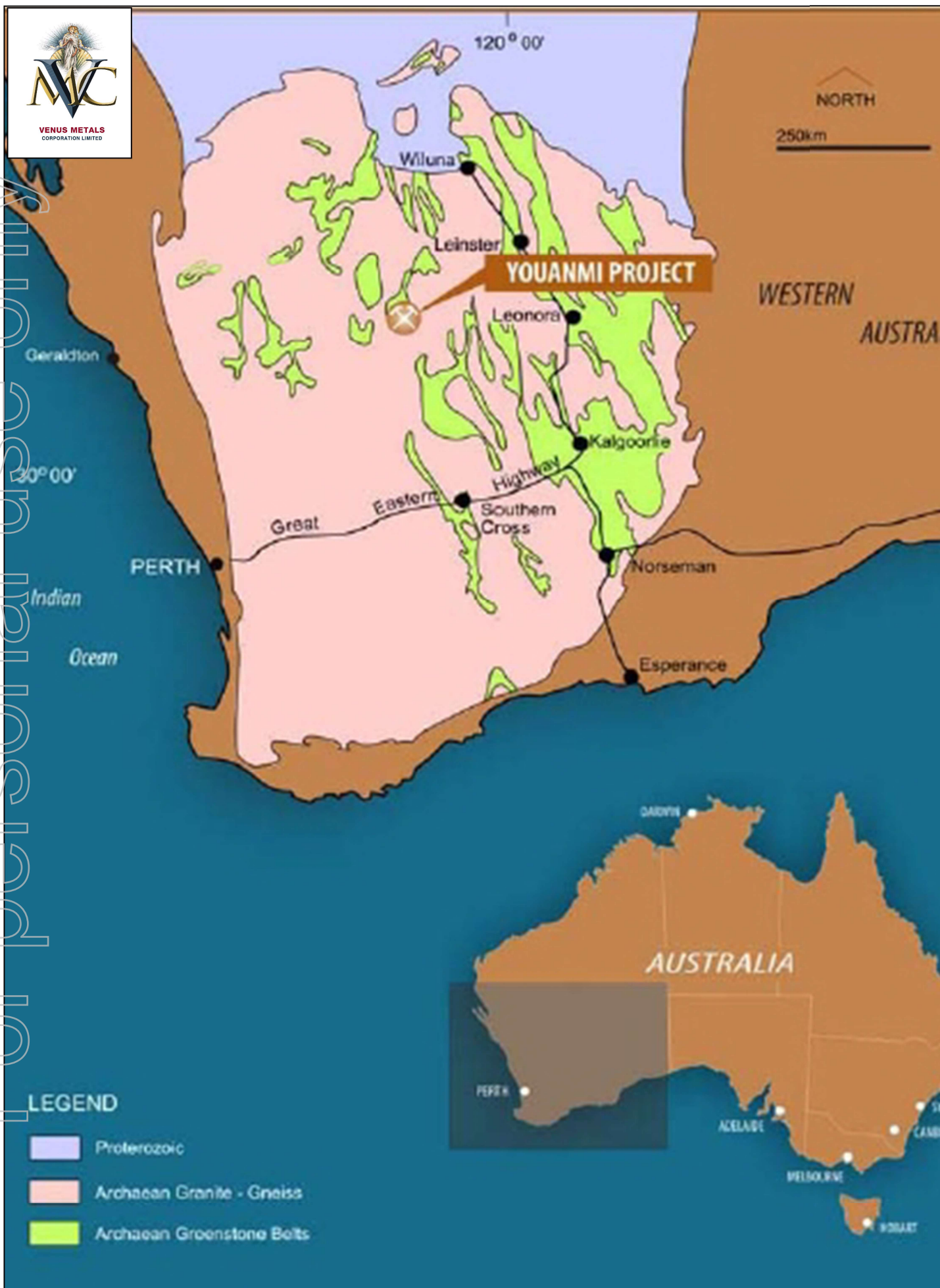
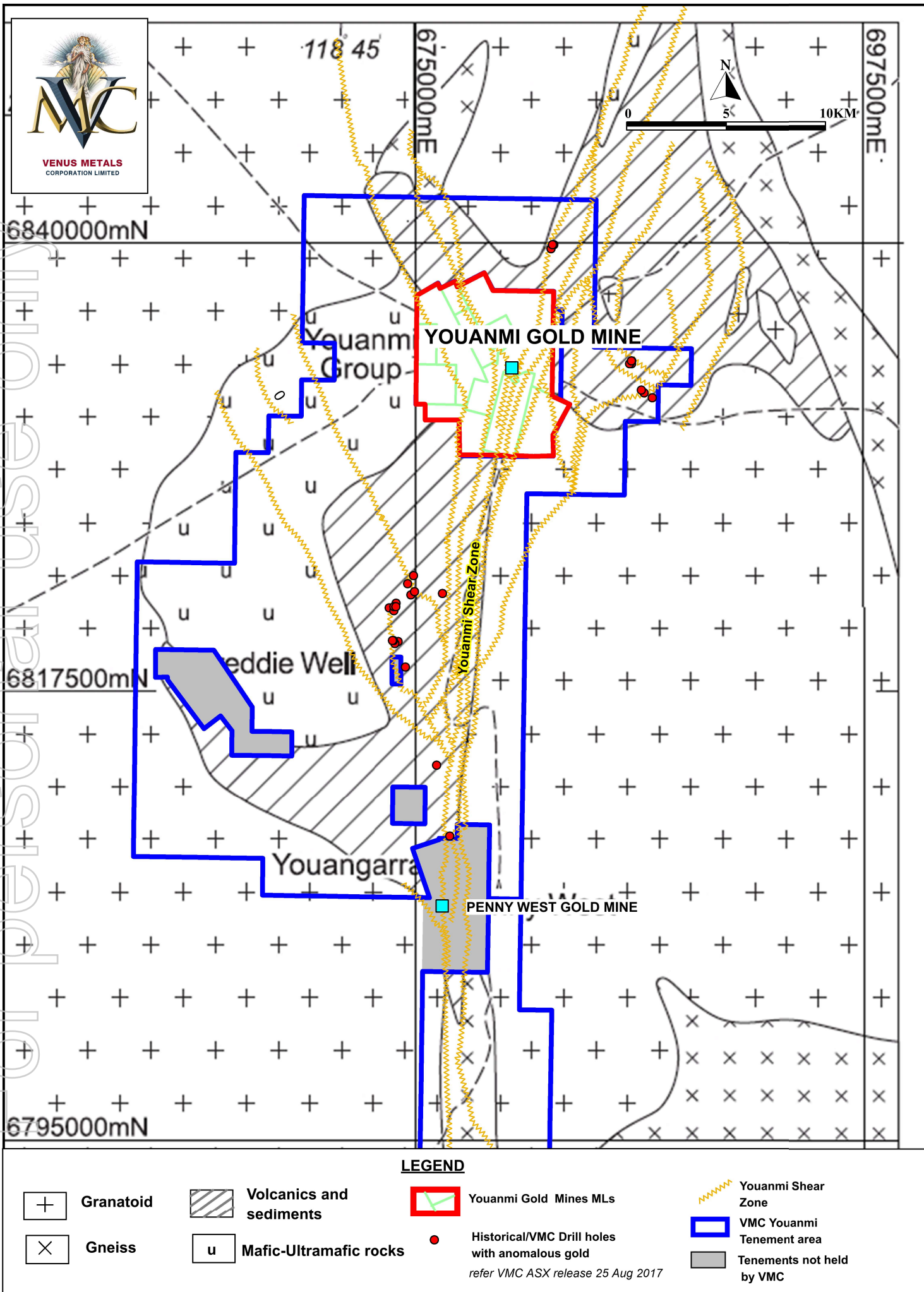


Figure 1. Youanmi Project Location map



Source map: Modified from Radford, N and Boddington, T., 2003, Penny West Gold Deposit, Youanmi, CRC LEME publication

Figure 2. Location of Youanmi Gold Mine MLs and VMC tenements



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Resource Estimates

Significant drilled resources occur within the Youanmi Mine tenements (see Figure 3).

Substantial drilling from surface defined the initial oxide open cut resources, and since then various RAB and RC drill programs have occurred seeking further near surface resources. There has been much success with this work, leading to indicated and inferred near surface resource areas known as Youanmi 4 – Pits area, Youanmi South area, Plant Zone area, and Commonwealth – Connemarra area.

The resources in these areas include both oxide ore types and transition oxide material above fresh bedrock where sulphide ores predominate. The Plant Zone is particularly interesting as the gold occurs in a weathered quartz vein stockwork in granite bedrock. While the reported grades are low, there is a large tonnage available for low cost mining and treatment. Also, it is believed the gold is free milling and there may be interesting zones of secondary enrichment which have not been intersected by drilling.

The Youanmi 4-Pits area and Youanmi South area are essentially contiguous areas along the main Youanmi shear. Significant gaps in drill spacing requires attention to address continuity between these two areas. The possibility of a supergene enrichment gold blanket around the transition zone between oxide and fresh also needs to be addressed with further work. This would be well below the existing open pits which bottomed at around 60m.

The Youanmi Deeps is a high grade quartz-sulphide lode system that shows great depth continuity, and is refractory in part. The Youanmi Deeps Project Area forms the deeper extension of gold mineralisation in the Youanmi Main Zones (Pollard, Main, and Hill End). These three zones are contiguous and are situated within the main Youanmi Gold Project Area.

Venus commissioned Widenbar and associates to produce a JORC 2012 compliant resource estimates for the Youanmi Deeps. The current resources for Youanmi Deeps are based on various estimates undertaken between 2004 and 2006 by Ravensgate Consulting on behalf of Goldcrest. The published resource for Youanmi Deeps had a JORC 2004 and NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource of 2.4 Million Tonnes at 8.5 g/t Au for 658,000 ounces of gold as at 30 June 2008 (see Table 1 for details). The resource is quoted between local RL elevations of 660m and 1,300m.

The JORC 2012 compliant resource for the Youanmi Deeps and JORC 2004 compliant resource for Near Surface Youanmi resources are presented in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The JORC 2012 resource report and JORC Table-1 is presented in Appendix-1.

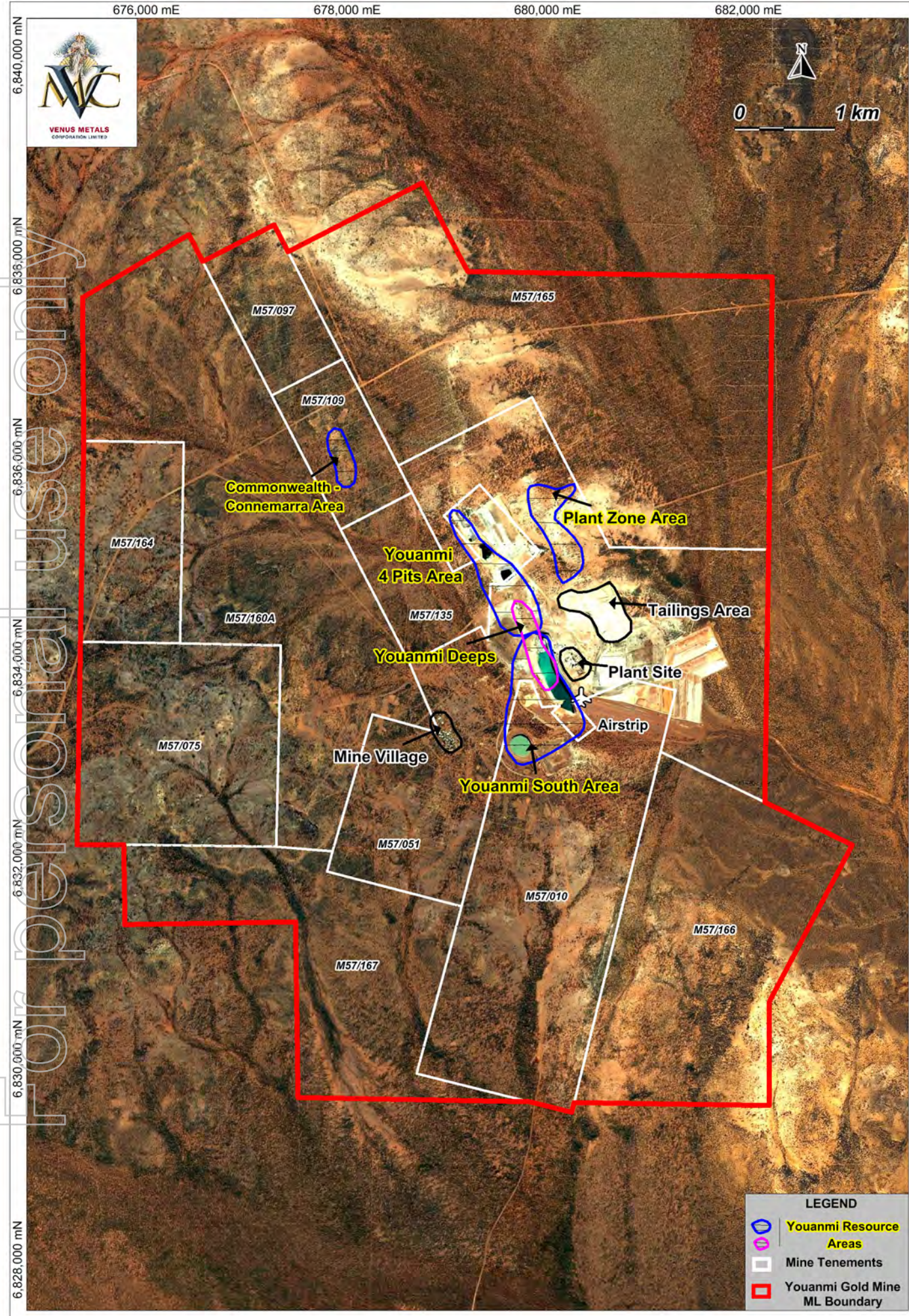


Figure 3. Youanmi Gold Mine showing Resource Locations and Infrastructure



Figure 4. Youanmi Gold Mine Plant and Infrastructure



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Table 1. Youanmi Deeps 2012 JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate May 2018

YOUANMI DEEPS MINERAL RESOURCE MAY 2018			
Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	808,000	8.1	210,200
Inferred	1,605,000	8.7	447,700
Total	2,413,000	8.5	657,900
Note 4 g/t Au Cut-off			

Table-2. Near Surface Youanmi Resources JORC 2004

Near Surface Resources	Resource Category	Tonnes	Au Grade g/t	Gold Ounces
Deposit				
Youanmi 4 -Pits area ⁽¹⁾	Indicated	818,000	1.94	51,000
(Surface to -200m)	Inferred	351,000	2.41	27,200
Youanmi South Area ⁽¹⁾	Indicated	823,000	2.36	62,500
(Surface to - 200m)	Inferred	185,000	2.38	14,200
Plant Zone ⁽²⁾	Indicated	2,552,000	0.8	65,700
(Surface to -200m)	Inferred	202,000	0.91	5,900
Commonwealth Connemara ⁽²⁾	Indicated	284,000	1.91	17,400
(surface to - 200m)	Inferred	30,000	1.86	1,800
Surface total Indicated and Inferred		5,245,000	1.5	245,700

Rounding errors may occur

Total Gold Ounces (Table 1 & Table 2)	903,600
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1. Estimation by Ravensgate Pty Ltd for Goldcrest according to JORC code and NI 43-101, December 2004, using 1g/t Au lower cut off, except Plant Zone where a 0.5g/t Au cut off was used.
2. Estimation by Ravensgate Pty Ltd for Goldcrest according to JORC code and NI 43-101, December 10, 2005, using 1g/t Au lower cut off

Cautionary Statement Regarding Near Surface Indicated and Inferred Resources (Table 2).

The estimates of Mineral Resources are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimates of Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following evaluation and /or further exploration work the currently reported estimates may materially change and



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hence will need to be reported afresh under and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; that nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's estimates; but the acquirer has not independently validated the former owner's estimates and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those estimates

With respect to JORC Code Indicated and Inferred Near Surface Resources based on 2004 estimates

- The estimates have been reported by consultants (Ravensgate Pty Ltd) for a former owner Gold Crest Resources
- The reports prepared by Ravensgate Pty Ltd for owner Goldcrest Resources are available for viewing by interested readers at the Venus Metals Corporation Ltd website <http://www.venusmetals.com.au>
- The reports were reported under the JORC code 2004 and reporting of these estimates may not conform to the requirements in the JORC code 2012.
- The acquirer's (VMC) view is that the estimates are reliable as the work has been carried out to accepted, professional standards and has the resources have been certified to comply with the JORC 2004 standards set out for the classification of Indicated and Inferred categories. The accompanying documentation by Ravensgate and the parts of JORC Table 1 that refer to reliability, data verification and validation have been completed satisfactorily (refer to the documents on the website). All documentation, including the relevant parts of the JORC 2004 Table 1 have been reviewed by Widenbar and Associates and are deemed to confirm that the data are reliable for classification into the Indicated and Inferred categories.
- The extensive work programs on which the estimates are based are
Youanmi 4 – Pits area / Youanmi South Area Combined
880 RC holes
65 DDH holes
32 RAB holes
Plant Zone Area
188 RC holes for 13,074m of drilling
3 DDH holes for 216m of drilling
4 Air core holes for 385m of drilling
Commonwealth Connemarra Area
182 holes for 9362 metres of drilling



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There is no update data relevant to the reported mineralisation

The following detailed documentation has been reviewed and provides the basis for concluding that the resources estimates can be considered reasonable. This includes detailed descriptions of:

- Drilling techniques
- Sampling and subsampling techniques
- QAQC and assay verification
- Drill hole locations
- Data base integrity
- Geological interpretation and definition of mineralization domains
- Statistical analysis and top cuts
- Kriging parameters
- Resource classification and validation

To make the Mineral resource estimates JORC 2012 compliant requires the location of the digital data and models on which the Ravensgate Pty Ltd JORC 2004 compliant estimates were based, and subsequent review and remodelling as necessary. This work is underway and timing will be determined when the full data set is available and a detailed Scope of Work has been defined.

Lynn Widenbar, Principal of Widenbar and Associates, and a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' has reviewed the documentation describing the JORC 2004 compliant resources at the Youanmi Project. The resource estimates are considered to be reliable, and to be an accurate representation of the data and studies as documented. The levels of accuracy and uncertainty were addressed in the JORC 2004 reports and deemed by the Competent Persons at the time to be sufficient to support the classifications that were applied. However, the associated data and models themselves have not yet been made available and reviewed in detail, and at this stage it is not possible to make these resource estimates compliant with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. As the data becomes available, further work will be carried out to make the resources compliant with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.

Tailings

In addition, the tailings from the past operations are available for reprocessing. Various drilling and assay reports are available for evaluation. Resource estimate for the tailings are being prepared



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Past Production from Youanmi

Gold was first discovered in the Youanmi area in 1894, and since that time operations within the project area have produced 666,995 ounces of gold prior to mining ceasing in 1997 (Table 3) (Source: PCF Capital Group, Youanmi Project Information Memorandum, April 2010, Apex Minerals NL internal document). Eight open pits have yielded 263,000 ounces of gold, with the balance coming from underground mining.

Table 3. Historic Production from Youanmi					
Year	Tonnes Milled	Head Grade (g/t)	Recovered Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Reported Gold Produced (oz)
1908–1921	339,000		15.20		166,000
1937–1942	365,000		8.10		95,000
Other	46,000		10.20		15,000
Total	750,000		11.44		276,000
Open Pit Operations					
1987–1993	2,665,535	3.43	3.07	89.43	262,717
Underground Operations					
1995–1997	411,858	11.36	9.69	85.27	128,278
Production Total	3,827,393		5.42		666,995

Exploration Potential around the Mine

In addition to the above resources, considerable potential remains within the Youanmi Project to further define additional gold resources, both near surface and underground.

Five separate open pits occur over a 2km strike zone. The gold occurs in multiple shear zone lodes throughout and with the current gold price regime, there is potential to develop a single “super pit” to connect them all in one big open cut. This will be an important aspect of the ongoing studies for the project.

Significant drill intersections have been made some 200m below the defined underground resources, indicating that the main ore shoots have strong continuity down plunge.



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Forward Planning

The Company plans to complete the following studies during the due diligence which it aims to be completed by or before 31st December 2018, this will be funded from existing working capital.

- To complete an extensive review of the drill data base to re-evaluate the existing data.
- To identify exploration targets adjacent to existing resource models
- To assess the drilling program needed to provide infill drilling for the “Super Pit” concept.
- To prepare a preliminary engineering report in regards to the capital cost requirements to rehabilitate the existing plant and infrastructure.

Option Details

Key details of the Option Agreements are set out below.

Oz Youanmi Gold Pty Ltd (OYZ) Option:

Company Purchase: This is an option to purchase all of the issued shares in Oz Youanmi Gold Pty Ltd (**OYZ**) from the shareholders of OYZ (**OYZ Option**). OYZ owns mining leases (**OYZ Tenements**) that are surrounded by tenements that VMC owns and on which VMC is exploring for gold.

OYZ is a special purpose vehicle the only assets of which are the OYZ Mining tenements, related mining information, plant and equipment and the infrastructure representing the Youanmi Gold Mine (which is not currently operating) and a workers village (which is currently only being used by a caretaker).

Details of OYZ Mining Leases : the OYZ Tenements are M 57/10; M 57/51; M 57/97; M 57/109; M 57/135; M 57/164; M 57/165; M 57/166; M 57/167; M57/160A and M57/75 (refer Figure 3).

Completion Date: The OYG Option may be exercised on or before 30 June 2019. It gives VMC the right to conduct due diligence in relation to the OYG and the OYG Tenements, including the right to have accounts of OYG audited. The aim is to have all due diligence conducted so that if a decision is made to exercise the option that Completion happens before 31 December 2018.

Option Fee: \$100,000 cash



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Exercise Fee: Upon exercise of the OYZ Option, VMC has the choice of paying \$5 million (less the deposit paid) in a combination of cash and shares or cash. It also has the right to assign the option. A Net Smelter Royalty will also be paid in arrears to the vendors on any gold that is sold from the OYZ Tenements in respect of each Quarter in which the Quarterly Average Gold Price is above US\$ 900 per troy ounce, and shall be equal to 0.5% of the Net Smelter Return.

The first choice is to pay \$1.9 million (being \$2 million less the option fee) plus \$3 million in VMC shares.

The \$3 million of VMC shares are to be issued at a price which is not less than 15 cents and not more than 20 cents per share. If the 10 day VWAP of VMC share is in the range of 15 cents to 20 cents, the shares will be issued at that price.

The Shareholders of OYG have agreed that any VMC shares issued to them will be subject to the escrow requirements of the ASX.

The second choice is simply to pay \$4.9 million cash.

The St Clair Option:

The OYZ Tenements are subject to Forfeiture Applications (or Complaints) brought in the Wardens Court by St Clair Resources Pty Ltd (**St Clair**) and therefore at risk of forfeiture.

VMC has entered into an option agreement with St Clair which will give VMC the right to call upon St Clair to withdraw the forfeiture applications (**St Clair Option**).

Completion Date: The St Clair Option may initially be exercised at any time up to 31 December 2018 and there is the right to extend this period up until June 2019 by payment of an additional \$50,000 to St Clair.

Option Fee: \$100,000 cash

Consideration: Upon the exercise of the St Clair Option, \$650,000 is payable to St Clair. A Net Smelter Royalty will also be paid to St Clair on any gold that is sold from the OYZ Tenements at any time whilst the gold price is above US\$ 900, equal to 0.3% of the Net Smelter Return.

Funding Options

Any issue of shares to Shareholders of OYG upon exercise of the OYG Option or to raise funds to make payments of cash to the OYG Shareholders or to St Clair might require VMC shareholder approval. This will depend upon the price at which the shares are issued and the placement capacity of VMC.

VMC has other potential sources of funding such as from the sale of some or all of an asset.



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The Board will consider other appointments in regards to Non-Executive Directors and Executive Personnel with appropriate skillsets on completion of the transaction.

Mr Matt Hogan, Managing Director said *"This deal for Venus is transformational because we stand to acquire a large high grade established gold resource base to complement our extensive exploration holdings at Youanmi greenstone belt. Acquiring all the infrastructure gives us a terrific platform to expand our activities. We believe shareholders will be well rewarded in the future from the completion of this transaction and as Venus progresses the gold mine back into production"*.

Youanmi Deeps JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary May 2018

The Youanmi Deeps Project Area forms the deeper extension of gold mineralisation in the Youanmi Main Zones (Pollard, Main, and Hill End). These three zones are contiguous and are situated within the main Youanmi Gold Project Area.

The current resources for Youanmi Deeps are based on various estimates undertaken between 2004 and 2006 by Ravensgate Consulting on behalf of Goldcrest. The published resource for Youanmi Deeps had a JORC 2004 and NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource of 2.4 Million Tonnes at 8.5 g/t Au for 658,000 ounces of gold as at 30 June 2008 (see Table 1 for details). The resource was quoted between local RL elevations of 660m and 1,300m at a cut-off of 4 g/t Au, which was selected at the time by Goldcrest as the underground mining cut-off.

Table 1 Youanmi Deeps Mineral Resource Estimate May 2018

YOUANMI DEEPS MINERAL RESOURCE MAY 2018			
Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	808,000	8.1	210,200
Inferred	1,605,000	8.7	447,700
Total	2,413,000	8.5	657,900
Note 4 g/t Au Cutoff			

Goldcrest personnel embarked on an exploration project and ongoing resource development study at the Youanmi Gold Project area commencing in 2002, with part of the work focused on an existing deeper extension of gold mineralisation in the Youanmi Main Zones (Pollard, Main, and Hill End), collectively known as the Youanmi Deeps Underground Project. Work carried out by Goldcrest on the Youanmi Deeps Underground Project area comprised



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database validation, geological interpretation, and conceptual targeting, but involved no additional deep drilling.

Most of the exploration data relating to the Youanmi Project was generated by various exploration and mining companies over a 15 year period from 1983 to 1997. Between 2000 and 2001 Aquila Resources Ltd completed exploration only targeting near-surface oxide gold resources. Much of the data used in generation of the current resource estimate refers to observations and assumptions outlined in reports compiled by Goldcrest (Sauter, 2005), (Lubieniecki, 2005) and (Lubieniecki, and Preston, 2005) and a report compiled by RSG Global (Yeates, 2003).

These reports incorporated extensive due diligence and verification of the available sample and assay procedures related to the data associated with this study. RSG Global, in particular, made every effort to identify and review the source data relating to the mineral resources at the time, though some information was either no longer available or inconsistently reported. However RSG Global also report that the Youanmi Project has a mining history which involves the development, mining and processing of eight open pit deposits and a major underground operation spanning 12 years.

The Youanmi Gold Project straddles a 36km strike length of the Youanmi Greenstone Belt, lying within the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia.

The greenstone belt is approximately 80km long and 25km wide, and incorporates an arcuate, north-trending major crustal structure termed the Youanmi Fault Zone (YFZ). This structure separates two discordant greenstone terrains, with the stratigraphy to the west characterised by a series of weakly deformed, layered mafic complexes (Windimurra, Black Range, Youanmi and Barrambie) enveloped by strongly deformed, north-northeast trending greenstones. The greenstone successions to the east of the YFZ are characterised by a dominant north-northwest orientation. Mineral assemblages within the greenstone succession are consistent with regional metamorphism to upper greenschist or lower amphibolite facies.

The greenstone succession and mafic-ultramafic complex are intruded and enveloped by weakly foliated to massive biotite-muscovite granite and adamellite batholiths. The most prominent of these intrusives, informally termed the Youanmi Granite, occupies the core of a steeply south-plunging anticline, which is confined to the east and west by sheared greenstones. A series of northwest trending splay faults, which appear to provide the primary control on gold mineralisation, diverge from the YFZ and traverse the steeply dipping basal greenstone stratigraphy. The most significant of these is a brittle-ductile structure termed the Main Lode Shear Zone (MLSZ) lying along the western contact of the Youanmi granite.

The main source of gold produced from Youanmi has been from the MLSZ, which in the Main Pit and Youanmi Deeps underground workings, displays a continuous planar fabric over a strike length of 1,100m and a down dip extent of at least 900m. The MLSZ varies in width from less than 1m to 25m, is oriented more or less parallel to the granite-greenstone contact, and contains multiple gold lodes.



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Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite associated with the MLSZ. The principal deposits include Youanmi Main, Hill End, United North, Kathleen, Rebel and Kurrajong6.

The Youanmi gold lodes are invariably associated with a high pyrite and arsenopyrite content and the primary ore is partially to totally refractory.

There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is sub-divided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively.

Although some limited, small-scale faulting occurs locally within the main host-rock, though these seem to have minor impact on the local gold mineralisation trends, but do have a significant impact upon ore recovery and dilution in underground development and stoping.

The depth of oxidation is fairly well defined, although small changes are associated with structural shear or fault locations. In general, the oxide/fresh interface is approximately 80m vertical from surface.

The structural contact is offset at regular intervals by high angle oblique faulting, however the persistence of mineralisation across these structures in the Rebel-Kurrajong pit suggests that the MLSZ was active over an extended period.

Felsic porphyry dykes of various oblique orientations appear to post-date the mineralisation event. The gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and favours a position at/or around the contact between granite and greenstone along the south-west margin of the Youanmi Granite, where north to northwest trending shears and faults splay off the YFZ. Abundant porphyry bodies intruded into and around this contact are spatially related to mineralisation in many places, but appear to have disrupted and diminished the gold lodes, rather than having enriched them.

The majority of gold produced at Youanmi has come from mineralisation located within hundreds of metres of the granite-greenstone contact. The workings extend from the Main Pit in the south to the Rebel-Kurrajong pit in the north, and to approximately 700 metres below surface elevation.

The granite-greenstone contact is irregular, with common greenstone embayments and xenoliths in the granite, and porphyry/granite dykes in the greenstones close to the contact. The dip of the contact varies from sub-vertical at the southern end of the workings (Main pit) to shallow and locally sub-horizontal at the northern end (Rebel), but varies between 50° to 70° to the west.

Gold mineralised lodes within the project area are seen to cut across lithology types (mafic volcanic, felsic volcanic, and BIF) within the MLSZ. Alteration within lodes typically consists of



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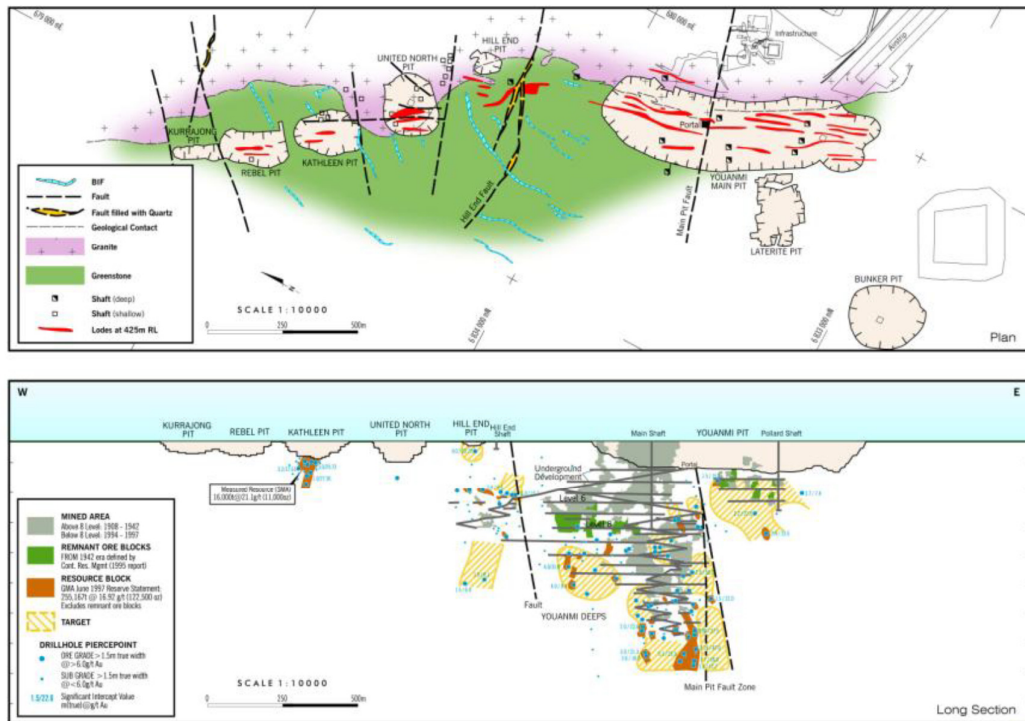
a sericite-carbonate-quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite +/- stibnite schist or mylonite (Boddington and Johnston, 1992), and shear zones and lodes contain early stage deformed quartz veins.

Another mineralisation type occurs within altered granite, such as the lower-grade quartz stockwork within McDowells (southwest boundary of the Kathleen pit), and the higher-grade lode style within United North. Alteration assemblages associated with the mineralisation include silica-sericite-carbonate and chlorite-carbonate in mafics and quartz-kaolin in granite.

Geological modelling, grade data distribution, and ongoing interpretation reveal that the trend of the Main Lode mineralisation at the Youanmi Deeps Underground is relatively consistent in orientation and generally predictable between drill sections; within the three defined zones of Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. However, there are differences between the three zones; with each bounded by a major cross-cutting south-east trending fault. In addition, the dip and orientation of individual mineralised structures show variations from one surface to another.



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Local Geology (Top) and Long Section Of Youanmi Main Lode (Bottom)

The Youanmi Deeps Underground Project is based on the results of 126 RAB drillholes, 970 RC drillholes and 509 diamond core drillholes; providing 9 RAB assay values, 1,213 RC assay values, and 1,870 diamond core assay values within the interpreted mineralized lodes. Most of the drilling relevant to the current resource estimation was conducted by project owners prior to the Goldcrest involvement. All RC drilling used face sampling hammers. Diamond drilling, predominantly made use of NQ size drill bits.

RC samples were collected over 1m intervals and riffle split, bagged and dispatched to the laboratories. Diamond core was cut according to lithological intervals and dispatched to the laboratories.

All RC and diamond core samples were geologically logged.



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Most of the historical (pre-Aquila and Goldcrest) diamond core was sampled using a diamond saw to provide half core with a maximum sample length of 1m. Most of the historical RC intervals were sampled on a 1m basis via a cyclone into a plastic bag prior to splitting with a Jones riffle splitter. Most of the historical diamond core samples were assayed at Metana in-house laboratory, mainly using fire assay techniques. Goldcrest samples were assayed for Au at Genalysis Laboratories of Maddington, Perth, using 50g charge fire assay to 0.01ppm detection limit.

Historical assay quality control measures are largely unknown, but regular duplicates with satisfactory results were reported from some programmes. The vast majority of the assay data relate to resources that have subsequently been mined. Ravensgate Consulting, in 2006, validated 67% of assays within the interpreted mineralised lodes from surface diamond drill holes against original hard copy assay reports.

The 2006 Youanmi Deeps Mineral Resource Estimate involved re-interpreting all potential underground mineralised structures and generating new block models. Delineation of historically mined mineralised lodes, as well as interpretation of additional footwall and hanging wall mineralised structures was also carried out. A total of 970 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, 462 Diamond drill holes and 126 RAB drill holes was used to generate the lode interpretations.

In general, geological domaining and a coincident, where applicable, nominal 2.0g/t Au grade delineation regime was employed using Diamond Drilling and RC results to define all existing or observable mineralised zone domains. The approach was not to use a rigid grade cut-off for mineralised zones; but to interpret consistent trends. The domains are illustrated in the long section below.



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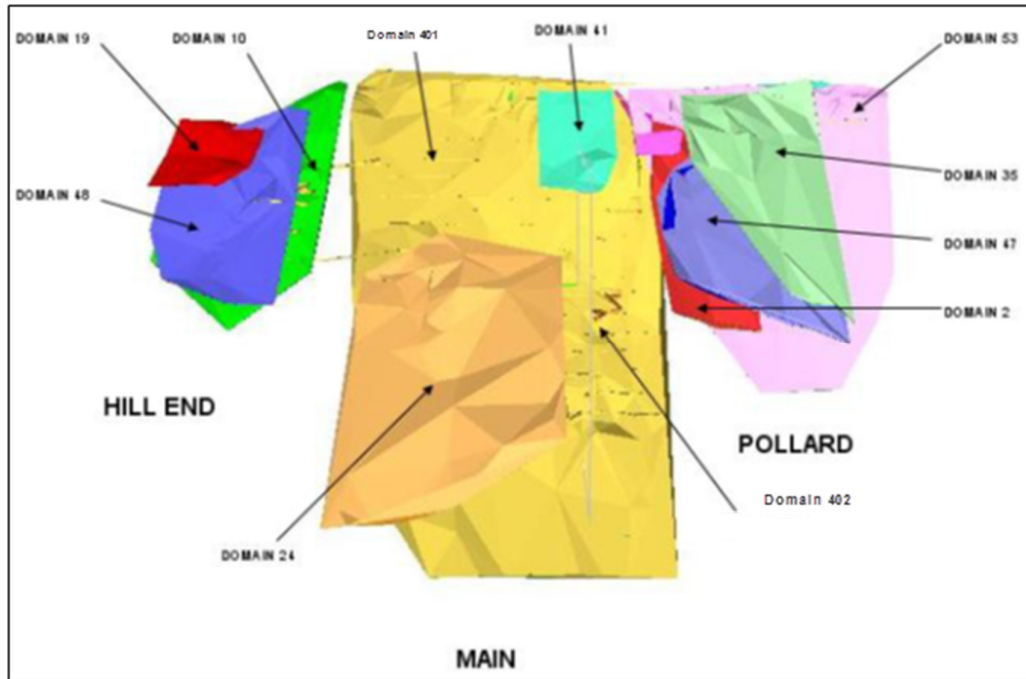


Figure 1 Youanmi Deeps Domains

A detailed geostatistical and statistical analysis was carried out on a domain by domain basis and a top cut regime and variogram parameters were defined for each domain.

Widenbar and Associates checked the statistics of the main zone domains (coded 401, a high area, and 402, a low grade area) and found them to be consistent with the original statistics. The top cuts used in the original resource estimate are 60 gm/t Au for domain 401 and 16 gm/t for domain 402. These can be seen in the probability plot below (Figure 2) to be consistent with the data.

A check of variography within domain 401 also produced results consistent with the previous study, as illustrated by the clear north-south variogram contour fan shown below in Figure 3.



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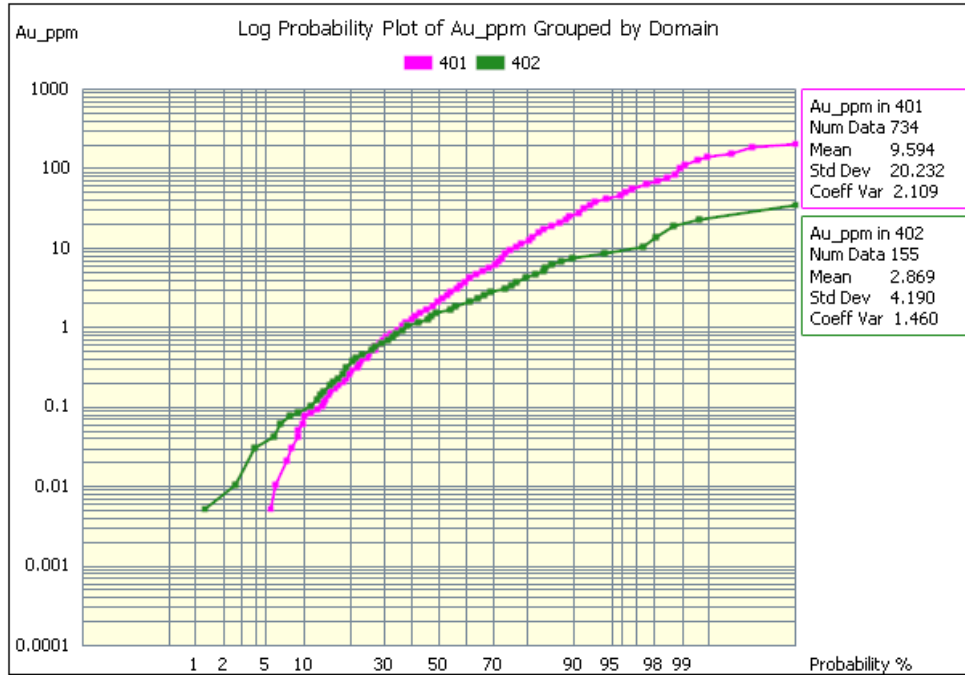


Figure 2. Log Probability Plot of Au gm/t in Domains 401 and 402

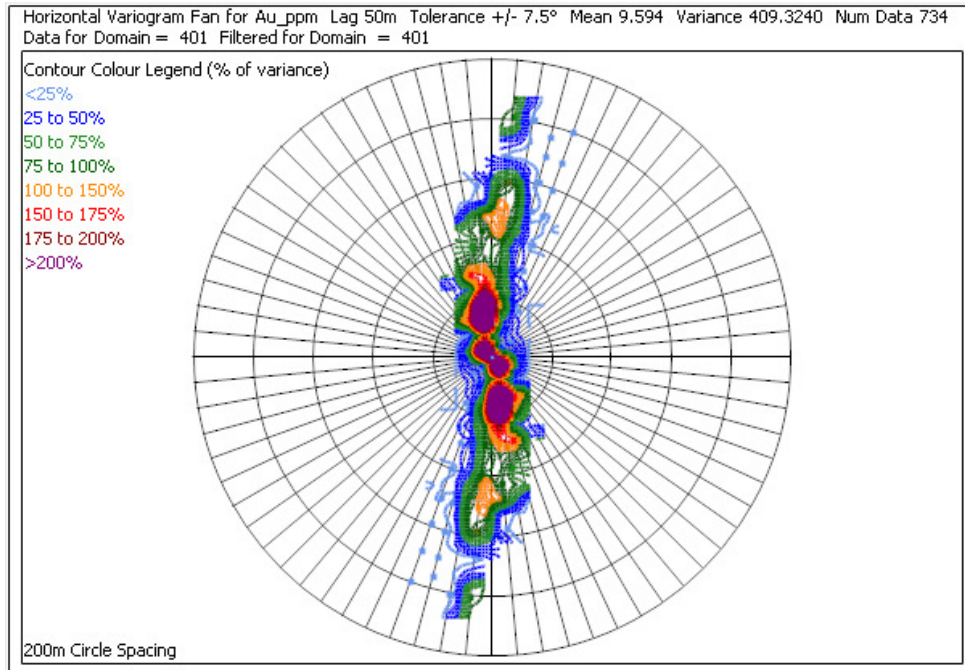


Figure 3. Horizontal Variogram Fan Domain 401



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The estimation runs carried out for each of the geological domains used the Ordinary Kriging interpolation technique, using Datamine software. Further work was undertaken by Goldcrest to rationalise and verify the existing underground mined voids and this data was used to code the block model for mined areas.

The version of the model imported and reviewed by Widenbar and Associates is shown below in long section view (looking West) with an Au gm/t legend and highlighting the mined areas in black.

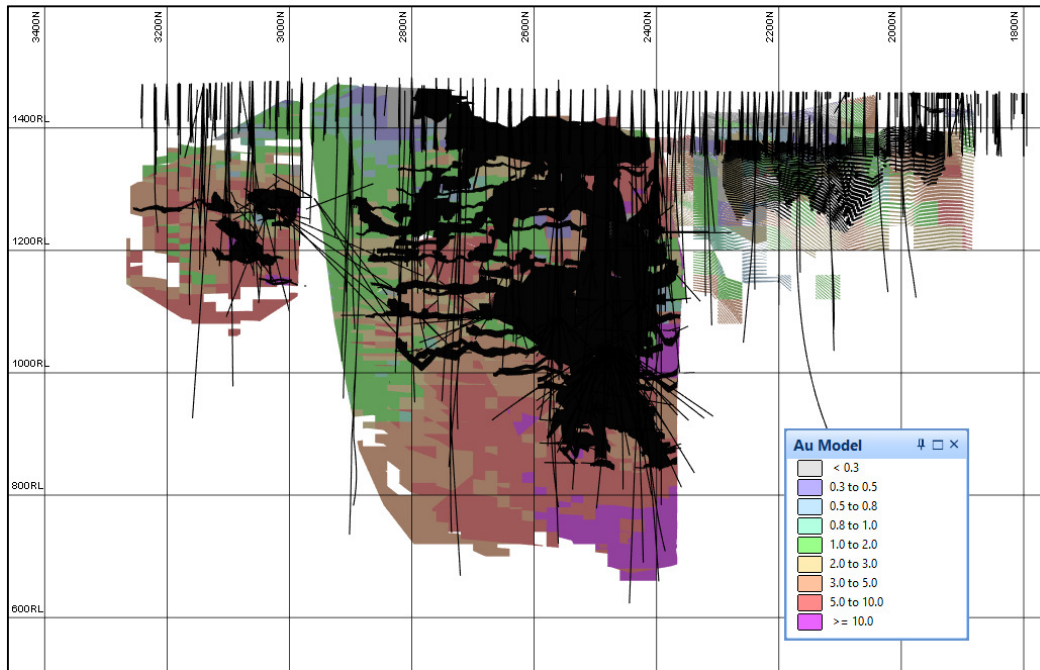


Figure 4. Au Grades Long Section with Mined Out Areas

Goldcrest also generated a database of core density measurements. The available bulk density data within the interpreted mineralised lodes had a mean value of 2.96 t/m³. The spacing and distribution of data is such that it was not deemed possible to sub-domain into areas of differing bulk density values. A single value of 2.9 t/m³ was assigned to the fresh lode material throughout the deposit.



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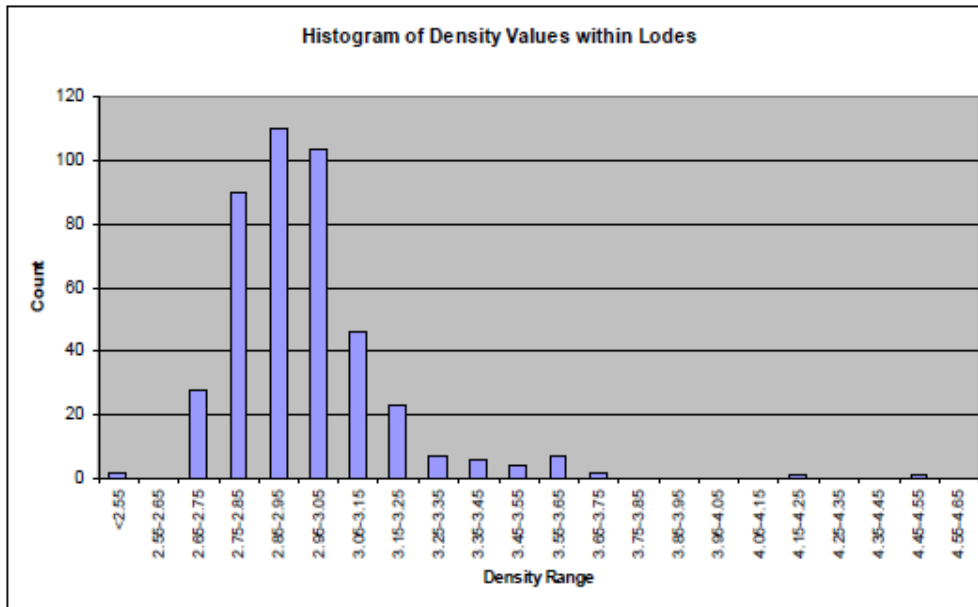


Figure 5 Bulk density Measurement Distribution

Resource Classification into Indicated and Inferred categories was according to JORC 2004 guidelines. The classification involved a scheme whereby parameters output by the kriging process (kriging efficiency, number of composites used and search pass) were used to construct a scoring scheme and assign a classification of Indicated or Inferred. Widenbar and Associates has reviewed this scheme and finds it acceptable as a classification methodology. The long section below shows the classification of the main domains 401 and 402 in relation to the drill hole spacing. In general, although a number of criteria are used to determine the resource classification, Indicated is typically supported by spacing up to 40m by 40m, though there are several intensively drilled areas with close spaced underground drilling down to 20m x 20m. Inferred drill hole spacing typically varies from 40m x 40m to 100m x 100m.



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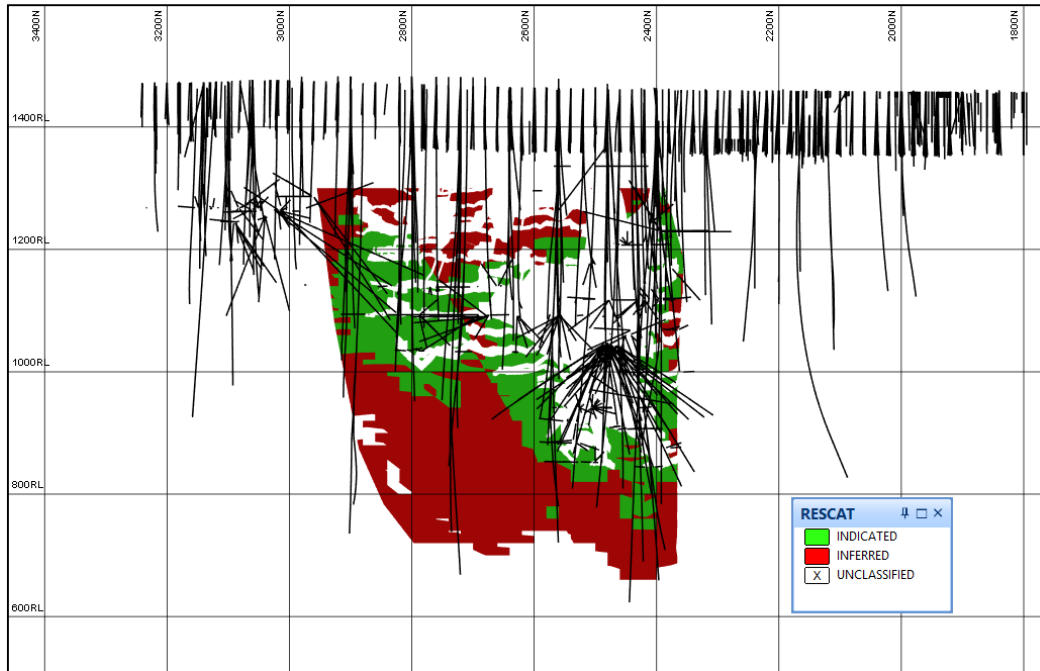


Figure 6. Domains 401 and 402 Resource Classification

All of the source data files, geological interpretation wireframes and block models, together with all of the parameter files used to generate the estimates have been located by Widenbar and Associates and have been thoroughly checked and validated. Check estimates have been calculated to verify the quoted mineral resource.

Lynn Widenbar, Principal of Widenbar and Associates also visited the mine site on 9th and 10th May, 2018 to review diamond drill core, the general site location and the open pit exposures. The mine map office was also visited where a large amount of the paper reports, maps etc are still stored for both the open pit and underground workings.

As a result of this and the extensive due diligence and checks, Widenbar and Associates is able to state that the Youanmi Deeps mineral resource estimate can now be considered to be compliant with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. The "JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1" has been updated to reflect this and is included in this release with the appropriate Competent Person consent statements.



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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to the Youanmi Deeps Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

Lynn Widenbar BSc(Hons), MSc, DIC, MAusIMM, MAIG
Principal Consultant
Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd

References

1. Holden D et al, Dec 2004, Independent Resource Report on the commonwealth-Connemarra, Penny-West and Plant zone Deposits at the Youanmi Gold Project, prepared by Ravensgate Pty Ltd for Goldcrest Resources Ltd.
(the report is split into two parts for website link due to large file size)

<http://www.venusmetals.com.au/index.php/investor-centre/asx-announcements/ravensgate-2004-report-part-1/download>

<http://www.venusmetals.com.au/index.php/investor-centre/asx-announcements/ravensgate-2004-report-part-2/download>

2. Hyland S et al, Dec 2005, Independent Resource Model Report on the Youanmi '4 Pits' and Youanmi 'South Gold Projects, prepared by Ravensgate Pty Ltd for Goldcrest Resources Ltd
(the report is split into two parts for website link due to large file size)

<http://www.venusmetals.com.au/index.php/investor-centre/asx-announcements/ravensgate-2005-report-part-1/download>

<http://www.venusmetals.com.au/index.php/investor-centre/asx-announcements/ravensgate-2005-report-part-2/download>



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3. Haywood. J et al, July 2006, Independent Resource Model Report on the Youanmi Deeps Underground Gold Project at the Youanmi Project, prepared by Ravensgate Pty Ltd for Goldcrest Resources Ltd.

<http://www.venusmetals.com.au/index.php/investor-centre/asx-announcements/ravensgate-resource-model-report-july-2006/download>

4. Hyland. S et al, August 2006, Amended Independent Resource Model Report on the Youanmi '4 Pits' and Youanmi 'South' Gold Projects at the Youanmi Gold Project.

<http://www.venusmetals.com.au/index.php/investor-centre/asx-announcements/ravensgate-resource-model-report-august-2006/download>

Venus Metals Corporation Limited – Youanmi Deeps Deposit – May 2018

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were collected over 1m intervals and riffle split, bagged and dispatched to the laboratories Diamond core was cut according to lithological intervals and dispatched to the laboratories. Of those assays used in the final reported resource estimate, 773 assays or 56.3% were by Fire Assay, 478 assays or 34.8% were by Aqua Regia digest, and 10 assays or 0.7% were by unknown method. In addition, 111 intervals or 8.1% that were unsampled but within defined estimated domains were assigned a nominal value of 0.01g/t in the absence of assay data.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Youanmi Deeps Underground Project is based on the results of 126 RAB drillholes, 970 RC drillholes and 509 diamond core drillholes; providing 9 RAB assay values, 1,213 RC assay values, and 1,870 diamond core assay values within the interpreted mineralized lodes. Most of the drilling relevant to the current resource estimation was conducted by project owners prior to the Goldcrest involvement. All RC drilling used face sampling hammers. Diamond drilling, predominantly made use of NQ size drill bits.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No records relating to historical (pre Goldcrest) RC or diamond core sample recoveries have been identified, however, where described, sampling and recovery procedures are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>the samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>consistent with standard Australian industry standards (Yeates, R.J. 2003).</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC and diamond core samples were geologically logged. RC drilling returns were logged in sufficient detail, recording all significant properties, to allow geological maps and sections to be constructed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the historical (pre-Aquila and Goldcrest) diamond core was sampled using a diamond saw to provide half core with a maximum sample length of 1m. Most of the historical RC intervals were sampled on a 1m basis via a cyclone into a plastic bag prior to splitting with a Jones riffle splitter. Resampling of RC samples took place where composite assays were greater than 50ppb, 80ppb or 250ppb Au depending upon the programme.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the historical diamond core samples were assayed at Metana in-house laboratory, mainly using fire assay techniques. Goldcrest samples were assayed for Au at Genalysis Laboratories of Maddington, Perth, using 50g charge fire assay to 0.01ppm detection limit.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical assay quality control measures are largely unknown. Regular duplicates with satisfactory results were reported from some programmes. The Metana (bulk of historical samples) laboratory appears

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>(physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>to have systematically undertaken a 10% duplicate fire assay analysis. No system of submission of standard reference material and blank samples is believed to have been in place at the time of this drilling, in line with local industry practice at that time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldcrest took field duplicates, standards and blanks on an approximate 1 in 20 basis (5%) and all Goldcrest drill samples were submitted for assay. • Goldcrest twin drilling in shallower areas has verified the drill results of previous explorers. • The vast majority of the assay data relate to resources that have subsequently been mined. Historical quality assurance and quality control data relating to the remaining resources is either no longer available or is inconsistently reported. Given the vast amount of exploration data and the long time period over which the data was generated it was not possible for RSG (Yeates, 2003) to independently verify the quality of the data. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldcrest drill hole positions have been surveyed to sub-metre accuracy using Differential GPS and/or total Station systems on the AMG84 grid. Eastmet/GMA survey by mine surveyors. • Approximately 90% of drill holes longer than 100m at Youanmi Deeps Underground Project have been down-hole surveyed. Drill holes less than 100 m long typically show a minor degree of down-hole deviation. • The topography of the mined open pits is well defined by monthly survey pickups. • The reliability of the survey data for previously mined underground voids is highly variable; with some of the data having questionable accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average drill hole density at Youanmi Deepes Underground Project is highly variable, ranging from 20m x 20m to 160m x 160m, and generally decreasing with depth.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC and diamond drill holes were oriented, wherever possible, perpendicular to the main shear/ore zone structure containing the mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chain of custody for historical samples is not well documented, but was reviewed by RSG (Yeates, 2003) and found to be consistent with the standard practice for the time.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldcrest conducted a thorough review of sampling and assay techniques and data in September, 2004. • Ravensgate Consulting, in 2006, validated 67% of assays within the interpreted mineralised lodes from surface diamond drill holes against original hard copy assay reports.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Youanmi tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results are not being reported.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralisation is developed semi-continuously in shear zones over a strike length of 2,300m along the western margin of the Youanmi granite. The Youanmi gold lodes are invariably associated with a high pyrite and arsenopyrite content and the primary ore is partially to totally refractory. There are a series of major fault systems cutting through the Youanmi trend mineralisation that have generated some significant off-sets. The Youanmi Deeps project area is subdivided into three main areas or fault blocks by cross-cutting steep south-east trending faults; and these are named Pollard, Main, and Hill End from south to north respectively. Gold mineralised lodes within the project area are seen to cut across lithology types (mafic volcanic, felsic volcanic, and BIF) within the main shear zone. Alteration within lodes typically consists of a sericite-carbonate-quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite +/- stibnite schist or mylonite, and shear zones and lodes contain early stage deformed quartz veins.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to details of drilling in table in the body of this report and the appendices.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intervals reported are composited to 1m downhole intervals and as such are length weighted. A lower cut-off grade of 2 gm/t Au has been used in conjunction with geological logging to assess significant intercepts. Following statistical on a domain basis, various top cuts have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration intercepts are not being reported. However, where possible drill holes are oriented to cut at right angles across the mineralised zones.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this ASX announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A Exploration results are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will include infill and extension drilling.

Section 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldcrest completed a stringent validation of the historical database, excluding unreliable data as relevant. Standard validation techniques have been applied to the data of Goldcrest Mines and previous explorers. The current database has been compiled into a Microsoft Access format, and has also been compiled and validated in Micromine 2018.1 database format.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person visited site on 9th and 10th May 2018 and reviewed the general site layout, open pit exposures, diamond drill core and the detailed paper data available in the map room.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretation of the lithological boundaries and the proposal of a conceptual model for the mineralisation are supported by the sufficient amount of drilling. Geological continuity is based upon a coherent and predictable model, and is confirmed in both sectional and plan analyses. The model is an acceptable genetic model of shear hosted gold mineralisation. A geological model was developed for Youanmi Deeps Underground using all available diamond core and RC drill hole data and surface exposures. Three dimensional mineralised shells were constructed using the geological models as a guide, and these were subsequently filled with blocks for resource estimation. Further drilling and/or mapping is expected to refine the geological model in the future.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Dimensions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Youanmi Deeps Underground Resource comprises several broadly north-south trending zones of mineralisation comprising ~1.5 km strike length and 850m depth extent.
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource estimations were generated using standard 3-D block modelling techniques and specifically the Ordinary Kriging Interpolation technique, using Datamine Studio software. This series of calculations required a rigorous review of the localised deposit geostatistics. Higher grade outlier samples were cut on a domain by domain basis. Parent cell block sizes for Youanmi Deeps Underground Project were 20m x 20m x 20m or 40m x 40m x 40m. Sub-celling was used to honour geological boundaries. Model interpolation honoured the mineralisation boundaries, with only composites within a domain being used to estimate that domain. The final block model grades were checked with respect to the local domain geometry and domain statistical summaries. Only once the assumptions used in the data generation and compilation were eliminated or minimized, was the data used in these block model calculations. The localised variations in drilling and sampling density were carefully considered. Block model validation has been carried out by the Competent Person using several methods, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Hole Plan and Section Review Model versus Data Statistics by Domain Easting, Northing and RL swathe plots All validation methods have produced acceptable results.
<i>Moisture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Mineral Resources have been reported at lower cut-off of 4.00 g/t Au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been assumed that the Youanmi deeps deposit will be mined by underground methods. No specific mining method has been considered, and no dilution has been built into the resource model.
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assumptions have been made about metallurgical factors.
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Youanmi Deeps deposit is located in area of considerable open pit and underground mining activity and, as such, there are considered to be no significant environmental issues.
<i>Bulk density</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GMA carried out determinations of in-situ bulk densities on drill core using the weight in water/weight in air method for fresh core. The spacing and distribution of data is such that it was not deemed possible to sub-domain into areas of differing bulk density values. A single value of 2.9 t/m³ has been used for mineralised lodes. (The mean bulk density of raw data was 2.96 t/m³).
<i>Classification</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories, in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological and grade continuity Data quality. Drill hole spacing. Modelling technique and kriging output parameters, including Kriging Efficiency, search pass and number of composites used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource Estimate documentation also complies with National Instrument 43-101. The Competent Person is in agreement with this classification of the resource.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource estimate has been audited by Widenbar and Associates (2018) and is considered to be a robust estimate of the Youanmi Deeps mineralisation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relative accuracy of the various resource estimates is reflected in the JORC resource categories. At the Indicated Resource classification level, the resources represent local estimates that can be used for further mining studies. Inferred Resources are considered global in nature.