

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic data (Red Gate): It is believed by the nature of the data presented in the historic reports that the soil sampling, rock chip sampling, auger sampling, RAB, Air core, reverse circulation and diamond drill core sampling have been taken using industry standard practices, however details of the methodology have largely not been documented in the historic reports used to compile this document. Where referenced, all samples have been assayed by either Ultratrace, ALS, Analabs or Genalysis laboratories, in Perth, Western Australia. Blackstone sampling (Red Gate): Rock samples were collected from visibly mineralized outcrop and sub-crop by Blackstone Minerals Ltd geologists. Each rock sample weighed between 0.2 and 1 kg and was of sufficient size to be representative of the outcrop of interest. The rock samples were submitted to and assayed by ALS Global, Perth ("ALS"). Soil samples were collected from B and C horizons by company personnel using pick and shovel Soils were sieved on site to <3.2mm and approx. 350g collected for assay. The soil samples were submitted to, and assayed by, ALS Global, Perth. Roger River sampling: Historic: Sampling methodology, sample weights etc have largely not been documented in historic reports used to help compile this report. However, it is believed by the nature of the data presented in the historic reports that the soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and auger sampling was carried out using industry standard practices current at that time. Where available, this information is summarized below: Bleg samples consisted of approximately 2 kg of -5 mm active stream sediment. The samples were dried and pulverised, then leached by the bottle roll method, and the leachate analysed for Au & Ag. Analyst: Analabs' Cooee laboratory. -80# samples consisted of approximately 1 kg of the finest active stream sediment. The samples were dried and sieved by Analabs' Cooee laboratory. They were analysed at Genalysis' Gosnells laboratory using aqua regia digest, solvent extraction with graphite furnace AAS for Au (DL 1 ppb) and flame AAS for Ag (0.1 ppm), Sb (2 ppm), As (10 ppm), Tl (2 ppm), Cu (1 ppm), Pb (1 ppm) and Zn (1 ppm). Soil samples were collected from approximately 1 m depth, using a power auger. The samples were dried and pulverised at Analabs' Cooee laboratory. They were analysed at Genalysis' Gosnells laboratory using aqua regia digest, solvent extraction with carbon furnace AAS for Au (DL1 ppb) and flame AAS for various combinations of Ag (0.1ppm), Sb (2 ppm), As (10 ppm), Tl (2 ppm), Cu (1 ppm), Pb (1ppm), Zn (1 ppm). Leached Cap: Rock chips were collected into pre-labelled plastic bags, from streams and creeks in areas of heavy mineral sedimentation, and from visibly mineralized or altered outcrops, and hand delivered to ALS lab, Burnie for preparation. Assays were carried out at ALS Burnie, and at ALS Townsville. Rock sample weights varied from 0.1 kg to 1.27 kg. C-horizon soil samples were taken on a gridded pattern centred on a base line tracking the projected position of the target linear structure with deeper samples drilled by hand auger and the shallower sites sampled by

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		<p>trenching tool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples of approximately 2 kg average weight were bagged and submitted to the Burnie ALS depot for drying, pulping and assaying for gold by 50g fire assay/AAS (0.2ppb detection limit) and arsenic by ICP-AES (2ppm detection limit). • Stream Sediment Sampling: Wet bed load sediment was sieved through a 2mm sieve on top of a pan, until 2 litres of -2mm product was recovered. Free water was drained off and the bagged samples were submitted to the Burnie ALS depot for drying and mechanically dry sieving to produce a -80 mesh fraction. The -80# fraction was pulped and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay/AAS (0.2ppb detection limit) and arsenic by ICP-AES (2ppm detection limit). • The residual +80# -2mm fraction was retrieved from the lab and panned down to a concentrate estimated to be approximately 50g (ie equivalent to a single fire assay charge) and then re-submitted to ALS for gold and arsenic assaying as per the -80# fraction.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<p>Historic Red gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger • Rotary air blast • Air Core • Reverse Circulation • Diamond core drilling. It is not known if the historic diamond core was orientated. • Blackstone did not carry out any drilling. <p>Historic Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No historic drilling was carried out prior to Leached Cap involvement. <p>Leached Cap Drilling Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core drilling (3 holes) using HQ and PQ standard tube core barrels. • Core was not oriented. • Drillholes were not downhole surveyed.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Historic Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the most part this has not been documented in the historic reports. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery was measured by measuring the length of core recovered for each drill interval. Drilling was undertaken in a manner to maximise recovery according to ground conditions. • No relationship exists between recovery and assay results.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<p>Historic Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geological logging is qualitative in nature. • No core photography has been located. <p>Blackstone Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blackstone rock samples were qualitatively logged and described by a suitably qualified geologist. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic and recent geological logging is qualitative in nature, and appropriate to the early stage of exploration. • Rock samples were qualitatively logged and described by a suitably qualified geologist. • The core has been logged in detail according to lithology, alteration,

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>veining, sulphides and any other noteworthy characteristic. However this drilling was for preliminary exploration purposes only, being the first drilling ever conducted on the property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core photography was carried out.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Historic Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is believed that industry standard practices have been used, however details of the methodology have largely not been documented in the historic reports used to compile this document. <p>Blackstone Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were submitted to ALS Global, Perth in their entirety where they were dried, crushed and pulverised to nominally 80% passing 75 microns for assay. Soil samples were sieved on site to -3.2mm and average sample weights of 350g were submitted to ALS Global, Perth for assay. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample streams where appropriate. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic sampling: It is believed that industry standard practices were used, however details of any sub-sampling methodology have largely not been documented in the historic reports used to help compile this document. <p>Leached Cap sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core was cut by diamond saw and half core was taken for assaying. All pieces of core were cut on a continuous run basis. Sample lengths were dictated by the drill core runs. Laboratory supplied standards were used in each sample batch. All procedures used were appropriate for the purpose of the preliminary exploration drilling. Rock samples of approximately 0.7 kg average weight were bagged and submitted to the Burnie ALS depot, and dried, pulverized and split to 85% of <75um. Soil samples of approximately 2 kg average weight were bagged and submitted to the Burnie ALS depot for drying and pulping. <p>Stream Sediment Sampling: Wet bed load sediment was sieved through a 2mm sieve on top of a pan, until 2 litres of -2mm product was recovered. Free water was drained off and the bagged samples were submitted to the Burnie ALS depot for drying and mechanically dry sieving to produce a -80 mesh fraction. The -80# fraction was pulped and assayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residual +80# -2mm fraction was retrieved from the lab and panned down to a concentrate estimated to be approximately 50g (ie equivalent to a single fire assay charge) and then re-submitted to ALS for gold and arsenic assaying as per the -80# fraction. Laboratory-sourced standards and blanks were inserted into the batches where appropriate. No field duplicates were collected.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors</i> 	<p>Historic Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous explorers employed Ultratrace, ALS, Analabs or Genalysis laboratories, in Perth for assay and utilized both aqua regia and fire assay techniques for determinations. These are considered appropriate for the metals being investigated. Previous explorers did not document any additional QC procedures. Assay laboratory job references are included in sample metadata and it may be possible to review primary lab QC data. <p>Blackstone sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock sampling: Gold was analysed by industry standard 50g charge lead collection fire assay with AAS finish at ALS Global, Perth. Commercially certified reference materials were included in ALS batches by the client at a minimum rate of one standard per 20 samples.

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	<p><i>applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling: Soils were analysed for gold by industry standard 50g charge lead collection fire assay with AAS finish at ALS Perth. Silver and a suite of base metals were analysed by industry standard 4 acid digest with ICP finish at ALS Perth. Results for the commercial assay standards assays are considered within 10% of the reference values for the elements of interest. Historic Red Gate: Previous explorers employed Ultratrace, ALS, Analabs or Genalysis laboratories, in Perth for assay and utilized both aqua regia and fire assay techniques for determinations. These are considered appropriate for the metals being investigated. Previous explorers did not document any additional QC procedures. Assay laboratory job references are included in sample metadata and it may be possible to review primary lab QC data. Blackstone sampling: Rock sampling: Gold was analysed by industry standard 50g charge lead collection fire assay with AAS finish at ALS Global, Perth. Commercially certified reference materials were included in ALS batches by the client at a minimum rate of one standard per 20 samples. Soil sampling: Soils were analysed for gold by industry standard 50g charge lead collection fire assay with AAS finish at ALS Perth. Silver and a suite of base metals were analysed by industry standard 4 acid digest with ICP finish at ALS Perth. Results for the commercial assay standards assays are considered within 10% of the reference values for the elements of interest. Roger River: Historic sampling (Greenstone Resources): BLEG samples were dried and pulverised, then leached by the bottle roll method, and the leachate analysed for Au & Ag. Assay lab was Analabs' Cooee laboratory. and utilized both aqua regia and fire assay techniques for determinations. -80# samples were dried and sieved by Analabs' Cooee laboratory, and analysed at Genalysis' Gosnells laboratory using aqua regia digest, solvent extraction with graphite furnace AAS for Au (DL 1 ppb) and flame AAS for Ag. Rock samples were dried and pulverised at Analabs' Cooee laboratory. They were then analysed at Genalysis' Gosnells laboratory using aqua regia digest, solvent extraction with carbon furnace AAS for Au and flame AAS for Ag, Sb, As, Ti, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Four samples were also analysed for barium (method EDTA/OES, DL 2 ppm) and mercury (method CM/CVAP, DL 0.01 ppm) by Genalysis. Previous explorers did not document any additional QC procedures. Roger River (Leached Cap) sampling Rock sampling: Gold was analysed by industry standard 50g charge lead collection fire assay with AAS finish (2ppb detection limit), and arsenic by ME-ICP41, at ALS Townsville (Au-AA22). -80# samples were pulped and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay/AAS (0.2ppb detection limit) and arsenic by ICP-AES (2ppm detection limit) by ALS, Burnie. Soil samples were assayed for gold by 50g fire assay/AAS (0.2ppb detection limit) and arsenic by ICP-AES (2ppm detection limit) by ALS, Burnie. Commercially certified reference materials were included in ALS batches, and results recorded, but no additional interpretative QAQC analyses have been reported.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not documented in historic reporting Blackstone sampling: Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. Assay data is as reported by the laboratories and has not been adjusted

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>in any way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remnant assay pulps are held in storage by the assay laboratories. Roger River: Primary data is stored and documented in industry standard ways. Assay data is as reported by the laboratories and has not been adjusted in any way. More recent remnant assay pulps are held in storage by the assay laboratories. The extent of the remaining pulps has not yet been determined.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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> 	<p>Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample locations were determined by handheld GPS considered accurate to ± 10 m. All co-ordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 51 datum GDA94. Topographic control is provided by government 250,000 topographic map sheets and a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Sampling: Generally, the methods used for the location of rock, sediment and soil sampling is not documented in the historic reports. The quality and adequacy of historic topographic control is not known. Leached Cap sampling: Drill collar positions, soil, sediment and rock sample sites were located by hand held GPS instruments. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 55 datum GDA94.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Red Gate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Sampling: Reporting of all of the historic exploration data spacing is not practicable in this report. Standard industry practices were employed. Drill hole data spacing and distribution at the Porphyry North prospect at the Red Gate Project is sufficient to calculate a small mineral resource. Elsewhere the exploration data spacing is not sufficient for this purpose. <p>Blackstone sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only visibly mineralized rocks were sampled for assay and sampling is of a reconnaissance nature. The reported rock sampling data is in no way sufficient to establish mineral resources. Soil samples were collected on ENE-trending lines spaced 200 to 400m apart. Samples were collected 50 to 100m apart along these lines. Sample compositing has not been applied. <p>Roger River</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic sampling: Soil samples were collected predominantly along east-west lines at spacings of 250 to 550m, oriented at a moderate angle to the interpreted dominant structures. Standard industry practices were employed relevant to the period of exploration. The exploration data spacing is not sufficient for this purpose. Leached Cap sampling: Only visibly mineralized rocks were sampled for assay and sampling is of a reconnaissance nature. Soil samples were collected along lines 95-180m apart, at spacings of around 100m along these lines. The exploration data spacing is not sufficient for this purpose.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data presented in the historic reports have been taken using industry standard practices, which aims to produce unbiased sampling. <p>Blackstone rock sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reconnaissance rock sampling defines NNW trending zones of gold

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<i>structure</i>	<p><i>known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>mineralization mainly associated with sericite-altered and sheared granite porphyry bodies within the Red Gate Shear Zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected on ENE-trending lines spaced 200 to 400m apart approximately perpendicular to the interpreted dominant structural fabric. No drilling, not applicable. Roger River: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leached Cap soil samples were collected along lines orientated perpendicular to the main controlling structure. Further soil sampling along lines perpendicular to the controlling structures, and infilling the historic spacing, is proposed. The reconnaissance diamond drilling was designed to intersect the main structure (Roger River Fault) at a high angle. The other two holes were stratigraphic in nature and targeting geophysical anomalies and the down-dip extension of surface geological features. No sample bias has been introduced.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not documented in historical data. Blackstone sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody for samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory was managed by Blackstone Minerals personnel. Sample numbers were unique and did not include any locational information useful to non-Blackstone personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for such reconnaissance sampling. Leached Cap sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody for samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory was managed by Leached Cap field personnel. Sample numbers were unique and did not include any locational information useful to non-company personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for such reconnaissance sampling.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not documented in historic reporting. Blackstone sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay results agree well with the observed mineralogy. No further reviews have been carried out at this reconnaissance stage. Leached Cap sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reviews or audits have been carried out at this reconnaissance stage. Further surface sampling to verify and extend these results is proposed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<p>Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in the Report. The exploration targets are all located within Exploration Licence 31/1096. The Exploration Licence is held by 100% by Blackstone Minerals Ltd. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in the Report. The exploration targets are all located within Exploration Licence 19/2012. The Exploration Licence is held by 100% by Leached Cap Pty Ltd. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both projects are subject to exclusive option agreements to acquire 100% by Expose Resources Pty Ltd exercisable on ASX listing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in the Report. Significant previous explorers of the Red Gate Project area include Aztec Exploration Ltd, Audimco Ltd, Capricorn Resources NL, Poseidon Gold Ltd, Consolidated Resources NL, Sons of Gwalia Ltd and Renaissance Resources Ltd. Most of the historic exploration activity, including drilling, was directed towards the Porphyry North, West and East prospects as discussed in Blackstone Minerals prospectus, released 15 December 2016 and available from http://blackstoneminerals.com.au Significant explorers of the Roger River Project area include Greenstone Resources NL, Morrith Holdings Pty Ltd, Manasia Mining & Metals Ltd, and Leached Cap Pty Ltd.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in the Report. The Red Gate exploration area is within the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia which is prospective for gold and base metal deposits. The Roger River exploration area covers a large, un-eroded, intense silicic and argillic hot spring alteration system which has similarities to the Carlin gold mine in the USA but there are also many other mines and prospects with similar structure and mineralisation. Most, if not all, of this style of mineralization is related to high-angle faults or shear zones which provided a conduit for fluids to reach favourable depositional sites. Roger River is prospective for gold deposits.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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</i> 	<p>Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting of all of the historic drilling is not practicable. Where significant intersections are referred to in the report the location data has been tabulated. Blackstone did not carry out any drilling. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill hole RRD-01 was drilled to test the chargeability anomaly on the 2nd IP line from the south. it became apparent that the syngenetic pyrite adequately explained the chargeability anomalies, and also clearly demonstrated that the RRF is not shallow east dipping, but sub-vertical. These sediments are probably Keppel Creek Formation. Diamond drill hole RRD-02 was then sited to intersect the re-interpreted position of the RRF as indicated on the Resistivity pseudo-section. This hole established that the RRF was a probable conduit for potentially mineralising fluids. RRD-03 encountered severe ground conditions, primarily cavities and flowing sands (rubbly diatreme breccia?), and was terminated at 140m well before target depth. The hole intersected partly to intensely silicified dolomite, in places limonitic and brecciated, some chalcedonic veining in

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	<p><i>information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>the upper parts, and quartz-calcite veining in lower parts. Anomalous gold values to 10ppb, 4ppm As and 114ppm Zn were returned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole locational and directional data is tabulated in the Report.
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> 	<p>Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weighting averages or cutting of grades have been used. • A maximum of 2 m of internal dilution is accepted in calculating drilling intersections where reported. Minimum intervals of over 1 g/t gold are reported. • No metal equivalents have been used. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weighting averages or cutting of grades have been used. • No metal equivalents have been used.
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> 	<p>Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard industry practice has been employed were all drilling, costeaning, and surface geochemical sampling has been planned to test the target as close to perpendicular to its strike as practicable. • In general, down hole lengths are reported here and true widths are not known. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable: No significant mineralization was intercepted in the three drillholes.
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> 	<p>Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in the Report. • An appropriate exploration plan is included in the body of various ASX releases by Blackstone. • No drilling, drill plans and sections as they are not applicable as no significant discovery has yet been made. Where appropriate, a representative interpretive cross section has been included in the report, for contextual purposes only. <p>Roger River:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in the report. • No drilling, drill plans and sections have been produced.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting</i> 	<p>Red gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Reports is not practicable. • All Blackstone Minerals reconnaissance rock sampling results are listed in the various ASX reports.

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	<i>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"> Where drilling highlights have been recorded, words to this effect have been included in the Report. Roger River: Exploration Results have been reported in all the documents helping to compile the Report, which include both low and high grades. Where only highlights have been reported, words to this effect have been included in the Report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> All meaningful and material exploration data, where known, are included in the Report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or 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> 	<p>Red Gate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expose Resources proposes to conduct further prospecting, geochemical sampling, petrography and geophysical surveys to refine the less explored targets before drill testing. More detailed exploration, including grid-based RAB or aircore, deeper RC drilling, and step-out and infill drilling, is planned for the established target areas (Porphyry North, West, East and South, and Reidys). An appropriate exploration target plan will be included in the body of any reporting releases. <p>Roger River</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expose Resources proposes to conduct further prospecting, geochemical sampling, petrography, spectral studies, and potentially geophysical surveys to refine the less explored targets before drill testing. More detailed exploration, including grid-based RAB or aircore, deep RC drilling, and step-out and infill drilling if this becomes justified, is planned for the relatively established target areas (Edith, North & South Whitewater, Church, and Quarry). An appropriate exploration target plan will be included in the body of any reporting releases.