

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 March 2019

Large silica exploration target boosts Galalar prospects

- Galalar Silica Project located in world-class silica exploration province, adjacent to world's largest operating silica mine at Cape Flattery
- Potential major resource extension targets identified at Elim Road North Prospect and Elim Road South Prospect
- Current exploration program maiden Exploration Target set in range of 210 million tonnes (Mt) to 2.1 billion tonnes (Bt) of silica
- New program follows recent upgrade of Galalar's Inferred Mineral Resource estimate and amid solid demand for premium-quality silica
- Preliminary sample testing program underway to define and select priority targets for further exploration and drilling programs (commencing from second quarter 2019)

Emerging silica sands explorer and developer, Diatreme Resources Limited (ASX:DRX) announced today an initial silica sands Exploration Target (see Table 1 and Figure 1 below) and plans for further exploration activity at its Galalar Silica Project in North Queensland, amid solid demand growth for premium-quality silica from Asian markets.

Located around 200km north of Cairns, the Galalar Silica Project lies within the same sand dune system and in close proximity to the world's largest operating silica mine at Cape Flattery (owned by Mitsubishi Corporation).

The Exploration Target follows the recent upgrade of Galalar's Inferred Mineral Resource estimate to 26.4 million tonnes (Mt) > 99% SiO₂ (silicon dioxide) (refer ASX announcement 7 March 2019). Bulk testing results have demonstrated an ability to produce premium-grade silica using standard processing techniques, meeting the requirements for high-end glass and solar panel manufacturing and capable of attracting premium prices (refer ASX announcement 9 January 2019).

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Table 1: Exploration Target, Galalar Silica Project

Prospects	Surface Area	Ave Dune Height (m)	Resource Target Range (Mt)	
			From	To
Elim Road North	6,000m x 3,000m	40	100	1,000
Elim Road South	4,000m x 800m	20	10	100
Other Regional Targets	See Table 2 in Appendices for more information		100	1000
Combined			210	2,100

Note: *The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration completed to date to estimate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

Cautionary Statement: *An Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade (or quality), relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource.*

Diatreme’s CEO, Neil McIntyre said: “The recent resource upgrade (7 March 2019) has demonstrated the project’s potential to become a source of premium-quality silica, giving the Company confidence in our investment in further exploration at Galalar. In addition, the maiden Exploration Target announced today further outlines the targeted size and scale of the potential in-situ silica resource in a world-class silica exploration province.

“We plan to test each of the targets quickly and further delineate resource extensions and prioritise those areas capable of genuine economic return.”

“North Queensland needs new jobs and investment and that is exactly what we aim to deliver, working closely with our partners, traditional owners Hopevale Congress, with a goal of increasing value for all stakeholders.”

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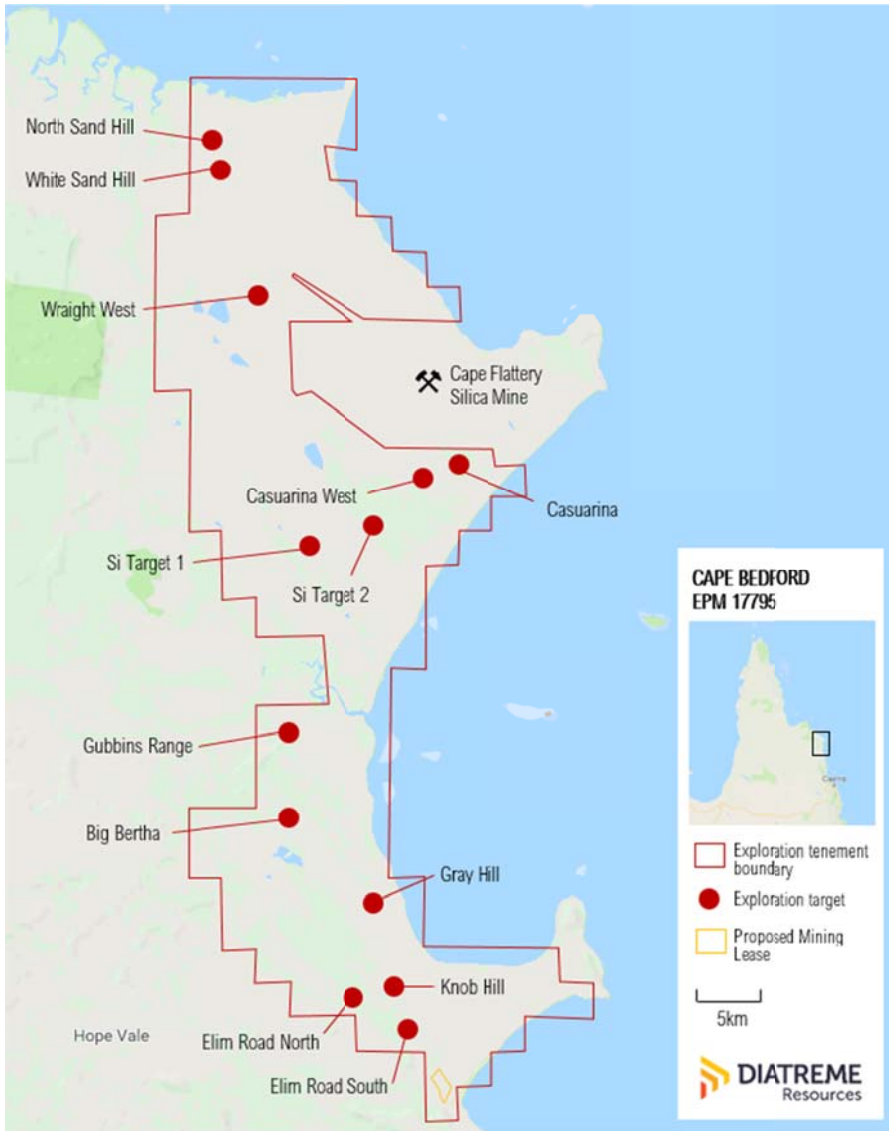


Figure 1. Galalar Exploration Tenement and Resource Area

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Figure 2: Sand Dune at Casuarina West

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Regional Setting

Located around 200km north of Cairns, the Galalar project lies within the same sand dune system and in close proximity to the world's largest operating silica mine at Cape Flattery.

The Cape Bedford/Cape Flattery region of North Queensland is dominated by an extensive Quaternary sand mass and dune field that stretches inland from the present coast for approximately 10km and extends 50km from north to south.

The large transgressive elongate parabolic sand dunes were likely initiated by blowouts of beach ridges and have evolved under conditions of persistent south-easterly winds on an exposed coastal aspect, with sand supplies continually provided by an erosional shoreline during marine transgressions. Multiple episodes of dune building are evident.


Historical exploration is limited in the project area due to the relative remoteness and lack of vehicle tracks within the dune system. Coupled with locally steep terrain and dense vegetation cover in places, only cursory investigations of the dunes have been completed.

Methodology/Testing

In March 2019, Diatreme completed an initial helicopter sampling program of all the target sand dunes. Sampling was completed using a sand auger to vertically drill test a nominal 1m sample interval below the identifiable topsoil layer. A 1m sample was deemed sufficient for a first pass program.

Generally, at least 2 samples were collected at most sample locations, at least 100m apart to determine potential variation in the sand dune. Bagged samples were dispatched to independent laboratory ALS in Townsville for detailed analysis.

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Analysis will determine SiO₂, heavy minerals, iron and for selective samples further particle size distribution analysis will also be undertaken.

Diatreme has identified six parameters to focus and prioritise exploration target areas:

1. Geology – preserved older dune systems with well-developed podzolisation and preservation of the A2 horizon hosting the leached sand;
2. Sand Quality - identification of >99% SiO₂ and other contained heavy minerals;
3. Size – identify exploration targets in excess of 20 Mt;
4. Access – close to existing road infrastructure and proximity to potential export points;
5. Environmental – not overlapping identified environmentally significant areas.
6. Cultural – ensuring any potential disturbance is compliant with traditional owners values

Cape Flattery silica sand product is recognised as a global benchmark for quality silica sand and is widely used for industrial purposes throughout Asia and the world. The global silica sand market is seen reaching nearly US\$10 billion in annual revenues by 2022, with a compound annual average growth rate of 7.2% (source: IMARC Group).

Next Steps

Following receipt of testing results within the next 3-4 weeks which will confirm the silica in situ grade range and any further contained trace mineral assemblage, Diatreme will prioritise its further exploration activity with focus on areas of highest value to the Company.

These activities will include further targeted drilling to undertake a selective deeper sampling program and testing of bulk sample mineralogy, with a particular focus on identifying the silica deposits that are capable of meeting the standards required for the high value product.

Neil McIntyre
Chief Executive Officer

Greg Starr
Chairman

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Table 2: Silica Sand Targets

	Priority	Description	Surface Area	Ave Dune Height (m)	Resource Target Range (Mt)	
Elim Road North	High	North of Elim Road, very large forest covered dune system along western edge of the dune field.	6,000m x 3,000m	40	100	1,000
Elim Road South	High	South of Elim Road, northern continuation of Nob Point Dune System	4,000m x 800m	20	10	100
Other Regional Targets						
Casuarina Hill	High	Immediately south of CFSM working pit and closest to Port facilities.	1,200m x 800m	30	5	50
Casuarina West Dune	Med	Long Sand dune south of CFSM mine workings	2,000m x 250m	20	2	20
Big Bertha	Med	Longitudinal and exposed dune system about 10km NW of Elim Beach. Large exposed dune	1,200m x 600m	20	2.5	25
Silica 01	Med	Large Area of exposed sand dunes clustered together. Iron stained sand in colour.	6,000M x 1,000m	30	30	300
Silica 02	Med	Large Sand Dune system	8,000m x 1,250m	30	50	500
Gubbins Range	Med	Large Parabolic dune with associated elongate parabolic dunes. Intersects Gubbins Range basement Rocks south of Mclvor River	6,000m x 200m	20	4	40
Wraight West		Dune system immediately west of ML 7069 Mt Wraight which is northern Satellite ML	1,000m x 800m	20	2.5	25
Gray Hill		Longitudinal dune running NW from Coloured Sands, with a large parabolic sand dune adjacent known as Grey Hill.	6,000m x 200m	20	4	40
					210	2,100

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Sample Program

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Prospect
190301	304477	8349156	69	0	1	Wraigh West
190302	307560	8358043	10	0	1	Lookout Point
190303	302273	8356107	29	0	1	North Sand Hill
190304	302531	8355940	12	0	1	North Sand Hill
190305	316678	8338347	30	0	1	Casuarina Hill South
190306	316755	8338281	16	0	1	Casuarina Hill South
190307	312706	8339766	54	0	1	Casuarina West
190308	312759	8339720	43	0	1	Casuarina West
190309	314063	8308470	37	0.8	1.8	Elim Rd South
190310	314129	8308415	39	0.8	1.8	Elim Rd South
190311	314022	8308432	28	1	1.7	Elim Rd South
190312	310682	8312925	166	0.4	1.2	Elim Rd North
190313	310699	8312848	166	0.4	1.2	Elim Rd North
190314	311600	8315514	25	0	1	Grey Hill
190315	311497	8315609	37	0	1	Grey Hill
190316	306188	8315223	51	0.6	1.4	Elim Rd North
190317	306183	8315157	55	0.7	1.4	Elim Rd North
190318	306354	8315328	41	0.5	1	Elim Rd North
190319	306253	8315359	44	0.7	1.2	Elim Rd North
190320	308258	8316686	88	0.7	1.3	Si Target 3
190321	308333	8316634	77	0.7	1.2	Si Target 3
190322	308224	8316765	90	0.5	1.2	Si Target 3
190323	308907	8322110	49	0.8	1.5	Gubbins Range
190324	308843	8322203	38	0.5	1	Gubbins Range
190325	308985	8322055	43	0.6	1	Gubbins Range
190326	308395	8332404	89	0	0.8	Si Target 1
190327	308567	8332420	88	0	0.8	Si Target 1
190328	312283	8335234	114	0	1	Si Target 2
190329	312357	8335153	111	0	1	Si Target 2
190330	305550	8335917	61	0	1	Si Target 1
190331	305928	8335944	62	0	1	Si Target 1
190332	316907	8339423	29	0	1	Casuarina Hill East
190333	314708	8338584	46	0	1	Casuarina Hill
190334	306423	8326460	70	0	1	Gubbins Range

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Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Prospect
190335	306519	8326378	67	0	1	Gubbins Range
190336	306219	8325216	83	0	1	Gubbins Range
190337	305858	8320336	155	0	1	Big Bertha
190338	306056	8320297	145	0	1	Big Bertha
190339	307217	8324005	83	0	1	Gubbins Range
190340	307147	8324091	82	0	1	Gubbins Range
190341	307296	8323916	80	0	1	Gubbins Range
190342	308456	8334279	66	0	1	Si Target 1
190343	308430	8334347	73	0	1	Si Target 1
190344	307157	8340045	47	0	1	Si Target 2
190345	307091	8340026	51	0	1	Si Target 2
190346	302806	8344182	47	0	1	
190347	302928	8344256	47	0	1	
190348	308151	8323747	79	0.4	1.2	Gubbins Range
190349	308229	8323652	80	0	1	Gubbins Range
190350	308081	8323818	75	0.5	1.3	Gubbins Range
190351	306720	8319681	58	0.3	0.8	Big Bertha
190352	311262	8313137	155	0	1	Knob Hill
190353	311343	8313070	155	0	1	Knob Hill
190354	312609	8311652	107	0	1	Knob Hill
190355	308521	8310537	55	0.5	1	Elim North
190356	308467	8310558	58	0.5	1	Elim North
190357	314497	8307503	27	1	1.6	Elim South
190358	313767	8308022	54	1	1.6	Elim South
190359	313650	8308156	59	0.8	1.6	Elim South
190360	313555	8308188	64	1	1.8	Elim South

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Competent Person Statement

Competent Person Statements - Silica

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results from the Cape Bedford Project is based on information reviewed and compiled by Mr. Neil Mackenzie-Forbes, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Mackenzie-Forbes is a director of Sebrof Projects Pty Ltd (a consultant geologist to Diatreme Resources Limited). Mr. Mackenzie-Forbes has sufficient experience which 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. Mackenzie-Forbes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The corresponding JORC 2012 Table 1 is attached to this report.

The information in this report that relates to Silica Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Brice Mutton from Ausrocks Pty Ltd who has significant experience in Industrial Minerals and Quarry Resource assessments. Brice Mutton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code).

Brice Mutton consents to the inclusion in the report on the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements: This document may contain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “indicate”, “target”, “anticipate”, “forecast”, “believe”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expect” and “intend” and statements that an event or result “may”, “will”, “should”, “could” or “might” occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Indications of, and interpretations on, future expected exploration results or technical outcomes, production, earnings, financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this presentation are based on current interpretations, expectations, estimates, assumptions, forecasts and projections about Diatreme, Diatreme’s projects and assets and the industry in which it operates as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made. The forward-looking statements are subject to technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and may involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect. Many known and unknown factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimated or anticipated events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements.

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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"> 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"> Hand Auger samples of ~1m down hole intervals were collected below the interpreted topsoil horizon on sand dune.. Sample was submitted to commercial laboratory for drying, splitting (if required), pulverisation in a tungsten carbide bowl, and XRF analysis Sampling techniques are mineral sands 'industry standard' for dry beach sands with low levels of induration and slime. As the targeted mineralisation is silica sand, geological logging of the auger material is a primary method for identifying mineralisation
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"> Sampling utilized a hand held sand auger of 50mm diameter to collect samples below the topsoil horizon
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand augering was used to collect a fresh sample below the soil horizon and sand samples was retrieved from the sand auger by spilling onto clean plastic sheet The sampling is preliminary and sampling bias was not considered and expected to be negligible. At this preliminary stage, no relationship is evident between sample recovery and grade
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of the total hole by field geologist, The total auger hole is logged; logging includes colour, grain size, sorting, induration and estimates of HM,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Logging is captured in Excel spreadsheets, with daily update of field database and regular update of master database.
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"> No sub-sampling was completed, all samples were submitted for sample preparation whole. Sample size is considered appropriate for the material sampled. Where topsoil was present, it was discarded for this program as it wasn't representative of the material below in the sand dune
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"> Drilling samples were submitted to ALS Townsville, where they were dried, weighed and split. Analysis will be undertaken by ALS Brisbane utilizing a Tungsten Carbide pulverization, ME-XRF26 (whole rock by Fusion/XRF) and ME-GRA05 (H₂O/LOI by TGA furnace) Particle Size Distribution (PSD) analysis for grading purposes on a sub-set of samples.
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 (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections validated against geological logging and local geology / geological model. Sampling is preliminary and the results are used to confirm the existence of silica sand and used to design an exploration program to better quantify silica sand quantity and quality. All data captured and stored in both hard copy and electronic format
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample were located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of 5m for X,Y. UTM coordinates, Zone 55L, GDA94 datum. Topographic surface generated from processing Stereo WorldView-3 satellite imagery and DGPS control points, collar RL's levelled against this surface to ensure consistency in the database.
Data spacing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary sampling pattern was designed to test the Target area generated using aerial

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	<p>sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Target areas were tested in at least one location. Additional sampling was completed across the tenement where access was available.
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"> The dune field has ridges dominantly trending 320° - 330°. The drill access tracks typically run along or sub-parallel to dune ridges which suggests unbiased sampling, some cross dune tracks linking the ridges were also drilled.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample collection and transport from the field was undertaken by company personnel following company procedures. Samples were delivered direct to ALS in Townsville by DRX personnel.
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"> There has been no audit or review of sampling techniques and data at this time.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section 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 of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cape Bedford Project occurs within EPM17795 in Queensland and is held by Diatreme Resources. The tenement is in good standing A Compensation and Conduct Agreement, and a Cultural Heritage Agreement is in place with the landholder and native title party (Hopevale Congress)
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"> Previous exploration has been carried out in the area during the 1970's by Ocean Mining and 1980's by Breen Organisation. The historical exploration data is of limited use since it comprises shallow hand auger drilling and is typically not accurately located.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geology comprises variably re-worked aeolian sand dune deposits associated with a Quaternary age sand dune complex. Mineralisation occurs within aeolian dune sands.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tabulation of the sand auger sample sites is presented in the main body of this report. All auger holes were drilled vertically (-90°) No topsoil was sampled
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay data is presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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"> • As the mineralisation is associated with aeolian dune sands the majority will be essentially horizontal, some variability will be apparent on dune edges and faces. • All drilling is vertical; hence the drill intersection is essentially equivalent to the true width of mineralisation.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> • A map of the drill collar locations is incorporated with the main body of the announcement. • No sections have been generated as all data is limited to near surface.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> • All exploration assay results have been reported at this time.
<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"> • Geological observations are consistent with aeolian dune mineralisation • No bulk density measurements have been undertaken • The mineralisation is unconsolidated sand • There are no known deleterious substances at this time. • There are no known deleterious substances at this time. • No metallurgical test work is planned at this preliminary stage • Metallurgical test results from the Nob Hill Deposit nearby in the same geological units demonstrate the existence of a high-quality glass grade silica sand.
<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is being planned and will be based on results. • Exploration will initially be limited to additional sand auger work to further test priority sand dunes for both sand quality and depth. • Positive results will result in track clearing and Air-core drilling. • The areas of possible extensions are considered to be potentially politically and culturally sensitive, and not appropriate for publishing at this time.