JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *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.*
		• Aircore Drilling of vertical holes to industry standard, holes were drilled to saprolite depth where a 2m sample was taken. A summary of samples taken:
		  ○ 138 Calcrete Samples taken via Auger drilling
		  ○ 30 Samples via sonic drilling
		  ○ 845 Sample via aircore drilling
		• Maximum drill depth was 21 meters. The average drill depth was 8.5 meters.
		• A 2-meter composite sample was taken from the commencement of saprolite.
		• Samples were dispatched to ALS Labratories Adelaide where samples were pulverized, split and sent to ALS Perth for analytical testing via 48 element four acid ICP-MS and Au 50g Fire Assay.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling completed by Geosonic Pty Lty and McLeod Drilling Pty Ltd using a MD1 Almet drill rig. All drilled meters were completed with a 77mm diameter bit using aircore, slimeline or sonic percussion drilling techniques. All intervals sampled for analysis we sampled via aircore.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery was generally good with no water intersected during drilling. All samples collected were dry and competent, the depth of drill penetration documented and the downhole interval recorded for each sample. • Geological logging was undertaken by the onsite geologist as drilling was occurring. • The geologist distinguished the change from regolith to Saprolite and instigated sample recovery. • Sample recovery is expected to have minimal negative impact on the quality of the samples collected.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and*	• All drill samples were logged by an experienced geologist at the time

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	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.*	of drilling. Lithology, colour, weathering and moisture were documented. • All drilled meters were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No subsampling was conducted during this aircore sampling program • All percussion samples were prepared by ALS laboratories Adelaide, where samples were pulverized and riffle split to industry standards.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories • Laboratory and field duplicates were submitted for assessment. • Handheld XRF readings were taken by samples but due to the variable precision associated with the analyses, these results are not reported. • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories where samples were digested by four acid ICP-MS and analysed for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe ,Li ,Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pt, Sb, Se, S, Sn, Sr, Te, U, V, W and Zn. • Laboratory inserted standards, blanks and duplicates occurred at ~1 in 20 samples. • Reported assays are to acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling data was recored in field books, checked upon digitizing and transferred to database. • No adjustments have been made to the reported laboratory assays.

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Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole locations were surveyed prior to drilling by qualified surveyors employed by Fyfe Engineering. • Locations are recorded in geodetic datum GDA 94 zone 53.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples spacing varied according to target: Clarke: 10m x 50m Baggy Green: 10m x 50m Benaud: 25m x 50m and 25m x 100m Barns: 10 x 50m Sutcliffe: 25m x 25m IOCG's 1-2: 100m x 250m IOCG 3 100m x 500m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The program was designed to test alternate interpretations on structural orientation. • Insufficient work had been done prior to this program to adequately define the orientation of mineralization at several prospects. • The results of the program are believed to provide adequate definition to provide informed exploration designs to prevent future sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Transport of samples to Adelaide was undertaken by a competent independent contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• This drilling program has been carried out on EL 5953 & EL 6131, currently owned 100% by Peninsula Resources limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Andromeda Metals Limited. • Newcrest Mining Limited retains a 1.5% NSR royalty over future mineral production from both licences. • Baggy Green, Clarke, Laker & the IOCG targets are located within Pinkawillinnie Conservation Park. Native Title Agreement has been negotiated with the NT Claimant and has been registered with the SA Government. • Aboriginal heritage surveys have been completed over the Baggy Green project area, with no sites located in the immediate vicinity. • A Native Title Agreement is in place with the relevant Native Title party.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• On-ground exploration completed prior to Andromeda Metals' work was limited to 400 m spaced soil geochemistry completed by Newcrest Mining Limited over the Barns prospect. • Other than the flying of regional airborne geophysics and coarse spaced ground gravity, there has been no recorded exploration in the vicinity of the Baggy Green deposit prior to Andromeda Metals' work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposits are considered to be either lode gold or intrusion type mineralization related to the 1590 Ma Hiltaba/ GRV tectonothermal event. • Gold mineralization has a spatial association with mafic intrusions and is associated with metasomatic alteration of host rocks.

	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
		• This report does not include a tabulation of collar set-up information. Due to the shear number of holes drilled and the purpose for which the program is intended, the future use of this information is for exploration planning only. Reported results are not intended to be utilized for resource, or reserve estimations.

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	○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported intercepts are not weighted as they only correspond to single samples. • No maximum/ minimum grade cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Reported results are from vertical holes. The spatial density of data has been used to estimate the X & Y orientations of potential mineralization, however due to the limited number of samples and the nature of the program no attempt has been made to determine true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan section maps are referenced that demonstrate results of interest. Section plans are not relevant to the method of exploration
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Referenced Plans detail the extent of drilling and the locations of both high and low grades. • The nature of pathfinder chemistry demonstrates associations to gold mineralization. Their intent is to inform future exploration plans.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Geochemical data and key elevated pathfinder indicators have been presented within plans and detailed within this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is planned to follow up targets

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	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	that have been prioritized through the results of this program.