ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Exploration Update – Bagamoyo Project

12 March 2018

STRANDLINE
resources limited

Strong drilling results highlight growing potential of Bagamoyo mineral sands project

Assays from shallow auger drilling program confirm mineralisation below the large soil anomalies

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Bagamoyo emerging as a significant new Tanzanian mineral sands province following strong assays from maiden auger drilling program**
- **Auger holes completed over soil, radiometric and topographic anomalies confirm a series of higher grade zones from surface; Remaining open at depth**
- **Many auger holes ended in mineralisation with significant results including:**
  - **8m @ 3.1% total heavy mineral (THM) and 8% slimes from surface – ended in mineralisation**
  - **5m @ 6.4% THM and 15% slimes from surface – ended in mineralisation**
  - **2.5m @ 6.4% THM and 8% slime from surface – ended in mineralisation**
  - **3m @ 5.4% THM and 10% slimes from surface – ended in mineralisation**
  - **6m @ 2.3% THM and 19% slimes from surface**
- **Previously-released testwork shows the BG-2 to BG-5 anomalies contain a high unit value assemblage, comprising 9.1% zircon, 4.2% rutile, 0.8% leucoxene and 60.4% Ilmenite**
- **Subsequent 19-hole (374m) air core reconnaissance drill program was prioritised and completed in January this year to further define the large-scale anomalies; Results are pending**

Strandline Resources (ASX:STA) is pleased to announce that the maiden auger drilling program at its Bagamoyo mineral sands project in Tanzania has returned strong results. The assays show that the mineralisation continues below the extensive soil anomaly outlined last year.

The wide spaced auger drilling was completed over the BG-2, BG-3, BG-4 and BG-5 soil, radiometric and topographic anomalies at Bagamoyo. The auger program was designed to rapidly evaluate the potential thickness of mineralisation across the previously discovered higher grade zones at Bagamoyo (refer announcement 04 October 2017).

The auger drilling confirmed the presence of higher grade mineralisation at surface while also identifying down hole THM grade at depth, emphasising the overall grade and scale potential of the Bagamoyo project.

The Company believes the Bagamoyo area is highly prospective and represents a significant new mineral sands province in Tanzania. Following the success of this auger activity, Strandline fast tracked a modest air core drill program over several higher grade zones. Results from the program are pending.

Strandline Managing Director Luke Graham said: “These auger results enhance our understanding of the original Bagamoyo discoveries and show good thickness of higher grade sand from surface (and open at depth) across a series of large mineral sand anomalies. The Company subsequently executed its first phase of air core reconnaissance drilling to maintain momentum on the project prior to the onset of the wet season.”

Summary of Drill Results

Strandline's 100%-owned Bagamoyo tenements are located approximately 40km north of Dar es Salaam and close to the proposed Bagamoyo port development in Tanzania. In early 2017 the Company undertook a widespread soil sample program over prospective radiometric and topographic features which identified significant areas of higher grade mineralisation (refer announcement 04 October 2017). The Company then followed up with a reconnaissance auger drill program designed to rapidly assess the potential thickness of sand across priority targets and also verify the high grade results generated from the soil sampling program.

Laboratory THM analysis results from this auger program have now been received, and reaffirm the highly prospective nature of the Bagamoyo region. The results show widespread heavy mineral sand enrichment over the various soil anomalies BG-2, BG-3, BG-4 and BG-5, with multiple holes showing higher grade THM at depth.

The mineral assemblage of the auger sample sachets received from the laboratory are currently being assessed prior to submitting mineral concentrates for SEM/EDX mineralogy and chemistry evaluation. Previously released mineralogy testwork using SEM/EDX shows the BG-2 to BG-5 anomalies contain a high unit value mineral sands assemblage, comprising an average of 9.1% zircon, 4.2% rutile, 0.8% leucoxene and 60.4% Ilmenite (refer Table 2 below).

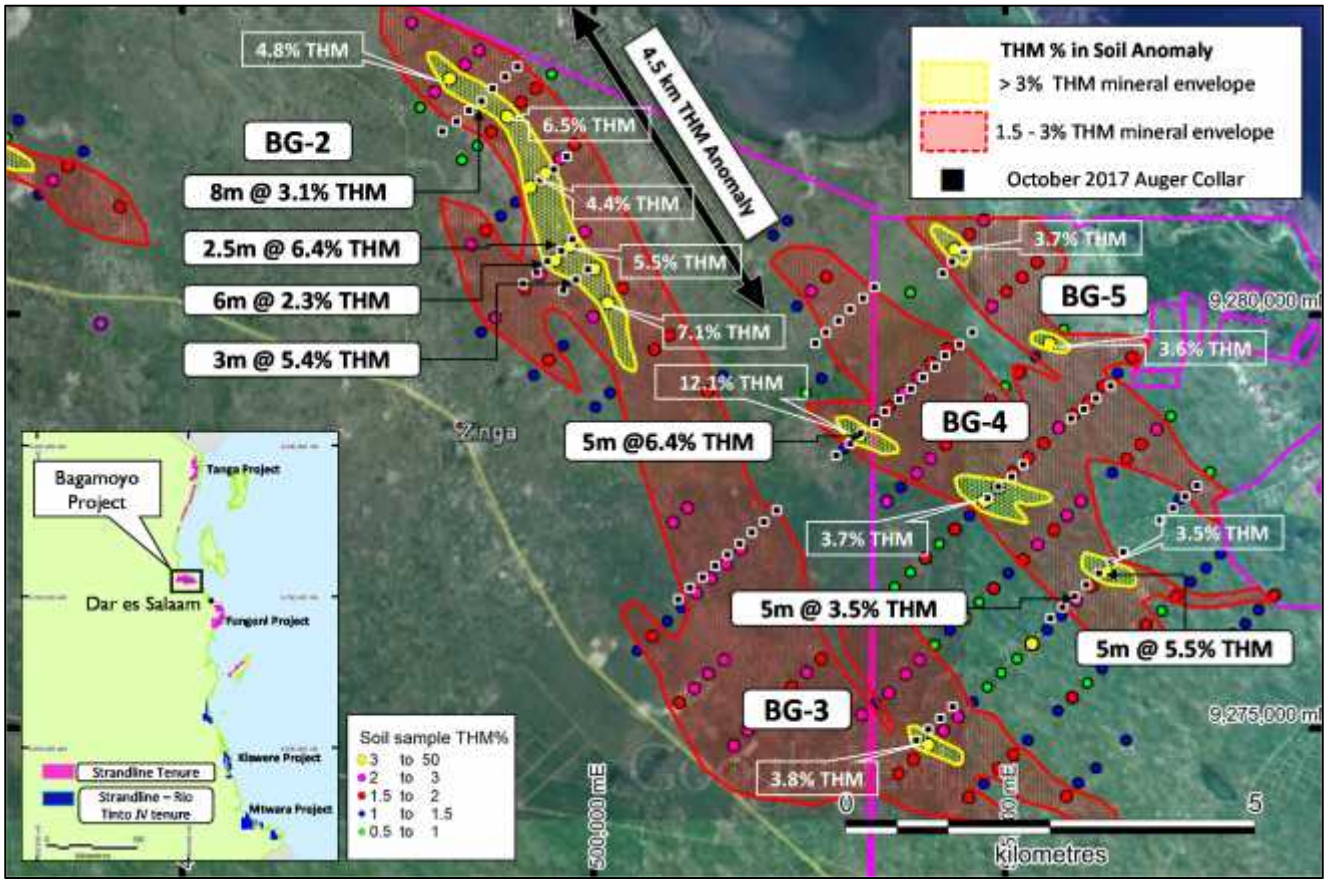

Figure 1. Bagamoyo THM in soil anomalies with significant auger drillholes results (Black boxes and text) and previously released THM% soil results (white boxes and text).

Due the large size of the mineralised anomalies, covering over 11km of strike and 5km wide (refer Figure 1), the auger drill lines were widely spaced, nominally between 1200 and 1600m apart with only 2 of the 7 lines drilled 400m apart.

The manual auger method used, while providing a useful early-test of the extent of mineralisation, is limited to shallow drilling only, averaging 5m in depth. A total of 71 holes were drilled generating about 360 samples and many holes ended in mineralisation. Remaining open at depth, encouraging deeper drilling techniques for future programs:

- 17BGAG1745 – 5m @ 2.7% THM ending in 2.9% THM
- 17BGAG1747 – 8m @ 3.1% THM ending in 2.1% THM
- **17BGAG1755 –2.5m @ 6.4% THM ending in 5.8% THM**
- **17BGAG1760 – 3m @ 5.4% THM ending in 4.7% THM**
- 17BGAG1761 – 5m @ 2.6% THM ending in 2.4% THM
- **17BGAG1799 – 5m @ 6.4% THM ending in 7.0% THM**

Subsequent to the auger program, the Company took the opportunity to perform a modest air core drill campaign at the BG-2 target in early January prior to the onset of the wet season. Samples have been processed ready for exportation to Australia laboratories for analysis. Initial evaluation of the visual panned THM estimates have confirmed elevated heavy mineral sand enrichment in the air core holes drilled adjacent to the first pass auger drill holes.

The drill programs performed to date have been cost effective and expeditious, enhancing the Company's understanding of the Bagamoyo anomalies and confirming strong mineral sands prospectivity. The Company continues to define the prospects so it can be in a strong technical position to consider larger scale air core drill programs across priority targets, with the view to delineate resources suitable for project feasibility over time.

Table 1. Significant results received from reconnaissance auger drill program completed at Bagamoyo.

Hole ID	Propsect	UTM E (WGS84)	UTM N (WGS84)	DIP	AZI	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	DH AVERAGE THM (%)	DH AVERAGE SLIME (%)
17BGAG1745	BG2	498922	9282893	-90	360	5	0	5	5	2.7	9
17BGAG1747	**BG2**	**498637**	**9282605**	**-90**	**360**	**8**	**0**	**8**	**8**	**3.1**	**8**
17BGAG1754	BG2	499736	9280933	-90	360	6	0	6	6	2.3	8
17BGAG1755	BG2	499605	9280796	-90	360	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	6.4	8
17BGAG1756	**BG2**	**499433**	**9280664**	**-90**	**360**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**2.3**	**19**
17BGAG1759	BG2	499624	9280320	-90	360	5	0	4	4	2.4	23
17BGAG1760	**BG2**	**499783**	**9280445**	**-90**	**360**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**5.4**	**10**
17BGAG1761	BG2	499930	9280570	-90	360	5	0	5	5	2.6	9
17BGAG1764	BG5	504504	9280797	-90	360	2	0	2	2	3.5	14
17BGAG1769	**BG5**	**506887**	**9277541**	**-90**	**360**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**2.5**	**19**
17BGAG1771	BG5	507187	9277825	-90	360	2	0	2	0	2.7	3
17BGAG1799	**BG4**	**503245**	**9278596**	**-90**	**360**	**5**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**6.4**	**15**
17BGAG1783	BG5	503245	9276722	-90	360	2	0	2	2	2.6	10
17BGAG1784	BG4	505551	9276355	-90	360	2	0	2	2	2.2	10
17BGAG1805	BG4	**505843**	**9276621**	**-90**	**360**	**5**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**3.5**	**17**
17BGAG1807	BG4	**506142**	**9276894**	**-90**	**360**	**5**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**5.5**	**11**

Table 2. Mineral Assemblage data for Bagamoyo East composites and single point samples determined using SEM/EDX with WRA-XRF

Sample ID	East WGS84	North WGS84	THM (%)	Ilmenite (%)	Rutile (%)	Zircon (%)	Leucoxene (%)	Total VHM (%) in THM
SS1-001	503590	9278900	4.1%	67.0	4.1	8.1	0.7	**79.8**
SS1-002	504250	9274980	3.0%	66.8	4.3	8.1	1.3	**80.5**
SS1-003	505020	9280280	3.0%	63.4	5.2	8.2	0.5	**77.3**
SS1-004	482796	9277090	1.6%	67.0	5.2	13.3	0.7	**86.2**
Bag_Th_1	507220	9273120	6.4%	43.3	3.4	8.3	1.1	**56.1**
Bag_Th_2	509440	9277900	12.5%	31.2	1.4	4.2	0.3	**37.1**
Bag_Th_3	503500	9277970	5.5%	64.0	4.0	9.1	0.6	**77.7**
Bag_Th_4	499850	9280460	14.2%	72.4	6.3	12.6	0.7	**91.9**
Bag_Th_5	498800	9282541	6.7%	68.6	3.7	9.7	1.0	**83.1**
Averages			**6.3%**	**60.4**	**4.2**	**9.1**	**0.8**	**74.5**

Refer Annexure 1 for Table 1 JORC and Annexure 2 Downhole Drill Results from Bagamoyo.

For further enquiries, please contact:
Luke Graham
CEO and Managing Director
Strandline Resources Limited
T: +61 8 9226 3130
E: enquiries@strandline.com.au

For media and broker enquiries:
Paul Armstrong and Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
T: +61 8 9388 1474
E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

About Strandline

Strandline Resources Limited (**ASX: STA**) is an emerging heavy mineral sands (**HMS**) developer with a growing portfolio of 100%-owned development assets located in Western Australia and within the world's major zircon and titanium producing corridor in South East Africa. Strandline's strategy is to develop and operate quality, high margin, expandable mining assets with market differentiation and global relevance.

Strandline's project portfolio comprises development optionality, geographic diversity and scalability. This includes two zircon-rich, 'development ready' projects, the Fungoni Project in Tanzania and the large Coburn Project in Western Australia, as well as a series of titanium dominated exploration targets spread along 350km of highly prospective Tanzanian coastline, including the advanced Tanga South Project and Bagamoyo Project.

The Company's focus is to continue its aggressive exploration and development strategy and execute its multi-tiered and staged growth plans to maximise shareholder value.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside of the control of Strandline. These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include commodity prices, currency fluctuations, economic and financial market conditions, environmental risks and legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of Strandline only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, Strandline does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward looking statements is based.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brendan Cummins, a part time employee of Strandline. Mr Cummins is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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 Cummins consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Cummins is a shareholder of Strandline Resources.

Appendix 1

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	) *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.*	) A small water bottle cap of sand was scooped from each 1m sample) The same cap is used for every pan sample) The standard sized cap sample is to ensure visual calibration is maintained for consistency in visual estimation) The samples are panned as reconnaissance technique to assist with identifying more prospective units and mapping of THM occurrences) The Auger drill spoil is collected as a 1m sample and then homogenised at the drill site with total sample bagged and weighed) The field samples are then taken back to the field camp for riffle spitting into smaller sub-sample sizes of 450 – 600gm which are then sent to the laboratory for further sample size reduction and preparation for final analysis
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).*	) Auger drilling using a manual Dormer Engineering tube auger) Drill rods are 1m long) 62mm open hole drilling technique
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.*	) Auger drilling is considered to be an early stage relatively unsophisticated technique of drilling) It is open hole and drill recoveries are estimated according to the volume of drill spoils that forms around the holes.) No significant losses of sample were observed due to the shallow depths of drilling (<6m.)) A very small volume of water is added to the hole if the soils become too sandy to aid recovery of the sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		) Auger drilling is stopped when the sample return is deemed inadequate or depth of penetration is too slow.) There is potential for contamination in open hole drilling techniques but sample bias is not likely due to the shallow drill hole depths
Logging	) *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.*	) The 1.0m drill intervals were logged onto paper field sheets prior to updating into an excel spreadsheet.) Logging was completed on a split sample for better representivity) The auger samples were logged for lithology, colour, grainsize, rounding, sorting, visual THM, slimes and any relevant comments - such as slope and vegetation
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.*	) Wets or damp samples were dried in the sun and broken up gently using a rubber mallet to fit through the riffles) The homogenized 1m drill samples were split in a field camp with a levelled single layer riffle splitter to reduce sample size) A total of 450 to 600gm was deposited into calico bags bags and sent to the laboratory for analysis) The sample sizes were deemed suitable based on industry experience of the geologists involved) Field duplicates of the samples were completed at a rate of 5%
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.*	Auger) The wet panning at the drill site provides an estimate of the THM% which is sufficient for the purpose of determining approximate concentrations of THM in the first instance) The Auger samples were exported to Perth for THM analysis at Western Geolabs) The individual 1.5m aircore sub-samples (approx. 500g) were assayed by Western Geolabs in Perth, Western Australia, which is considered the Primary laboratory) The aircore samples were first screened for removal and determination of Slimes (-45µm) and Oversize (+1mm), then the sample was analysed for total heavy mineral (-1mm to +45µm)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		content by heavy liquid separation) The laboratory used TBE as the heavy liquid medium – with density range between 2.92 and 2.96 g/ml) This is an industry standard technique) Field duplicates and HM Standards are alternatively inserted into the sample string at a frequency of 1 per 25 primary samples) Western Geolabs completed its own internal QA/QC checks that included laboratory repeats every 10th sample prior to the results being released) Analysis of QA/QC samples show the laboratory data to be of acceptable accuracy and precision) The adopted QA/QC protocols are acceptable for this stage test work) Test work has been undertaken at a Secondary laboratory (Diamantina Laboratory) to check the veracity of the Primary laboratory data. 1/40 samples are submitted to Diamantina for seconday THM analysis
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.*	) All results are checked by the Chief, in addition to the independent consulting Resource Geologist when appropriate) The company Chief Geologist and independent Resource geologist make periodic visits to the laboratory to observe sample processing) A process of laboratory data validation using mass balance is undertaken to identify entry errors or questionable data) Field and laboratory duplicate data pairs (THM/oversize/slime) of each batch are plotted to identify potential quality control issues) Standard Reference Material sample results are checked from each sample batch to ensure they are within tolerance (<2SD) and that there is no bias) The field and laboratory data has been updated into a master spreadsheet which is appropriate for this stage in the programme. Data validation criteria are included to check for overlapping sample intervals, end of hole match between 'Lithology', 'Sample', 'Survey' files, duplicate sample numbers and other common errors) Several twin holes were drilled in the programme) No adjustments are made to the primary assay data
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.*	) A handheld GPS was used to identify the positions of the auger drill holes in the field) The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	) *Specification of the grid system used.*) *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	) The datum used is WGS84 UTMzone 37S) The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this early stage exploration
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.*	) Various grid spacing was used in the Auger program ranging from 1600 x 200 or 1200 x 200 and 400 x 200m) The 200m spaced Auger holes along the lines are sufficient to provide a moderate degree of geological and grade continuity within the top 6m) The 1200 and 1600m wide spaced lines are considered appropriate for early stage evaluation) Closer spaced drilling will be undertaken at the appropriate stage of exploration to increase confidence) The data has not been used for resource estimation
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 Auger drilling was oriented perpendicular to the current coast line which approximates the potential orientation of the palaeo-strandline or dunal structures) Drill holes were vertical and the nature of the mineralisation is relatively horizontal
Sample security	) *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	) Auger samples remained in the custody of Company representatives until they were transported to Dar Es Salaam for final packaging, exportation approval and securing) .The samples were then sent using a commercial transport company (Deugro) to Perth and delivered directly to the laboratory after quarantine inspection) The laboratory inspected the packages and did not report tampering of the samples
Audits or reviews	) *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	) No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral	) *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including*	) The exploration work was completed on tenements that are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	100%owned by the Company in Tanzania or are able to be acquired for 100% ownership • The tenements from auger sampling has been mentioned in this release includePL 11076/2017 and PL 10265/2014. • All granted tenements have a four year term • Traditional landowners and Chiefs of the affected villages were supportive of the auger sampling program.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration work was completed by Tanganyika Gold in 1998 and 1999 • The Company has obtained the hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this information • The historic data comprises surface sampling, limited AC drilling and mapping • The historic results are not reportable under JORC 2012
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Two types of heavy mineral sand style are possible in Tanzania 1. Thin but high grade strandlines which may be related to marine or fluvial influences 2. Large but lower grade deposits related to windblown sands • The coastline of Tanzania is not well known for massive dunal systems such as those developed in Mozambique however some dunes are known to occur and cannot be discounted as an exploration model. Palaeo strandlines are more likely and will be related to ancient shorelines or terraces in a marine or fluvial setting. In Tanzania three terraces have been documented and include the Mtoni terrace (1-5m ASL), Tanga (20-40m ASL) and Sakura Terrace (40 to 60m ASL). Strandline mineral sand accumulations related to massives storm events are thought to be preserved at these terraces above the current sea level.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• See Appendix 2 for drill hole information and down hole average grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Weighted averaging has been used to calculate the intervals in Table 1 of the main text. • Down hole widths are reported • The downhole average assay data is presented in the Appendix 2
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').*	• Vertical auger holes are thought to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralisation • Downhole widths are reported
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.*	• Figures and plans are displayed in the main text
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.*	• All raw data is presented and available for review in Appendix 2
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.*	• No other material exploration information has been gathered by Strandline resources. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	) *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.*	) Further work will include additional auger sampling, AC drilling sampling with more surface prospecting) Additional mineral and assemblage analysis will also be undertaken on suitable composite HM samples to determine valuable heavy mineral) As the project advances TiO2 and contaminant test work will also be undertaken

Appendix 2 – Downhole Drill Intersects

HOLE_ID	UTM E (WGS84)	UTM N (WGS84)	RL	DIP	AZIM	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INT (m)	THM (%)	SLIME (%)
17BGAG1744	499072	9283021	19	-90	360	3	0	3	3	1.3	12.9
17BGAG1745	498922	9282893	20	-90	360	5	0	5	5	2.7	9.2
17BGAG1746	498771	9282759	22	-90	360	6	0	6	6	1.5	8.0
17BGAG1747	498637	9282605	20	-90	360	8	0	8	8	3.1	7.9
17BGAG1748	498480	9282490	20	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.1	17.3
17BGAG1749	498332	9282358	19	-90	360	3	0	3	3	1.5	42.3
17BGAG1750	498158	9282241	22	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.6	9.5
17BGAG1751	499347	9281654	22	-90	360	7	0	7	7	1.5	12.9
17BGAG1752	499510	9281781	24	-90	360	11	0	11	11	1.4	6.5
17BGAG1753	499670	9281933	23	-90	360	8	0	8	8	1.4	10.0
17BGAG1754	499736	9280933	23	-90	360	6	0	6	6	2.3	7.7
17BGAG1755	499605	9280796	22	-90	360	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	6.4	8.4
17BGAG1756	499433	9280664	22	-90	360	8	0	8	8	2.0	21.1
17BGAG1757	499306	9280532	22	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.9	21.8
17BGAG1758	499143	9280391	24	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.2	22.9
17BGAG1759	499624	9280320	22	-90	360	5	0	5	5	2.1	32.7
17BGAG1760	499783	9280445	22	-90	360	3	0	3	3	5.4	9.8
17BGAG1761	499930	9280570	24	-90	360	5	0	5	5	2.6	9.1
17BGAG1762	504241	9280523	14	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.0	7.0
17BGAG1763	504354	9280661	13	-90	360	6	0	6	6	1.4	13.6
17BGAG1764	504504	9280797	12	-90	360	2	0	2	2	3.5	14.0
17BGAG1765	505801	9278768	16	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.3	23.6
17BGAG1766	505959	9278880	15	-90	360	7	0	7	7	1.2	17.2
17BGAG1767	506106	9279016	14	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.4	15.7
17BGAG1768	506278	9279162	13	-90	360	6	0	6	6	1.2	19.9
17BGAG1769	506887	9277541	18	-90	360	7	0	7	7	2.5	19.2
17BGAG1770	507037	9277689	17	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.4	32.8
17BGAG1771	507187	9277825	16	-90	360	2	0	2	2	2.7	3.1
17BGAG1772	507329	9277959	15	-90	360	6	0	6	6	1.9	4.1
17BGAG1773	501166	9276722	38.1	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.6	24.2
17BGAG1774	501321	9276847	37.4	-90	360	6	0	6	6	1.7	23.0
17BGAG1775	501476	9276985	37.3	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.8	18.3
17BGAG1776	501624	9277119	36	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.7	21.9
17BGAG1777	503916	9274880	35.5	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.5	29.6
17BGAG1778	504064	9275009	34	-90	360	3	0	3	3	1.2	48.3
17BGAG1779	504213	9275141	33	-90	360	3	0	3	3	1.3	32.8
17BGAG1780	504363	9275281	32	-90	360	1	0	1	1	1.2	24.8
17BGAG1781	505221	9278210	23	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.2	11.1
17BGAG1782	505079	9278063	27	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.6	8.0
17BGAG1783	504916	9277942	29	-90	360	2	0	2	2	2.6	10.3
17BGAG1784	504780	9277804	30	-90	360	2	0	2	2	2.2	9.8
17BGAG1785	503270	9280223	23	-90	360	10	0	10	10	1.3	9.5
17BGAG1786	503412	9280355	20	-90	360	12	0	12	12	1.0	8.6
17BGAG1787	502974	9279951	27	-90	360	6	0	6	6	0.6	10.7
17BGAG1788	503118	9280088	26	-90	360	6	0	6	6	0.8	10.2
17BGAG1789	502823	9279809	28	-90	360	9	0	9	9	1.3	6.7
17BGAG1790	502690	9279677	27	-90	360	8	0	8	8	0.7	9.2
17BGAG1791	504271	9279532	19	-90	360	6	0	6	6	1.1	9.9
17BGAG1792	503856	9279123	27	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.1	14.2
17BGAG1793	504146	9279391	24	-90	360	6	0	6	6	1.1	11.3
17BGAG1794	503712	9279002	27	-90	360	5	0	5	5	0.7	11.0

HOLE_ID	UTM E (WGS84)	UTM N (WGS84)	RL	DIP	AZIM	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INT (m)	THM (%)	SLIME (%)
17BGAG1795	503535	9278855	27	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.7	13.1
17BGAG1796	503424	9278702	27	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.4	11.5
17BGAG1797	503998	9279264	26	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.6	18.1
17BGAG1798	504446	9279664	17	-90	360	4	0	4	4	0.8	12.4
17BGAG1799	503245	9278596	28	-90	360	5	0	5	5	6.4	15.4
17BGAG1800	503112	9278459	28	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.0	10.8
17BGAG1801	502946	9278318	28	-90	360	3	0	3	3	0.9	19.6
17BGAG1802	504599	9279808	15	-90	360	5	0	5	5	0.7	11.1
17BGAG1803	505699	9276486	26	-90	360	5	0	5	5	2.1	27.0
17BGAG1804	505551	9276355	27	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.5	48.0
17BGAG1805	505843	9276621	25	-90	360	5	0	5	5	3.5	17.0
17BGAG1806	505988	9276755	25	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.3	15.7
17BGAG1807	506142	9276894	25	-90	360	5	0	5	5	5.5	10.8
17BGAG1808	506290	9277020	24	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.2	18.5
17BGAG1809	506437	9277156	21	-90	360	5	0	5	5	2.8	2.6
17BGAG1810	501772	9277255	36	-90	360	5	0	5	5	1.3	13.2
17BGAG1811	501922	9277391	34	-90	360	4	0	4	4	1.3	18.9
17BGAG1812	502070	9277519	32	-90	360	4	0	4	4	0.9	14.5
17BGAG1813	502221	9277654	32	-90	360	3	0	3	3	0.7	15.3
17BGAG1814	501026	9276580	38	-90	360	2	0	2	2	1.1	28.3