Attachment 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria- Exploration drill results – Fossey East.

Criteria	Comments
Geological Setting	Fossey is a Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide deposit comprising a stratiform zone of dominantly baritic mineralisation, associated with areas of high-grade Base Metal Sulphide (BMS) and underlain by minor stringer and disseminated mineralisation.
Tenement and land status	Fossey occurs within Hellyer Mining Lease CML103M/87 and is wholly owned by Bass Metals Ltd.
Drilling	All Bass Metals Ltd holes are diamond-drilled and NTW or NQ-sized core recovered (diameters of 56mm and 47.6mm respectively). >90% core recovery, averaged over the entire hole, was achieved during Bass Metals drilling with close to 100% recovery in the ore zones.
Logging	All drill holes have been geologically logged using standard Que-Hellyer logging codes. Wet and dry digital photographs of all Bass Metals core were taken and RQD measurements were recorded at per drill-run intervals (average of 3.0m).
Sampling	Half-core samples were collected at nominal 1.0m intervals or at lithological boundaries. Sampling extended into barren host rocks or sub-grade mineralisation in both the hangingwall and footwall.
Assaying	Half core samples were submitted to Ammtec Laboratories in Burnie, Tasmania. Samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe (triple acid digest and AAS), Au (fire assay) and Ba (pressed powder XRF). SG determination was conducted by the laboratory on each assay sample. QA-QC involved standards, blanks and duplicates (one of each every 25 samples).
Surveying	All Bass drill-hole collar locations have been measured by a contract surveyor. Downhole camera surveys were completed at nominal 30m intervals.
Database integrity	The drill-hole database used comprises Bass Metals drilling data recorded on Excel spreadsheet and historical data in ASCII format, both imported into Datamine software. New assay results together with standard and blank results were checked to ensure these were within acceptable limits.
Data spacing and distribution	Sample density is currently at too wide a spacing for a resource to be estimated. Sample compositing has been applied using length weighted averaging techniques for a variety of cut offs.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Most drill intersections are orthogonal to the mineralisation orientation and subsequently intersections are reported as downhole thicknesses, in general these are close to true thickness- when otherwise the intersection is flagged.
Geological Interpretation	The Fossey deposit strikes grid NNW and has the broad cross sectional form of a downward tapering wedge. The deposit comprises three major zones: • *Massive Barite Zone* - The bulk of the deposit comprises massive barite, which is dominant in the stratigraphically upper areas but also occurs locally in the underlying BMS zone. • *BMS Zone* - Underlying the massive barite zone is banded to massive BMS. Whilst the boundary of the footwall of the BMS is a sharp contact, the internal boundary between the BMS and Barite zones is a gradational grade boundary. • *Footwall Zone* - Commonly underlying the BMS is low to moderate grade base metal mineralisation as disseminations to stringer veins up to several 10's of centimetres thick.
Audits/ reviews	No audits or review of sampling techniques have been completed by external consultants.