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WHITE ROCK Minerals Ltd
ACN 142 809 970

Mt Carrington Exploration
Extensive Sulphide Alteration Confirmed

White Rock Mineral's Mt Carrington gold-silver-copper project, 5km from Drake in northern New South Wales, now presents a compelling case for further detailed exploration as a result of the first pass drilling. This recent drilling has defined a large zone of sulphide alteration that extends the system over 2km west of previous known limits, and to a depth of at least 800 metres.

The initial three drill hole program on a previously unidentified anomaly has confirmed the validity of the deep penetrating IP technique (MIMDAS) with each drill hole intersecting extensive disseminated pyrite alteration of sufficient intensity and distribution to explain the chargeability response. The alteration and chargeability anomalies are open to the north, west and south, and open at depth, presenting significant potential for future mineralisation discovery. The success of the IP technique provides confidence in further defining the system with follow-up IP in conjunction with more detailed analytical studies on the drill core to help vector towards the source of mineralisation.

Anomalous copper, gold and pathfinder element results have confirmed that the large alteration zone encountered in drilling is an extension of the mineralising system that contains numerous copper, gold and silver workings in addition to the known Resources that form part of the Mt Carrington development project. Results for all three recently completed drill holes are presented in Table 2.

Chief Operating Officer ("COO") Matthew Gill commented: "The White Rock technical team is encouraged that such a large alteration system has been defined in addition to the known gold-silver Resources at Mt Carrington. The new extension presents a significant area of prospectivity with no previous drilling having been completed beyond the three recent drill holes. Such exploration potential now provides significant upside to any future development of the Mt Carrington project and reinforces our motivation to ensure that the value of the project is unlocked."

White Rock plans to evaluate the drill core using techniques developed in recent years that will assist with establishing the potential of the hydrothermal system and provide vectors to help target mineralisation. These techniques include sulphur isotopes, white mica crystallinity and chlorite chemistry, each of which will aid in further understanding whether a copper-gold porphyry system is driving the alteration. In addition, this information will also identify further epithermal gold targets at shallow levels that could augment the existing gold-silver resource development plans now the focus of feasibility studies.

White Rock is also in discussions to define complimentary Masters and PhD projects with leading Australian Universities that will assist in ensuring the latest techniques are executed in advancing the exploration of the whole mineralised system at Mt Carrington.

White Rock is pleased to acknowledge the NSW Government's co-funding drilling initiative program, from which the Company will be reimbursed approximately $140,000 of direct drilling costs.

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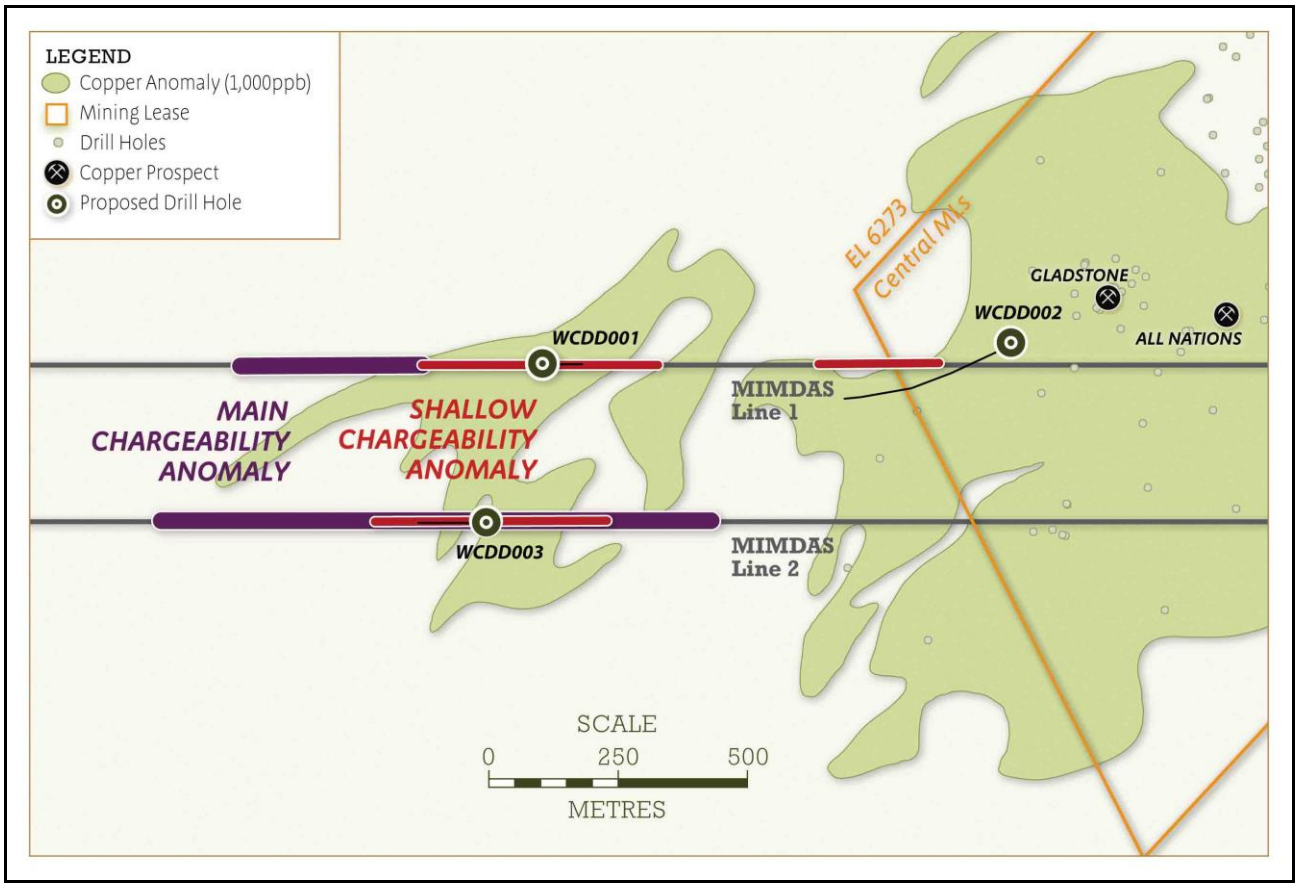

Figure 1: Plan location of recently completed drill holes (WCDD001, 002 and 003) with respect to copper soil anomalism and the chargeability anomalies located immediately west of the known Mt Carrington gold-silver deposits and copper prospects. Note the minimal historic drilling north, west and south of the main chargeability anomaly.

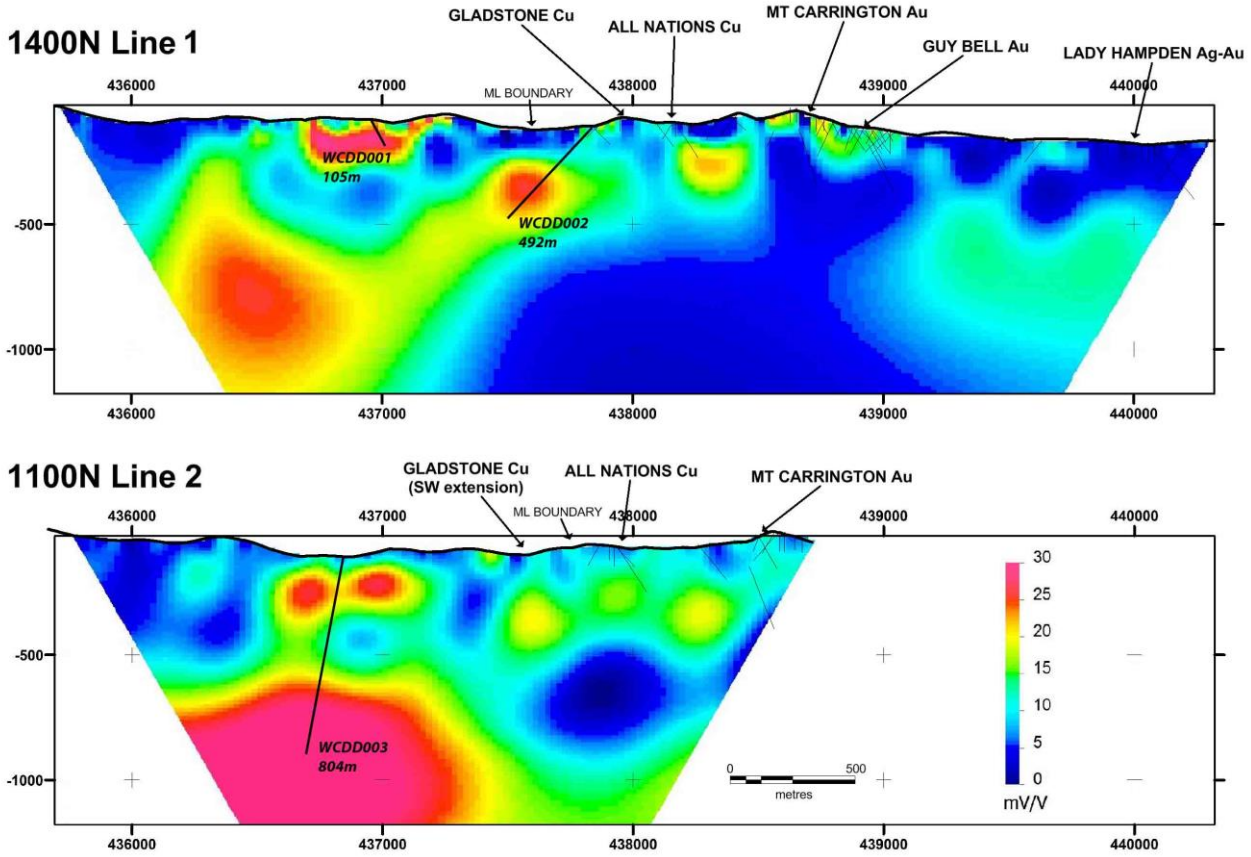

Figure 2: Vertical projection of completed drill holes on MIMDAS IP chargeability cross sections - Line 1 (1400N) and Line 2 (1100N). High chargeable response in pink, low response in blue.

Competent Persons Report

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Worland who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Worland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Worland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Geophysical information in this report is based on exploration data compiled by Mr Terry Hoschke who is employed as a Consultant to the Company through the geophysical consultancy Alterrex Pty Ltd. Mr Hoschke is a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists with sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and activities 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 Hoschke consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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About White Rock Minerals

White Rock is an Australian minerals exploration company focussed on the discovery and development of shallow gold, silver and copper deposits in the New England Fold Belt, northern NSW. White Rock's cornerstone asset is the 100% owned Mt Carrington project located 5 km from the township of Drake in northern NSW, 4 hour's drive SW of Brisbane and 2 hours west from Ballina. The Mt Carrington Project hosts shallow Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources totalling 338,000oz gold and 23.5Moz silver on granted Mining Leases with significant mining infrastructure in place. Exploration at Mt Carrington is in progress to generate and drill test a number of prospective near-mine copper and gold targets within a tenement area of 470km^2 covering the under-explored Drake Volcanics.

Market Capitalisation: A$7m @ A$0.031/share
Issued Capital: 226m Ordinary shares, 7m Unlisted options (June 2015)
Balance Sheet: $0.6M, no debt (March 2015)

Shareholders

• Avalon Ventures Corporation	36.80%
• Greenstone Property Pty Ltd	10.30%
• Lion Capital Advisory Pty Ltd	5.02%
• Titeline Services Pty Ltd	2.76%
• Grand South Development Ltd	1.40%
TOP 20	**68%**

Board and Management

- Brian Phillips – Non-Executive Chairman
- Geoffrey Lowe – Non-Executive Director
- Peter Lester – Non-Executive Director
- Matthew Gill – Chief Operating Officer
- Andrew Dart - Company Secretary & CFO
- Rohan Worland - Exploration Manager

Resources: The Mineral Resource inventory for Mt Carrington is contained in 8 separate gold and silver deposits (Figure 4) - Kylo, Strauss, Guy Bell, Red Rock, Lady Hampden, Silver King, White Rock and White Rock North deposits. The updated Resource estimate for all deposits at the Mt Carrington Project totals 0.34Moz Au and 23.5Moz Ag.

MT CARRINGTON INDICATED & INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY					
Gold Dominant Resources					
Resource Category	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Gold Oz**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Silver Oz**
Indicated	**2,830,000**	**1.3**	**116,000**	**3.1**	**286,000**
Inferred	**3,810,000**	**1.3**	**158,000**	**2.9**	**353,000**
Indicated & Inferred	**6,640,000**	**1.3**	**275,000**	**3.0**	**639,000**
Silver Dominant Resources					
Resource Category	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Gold Oz**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Silver Oz**
Indicated	**3,550,000**	**0.3**	**37,000**	**72**	**8,270,000**
Inferred	**8,950,000**	**0.1**	**27,000**	**51**	**14,533,000**
Indicated & Inferred	**12,500,000**	**0.2**	**64,000**	**57**	**22,803,000**
Total Resources					
Total	**19,140,000**		**338,000**		**23,442,000**

Mt Carrington Project - Mineral Resource Summary.

Competent Persons Report (continued)

The gold and silver Resource figures for White Rock, Red Rock, Strauss, Kylo, Lady Hampden, Silver King and White Rock North have been taken from Resource estimates of February 2012, July 2013 and November 2013 prepared by Ravensgate Minerals Industry Consultants on behalf of White Rock Minerals Ltd and authored by Mr Don Maclean. Mr Maclean is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Maclean consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 as per ASX releases by White Rock Minerals Ltd on 13 February 2012, 11 July 2013 and 20 November 2013. The Resources figures have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis

that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The gold and silver Resource figures for Guy Bell have been taken from the Resource estimate of October 2008 prepared by Mining One Pty Ltd on behalf of Rex Minerals Ltd and authored by Dr Chris Gee who is a professional geologist with more than 10 years' experience in resource estimation. Dr Gee is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code. Mr Gee consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 as per the ASX release by Rex Minerals Ltd on 10 December 2008. The Resources figures have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

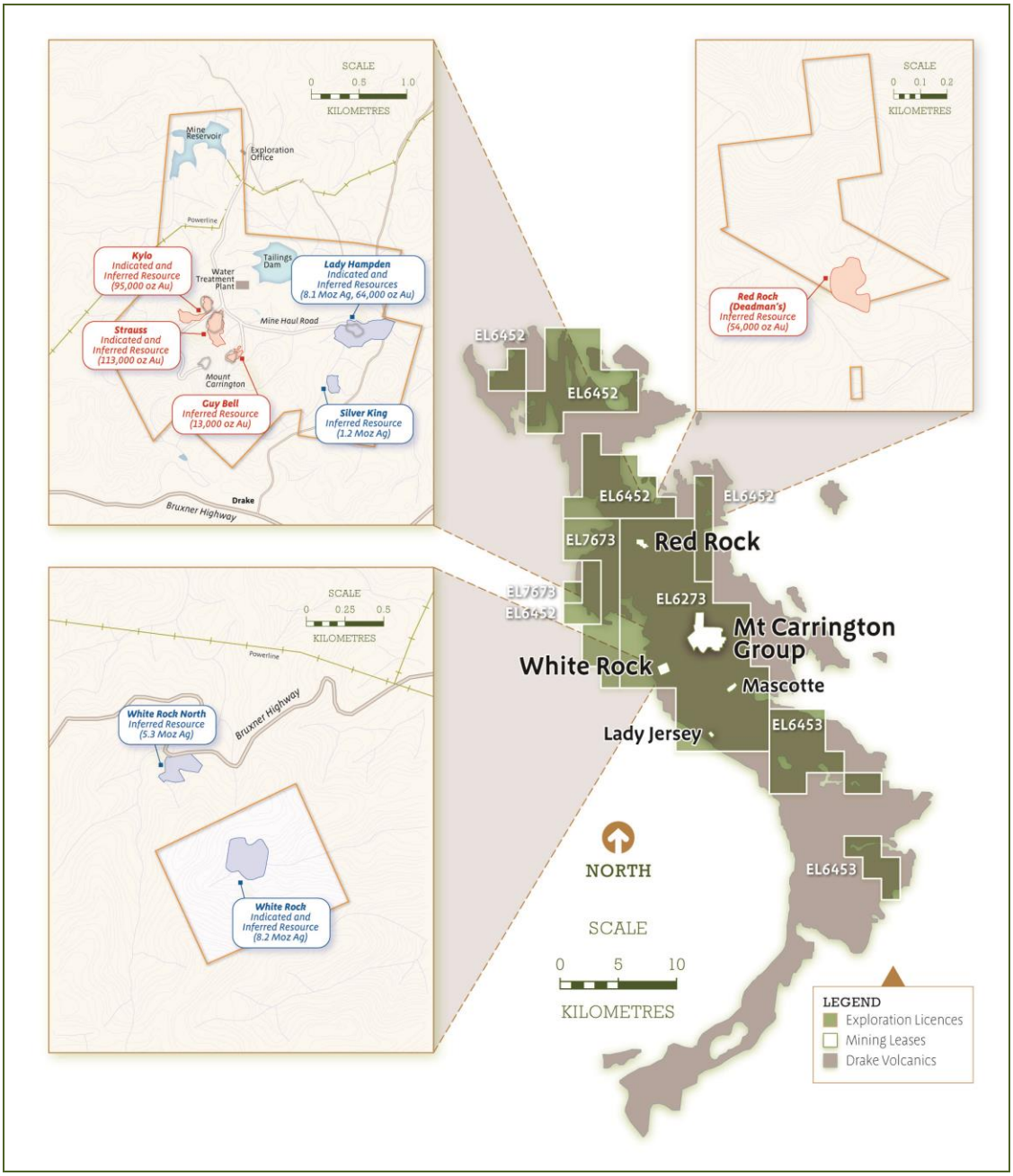

Figure 3: Mt Carrington Project Tenement and Resource Summary

APPENDIX 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• All drilling is PQ, HQ or NQ diamond core from surface. • Sampling is undertaken on selected 1m intervals unless defined otherwise by geological characteristics. • Core is split in half (or ¼ core for PQ) by automated core saw to obtain a 3-4.5kg sample for external laboratory preparation and analysis. The oriented portion is retained for future reference. • Based on the grain size and distribution of mineralisation the sample size and mass is considered adequate for representative sampling. • Sampling accuracy and representativeness is ensured through comprehensive geotechnical and geological logging and oriented sampling along the apex of relevant mineralisation and veining.
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).*	• All drilling is PQ, HQ or NQ diamond core from surface. • Chrome barrels are used to maintain hole orientations. Triple tube is implemented as warranted by ground conditions. • All diamond core is oriented via an Islex Orifinder tool.
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.*	• Drilling methods are selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. The maximum core length possible in competent ground is 3.1m. • Drill run measurements and core loss are initially recorded by the drilling contractor. Detailed geotechnical logging includes metre mark-ups and the measurement of actual core length against run lengths recorded by the drilling contractor. Any recorded core loss or recovery measurements with >10% variance from expected interval lengths is automatically flagged by data entry procedures prior to validation by the supervising geologist. Core recoveries for all drilled intervals are typically greater than 95%. • All diamond core is oriented, which allows correct positioning of core in the trays for accurate metre measurements. Any orientation discrepancies are documented and resolved with the supervising geologist and drilling contractor. • A link between sample recovery and grade is not apparent. No significant loss of fines or core has been noted. Mineralisation is hosted in competent siliceous ground with negligible oxide/supergene mineralisation and limited soft ground. • Any contamination, potential contamination or areas of poor recovery are noted and flagged in the database.
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.*	• All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. Logging includes stratigraphy, lithology, colour, weathering, grain size, volcanic type, clast type, clast size, roundness, textural features, brecciation type, alteration type and intensity, mineralogy, mineralisation, vein type, vein texture, proportion of vein components, sulphide and quartz proportion per metre, structure, recovery, breaks per metre, rock quality designation, magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity. • All core is photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Diamond core is split in half (or ¼ core for PQ) by automated core saw to obtain a 3 - 4.5kg sample for external laboratory preparation by ALS Brisbane where it is dried, crushed to 70% passing -6mm, riffle split to ~3kg then pulverised to 85% passing -75micron. • The oriented half core portion is retained for future reference. • Quality control procedures include laboratory-prepared, crushed duplicate samples of half core (1 in 50 samples). Variations outside of specifications are queried with the laboratory to determine the cause and errors mitigated through re-assaying of retained samples as a first step. • Sampling techniques and laboratory preparation methods are considered to be industry standard and/or best practice, are relevant to the material being sampled and are suitable for Mineral Resource estimation 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.* • *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.*	• All diamond core samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane for analysis. Au is assayed by technique Au-AA25 (30g by fire assay and AAS with a 0.01ppm detection limit). Multi-element suite of 33 elements including Ag is assayed by technique ME-ICP61 (0.25g charge by four acid digest and ICP-AES finish with a 0.5ppm Ag detection limit). • Fire assay for Au by technique Au-AA25 is considered total. Multi-element assay by technique ME-ICP61 is considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). • The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Blanks, standards (relevant certified reference material) and crushed core duplicate samples are inserted at regular intervals (minimum 6 in 100 sample spacing). Blanks are placed at the start of the batch and before duplicate samples. • Additional blanks, standards and pulp duplicates are analysed as part of laboratory QAQC and calibration protocols • All QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis. • Internal and external (geochemical consultant) reviews of all QAQC results are undertaken periodically. • No external laboratory checks have been completed. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for all assay data used in this report. • No handheld XRF values are reported.
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 assay results are checked and verified by alternative company personnel. Significant assay results prompt a visual review of relevant reference core for validation purposes. • No twinned holes have been completed in this report. • All data is logged digitally or via paper and subsequently entered digitally. Logging forms contain strict protocols for regimented coding via locked spreadsheets. • All drilling logs are validated by the supervising geologist. • Logging errors are held in quarantine until checked, updated and validated. • All hard copy data is filed and stored. Digital data is filed and stored on a server with routine local and remote backups. • No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All diamond drill holes are surveyed by handheld GPS in the first instance. Periodically all diamond drill holes are surveyed by a licenced surveyor via RTK-DGPS for surface position (XYZ) of collars (accuracy ±0.1m) • Topographic control is provided by a high resolution airborne LiDAR survey undertaken in mid 2013 accurate to ±0.1m. This provides data to validate the handheld GPS and RTK-DGPS surveyed collar point elevations. • All diamond holes are surveyed downhole via a Reflex camera tool at approximately 30m intervals to determine accurate drill trace locations. • There is no magnetic interference with respect to downhole surveys. • Historic workings have been accurately located at surface by RTK-DGPS surveys and the LiDAR survey. • All coordinates are quoted in AMG (AGD66 Zone 56 datum).
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.*	• Data spacing (drillholes) is variable and appropriate to the geology. • Sample compositing is not used in reporting exploration results. .
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.*	• Due to the highly variable and complex nature of the volcanic sequence and the style of epithermal and porphyry mineralisation, which includes stockwork veining, hydrothermal breccias and narrow, poorly constrained, syn-volcanic, multi-directional veining, invariably there is some bias introduced by individual drill hole results. • Visual mineralisation is dominantly orientated along steep zones related to veining, brecciation and intrusive contacts (that in some instances are shallow to flat). Angled diamond drilling provides sufficient information to interpret the significance of any bias as well as help plan future drilling to overcome any bias due to the nature of the geology. The exploration results show no significant bias for these drillholes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are transported directly from the manned drill site by company vehicle to the company base of operations for processing. • Processed core samples are bagged in numbered calico samples bags, which are then bagged into numbered plastic bags that are then placed on a pallet and securely wrapped and labelled. • Samples are transported by company vehicle or external freight contractor to the laboratory. • No unauthorised people are permitted at the drill site, sample preparation area or laboratory. • All authorised personnel involved in sampling are appropriately trained. • Sample pulps are returned to the company after 90 days for storage in a lockable shipping container for any future validation or reference analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sample assays including QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis. The data in this report has not been audited externally. Diamond drilling and sampling techniques used here have previously been reviewed both internally and externally.

APPENDIX 2

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• The Mt Carrington Project comprises 22 Mining Leases and 4 Exploration Licences. • All mining and exploration tenements are 100% owned and operated by White Rock (MTC) Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Limited. • The exploration results reported here are on EL6273 and ML 1147. • One active Native Title claim is registered over the area (NNTT #NC11/5). • All of the mining and exploration tenements are granted. • No other known impediments to the tenement and tenure situation exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Mount Carrington project has seen significant exploration conducted by Carpentaria Exploration, Mount Carrington Mines, Newmont, Aberfoyle, CRA, Drake Resources and predecessor company Rex Minerals, as well as less significant work by a number of other operators. • All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into the current database where of sufficient quality, relevance and applicability.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Porphyry copper-gold and low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation. • Host rocks are rhyolitic to andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Permian Drake Volcanics. • Mineralisation is typically hosted by sheeted to stockwork style quartz veining, breccia fill and minor massive silicified zones within phyllic to silicic alteration zones.

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.*
		• See Table 1 for location details of all drill holes in this report.

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.*	• All Exploration Results reported are downhole weighted means with duplicated sample values averaged. • Table 2 summarises intercepts with a minimum grade of 0.2g/t Au or 10g/t Ag or 0.1% Cu, with a maximum internal dilution of 3 metres. Assay results outside these reporting criteria are deemed to be too low to be of any material significance and the exclusion of this information does not detract from the understanding of the report. Internal high grade results are generally stated at 2g/t Au, 100g/t Ag and 1% Cu lower cut-offs or where individual high grade samples contribute >90% of the weighted average grade to any aggregated intersection reported. • No top cut is applied to Exploration Results. • No metal equivalent values are calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *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.*	• The geometry of individual veins and mineralisation zones are highly variable due to mineralisation style. • All mineralisation intercepts for Exploration Results are presented as down hole lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	• *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').*	
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 1 and 2 illustrate the location of drill holes for this report.
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.*	• Exploration results report intercepts with a minimum grade of 0.2g/t Au or 10g/t Ag or 0.1% Cu, with a maximum internal dilution of 3 metres. Assay results outside these reporting criteria are deemed to be too low to be of any material significance and the exclusion of this information does not detract from the understanding of the report. • Drill holes with results that do not meet these criteria are noted to avoid misinterpretation.
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.*	• Multi-element analysis of diamond core is completed on all samples. Significant results for other metals analysed including Pb and Zn are reported where they are deemed an aid to interpretations. • Minimal weathering and oxidation is developed and of limited effect on grade distribution.
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.*	• Assessment of these Exploration Results will be in conjunction with further quantitative and qualitative analytical work prior to targeting of future drilling within the newly defined sulphide system.

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth (True)	Hole Length	Hole Type
WCDD001	436960	6801404	581	-60	89.7	104.5	diamond
WCDD002	437825	6801436	546	-50	250.7	491.8	diamond
WCDD003	436843	6801097	556	-80	263.2	803.8	diamond

Table 1: Location details of all drill holes in this report

Drill Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
WCDD001	No significant assay results					
WCDD002	13	14	1	0.14	<0.01	2.2
	17	18	1	0.58	<0.01	<0.5
	96	97	1	0.58	0.01	3.7
	141	142	1	0.12	0.01	1.4
	166	167	1	0.02	0.36	0.8
	190	191	1	0.27	<0.01	0.6
	204	205	1	0.21	<0.01	2.0
	241	242	1	<0.01	0.3	1.0
	385	386	1	0.27	0.02	4.8
	390	391	1	0.44	0.09	3.7
	437	438	1	0.11	0.01	0.5
	456	457	1	<0.01	0.29	5.7
WCDD003	162	163	1	0.11	<0.01	<0.5
	518	519	1	0.22	<0.01	0.8
	537	538	1	0.12	<0.01	0.8

Table 2: Assay results from drill holes WCDD001, WCDD002 and WCDD003 *(Intercept cut-off grade of 0.1% Cu, 0.2g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag; maximum internal dilution of 3m)*.