

ASX Announcement

ASX: CLZ ACN 119 484 016

8 October 2018

DRILLING DELIVERS BONANZA GOLD INTERCEPT AT FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT, WA

Highlights:

- Kat Gap returns its best ever high-grade gold intercept from shallow depth. Best results from most recent drilling include:
 - 10m @ 30.77 g/t Au from 28m including 2m @ 116.10 g/t Au from 31m
 - 9m @ 8.08 g/t Au from 95m including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au from 101m
 - 10m @ 4.18 g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 15.10 g/t Au from 31m
 - 5m @ 4.85 g/t Au from 16m including 1m @ 19.10 g/t Au from 16m
 - 1m @ 18.80 g/t Au from 86m
 - 1m @ 15.20 g/t Au from 47m
 - 1m @ 14.60 g/t Au from 68m
 - 2m @ 13.44 g/t Au from 43m
- RC drilling at Kat Gap conducted over 160m of strike plus several deeper holes drilled testing down-dip potential. System remains open in all directions.
- Two deeper RC holes at Kat Gap targeting interpreted down plunge potential return very encouraging assays. Results include:
 - 9m @ 8.08 g/t Au from 95m including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au from 101m
 - 1m @ 18.80 g/t Au from 86m
- Drilling at Lady Magdalene continues to uncover potential cross-cutting quartz veins similar in orientation to the high-grade Lady Ada deposit. Better assays from the new quartz veins include:
 - 1m @ 23.70 g/t Au from 46m
 - 1m @ 7.74 g/t Au from 34m
- Lady Lila results continue to impress yielding further zones of gold mineralisation along strike. Results include:
 - 6m @ 9.57 g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 54.50 g/t Au from 26m
 - 5m @ 3.07 g/t Au from 65m
 - 12m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 52m
 - 14m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 74m

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I. INTRODUCTION

WA-focused gold exploration and development company Classic Minerals Limited (ASX: CLZ) ("Classic", or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assays results from its recent RC drilling program at its Forrestania Gold Project (FGP) in Western Australia. The Company completed a total of 38 holes for 2,408m - 18 holes for 1,588m at Kat Gap, 5 holes for 454 metres at Lady Magdalene and 5 holes for 366 metres at Lady Lila with the aim of improving/increasing known mineralisation at Kat Gap.

Drilling results from Kat Gap continued to impress with significant zones of gold mineralisation located on the granite-greenstone contact. Drilling at Kat Gap also showed that high-grade gold mineralisation continues at depth down plunge. Drilling at Lady Magdalene yielded more impressive results further confirming the existence of high-grade, cross-cutting gold lodes previously missed due to wide spaced drilling while work at Lady Lila continued to extend mineralisation along strike.

Hole	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
FKGRC017	6372280	764725	16	21	5	4.85 g/t Au
	Including		16	17	1	19.10 g/t Au
			43	45	2	13.44 g/t Au
FKGRC018	6372279	764738	28	38	10	30.78 g/t Au
	Including		31	33	2	116.10 g/t Au
FKGRC019	6372284	764747	46	55	9	1.50 g/t Au
FKGRC022	6372291	764723	26	36	10	4.18 g/t Au
	Including		31	32	1	15.10 g/t Au
FKGRC024	6372309	764746	74	75	1	8.32 g/t Au
FKGRC025	6372346	764736	95	104	9	8.08 g/t Au
	Including		101	102	1	62.30 g/t Au
FKGRC026	6372326	764744	81	82	1	4.40 g/t Au
			86	87	1	18.80 g/t Au
FKGRC029	6372211	764812	59	61	2	4.48 g/t Au
FKGRC030	6372226	764826	81	86	5	2.11 g/t Au
FKGRC031	6372229	764849	99	107	8	1.19 g/t Au
FKGRC032	6372161	764842	47	48	1	15.20 g/t Au
			68	69	1	14.60 g/t Au
FKGRC034	6372062	764827	32	33	1	4.24 g/t Au
FLLRC006	6429819	755649	26	32	6	9.57 g/t Au
	Including		26	27	1	54.50 g/t Au
FLLRC007	6429820	755671	65	70	5	3.07 g/t Au
FLLRC009	6429899	755654	52	64	12	1.50 g/t Au
FLLRC010	6429900	755670	74	88	14	2.15 g/t Au
MARC065	6430545	751222	42	54	12	1.64 g/t Au
MARC066	6430500	751220	47	59	12	1.33 g/t Au
MARC067	6430463	751215	34	52	18	2.87 g/t Au
	Including		46	47	1	23.70 g/t Au
MARC068	6430420	751219	45	59	14	1.08 g/t Au

Table 1: Drill Highlights

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Classic CEO Dean Goodwin said:

The Forrestania Gold Project just keeps on delivering fantastic results for Classic and its shareholders. I'm very excited about these high-grade zones of mineralisation we have encountered at each of the drill sites. They are all open along strike requiring urgent follow up.

Kat Gap is really shaping up nicely as a near surface high-grade gold deposit with so much remaining upside potential. We have only tested 160m of 3.5km of strike along this granite-greenstone contact. During this round of drilling we returned significant gold grades from 12 of the 18 holes completed.

At Lady Magdalene, north-south orientated drilling continued to prove the existence of new high-grade cross-cutting quartz veins. As previously postulated, these quartz veins could be analogous to those at Lady Ada – reinforcing the view that substantially more high-grade ounces are hiding between the existing drill lines at Lady Magdalene. We will track these new quartz lodes further east and test for additional cross-cutting veins all the way south to Lady Ada.

Step out drilling along strike both north and south from historical RC holes has returned further encouraging results at Lady Lila. Mineralisation now extends over 100m with the system, which is hosted in a Banded Iron Formation, open in all directions. We are planning to restart drilling at Kat Gap, Lady Magdalene and Lady Lila in late October. This program will also include follow-up drilling at Van Uden West so there is plenty of good news to look forward to.

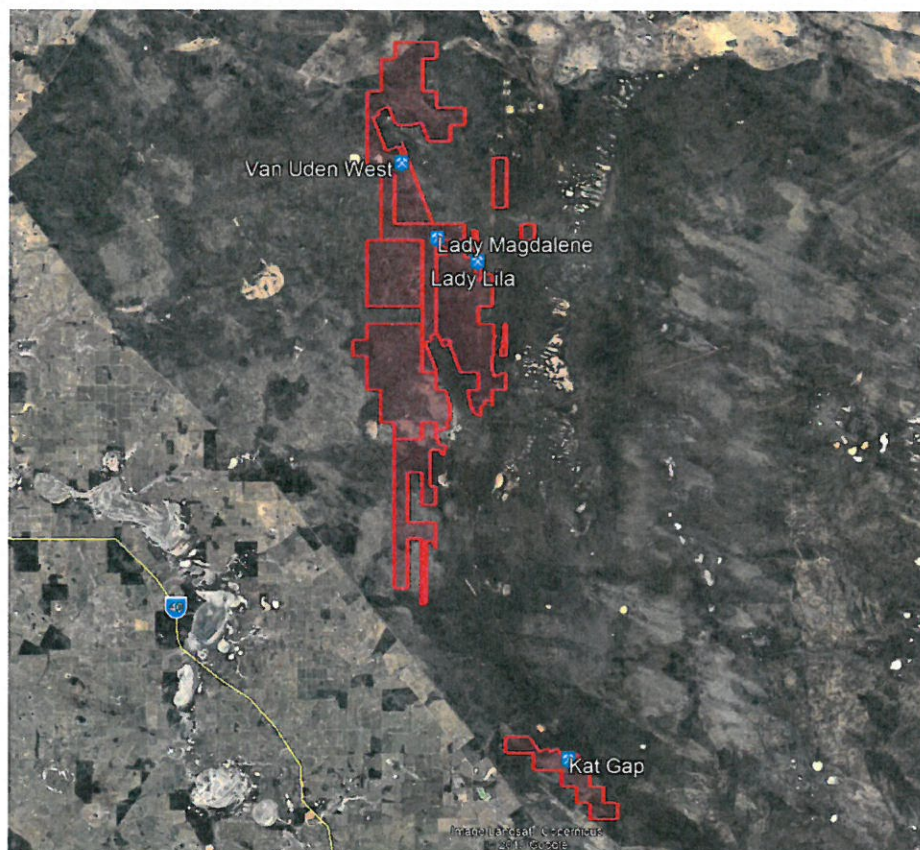


Figure 1: FGP tenure shown in red and drill targets

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2. KAT GAP DRILLING

Classic drilled 18 holes for 1588m at Kat Gap and is pleased to confirm that twelve holes returned gold mineralisation striking in a northwest-southeast direction. The drilling was conducted over approximately 160m of strike with mineralisation open in all directions.

The majority of the drilling was focused on testing the main granite-greenstone contact which has been the main focus since the prospect was discovered by previous holders. A few holes were drilled up against the cross-cutting Proterozoic dyke where high-grade gold mineralisation appears to have concentrated. Several holes were also drilled deeper testing the interpreted plunge of the main mineralisation. Drill holes FKGR017 - FKGR019, FKGR022 - 024 and FKGR028 - 033 (inclusive), all tested the main contact lode with holes FKGR020 - 021 and FKGR027 drilled close to the Proterozoic dyke. Holes FKGR025 and FKGR026 were drilled deeper down the potential plunge of the main system. Better results from these holes included: **10m @ 30.78 g/t Au from 28m including 2m @ 116.10 g/t Au from 31m in FKGR018**; **9m @ 8.08 g/t Au from 95m including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au from 101m in FKGR025**; **10m @ 4.18 g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 15.10 g/t Au from 31m in FKGR022** and **5m @ 4.85 g/t Au from 16m including 1m @ 19.10 g/t Au from 16m in FKGR017**.

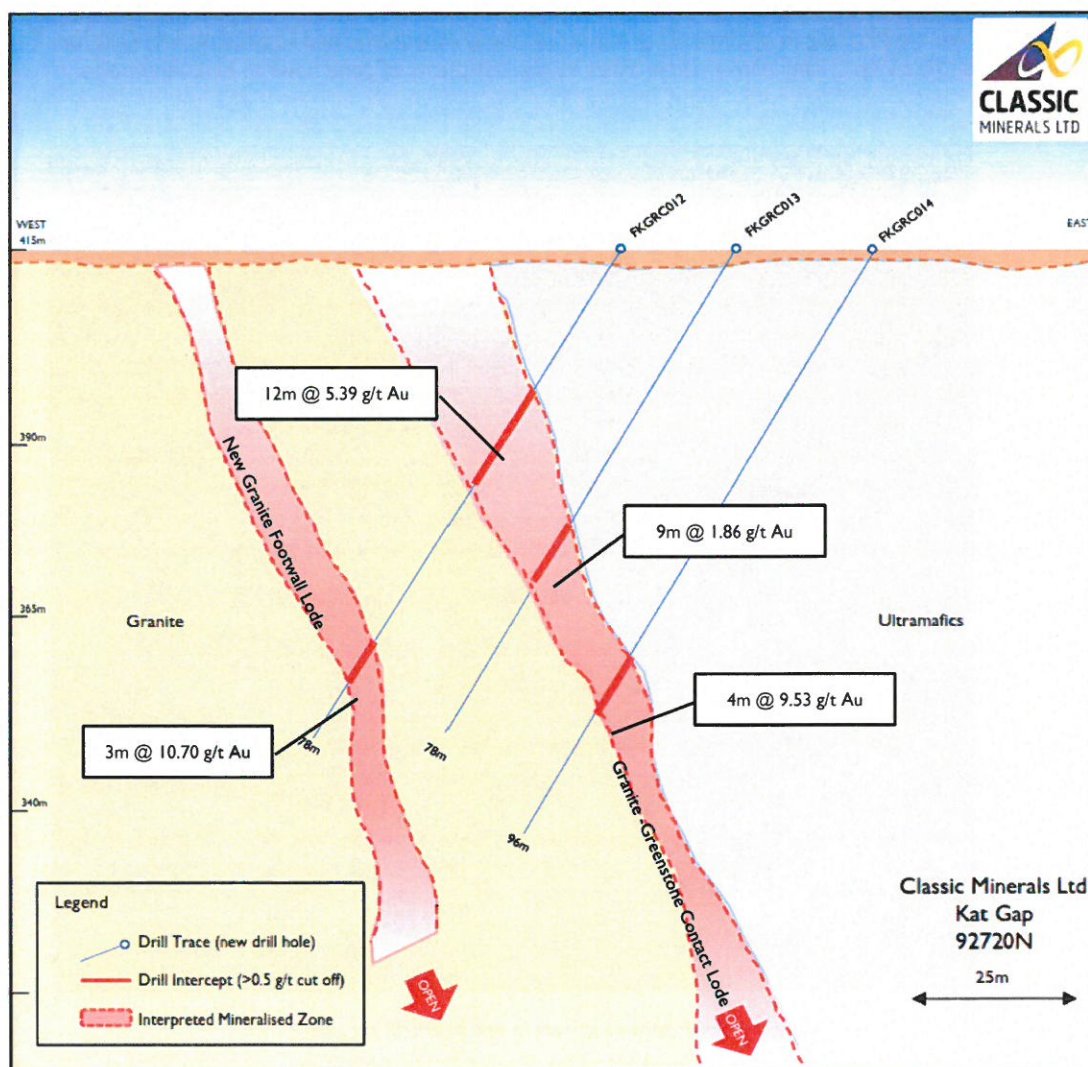


Figure 2: Kat Gap Cross Section 92720 (local grid) Looking North

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Holes FKGRC025 and FKGRC026 were drilled deeper than previous holes to test the potential down plunge extent of the main granite-greenstone contact lode. Both holes intersected significant gold mineralisation supporting the interpretation of a seventy-degree plunge to the north. Results from these holes include: **9m @ 8.08 g/t Au from 95m including 1m @ 62.30 g/t Au from 101m in FKGRC025 and 1m @ 18.80 g/t Au from 86m in FKGRC026.** The plunge line is wide open along strike and down dip. Follow-up drilling is planned including several orientated diamond holes to collect valuable structural orientation data.

Historical RC drilling is currently on 100m – 200m line spacings. There is strong potential for additional mineralisation to be identified up-dip, down-dip and along strike, both outside of and within the existing RC drill coverage. Only about half of the 5 km long >50 ppb Au gold-in-soil anomaly has been tested by RC drilling along the granite/greenstone contact.

There is a further 5 km of strike of prospective granite-greenstone contact along-strike from the Kat Gap zone within E74/467 that has seen little or no exploration.

Classic has already planned follow up RC and diamond holes with drilling scheduled for late October.

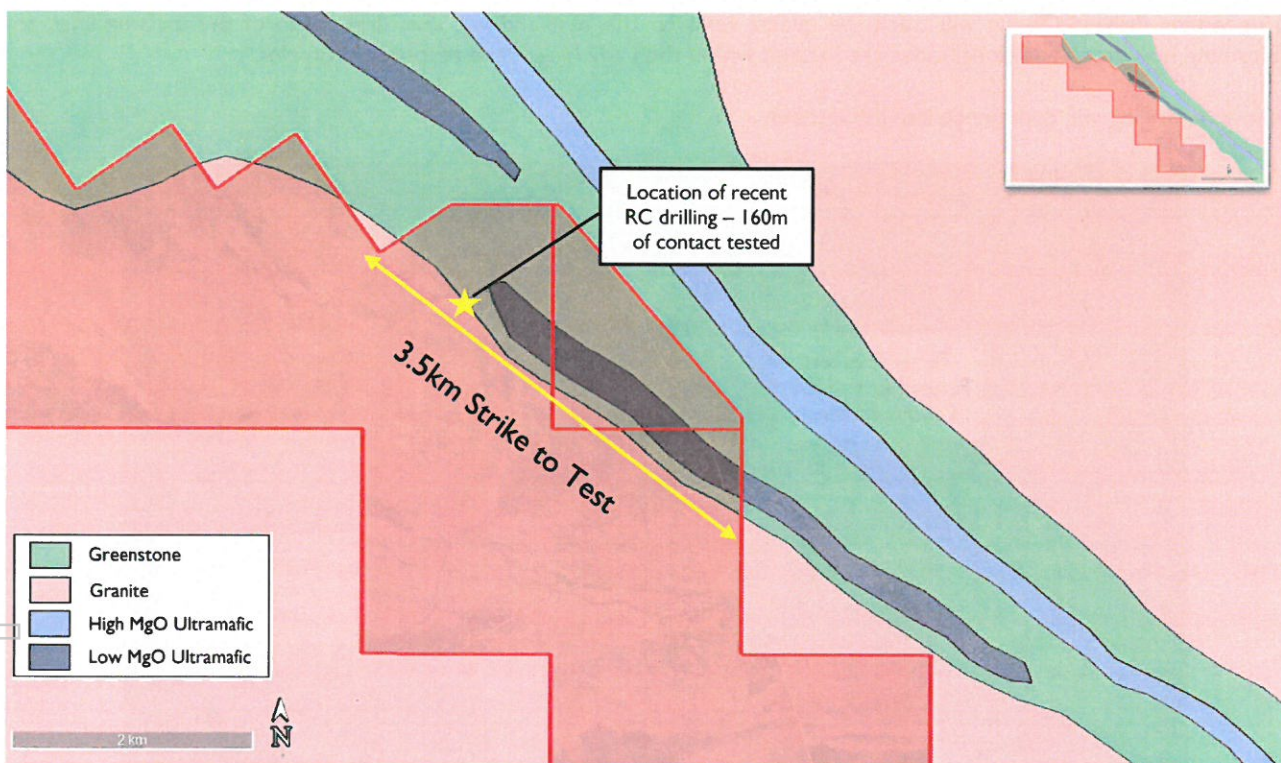


Figure 3: Kat Gap plan view showing strike length to be tested in follow up drilling

3. DRILLING AT LADY MAGDALENE

Lady Magdalene hosts potential high-grade cross-cutting lodes in a similar orientation to Lady Ada (600m to the south). Classic drilled 5 RC holes for 454m on one north-south oriented traverse following up on encouraging results from the last drilling campaign. The holes were drilled in this particular orientation in an attempt to locate east-west striking Lady Ada style high-grade cross-cutting quartz veins. Of the 5 holes completed, two intersected quartz veining in a potential east-west orientation. The best result was recorded in MARC067 which returned **1m @ 23.70 g/t Au from 46m.** This result is significant as it appears to link up with recently drilled holes MARC059 which returned **1m @ 9.36 g/t Au from 44m** and MARC058 which returned **1m @ 13.40 g/t Au from 46m.** The 3 holes when linked up cover a

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strike length of approximately 70m and is orientated in an east-west direction. Interpretation of the results and associated geology suggest the recent holes were drilled on the western margin of the corridor where the linking high grade quartz veins are thought to be propagating. Further north-south orientated drilling will be conducted east of the recent RC drilling where it is thought thicker zones of mineralisation may exist. This easterly target area, where the next upcoming round of RC drilling will be carried out, corresponds to the structural location of the high-grade Lady Ada deposit. These new cross-cutting quartz veins initially appear narrow but have the potential to thicken rapidly over short strike lengths similar to Lady Ada.

RC drilling also intersected thick zones of lower grade gold mineralisation similar to that intersected previously during the recent resource definition drilling conducted last year. Typically, Lady Magdalene alteration assemblage consists of strong biotite alteration, silicification with fine disseminated sulphides arsenopyrite and pyrite. These lower grade mineralised zones are typified by the absence of quartz veining. Results received from within the Lady Magdalene ore zone include: **18m @ 2.87 g/t Au from 34m in MARC067; 12m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 42m in MARC065 and 12m @ 1.33 g/t Au from 47m in MARC066.**

The latest drilling confirms the existence of significant gold-bearing quartz veins between existing drill lines. As with Lady Ada's high-grade sapphire shear zone, these veins are low angle reverse thrust faults that dip gently to the south. In upcoming drilling, Classic will track the quartz veins to the east and will also drill south of the existing lines to determine how many additional lodes are located within the Lady Magdalene resource footprint.

Follow up drilling will commence late in October.

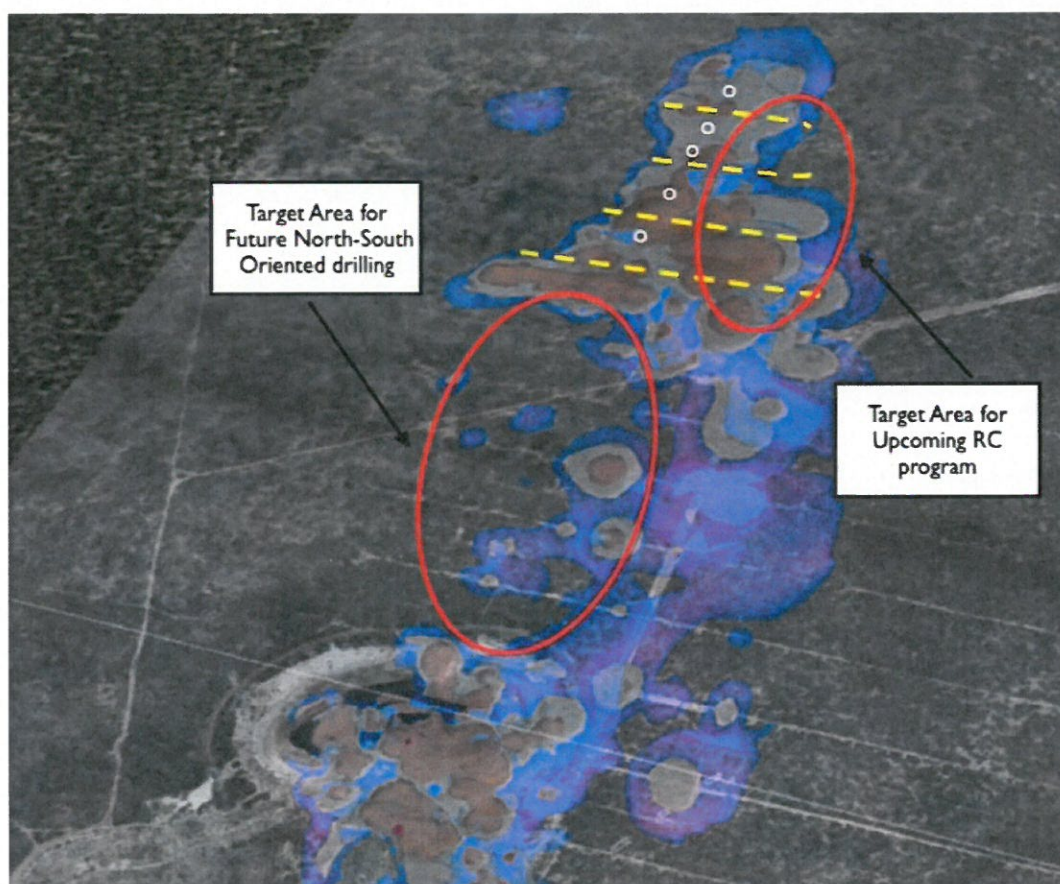


Figure 4: Lady Magdalene – Showing latest drill holes (white) and interpreted high grade quartz veins (yellow)

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4. LADY LILA DRILLING

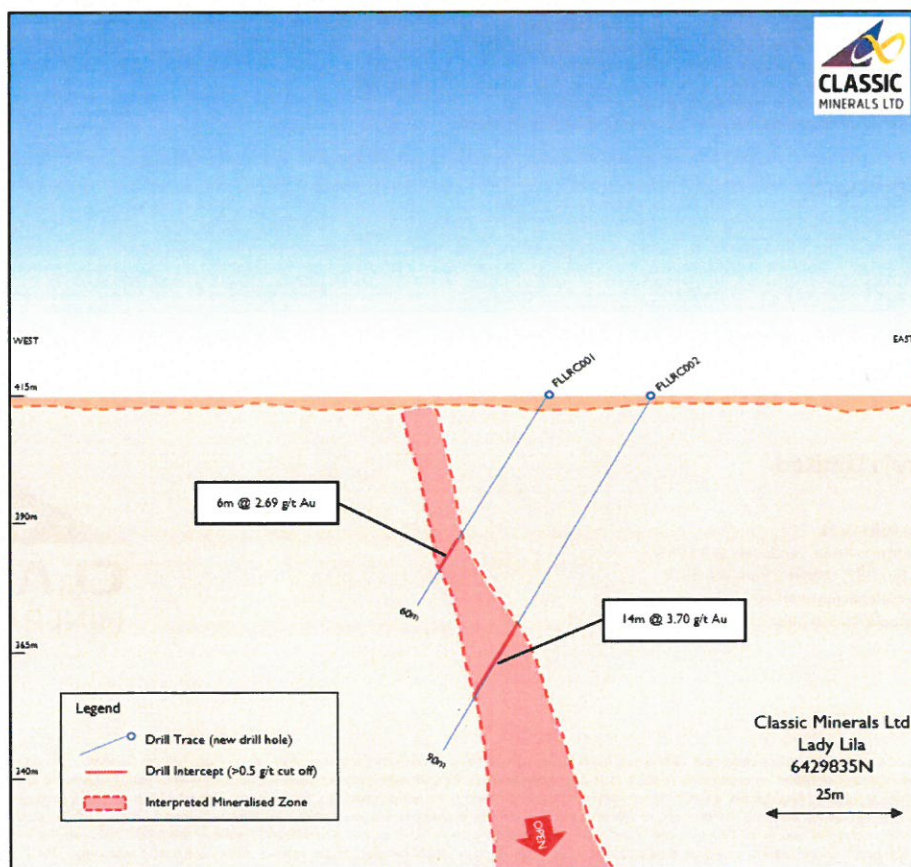
Lady Lila is situated 4km east of Lady Ada and is hosted by a chert/banded iron formation within the younger metasedimentary central zone. Previous drilling is shallow (approx. 50-60m depth testing) and generally intercepts the mineralised zone only two-three times per section. Additional drilling is required to test the orientation, and down dip extension of the mineralisation. The mineralisation at its strongest is 10m wide, over 400m long, and grades between 2.0-5.0g/t Au.

Drilling at Lady Lila was historically on 100m - 200m spaced drill lines. Classic's recent drilling was focused on extending either side of high-grade aircore/RC hits on the 6429860N line on 20m spaced lines. Drilling either side of this section has confirmed mineralisation extends both North and South along strike for up to 100m. Importantly, mineralisation remains open at depth and additional follow up drilling will be undertaken to continue to grow this deposit.

Five holes (FLLRC006 – FLLRC010 inclusive) for 366m were drilled at Lady Lila with all holes intersecting gold mineralisation. Drill highlights include: **6m at 9.57 g/t Au from 26m including 1m at 54.50 g/t Au from 26m in FLLRC006, 5m at 3.07 g/t Au from 65m in FLLRC007, 12m at 1.50 g/t Au from 52m in FLLRC009 and 14m at 2.15 g/t Au from 74m in FLLRC010.**

A typical cross section of Lady Lila is displayed in Figure 5. The present gold mineralisation models indicate a steep easterly dip; future drilling will be to test a potential vertical dip, as gold deposits in the area have been known to steepen at depth (e.g., Bounty and Blue Vein (>1M oz Au) held by Kidman Resources).

Classic aims to re-commence drilling at Lady Lila by the end of October.



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5. ABOUT THE FORRESTANIA GOLD PROJECT

The FGP Tenements (excluding Kat Gap and Lady Lila) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed Hannans Ltd (ASX:HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights on the FGP Tenements from a third party, whilst Hannans has maintained its 20% interest in the gold rights. For the avoidance of doubt Classic Ltd owns a 100% interest in non-gold rights on the Kat Gap and Lady Lila Tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals.

The FGP contains an existing Mineral Resource of 5.3 Mt at 1.39 g/t for 240,000 ounces of gold, classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), with a recent Scoping Study (see ASX Announcement released 2nd May 2017) suggesting both the technical and financial viability of the project. The current post-mining Mineral Resource for Lady Ada, Lady Magdalene and Lady Lila is tabulated below.

Additional technical detail on the Mineral Resource estimation is provided, further in the text below and in the JORC Table 1 as attached to ASX announcements dated 14th March 2017 and 21st March 2017.

Prospect	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade (au)	Ounces
Lady Ada	283,500	1.78	16,200	260,000	2.2	18,750	543,500	1.99	34,950
Lady Magdalene	1,828,500	1.08	63,700	2,450,000	1.5	118,000	4,278,500	1.32	181,700
Lady Lila				541,000	1.38	24,000	541,000	1.38	24,000
Sub-Total	2,112,000	1.17	79,900	3,251,000	1.53	160,750	5,363,000	1.39	240,650

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition
2. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 31 December 2016.
3. The mineral resource is contained within FGP tenements
4. Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time.
5. The mineral resource is reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade
6. Depletion of the resource from historic open pit mining has been considered

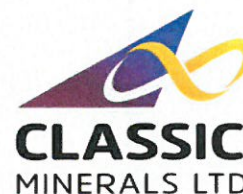
On behalf of the board,



Dean Goodwin CEO

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subjected to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to Resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the Countries and States in which we operate or sell product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's annual reports, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statements" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dean Goodwin, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Goodwin is a consultant exploration geologist with Reliant Resources Pty Ltd and consults to Classic Minerals Ltd. Mr. Goodwin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the 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. Goodwin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Drill Hole Details:

HOLE ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth
FKGRC017	6372280	764725	415	-60	222	70
FKGRC018	6372279	764738	415	-60	222	80
FKGRC019	6372284	764747	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC020	6372254	764756	415	-60	222	50
FKGRC021	6372263	764764	415	-60	222	60
FKGRC022	6372291	764723	415	-60	222	80
FKGRC023	6372300	764734	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC024	6372309	764746	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC025	6372346	764736	415	-60	222	120
FKGRC026	6372326	764744	415	-60	222	130
FKGRC027	6372275	764779	415	-60	222	88
FKGRC028	6372197	764801	415	-60	222	60
FKGRC029	6372211	764812	415	-60	222	80
FKGRC030	6372226	764826	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC031	6372229	764849	415	-60	222	110
FKGRC032	6372161	764842	415	-60	222	80
FKGRC033	6372171	764855	415	-60	222	100
FKGRC034	6372062	764827	415	-60	222	80
MARC064	6430575	751223	415	-60	360	90
MARC065	6430545	751222	415	-60	360	90
MARC066	6430500	751220	415	-60	360	90
MARC067	6430463	751215	415	-60	360	90
MARC068	6430420	751219	415	-60	360	94
FLLRC006	6429819	755649	415	-60	270	60
FLLRC007	6429820	755671	415	-60	270	90
FLLRC008	6429901	755629	415	-60	270	40



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FLLRC009	6429899	755654	415	-60	270	76
FLLRC010	6429900	755670	415	-60	270	100

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Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table1

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"> The samples were taken by a RC face sampling hammer drill. All RC holes were sampled at one-metre intervals. Care was taken to control metre delineation, and loss of fines. The determination of mineralisation was done via industry standard methods, including RC drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assaying
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"> All drilling was completed using reverse circulation method, using a Hydco 350 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. The bit size was 5 5/8,
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shroud tolerance was monitored, and metre delineation was kept in check. Loss of fines was controlled through mist injection. It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as recovery data was not collected (e.g. bag weights).
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation. Logging was qualitative in nature. All intersections were logged
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"> The nature and quality of the sampling suits the purpose, being exploration. The laboratory preparation is standard practice and has not been further refined to match the ore. QC in the lab prep stage was limited to taking pulp duplicates (e.g. no coarse crush duplicates were submitted) The sample split sizes (4-5 kg are regarded as more than adequate for the nature and type of material sampled.
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"> Standard 50g fire assays with an AAS finish were used to get assay results. This is a total technique, and considered appropriate for this level of exploration. Quality control was carried out by inserting blanks and standards into the sampling chain and 5% intervals. These all showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. No twin holes were included in this programme, as it is not relevant to the stage of exploration and purpose of this drilling. All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included into an Access database. Assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50. Topographic control is available through a detailed satellite-derived DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were not drilled on a pattern and there was no specific drill hole spacing. In general holes are drilled within 50m from previous intersections. The data spacing is considered sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity for estimation procedures. Samples were not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 known, considering the deposit type.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures, with drilling perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralised zones The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were immediately dispatched to the laboratory and have at all times been in possession of CLM or its designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	<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"> No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

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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 FGP Tenements (containing the Van Uden West prospect) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed Hannans Ltd (ASX code: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights only, with the remaining 20% of the gold rights held free-carried by Hannans Ltd until a decision to mine. Hannans Ltd also holds all of the non-gold rights on the FGP tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals The acquisition includes 80% of the gold rights (other mineral rights retained by tenement holder) in the following granted tenements: E77/2207; E77/2219; E77/2239; P77/4290; P77/4291; E77/2303; E77/2220. Lady Lila is situated upon 100% owned CLZ tenements P77/4325 and P77/4326 (details in announcement dated 21 March 2017) Kat Gap is situated upon E74/467, held by Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd. CLZ has an option to acquire 100% of this tenement (details in announcement dated 13 July 2017)
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"> All exploration was carried out by previous owners of the tenements (Aztec Mining, Forresteria Gold NL, Viceroy Australia, Sons of Gwalia, Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit is a Archean shear-zone hosted gold deposit. Geological interpretation indicates that the general stratigraphy consists of metasediments, BIF's and cherts to the east of the tenement, overlying an older sequence of metamorphosed komatiitic and high-magnesian basalts to the west. Black shales/pelites occur as small interbedded units throughout the stratigraphy, which dips gently to the east (10-35°) and strikes N-S, bending in a NNW



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direction in the far north of the tenement.

- An Archaean-aged quartz dolerite unit (informally the 'Wattle Rocks Dolerite') is emplaced along a contact between high-MgO basalt to the west and low-MgO ultramafic to the east, in the western part of the tenement and is the host rock for the Lady Ada (and Lady Magdalene) mineralisation. Strongly magnetic Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the stratigraphy in an east-west direction, splaying to the ENE, following fault directions interpreted from the aeromagnetics. A number of narrow shear zones lie subparallel to the shallow-dipping metasediment-mafic contact within the host stratigraphy and are important sites and conduits for the observed mineralisation. The Sapphire shear zone strikes approximately ENE, dipping to the SE at about 25°, and appears to crosscut all lithologies. This shear zone and associated shears host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Wattle Rocks. Similar flat-dipping shears are known to crosscut the Lady Magdalene area. Approximately 8-12 metres of transported sands and a gold depleted weathering profile of saprolitic clays overly the Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene mineralisation.
- Structurally, the Wattle Rocks area is quite complex and is positioned near the intersection of several major breakages and flexures in the regional stratigraphy in this part of the Forrestania Greenstone belt. Numerous shear zones are evident throughout the area, particularly at changes of rock stratigraphy where there are rheological differences. Narrow, stacked, flat-dipping shear zones are evident within the quartz dolerite unit and may have resulted from thrusting of the younger sedimentary sequence over the mafic package from east to west. A similar model is predicted for Van Uden (10 km northwards) where mineralised quartz veins appear to 'stack' through a host ferruginous metasediment.

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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"> This information is provided in attached tables
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"> High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages in this Report. Summary drill hole results as reported in figures and in the appendix 2 to this Report are reported on a 2m internal dilution and 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate images have been provided in the Report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures represent specific selected drill intervals to demonstrate the general trend of high grade trends. Cross sections show all relevant result in a balanced way.

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	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No other relevant data is reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Further RC drilling is being considered.Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions

