Cannindah Resources Limited

ASX RELEASE

14 July 2017

ASX Code: CAE

RECENT SAMPLING IDENTIFIES NEW POTENTIAL FOR THE PICCADILLY PROJECT

- **New parallel gold bearing vein system located in the footwall of the East-West slot.**
- **Gold grade returned from thicker rock units that lack quartz veins, opening up the potential for bulk tonnage.**
- **Gold targets at Piccadilly no longer restricted to narrow high grade gold veins.**
- **Interpretive model suggests possible intrusive source for hydrothermal fluid driving the mineralised system**

Cannindah Resources Limited has continued to explore the opportunities at the Piccadilly mine site. The slot that is currently being assessed has been extended by a further 40 metres and significant gold grades continue to be recovered in samples. The area of recent sampling is now approximately 115m in length and continues to be further evaluated by the company. The continuation of the vein system has been confirmed a further 100m past the eastern end of this 115m slot by small cross strike trenches which improve the view that the system has significantly more to evaluate along strike.

The discovery of a parallel vein system, located in the footwall, has provided some interesting results with the highest sample returning 2m @16.05 g/t Au (see further results below). An additional aspect of the recent sampling was the confirmation of gold values of 3.64 g/t Au from representative sampling of 1m wide dipping units of caliche carbonate veined, chlorite bearing dolomitic mudstone. The original result was later followed up in the same zone with 2.56 g/t Au being returned from 1m channel sampling.

This result is regarded by our consulting geologists at Terra Search as highly significant, as a gold result has been returned from a selectively altered geological unit rather than just being contained within the narrow quartz veining. Up until this sampling, gossanous quartz veining has been regarded as a perquisite for gold grades at Piccadilly. The possibility now opens up for gold to be present across wider altered lithological units, thus increasing the potential for bulk tonnage. Portable XRF analysis has provided indicative geochemical support for the involvement of a mineralising hydrothermal fluid. The significance of this is that, although speculative at this stage, an interpretive model developed by Terra Search and Klondike Exploration Services hypothesises that the mineralising driver of the system is an interpreted intrusive related gold system located approximately 2km to the south of the mining lease area. This potential intrusive source remains within the exploration leases held by Piccadilly Gold Mine Holdings Limited. Cannindah Resources Limited is involved in preliminary discussions to gain access to these EPM areas as part of a longer term agreement to access the whole of the Piccadilly project area with a view to improving results from our current work.

Significant recent results include:

Grab Samples Eastern 40m of 115m E-W Slot

- Numerous selected rock chip samples from the recently exposed Eastern 40m of the 115m East-West Slot, returned gold grades in the 2g/t to 13 g/t Au range.
- Visible gold noted in high grade samples from East-West Slot
- Continuous channel of vein and lode from the recently exposed Eastern 40m of the 115m East-West Slot, returned gold grades which include: 0.4m @ 30.9 g/t Au; 0.3m @ 13.25 g/t Au; 0.5m @ 9.02 g/t Au; 2m @ 1.48 g/t Au.

- Discovery of a footwall vein system in the East-West Slot parallel to the previously sampled vein system. Continuous channel sampling returned 2m @16.05 g/t Au; 4m @ 0.93 g/t Au; 4m @ 1.69 g/t Au; 4m @ 1.59 g/t Au; 4m @ 0.62 g/t Au.
- Exploration trenches exposed gold bearing vein systems in a 100m section along strike to the east of the East-West slot.
- Individual grab samples from exploration trenches returned gold grades in the 12.2g/t Au and 3.6 g/t Au.
- Randomly selected 2kg samples of the stockpiled vein and lode material from the East-West Slot returned Au in the range 2.6 g/t Au to 17.25 g/t Au, with an average of 9.90 g/t Au.
- A value of 3.64 g/t Au was returned from representative rock chip sampling of 1m wide dipping units of caliche carbonate veined, chlorite bearing, and dolomitic mudstone (#3019281). Follow up sampling returned 2.56 g /t Au from 1m channel sampling of the same zone (#3019989).

Table 1: Results from Continuous Channel Sampling

Trench_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t Au
PIT001			**0.5**	**12.1**
PIT001	**7**	**9**	**2**	**2.58**
PIT002	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1.65**
PIT002	**17**	**21**	**4**	**0.78**
PIT002			**0.5**	**1.78**
PIT002	**Vertical**		**1.5**	**1.38**
PIT002	**Vertical**		**1.5**	**11.6**
PIT004	**1**	**5**	**4**	**0.32**
PIT005	**10**	**12**	**2**	**1.52**
PIT006			**0.5**	**3.47**

Figure 1: Visible Gold in gossanous quartz vein Piccadilly East – West Slot

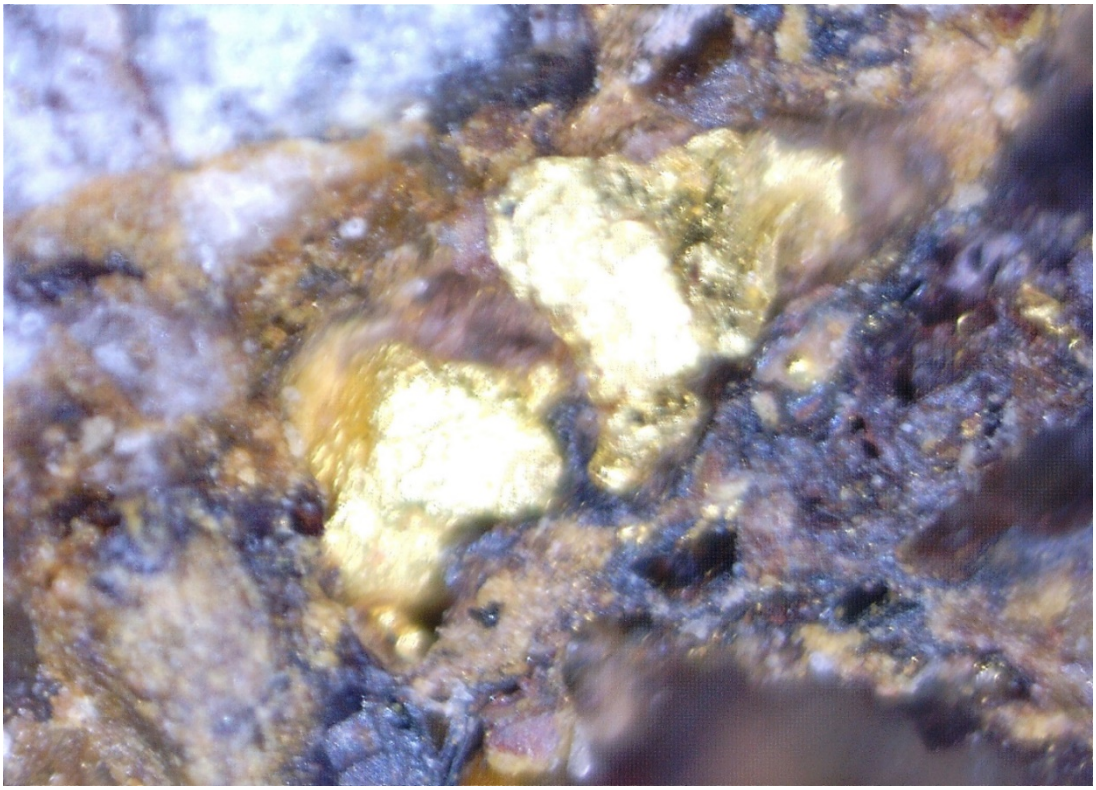


Figure 2: Visible Au Tail in panned concentrate from crushed Piccadilly lode.

Figure 3: Visible Au tail in panned concentrate from crushed Piccadilly lode.

Figure 4: Close up of visible Au tail in panned concentrate from crushed Piccadilly lode.

Figure 5: Close up of visible gold tail in gossanous quartz vein Piccadilly East – West Slot

Figure 6: Visible Gold in gossanous quartz vein Piccadilly East – West Slot

SELECTED SAMPLES COLLECTED SINCE MID APRIL 2017

Sample	Data Type	MGA_N	MGA_E	Lith_Desc	Au
		DGPS	DGPS		g/t
	Grab Samples Eastern 40m 0f 115m E-W Slot				
3019275	Single Grab	7835969	402791	W end E-W slot. Grab gossanous veined sandstone	5.03
3019276	Single Grab	7835969	402790	W end E-W slot. Grab gossanous veined sandstone	6.13
3019953	Single Grab	7835969	402783	Grab sample at shaft E-W slot .Minor gossanous boxwork veins cutting , medium grained , mica bearing , chloritic ,quartz sandstone. 5% gossanous boxwork after sulphide.	8.06
3019977	Single Grab	7835976	402719	Footwall vein, E-W slot: Grab 2cm gossanous comb textured vein with iron stained siltstone selvedge. Original sulphide = 3%	13.75
3019978	Single Grab	7835976	402716	Footwall vein, E-W slot : Grab 1cm thin gossanous comb textured vein with iron stained siltstone selvedge. Original sulphide = 3%	10.8
3019979	Single Grab	7835977	402744	Footwall vein, E-W slot : Grab 2cm thin gossanous comb textured vein with 50cm iron stained siltstone selvedge. Original sulphide = 5%	2.87
3019985	Single Grab	7835977	402737	Footwall vein, E-W slot : Grab 2cm gossanous comb textured vein with 50cm iron stained siltstone selvedge. Original sulphide = 10%	2.36
	Channel Samples Eastern 40m of 115m E_W Slot				
3019941	0.4m continuous channel	7835969	402790	E-W slot .Comb textured jarositic quartz vein cutting medium grained, mica bearing, chloritic, quartz sandstone. 5% gossanous boxwork after pyrite.	30.9
3019944	0.3m continuous channel	7835969	402797	E-W slot. Comb textured jarositic, boxworked quartz sulphide vein cutting, and minor quartz sandstone. 8% gossanous boxwork after sulphide.	13.25
3019945	0.5m continuous channel	7835968	402800	E-W slot. Minor gossanous boxwork veins cutting, medium grained , mica bearing , chloritic ,quartz sandstone. 3% gossanous boxwork after sulphide.	9.02
3019946	0.3m continuous channel	7835961	402803	E-W slot. Medium grained, mica bearing , chloritic, quartz sandstone, probably calcareous. No obvious quartz vein or sulphide.	2.72
3019955	0.5m continuous channel	7835967	402810	E-W slot .Minor jarositic fracture fillings and gossanous boxwork veins cutting coarse grained, mica bearing, feldspathic, quartz sandstone. 5% gossanous boxwork after sulphide.	2.28

Sample	**Data Type**	**MGA_N**	**MGA_E**	**Lith_Desc**	**Au**
		DGPS	**DGPS**		**g/t**
3019956	2m continuous channel	7835959	402812	E-W slot .Minor gossanous boxwork veins cutting medium grained, mica bearing , chloritic ,quartz sandstone . 2% gossanous boxwork after sulphide.	1.48
	Channel Samples Footwall Zone E_W Slot				
3019965	2m continuous channel	7835975	402751	Footwall side of E-W slot.Medium grained, mica bearing , chloritic ,quartz sandstone. Some comb texured quartz vein (1-2cm) and minor iron oxide after sulphide .Possibly 2-3%.	16.05
3019967-8	4m continuous channel	7835975	402746	Footwall side of E-W slot .Medium grained, mica bearing , chloritic ,quartz sandstone.Minor iron oxide after sulphide .Possibly 2-3%.	0.93
3019969-70	4m continuous channel	7835976	402741	Footwall side of E-W slot .Medium grained , mica bearing , chloritic ,quartz sandstone. Minor iron oxide after sulphide .Possibly 2-3%.	1.69
3019971-72	4m continuous channel	7835976	402735	Footwall side of E-W slot.Medium grained, mica bearing, chloritic ,quartz sandstone. Minor iron oxide after sulphide .Possibly 2-3%.	1.59
3019973-4	4m continuous channel	7835975	402729	Footwall side of E-W slot .Medium grained, mica bearing, chloritic, quartz sandstone. Minor iron oxide after sulphide .Possibly 2-3%.	0.62
	Channel Samples Eastern Exploration Trenches				
3019280	Continuous Channel 0.5m	7835966	402811	Trench PIT001, 0.5m channel across thin gossanous quartz vein and iron stained altered siltstone and sandstone	12.1
3019759-60	2m continuous channel	7835965	402811	Trench PIT001, 7-9m, Calcareous siltstone, and mica sandstone. Trace to 2% oxidised pyrite	2.58
3019988-9	2m continuous channel	7835974	402818	Trench PIT002, 1-3m: Mica bearing ,quartz sandstone and chloriic shear with carbonate/calcrete veining. No obvious sulphide.	1.65
3019704-7	4m continuous channel	7835959	402823	Trench PIT002, 17-21m: Coarse medium grained quartzose, micaceous sandstone. Comb textured gossanous quartz vein Approx 2% oxidised pyrite.	0.78
3019285	Continuous Channel 0.5m	7835961	402822	Trench PIT002, 0.5m channel across thin comb textured quartz-vein oxidised and minor pyrite selvedge of silica altered coarse quartz sandstone	1.78

Sample	Data Type	MGA_N	MGA_E	Lith_Desc	Au
		DGPS	DGPS		g/t
3019902	Continuous 1.5m Vertical Channel	7835972	402818	Trench PIT002, mica bearing, calcareous quartz sandstone. No obvious sulphide.	1.14
3019908	Continuous 1.5m Vertical Channel	7835961	402822	Trench PIT002, minor gossanous boxworked quartz veins cutting coarse grained clay matrix quartz sandstone. Approx 3% Ex pyite.	1.38
3019910	Continuous 1.5m Vertical Channel	7835957	402823	Trench PIT002, Minor boxworked quartz veins cutting coarse grained clay matrix quartz sandstone. Approx 3% Ex pyite.	11.6
3019711-4	4m continuous channel	7835955	402856	Trench PIT004, 1-5m, Medium to coarse grained chlorite, biotite quartz, mica sandstone. Trace to 1% sulphide	0.32
3019740-1	1m continuous channel	7835960	402878	Trench PIT005, 10-12m, Fine grained, quartz, mica sandstone. Minor quartz veining. Probable sulphide vein & infill 2%.	1.52
3019284	Continuous Channel 0.5m	7835941	402898	Trench PIT006,0.5m channel across thin comb textured gossanous quartz vein, shallow dipping lode	3.47
	Grab/Character Samples Exploration Trenches				
3019281	Single Grab	7835973	402818	Trench PIT002, 0.5m bed of dolomitic mudstone cut by calcrete veins	3.64
3019283	Single Grab	7835960	402877	Trench PIT005, Grab of 1cm gossanous quartz vein within ironstained sandstone,.	12.25
3019282	Continuous Channel 0.1m	7835968	402839	Trench PIT003, 0.1m channel thin milky quartz vein with disseminated pyrite, minor chalcocite, within ironstained brecciated sandstone.	10.8
	Stock Pile Sampling				
3019980	random 2kg grab	7835936	402717	Random grab sample of stockpile of lode (vein & alteration)	2.59
3019981	random 2kg grab	7835933	402723	Random grab sample of stockpile of lode (vein & alteration)	3.79
3019982	random 2kg grab	7835933	402736	Random grab sample of stockpile of lode (vein & alteration)	17.25
3019983	random 2kg grab	7835937	402728	Random grab sample of stockpile of lode (vein & alteration)	15.95

Figure 7: Piccadilly Site showing Vein Locations

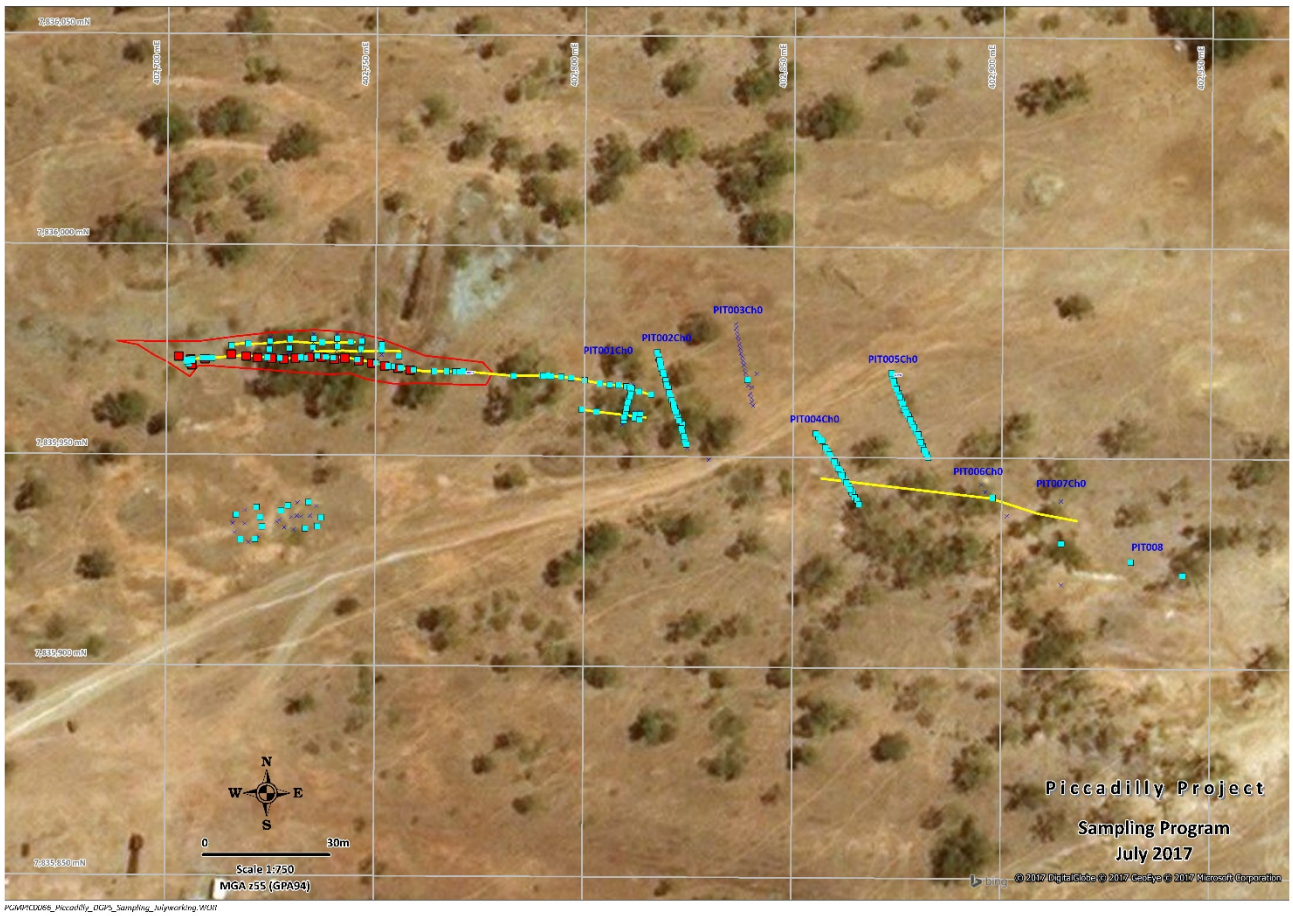
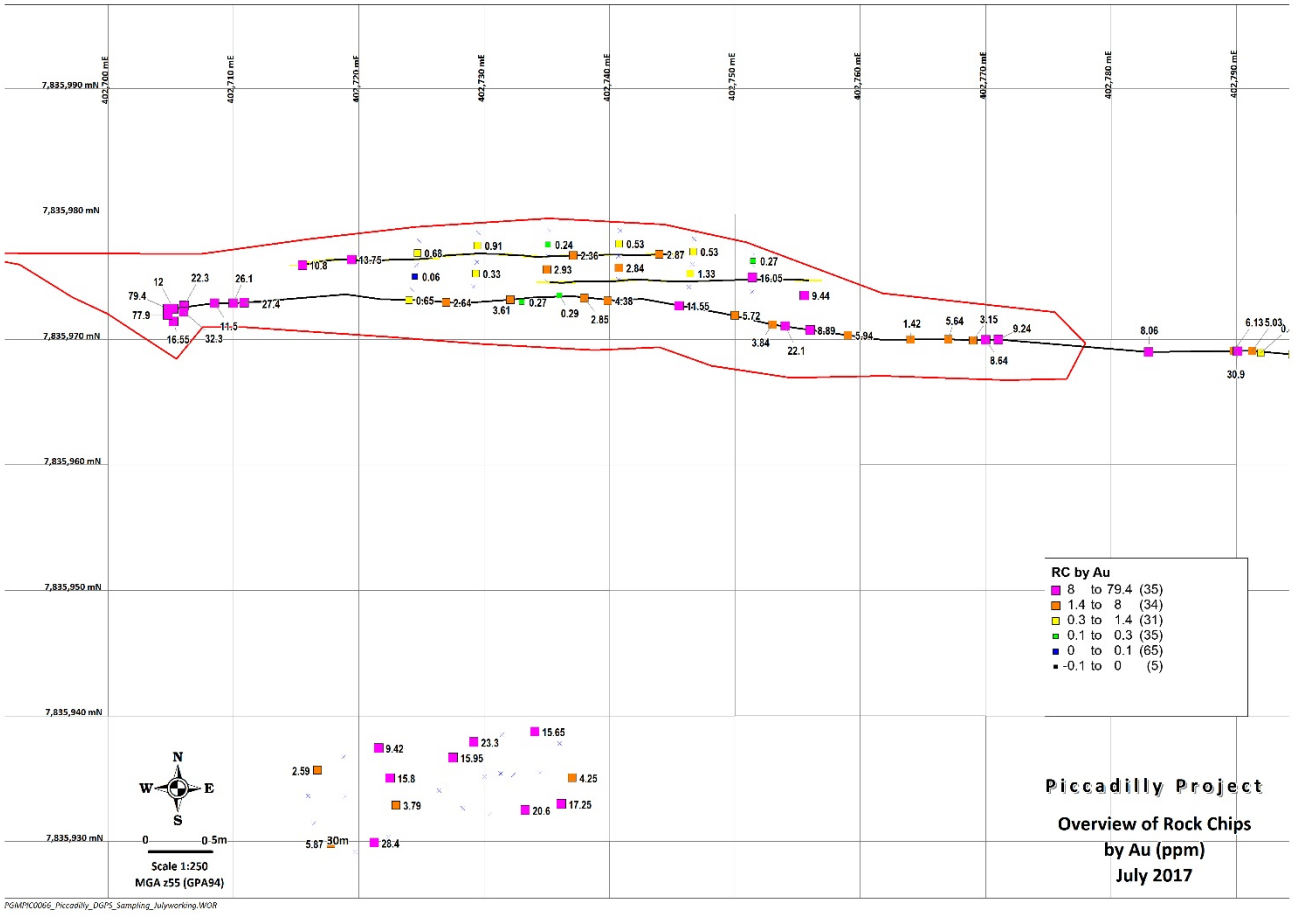


Figure 8: Piccadilly Site Map



COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr. Simon D. Beams, a full time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants employed by Cannindah Resources Limited to carry out geological evaluation of the mineralisation potential of their Piccadilly Project, Queensland, Australia.

Dr. Beams has BSc Honours and PhD degrees in geology; he is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member #107121) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member # 2689). Dr. Beams has sufficient relevant experience in respect to the style of mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code).

Dr. Beams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information, please contact:

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Executive Chairman
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APPENDIX 1 – JORC Code Table 1 Cannindah Resources Piccadilly Gold Mine announcement July 13, 2017.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 sampling representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**Rock chip grab & channel sampling** The sampling consisted of (1) single grab rock chips, (2) selected rock chips (3) continuous channels across veins with sample lengths ranging from 0.25m to 3m.Sample intervals measured with cm graduated tape. Samples were taken from trench floor, and walls. **Stockpile sampling** : sampling consisted of 2kg of mixed rock chip material scooped up with a trowel of quartz vein/mineralised lode material from several places on the stockpile stockpiled from recent trench excavation. Sample information was recorded in pre-numbered sample books with locations established with a Garmin 76 hand held GPS for the stockpile location and individual samples sites for the prospect scale sample A 3-4kg representative sample of all rock chips and weathered material was collected and placed in a calico bag. A representative of each sample was also retained in a plastic rock chip tray for future reference. -
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Samples were transported to ALS laboratories, Townsville for analysis. After crushing, pulverizing a sub-sample of each was assayed for gold using the 50g fire assay method (ALS code: Au-AA26)
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)*	Drilling was not conducted.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drilling was not conducted
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling was not conducted
	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.	Drilling was not conducted
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*	Any observations on soil or rock type or comments on logistics were recorded in the sample book. The rock types were described in detail.
	Whether logging is qualitative or	Descriptions are qualitative in nature,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.	based on visual observations from experienced geologists..
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All rock samples were described.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drilling was not conducted.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Drilling was not conducted.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The above techniques are considered to be of a high quality, and appropriate for the nature of mineralisation anticipated. The 2-3kg sample size is appropriate for the rock being sampled and the nugget nature of the gold in the area..
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	~~Several samples were distributed over the stockpile;~~
	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.	Terra Search quality control included collection of multiple but separatey located samples distributed along trenches, trench floors or across the stockpile. There was a conscious effort on behalf of the samplers to ensure consistent weights for each sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Material is narrow quartz vein and country rock altered sandstone. In this context, close spaced sampling of 2kg to 3kg size were considered appropriate to determine gold grades for indicative exploration purposes . .
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.*	The primary assay method used is designed to measure the total gold in the sample as per classic fire assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools, portable XRF were used
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis, Terra Search has well established sampling protocols including blanks, certified reference material, and in-house standards which are matrix matched against the samples in the program. Terra Search quality control included determinations on certified OREAS samples and analyses on duplicate samples interspersed at regular intervals through the sample suite of both the commercial laboratory batch. .Standards were checked and found to be within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	There has been no external check assaying undertaken on the rock chip samples.
	The use of twinned holes.	Drilling was not conducted.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verifications, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Location and sampling data were collected by experienced geologists and entered into sampling books which were then entered into spreadsheets. Location and analysis data are then collated into a single Excel spreadsheet. Data is stored on servers in the Company's head office, with regular backups and archival copies of the

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		database made. Data is also stored at Terra Search's Townsville Office. Data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 data base and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the Commercial lab 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.*	Detail sample locations were collect using a Differential GPS unit. Accuracy of the instrument was carefully monitored to ensure sub 0.4m accuracydown to sub 02m accuracy in X-Y and Z directions. . Prior to the DGPS Locations sample locations were originally established with a Garmin 76 hand held GPS. Location accuracy in these instance is regarded as in the order of 10m X-Y and 15m in the Z direction.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate system is UTM Zone 55 (MGA) and datum is GDA94
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Pre-existing DTM is based on Shuttle Radar and adequate for exploration data
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Spot Trench samples reported here are a component of a program to collect samples at an approximate 5m spacing along the trench.
	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.	Sample spacing and distribution is deemed appropriate for indicative gold grades within mineralised vein and lode material and could be used to establish geological control. Close space drilling would be required to estimate a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve..
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	In situ samping of vein outcrops was across the strike of the vein. Unbiased sampling is achieved for this structure. Spot grab samples are distributed over the ore stockpile.
	If the relationship between 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.	Drilling was not conducted.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search Pty Ltd. Samples were always in Terra Search's possession as they were carried in their own vehicles by road until transferred to ALS lab Townsville
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

APPENDIX 2 – JORC Code Table 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national and environmental settings.*	Exploration conducted on ML1442 owned by Piccadilly Gold Mine Holdings Pty Ltd. This information has been provided by Piccadilly Gold Mines Pty Ltd and Cannndah Resources Limited. An access agreement with the current landholders in in place.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	No impediments to operate are known.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been conducted by multiple companies. MIM (1970) and Pan Australian Mining (1987). Geological mapping, rock chip sampling has been undertaken and assessed by Piccadilly Gold Mines Holdings.. Current exploration program conducted by consultant geologists Terra Search Pty Ltd, Townsville QLD.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Narrow gold bearing quartz sulphide veins hosted in tilted siliclastic and calcareous sediments
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:* • *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.*	No drilling was conducted.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No cut-offs have been applied in reporting of the rock chip sampling exploration results.
	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 be shown in detail	No aggregate intercepts have been applied in reporting of the soil sampling exploration results.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used in reporting.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*The 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*	No drilling was conducted.

	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 (e.g. down hole length, true width not known).*	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scale) 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.*	MGA coordinates of rock chip samples are tabulated in this report. No drilling has been undertaken.
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Representative sample results are reported within this announcement.
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.*	The results reported here are preliminary in nature and indicative of the expected gold grades along the Piccadilly structure. More sampling is required to integrate results with previous regional scale exploration data sets.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Lateral extension of the Piccadilly vein structure will be tested with more trenching,
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not yet determined, further work is being conducted.