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Market Announcements Platform
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

DRILLING PROGRAMME IDENTIFIES LARGE SEDEX ZINC POTENTIAL AT ARDEN

Highlights

- Maiden drill programme at Arden intercepts base-metals mineralisation in **all 10 drill-holes**
- Up to 3 horizons of SEDEX zinc mineralisation identified at the Ragless Range Prospect within the Arden Project, extending over 3km of strike and open in every direction
- Best intersection was from drill-hole **RRDD-007**:
  - **8.15m @ 7.52% Zn & 0.02% Pb from 57.65m**[1],

    including 3.65m @ 15.47% Zn & 0.02% Pb from 62.15m
- Additional mineralised bands up to **24% Zn** identified in drill-hole RRDD-007 by portable XRF[2] subsequent to initial assay results – laboratory assays are pending

Auroch Minerals Limited (**Auroch** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the Company has successfully completed its maiden drilling programme at the Arden Project, in South Australia, with all ten drill-holes encountering horizons of Sedimentary Exhalative (SEDEX) zinc and/or copper mineralisation.

"*The Company has exceeded its objectives in our maiden drill programme at the Arden Project. Despite challenging drilling conditions, results not only confirmed SEDEX mineralisation previously defined by Kennecott at the Ragless Range Prospect, but identified up to three horizons of SEDEX zinc mineralisation over 3km of strike, which remains open in all directions. More importantly, the model for mineralisation suggests the large metal inventory contained in these SEDEX horizons may be concentrated/upgraded to economic grades where they are intersected by major structures. This is supported by the fantastic high-grade result in drill-hole RRDD-007, which is situated close to a large-scale fault interpreted from the aeromagnetics. We now have obvious target areas to focus our follow-up exploration programmes in the first half of 2019.*"- Chief Executive Officer, Aidan Platel.

Ragless Range Prospect

Drilling at the Ragless Range Prospect was designed to confirm the SEDEX zinc horizon initially discovered by Kennecott (Rio Tinto Group) via surface trenching and shallow percussion drilling between 1966 - 1972. Auroch drilled eight (8) diamond drill-holes into the Ragless Range Target, focussing on the historic Trench

[1] Interval includes 40cm of core loss. Intersection widths are down-hole intervals; the drill-holes were oriented as perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of the mineralised horizons as possible, however some drill-holes are slightly oblique to the interpreted strike due to topographic restrictions to drill rig access.

[2] Semi-quantitative assay using a portable XRF device: results should not be directly compared to laboratory assay results

7 where Kennecott achieved its best results, and then stepping along strike to the north and south to test the strike and depth extents of the mineralised horizon(s).

All eight drill-holes successfully intersected the SEDEX zinc horizon previously identified by Kennecott, confirming a strike length of more than 3km and a vertical depth of at least 220m. The drilling further intersected another two SEDEX zinc mineralised horizons that had not previously been identified, increasing the potential scale of the SEDEX base-metal system at the Arden Project. Importantly, all three horizons remain open in all directions. Table 1 summarises the best significant zinc intercepts from the Ragless Range drilling, including RRDD-007 reporting **8.15m @ 7.52% Zn & 0.02% Pb from 57.65m** (a full table of significant zinc intercepts is included in Appendix B).

Table 1 – Summary of best mineralised intercepts from the Ragless Range Prospect

Hole ID	Depth From	Significant Intercept	Comments
RRDD001	31m	2.4m @ 1.16% Zn & 0.04% Pb	0.3m core loss 31-32m, 1.15m core loss from 32m
RRDD003	117.5m	6.5m @ 0.76% Zn & 0.04% Pb	0.2m core loss 118.5-119m, 0.7m core loss 119-120m, 0.3m core loss 120-121m, 0.7m core loss 121-122.1m, 0.5m core loss 121.1-122.9m, 0.6m core loss 122.9-124m
RRDD004	123.43m	8m @ 0.73% Zn & 0.01% Pb	0.2m core loss 123.4-124.2m, 0.1m core loss 124.7-125.3m, 0.1m core loss 125.9-126.8m
RRDD005	74.3m	0.5m @ 4.98% Zn & 0.01% Pb	0.1m core loss 74.3-74.8m
	99m	6m @ 0.89% Zn & 0.02% Pb	0.2m core loss 101.9-102.6m
	147m	5.5m @ 1.09% Zn & 0.03% Pb	0.2m core loss 147-148m, 0.4m core loss 148-149.2m, 0.2m core loss 149.6-150.6m, 0.1m core loss 150.6-151.3m, 0.4m core loss 151.3-152.5m
RRDD007	30.5m	12m @ 1.45% Zn & 0.02% Pb	0.4m core loss 39-40m
	57.65m	**8.15m @ 7.52% Zn & 0.02% Pb** **Incl. 3.65m @ 15.47% Zn & 0.02% Pb**	0.7m core loss 60.6-61.6m, 0.2m core loss 62.2-62.9m
	81.84m	8m @ 1.29% Zn & 0.02% Pb	
	93.84m	9.3m @ 0.62% Zn & 0.14% Pb	0.4m core loss 100-101m, 0.5m core loss 101-102m
RRDD008	217m	2m @ 1.45% Zn & 0.12% Pb	0.2m core loss from 218.8m

**min 0.5m width, 0.5% Zn bottom cut, max 2m internal dilution*

The Mineralisation

The Ragless Range Prospect is located within a northwest-plunging syncline, which has subsequently been faulted by large and even regional-scale faults as interpreted from the high-resolution aeromagnetic survey completed earlier this year (Figure 3).

The main mineralised horizon appears to be stratabound, primarily within mud-rock beds at or near contacts between the sandstone (Parachilna Formation) and the dolomite (Woodendinna Dolomite) (named the *Ragless Mudstone*), with similar apparently stratabound mineralisation occurring within the basal section of each unit, at or near contacts between the limestone and dolomite (see Figure 4).

Many of the shallower mineralised horizons occur entirely within the weathered zone, and therefore are completely oxidised and appear as highly goethitic, gossanous rock. Transitionally-weathered to primary unweathered rock contains extremely fine-grained sulphide, primarily pyrite, with lesser sphalerite, which is typical of SEDEX-style mineralisation.

Drill-hole RRDD-007 (the southernmost hole of the Ragless Range programme) was designed to extend the strike length of the SEDEX zinc horizons encountered in the other drill-holes, and to test for higher grade mineralisation in areas where the SEDEX horizons encountered structural complexity, such as faults or the fold nose of the syncline itself. The high-grade results from drill-hole RRDD-007 (Figure 1) confirm the working model, and provides a focus for follow-up exploration work at the Arden Project. Subsequent re-logging of the intervals above the mineralised horizon in drill-hole RRDD-007 recognised numerous dark bands up to 6cm thick of fine-grained, ferruginised sulphidic material, similar in appearance to that of the high-grade mineralisation. Numerous analyses of these bands using a portable XRF machine returned high-grade zinc values up to 24% zinc. These intervals have been sampled and despatched for laboratory analyses.

Kanyaka Prospect

A geological review of the historically-mined copper mineralisation at Kanyaka suggests the mineralisation is secondary in nature and hosted within Tertiary sediments/paleochannels, and is not directly overlying the primary source rocks as was previously thought. Diamond drill-hole KNDD001a confirmed that the oxide copper mineralisation is hosted within the upper 20-25m of 57m of channel/lacustrine sediments. The mineralogy has been identified in field observations as tenorite, atacamite, and other secondary sulphates/phosphates and was subsequently confirmed by SEM EDS analysis conducted at Adelaide Microscopy.

A 300m-deep stratigraphic hole designed to test hypothesised source rocks and source stratigraphic positions was drilled outside of the area of past exploration. Drilling intersected the same stratigraphy identified at the Ragless Range Prospect. However, the thickness of individual units was found to be significantly thicker at Kanyaka than at Ragless Range. Similar sulphide-bearing horizons were intersected at or near unit contacts and basal Woodendinna Dolomite, and were shown to be only weakly anomalous in zinc. In contrast to Ragless Range, the limestone units (currently undefined) were observed to contain trace disseminated chalcopyrite, which is also present in sporadic calcite veinlets that occur within the limestone. These intervals of mineralised limestone are in the process of being prepared for laboratory analyses. Table 2 summarises the best significant copper intercepts from the Kanyaka drilling (a full table of significant copper intercepts is included in Appendix B).

Table 2 – Summary of best mineralised intercepts from the Kanyaka Prospect

Hole ID	Depth From	Significant Intercept	Comments
KNDD002	0m	2.8m @ 1.33% Cu	2.5m core loss 0.0-2.8m
	17.4m	5.6m @ 0.50% Cu	1.6m core loss from 19m, 0.25m core loss 21-22m

**min 0.5m width, 0.1% Cu bottom cut, max 2m internal dilution*

Arden Exploration Programme – Next Steps

Assays are pending from additional intervals of drill-core sampled subsequent to re-logging of zones surrounding mineralisation at Ragless Range. The geology team will continue to use pXRF, surface mapping and surface sampling techniques to build the geological database, with a focus on areas where large interpreted structures meet the projected location of the mineralised SEDEX horizons. These focussed target areas will be tested with ground geophysical surveys with the intent of defining target areas for the next phase of drilling at the Arden Project in the first half of 2019.

Figure 1 – Half-core showing the very high-grade interval of dark ferruginised material in RRDD-007. The interval 62.85 – 63.85m was assayed at 34.7% zinc.

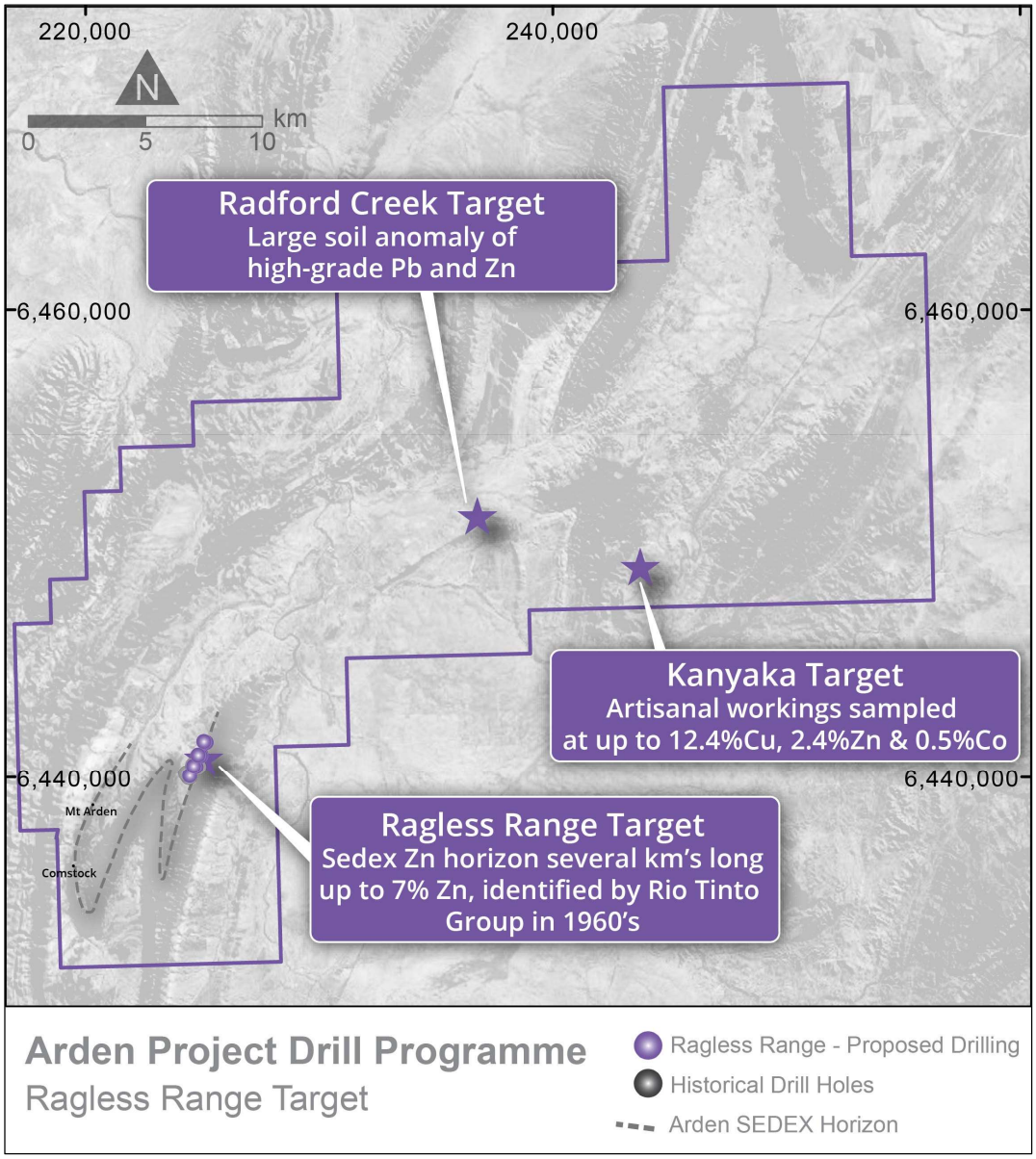

Figure 2 – The Arden Project showing the respective locations of the Ragless Range and Kanyaka Prospects that were the focus of the maiden drilling programme.

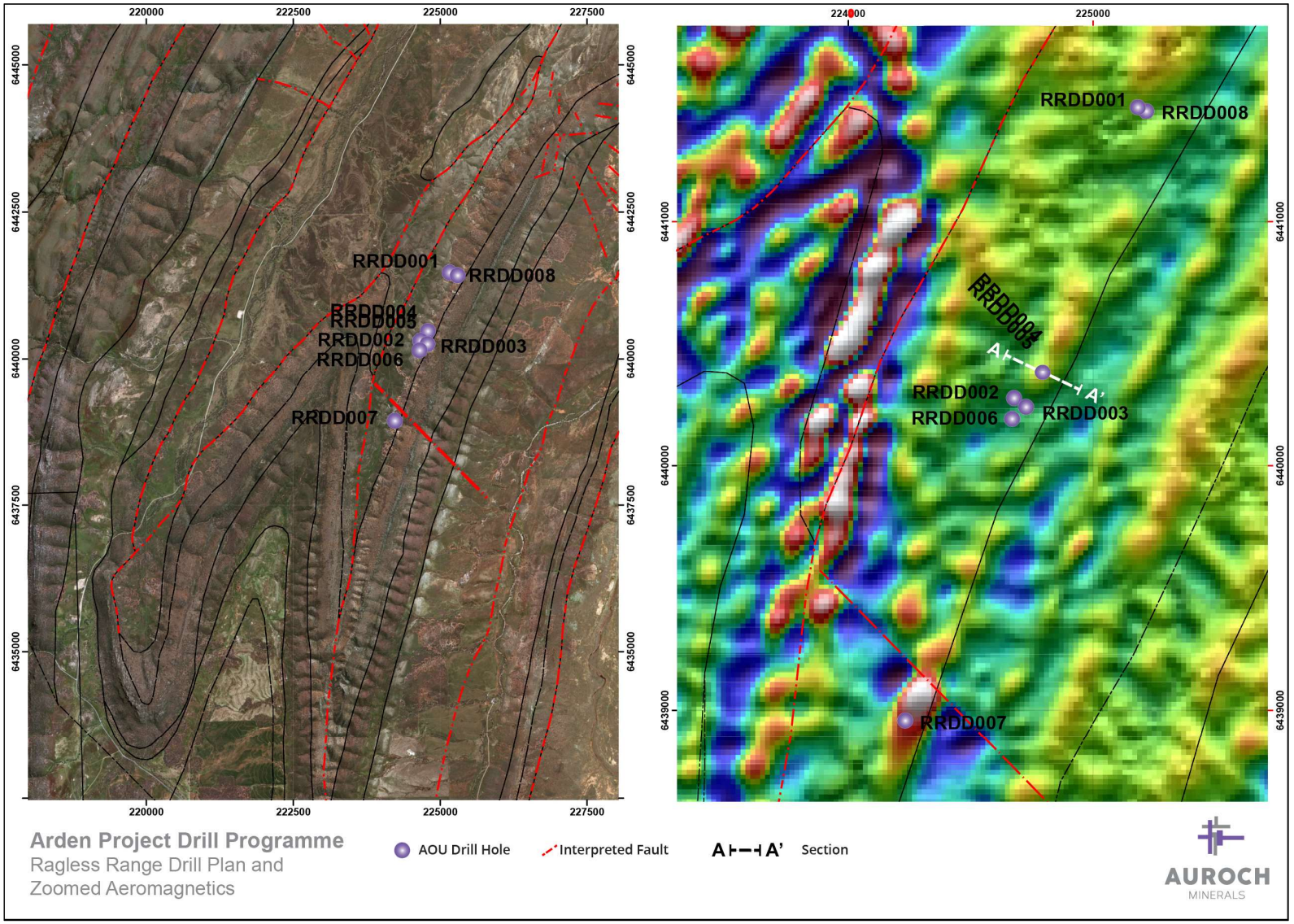

Figure 3 – Map of the Ragless Range Prospect showing the location of the drill-holes with respect to the northwest-plunging syncline and major faults interpreted from aeromagnetics data (1st vertical derivative RTP shown).

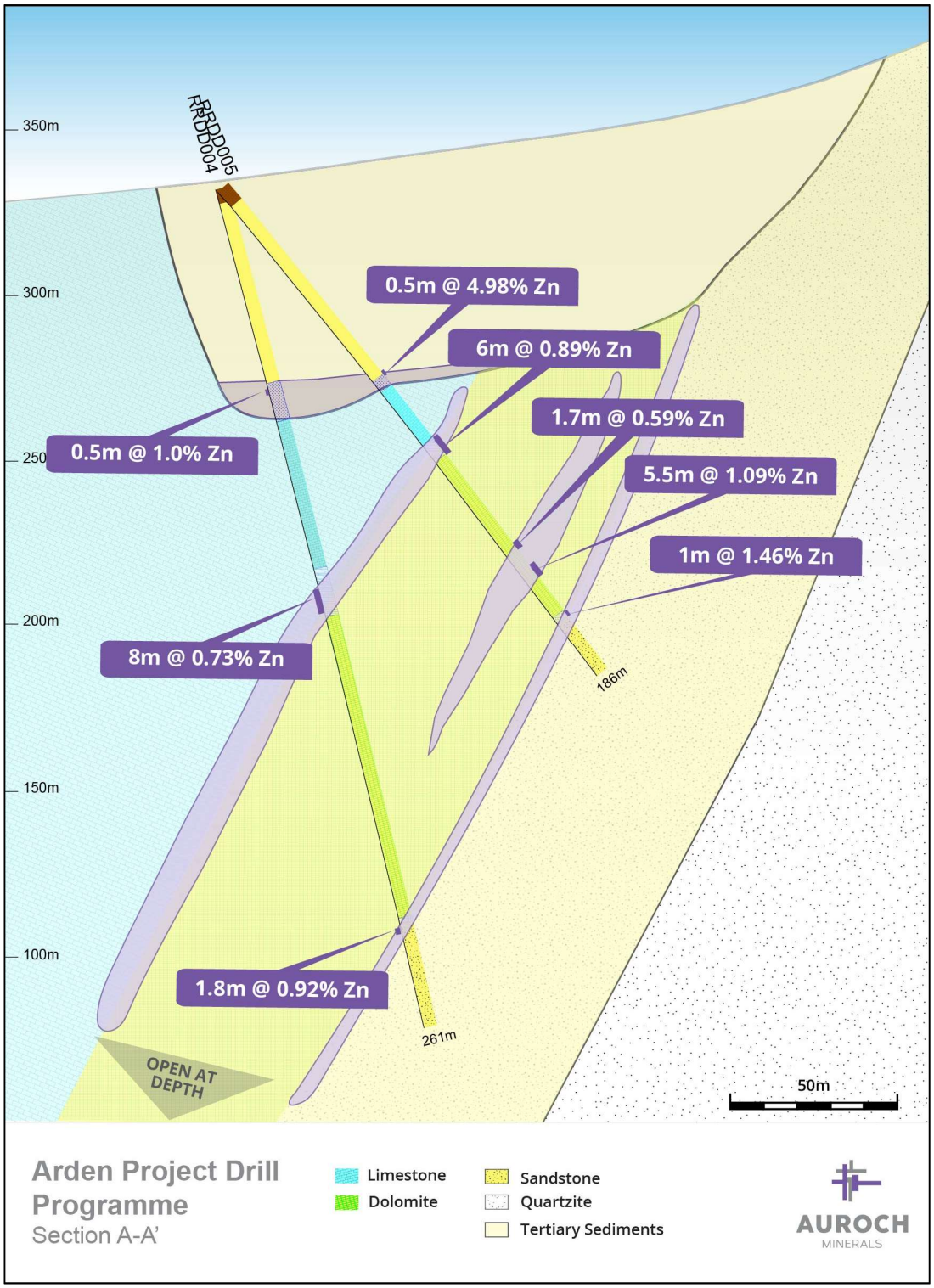

Figure 4 – Cross-section A-A' with drill-holes RRDD-004 and RRDD-005 showing the horizons of fine-grained SEDEX zinc mineralisation at the contacts of the regional stratigraphic units. The unconsolidated sand and clay at the start of the drill-holes are interpreted to be Tertiary sediments infilling a deeply incised to karstic paleochannel.

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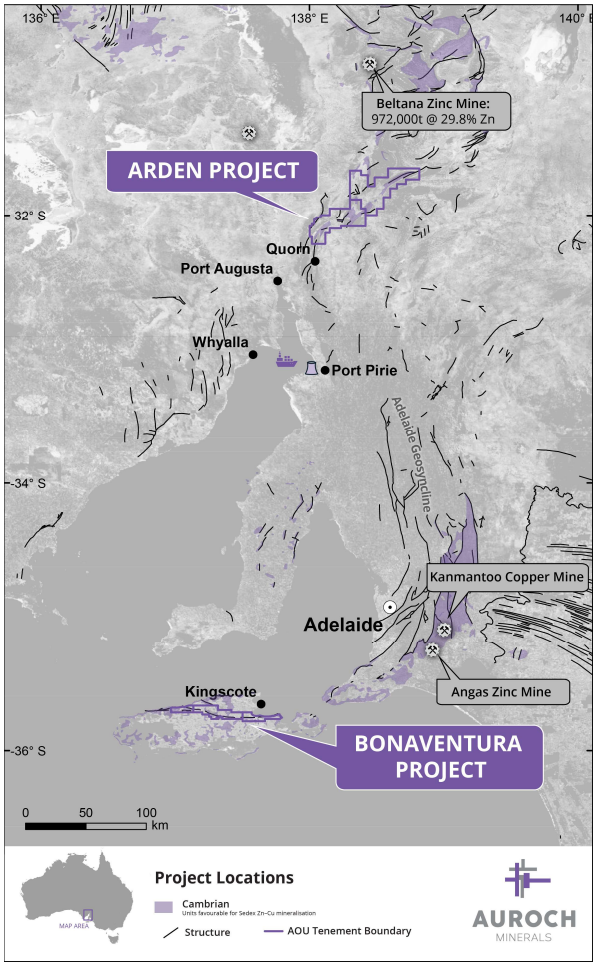
ABOUT AUROCH MINERALS

Auroch Minerals Limited is an Australian base-metals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange **(ASX:AOU)**. Auroch is focused on its two South Australian projects Arden and Bonaventura, located in the Adelaide Geosyncline.

Located some 3.5 hours' drive north from Adelaide, the Arden Project boasts a large relatively-unexplored area of 1,664km^2 highly-prospective for sedimentary-exhalative (SEDEX) mineralisation. Results from initial exploration at Ragless Range, Kanyaka and Radford Creek targets have unearthed promising prospects for large scale copper and zinc deposits.

The Bonaventura Project straddles the northern part of Kangaroo Island, covering highly prospective geology and historic mines along more than 50km of strike of the regional-scale Cygnet-Snelling Fault. Bonaventura hosts several high-grade zinc and gold targets that are drill–ready. Encouragingly, previous drilling at Bonaventura hit several high-grade zinc intersections.

The company aims to build a portfolio of multi commodity projects through a rigorous process of identification, exploration and subsequent development of assets located in under-explored provinces that contain historic production and prospective geology.



Arden and Bonaventura Project locations

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Sheehan and represents an accurate representation of the available data. Mr Sheehan (Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) is the Company's Chief Geological Officer and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Sheehan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Auroch Minerals Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential", "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Auroch Minerals Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

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APPENDIX A –TABLE OF DRILL-HOLES

Prospect	Type	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Final Depth (m)	Dip (°)	True Azimuth (°)
Ragless	DD	RRDD001	225188	6441467	321	142.4	-60	115
Ragless	DD	RRDD002	224726	6440243	329	203.6	-60	115
Ragless	DD	RRDD003	224678	6440280	324	282.15	-60	115
Ragless	DD	RRDD004	224789	6440393	333	261.3	-75	150
Ragless	DD	RRDD005	224789	6440393	334	186.2	-50	150
Ragless	DD	RRDD006	224669	6440196	326	219.2	-60	150
Ragless	DD	RRDD007	224234	6438961	357	162.5	-60	150
Ragless	DD	RRDD008	225221	6441448	323	238.9	-60	115
Kanyaka	DD	KNDD001	243554	6448510	296	86.2	-60	220
Kanyaka	DD	KNDD001a	243554	6448510	296	301.2	-60	223
Kanyaka	DD	KNDD002	243235	6448185	296	24.4	-50	225
Kanyaka	DD	KNDD002a	243235	6448185	296	96.6	-50	225

**Projection: MGA94_Zone 54*

APPENDIX B – FULL TABLE OF MINERALISED INTERCEPTS

Arden DD drilling - Mineralised Intercepts (Zn)	Comments
RRDD001 - 2.4m @ 0.04% Pb + 1.16% Zn [31m]	0.3m core loss 31-32m, 1.15m core loss from 32m
RRDD002 - 1.5m @ 0.03% Pb + 0.69% Zn [152.5m]	
RRDD003 - 6.5m @ 0.04% Pb + 0.76% Zn [117.5m]	0.2m core loss 118.5-119m, 0.7m core loss 119-120m, 0.3m core loss 120-121m, 0.7m core loss 121-122.1m, 0.5m core loss 121.1-122.9m, 0.6m core loss 122.9-124m
RRDD003 - 0.9m @ 0.04% Pb + 0.54% Zn [214m]	
RRDD004 - 0.5m @ 0.02% Pb + 1% Zn [62.91m]	
RRDD004 - 8m @ 0.01% Pb + 0.73% Zn [123.43m]	0.2m core loss 123.4-124.2m, 0.1m core loss 124.7-125.3m, 0.1m core loss 125.9-126.8m
RRDD004 - 1.8m @ 0.06% Pb + 0.92% Zn [227.2m]	0.2m core loss 228-229m
RRDD005 - 0.5m @ 0.01% Pb + 4.98% Zn [74.3m]	0.1m core loss 74.3-74.8m
RRDD005 - 6m @ 0.02% Pb + 0.89% Zn [99m]	0.2m core loss 101.9-102.6m
RRDD005 - 1.7m @ 0.03% Pb + 0.59% Zn [139.8m]	0.4m core loss from 140.4m
RRDD005 - 5.5m @ 0.03% Pb + 1.09% Zn [147m]	0.2m core loss 147-148m, 0.4m core loss 148-149.2m, 0.2m core loss 149.6-150.6m, 0.1m core loss 150.6-151.3m, 0.4m core loss 151.3-152.5m
RRDD005 - 1m @ 0.02% Pb + 1.46% Zn [164.95m]	
RRDD006 - No Significant Intercept	
RRDD007 - 12m @ 0.02% Pb + 1.45% Zn [30.5m]	0.4m core loss 39-40m
RRDD007 - 8.2m @ 0.02% Pb + 7.52% Zn [57.65m]	0.7m core loss 60.6-61.6m, 0.2m core loss 62.2-62.9m
RRDD007 - 1.8m @ 0.02% Pb + 1.23% Zn [76.55m]	
RRDD007 - 8m @ 0.02% Pb + 1.29% Zn [81.84m]	
RRDD007 - 9.3m @ 0.14% Pb + 0.62% Zn [93.84m]	0.4m core loss 100-101m, 0.5m core loss 101-102m
RRDD008 - 2m @ 0.12% Pb + 1.45% Zn [217m]	0.2m core loss from 218.8m
KNDD001a - 1.2m @ 0.02% Pb + 0.64% Zn [271.2m]	
KNDD002a - No Significant Intercept	

**min 0.5m width, 0.5% Zn bottom cut, max 2m internal dilution*

Arden DD drilling - Mineralised Intercepts (Cu)	Comments
KNDD001a - 0.6m @ 0.16% Cu [285.4m]	
KNDD002 - 2.8m @ 1.33% Cu [0m]	2.5m core loss 0.0-2.8m
KNDD002 - 5.6m @ 0.5% Cu [17.4m]	1.6m core loss from 19m, 0.25m core loss 21-22m
KNDD002a - 1.8m @ 0.21% Cu [21.3m]	
KNDD002a - 4.5m @ 0.18% Cu [38m]	0.4m core loss from 39.1m

**min 0.5m width, 0.1% Cu bottom cut, max 2m internal dilution*

Appendix C – JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 2018 DD Program: sampling was dominantly on a 0.5m or 1m interval. Occasional samples <0.5m were employed to capture individual geologic features. • 2018 Dump Sampling: Reconnaissance rock chip samples were selected by geologists looking for expressions of mineralisation & alteration. • Selected historic reconnaissance rock chip samples were generally analysed by portable XRF machine (Niton 3XLT). Some samples were also submitted for assay determination. • 1966-67 drilling: Sampling intervals of 10-12.5 feet were used. For DRY sampling all material was collected in a bin before being split into 3-5 pound samples for assay determination. For WET sampling material was run through a splitter and 1/4 of sample was collected before being split into 3-5 pound samples for assay determination. • 1966-67 trenching & drilling: Assay determination was done at Australian Mineral Development Laboratories by a semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis.
Drilling techniques	• 2018 DD drilling: Drilling was dominantly HQ3 with some NQ2. • 1966-67 drilling at Radford Creek and Mt Arden was by non-core, rotary drilling. Drilling used an Ingersoll-Rand, truck mounted Drillmaster with air as the drilling medium. • 2007 drilling at Kanyaka was by Reverse Circulation (Percussion) and completed by Budd Contract Exploration. 11 holes were drilled. All holes were inclined -60 degrees. • 2008 drilling at Kanyaka was by Reverse Circulation and completed by GOS. 6 holes were drilled. 5 were inclined at -60 degrees and 1 was vertical.
Drill sample recovery	• 2018 DD drilling: RQD's were recorded for all holes. Drilling frequently encountered broken ground and core loss was common. • Original drill hole logs are available for historic holes. • Recovery was an issue in 1966-67 percussion drilling with many holes having to be abandoned. • No issues were noted for 2007-2008 drilling.
Logging	• Geologists employed qualitative logging which includes: depth, colour, weathering, water table, lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • Original drill hole logs are available for all historic holes.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond core was sawn in two and one half of the core submitted for analysis. Samplers were instructed to take the same side of the core for each run.
	• 1966-67 trenches were don with bulldozer on hire from Brambles Industrial Services of Whyalla.
	  o Radford Creek: 5 trenches were cut to 2-5 feet and sampled by cutting a continuous channel in the trench floor. Sample lengths ranged from 3-10 feet.
	  o Mt Arden: 9 trenches were cut to 2-5 feet and sampled by cutting a continuous channel in the trench floor. Sample lengths ranged from 5-10 feet.
	  o Kanyaka: 5 trenches were cut to 4-10 feet and sampled by cutting a continuous channel in the trench floor. Sample lengths ranged from 3-10 feet.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Accredited Assay Laboratories were used for all analysis, including: Genalysis (Adelaide), ALS Laboratories (Adelaide). • 2018 DD and Dump Sampling: Rock chip samples were analysed by ALS for Au (Fire Assay) and Multi-elements (ICP-MS 61). • No information has been located for QAQC on historic samples • Recent reconnaissance samples were submitted to ALS Global in Adelaide. Samples were digested in four acids for analysis. Fe, Mn, S, Zn have been

	determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, Co, Cu, Pb were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. Au was determined by Fire Assay (25g charge). • 2007-08 drilling: Sample intervals were 2m. Assay determination was done at ALS Laboratories by analysis ME-ICP61. Only Cu and Zn are reported.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• 2018 DD drilling program: Control samples were inserted into laboratory batches as follows: Standards 1:20, Blanks 1:20. Control plots were generated from assay results and analysed. Ni bias was evident. • Reconnaissance Rock Chips - No blanks or field duplicates were submitted. Bureau Veritas and ALS run internal QAQC protocols including, lab duplicates and standards. • No twin holes have been drilled on the project.
Location of data points	• Historic Drilling/Trenching was located by traditional surface survey. Where historic collars/trenches are still able to be located on the ground they have been picked up with handheld Garmin GPS as a check. • 2018 DD drill hole collars were located using handheld GARMIN64 GPS. • Co-ordinates are recorded in UTM_GDA94 (Zone 54S).
Data spacing and distribution	• Spacing of drill holes is appropriate for early exploration stage of the drilling. • No compositing has been done on drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is generally oriented perpendicular to interpreted strike of mineralisation and is sufficient for the early stage of the project. • Several holes in the 2018 DD drilling program were oriented oblique to strike due to issue with access.
Sample security	• 2018 DD Core was logged, cut and sampled at core facility on local farm before being freighted from Quorn by transport company to ALS laboratories in Adelaide. • Rock Chip samples were collected by field geologist, numbered and bagged and delivered immediately to courier for transport to laboratories in Adelaide. • There is no information on chain of custody for historic data.
Audits or reviews	• Not completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Exploration Licence 5821 (Arden Zinc Project) is registered under the name of Resource Holdings Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	Electrolytic Zinc Co. and Kennecott Exploration (1966-1971) • Electrolytic Zinc explored in the project area predominantly for strata bound lead-zinc mineralisation. They undertook extensive regional stream sediment surveys, particularly in the Kanyaka (EL 3265) and Radford Creek (EL 3693) areas focussing on the Cambrian Limestones. They focussed on historic workings using mapping and some trenching, with follow up shallow drilling to evaluated prospects. • Zinc values of up to 1740ppm. recorded from the eastern syncline (Ragless Range) area. In general, stream sediment zinc values between 100ppm and 1700ppm reflect zinc mineralisation averaging between 0.3% and 3.0% zinc in surface trenching. • Anomalous copper, lead and zinc stream sediment values were recorded from the Comstock area (southern end of western syncline); copper values ranged up to 98

	ppm., lead to 410ppm. and zinc to 1000ppm. • The stream sediment sampling indicated that the large strike lengths (>10km) of the Lower Cambrian formations were anomalous with respect to copper, lead and zinc. Geo Developments Pty Ltd (1996-1999) • This work has focussed on reviewing previous exploration data, mapping and limited sampling, followed up by some shallow RC drilling e.g. at Radford Creek (EL 3693). Copper Range Ltd (2007-2008) • Copper Ranges undertook several soil sampling geochemical surveys over the Kanyaka, Black Jack and Radford Prospects and undertook a shallow drilling program at Kanyaka. • Most of the drilling at Kanyaka was ineffective and did not reach target depth due to drilling problems (deep oxidation and poor sample return). Only limited sections of 2 holes were analysed (approximately 40 samples total) with both showing strongly anomalous zinc. • Previous soil sampling by Copper Range highlighted a copper in soil anomaly extending from the mine area to the south east, following the trend of small copper-bearing shears exposed in the costeans. The soil grid was extended during February 2008 and located substantial copper and zinc anomalism associated with a shear zone. • The latter area was of interest for zinc due to the structurally complex nature of the zone and the ferruginous dolomite, which are characteristic of the high-grade zinc deposits around Beltana Resource Holdings (2016 - present) • A number of historic exploration sites and mines were evaluated by a combination of: reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling, semi-quantitative analysis with hand held XRF, and assay determination of rock chips.
Geology	• Regionally, the area lies within the Adelaide Fold and Thrust Belt, which contains Neoproterozoic to late Cambrian sedimentary sequences. Rock types recognised within this Precambrian, fault-bounded intracratonic trough are Neoproterozoic in age (1000 to 542 Ma) with terrestrial and marine clastic, chemical and glaciogenic sediments (Preiss1987). These formations have been deformed and metamorphosed (generally to greenschist facies) by at least two major orogenic episodes: the Proterozoic Adelaide Fold Belt orogenic event and a later Early Palaeozoic Delamerian Orogeny (Preiss 1987).
Drill hole Information	• Presented in Tables and Appendices.
Data aggregation methods	• No data has been aggregated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping (70º). Drill holes have been angled to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. • Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be 80-90% of the down hole widths.
Diagrams	• Presented in Tables and Appendices.
Balanced reporting	• The author has made every attempt to include relevant results.
Other substantive exploration data	• All meaningful and material data relating to this release is reported.
Further work	• An exploration work program including: mapping & sampling, plus step-out drilling and assaying is planned for the coming 12 months.