THUNDELARRA

14 July 2014

DSO-GRADE MASSIVE COPPER SULPHIDES AT RED BORE

Highlights:

- ***Massive chalcopyrite intersected at shallow depth: only 28m below surface***
- ***DSO-Grade copper over 7m (true width as yet undetermined)***
- ***15.6m at 15.2% Cu, 17.7 gpt Ag*** *from 24.4m in hole TRBDD09*
    - *including* ***7.05m at 28.4% Cu, 1.3 gpt Au, 32.2 gpt Ag*** *from 29.95m*

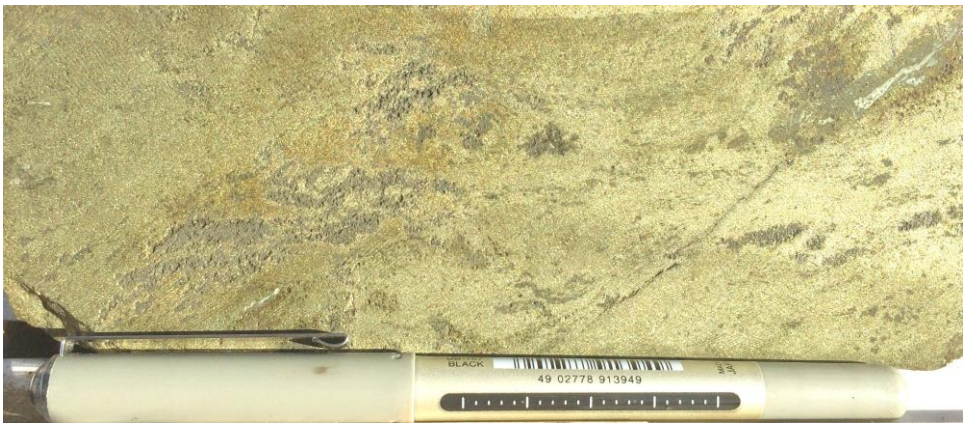

Figure 1: Massive chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) at 32m down hole TRBDD09

- ***Highest intercept: 1.0m at 31.3% Cu, 2.6 gpt Au, 34.2 gpt Ag*** *from 36m*
- ***Results increase the extent of this newly discovered magmatic feeder pipe***
- ***High grade mineralisation continuing beyond existing resource envelope***
- ***One definite and a possible second feeder pipe identified***
- ***Approval now received from DMP for follow-up Program of Work***

Note 1: Due to the weathering and brecciation in these near surface intersections, satisfactory core orientation data was not obtained to assist in calculating true widths of the mineralised intercepts. True widths therefore remain uncertain at present. Full assay data from all intervals sampled are presented in Appendix 1.

Note 2: "DSO" stands for "Direct Shipping Ore", a term referring to mineralisation of a sufficiently high metal grade that only crushing and screening, with no other beneficiation processes, are required prior to shipment. Sandfire's DSO contracts announced 04 November and 15 December 2011 referred to 25.6% Cu for DSO. The spectacular copper grades in hole RB09 do not imply that the mineralisation will be crushed and sold: simply that the material satisfies DSO grade criteria.

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Thundelarra has completed a further two diamond drill holes at its 90%-owned Red Bore prospect (M52/597) in Western Australia's Doolgunna region. These holes were designed to help define the geometry and to increase the known extent of the brecciated magmatic feeder pipes previously discovered in the first stage drill program of six holes *(ASX Announcement dated 16 May 2014)*.

The deep hole TRBDD07 in the north-west corner of the tenement was completed at 769m down hole, which represents a vertical depth of approximately 720m below surface.

The total advance for this first stage drilling program, now completed, was 1,209m in 9 diamond drill holes. Table 1 gives details of all the holes drilled.

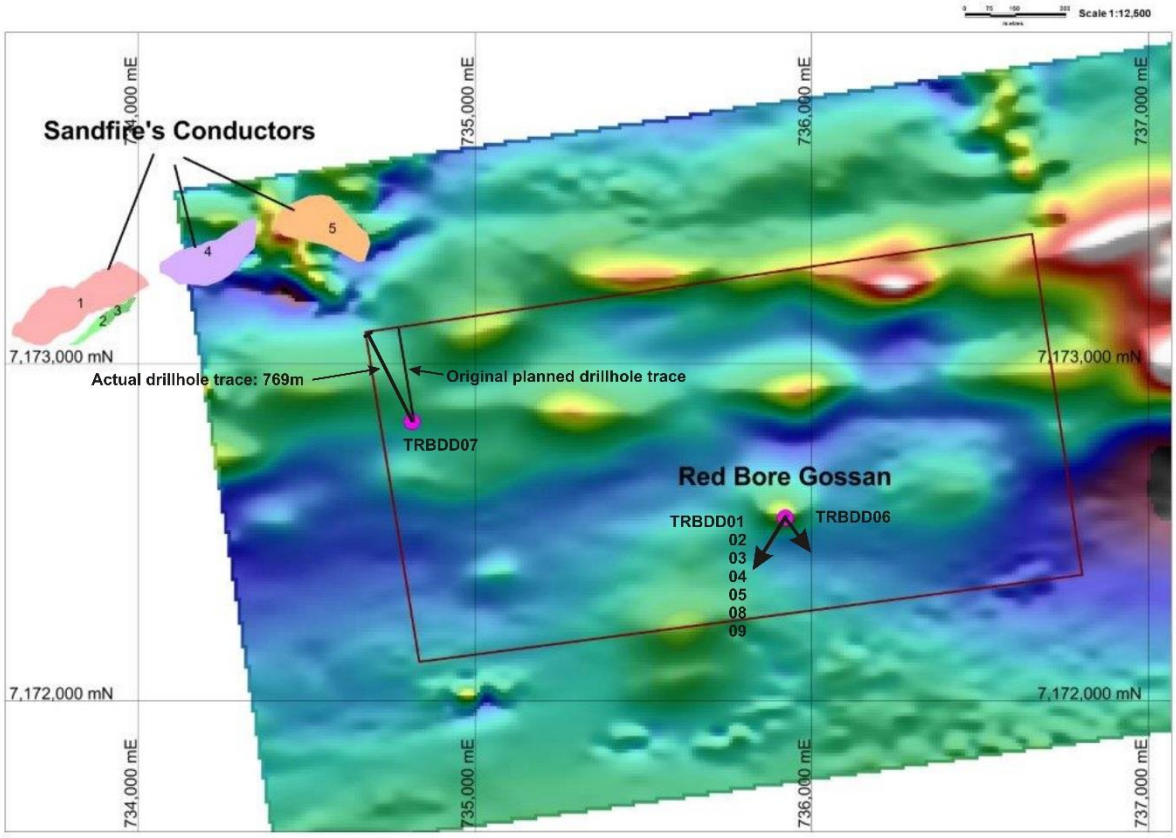

Figure 2. Drill collar locations and drill azimuths shown on TMI image. Grid spacing is 1,000m. Notional surface traces of the DeGrussa deposits overlain to provide geographical context.

NB: the surface traces of holes TRBDD01-06, TRBDD08 and 09 are drawn only to show clearly the direction towards which the holes were drilled. At the scale shown, 45-75m deep holes drilled at angles between 50° and 70° will only give a surface trace of less than 3mm from the collar.

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect	Licence
TRBDD01	735920	7172551	577m	45.1m	-70°	216°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD02	735926	7172559	577m	60.3m	-75°	216°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD03	735918	7172548	577m	35.5m	-70°	216°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD04	735918	7172548	577m	45.1m	-60°	216°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD05	735918	7172548	577m	62.9m	-50°	216°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD06	735920	7172551	577m	75.3m	-75°	146°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD07	734799	7172829	570m	769.1m	-70°	345°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD08	735899	7172547	577m	65.7m	-70°	215°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD09	735920	7172548	577m	50.9m	-70°	215°	Red Bore	M52/597

Table 1. Details of the holes drilled to date. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50.

Table 2 and Appendix 1 show results from these two recent holes, TRBDD08 and 09. Results from holes TRBDD01 - 06 were reported previously *(ASX announcement dated 16 May 2014)*. The results from hole TRBDD09 clearly demonstrate the existence of a breccia / feeder pipe or vent, as previously interpreted. The massive chalcopyrite mineralisation in the core of this pipe is of sufficiently high grade to meet DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore") grade criteria, as per the ASX announcements by Sandfire Resources NL ("SFR") of the DSO contracts signed with Yunnan Copper and MRI Trading *(ASX releases by SFR dated 04 November 2011 and 15 December 2011)*. These two releases each referred to copper grades of 25.6% copper as constituting DSO grade under the respective contracts. It is important to recognise that Thundelarra is not inferring that the mineralisation discovered will be sold: simply that its grade and composition would satisfy notional criteria for the negotiation of DSO contracts if such a contract were negotiated.

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Comments
TRBDD08	52.4m	53.0m	0.6m	2.0	0.2	3.1	Possible pipe margin?
TRBDD09	24.4m	40.0m	**15.6m**	**15.2**	**0.9**	**17.7**	Entire pipe
incl.	24.4m	29.95m	5.55m	**6.2**	0.5	8.5	Halo mineralisation
and	**29.95m**	**37.0m**	**7.05m**	**28.4**	**1.3**	**32.2**	**Primary core of pipe**
and	37.0m	40.0m	3.0m	0.7	0.5	0.9	Halo mineralisation

Table 2. Significant drill intercepts. See Appendix 1 for all assays.

The previous interpretation of the geometry of the pipe, based on holes TRBDD04 and 05, was that TRBDD04 had intersected the core of the pipe. Hole TRBDD09, parallel to TRBDD04 and several metres to the southeast, clearly demonstrates that TRBDD04 was not the core. The next program will include another parallel hole to test the possibility that the pipe might thicken to the south-east (Figure 3), and also test the down-plunge extensions of the pipe to the south-west. The new holes will be close to the previous holes to minimise the possibility of losing the pipe, as the geometry and morphology is complex and it is unlikely to follow a simple, straight path.

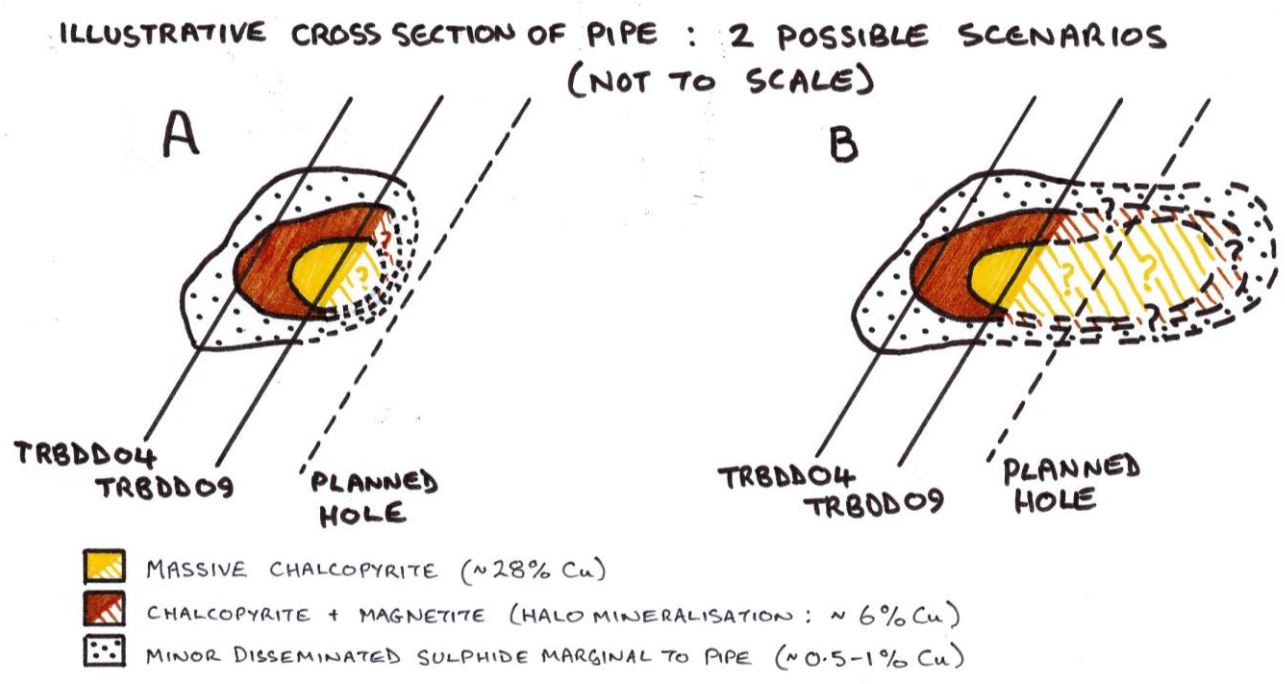

Figure 3. Schematic pipe cross-sections representing interpretations of the possible profile of the pipe to the south-east of the holes drilled. These scenarios are illustrations only of possible interpretations and their validity needs to be tested.

Figure 4: Massive chalcopyrite (primary copper sulphide) in hole TRBDD09: approximately 31m to 34m

Figure 5: Massive chalcopyrite (primary copper sulphide) in hole TRBDD09: approximately 34m to 37.5m

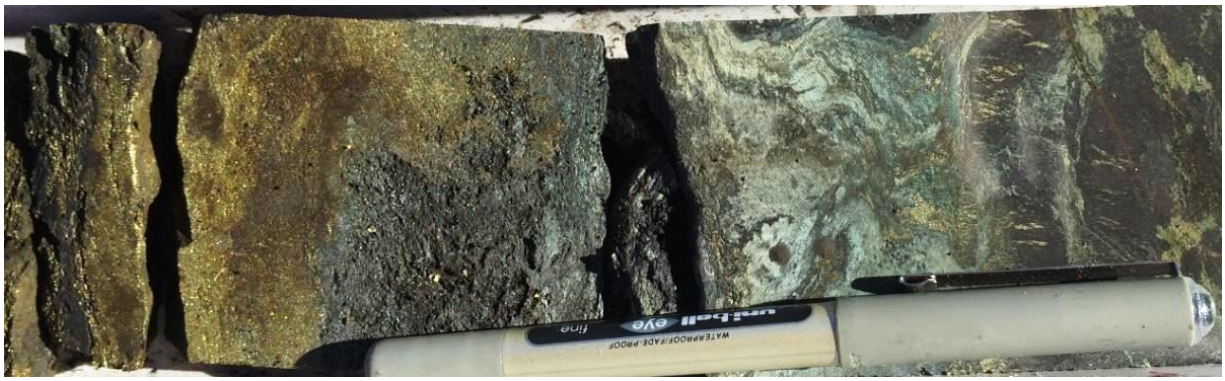

Figure 6: Massive chalcopyrite (primary copper sulphide): contact at 37m down hole TRBDD09

Planned Future Work:

Thundelarra received approval last week from the WA DMP for the next follow-up Program of Work. The objective of this next phase drill program will be:

1) To test for possible extensions of the newly-discovered mineralised pipe both laterally to the south-east and down-plunge to the south-west.

2) To test for possible repetitions of such pipes in and around the Red Bore gossan area.

3) To improve the understanding of the geometry of the pipe(s) and the geology of the intrusive-related mineralising system in and around the Red Bore gossan area.

4) To improve the understanding of the local geological and tectonic setting to permit greater probability of success in targeting the postulated existence of a deep magmatic source.

5) To follow up and test various magnetic targets already identified as potential feeder pipes.

The possible relevance of the deep hole TRBDD07 in the north-west of the tenement has been supplanted by the importance of the discoveries at the Red Bore gossan. Work in the immediate future will focus on these new discoveries. Hole TRBDD07 has delivered extensive geological and structural information to assist in the overall understanding of the local and regional geology, but has not delivered any new targets that warrant follow-up at present. Additional evaluation will be carried out when time permits, but at present the Red Bore gossan area is the principal focus.

New drilling programs will begin at Red Bore as soon as is practicable. The current target is for preparatory work to be complete by approximately mid-August, with actual drilling to get underway shortly thereafter.

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Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) 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" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Laboratory assay results. Assay methods: ICP-OES and ICP-MS after four-acid digest. Holes and intervals not recorded below were not sampled and submitted for assay.

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay Results		
				Copper Cu (%)	Gold Au (ppm)	Silver Ag (ppm)
TRBDD08	52.4	53	0.6	2.00%	0.21	3.12
TRBDD08	53	54	1.0	0.26%	0.04	0.69
TRBDD08	54	55	1.0	1.01%	0.06	2.34
TRBDD08	55	55.2	0.2	0.19%	0.02	0.54
TRBDD09	24.4	25.5	1.1	0.12%	0.03	5.88
TRBDD09	25.5	26.5	1.0	0.40%	0.06	1.21
TRBDD09	26.5	27.5	1.0	1.19%	1.52	2.77
TRBDD09	27.5	28.5	1.0	13.62%	0.47	15.56
TRBDD09	28.5	29.5	1.0	10.60%	0.36	14.29
TRBDD09	29.5	29.95	0.45	18.49%	1.17	14.96
TRBDD09	29.95	31	1.05	27.86%	2.89	30.19
TRBDD09	31	32	1.0	27.41%	1.11	31.41
TRBDD09	32	33	1.0	29.23%	0.51	31.85
TRBDD09	33	34	1.0	27.14%	1.03	32.83
TRBDD09	34	35	1.0	26.99%	0.48	35.97
TRBDD09	35	36	1.0	28.91%	0.24	29.16
TRBDD09	36	37	1.0	31.25%	2.58	34.15
TRBDD09	37	38	1.0	0.47%	1.26	0.65
TRBDD09	38	39	1.0	0.62%	0.09	0.80
TRBDD09	39	40	1.0	1.02%	0.27	1.22
TRBDD09	40	40.3	0.3	0.50%	0.11	0.80

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

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 1m samples from which 3 kg 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• This is a diamond drilling program. Holes were drilled with HQ3 core from surface. A total of 29 core samples (half core, or quarter core for duplicates) including the standards and duplicates were taken and analysed at the Intertek/Genalysis lab in Perth. • Core was cut by diamond saw. Half-core was usually assayed. Duplicates were on quarter-core to retain half the core on trays for further investigations if necessary. • Mineralised core samples were crushed, dried, pulverised (total prep), and split to produce a sub sample which was analysed by four acid digest with an ICP/OES, ICP/MS or EA/AAS (Au) finish.
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 holes were drilled at HQ3 size (63.5mm diameter) on a truck-mounted rig with booster and auxiliary using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. The core was oriented using a Camtech orientation tool. To date 72% successful orientation has been achieved.
Drill sample	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample	• The recording of the recovered core is by visual inspection.

recovery	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.	Core recovery is good (more than 94%) given that the near surface intervals include zones of weathering, heavy shearing, and clay alteration. • Triple tube coring was used to maximise core recovery. No significant core loss was recorded. • Core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers and recorded onto core blocks for reference. Core drilling has high recoveries and is considered to preclude any issues of sample bias.
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.	• Core was logged visually by experienced and competent geologists in full. Logging recorded for each drill hole includes lithology, grainsize, texture, contamination, oxidation and weathering. Information on structure type, dip, alpha angle, beta angle and fill material was stored in the database. • Each interval of core was photographed on wet form and recorded prior to eventual sampling and assay. • The entire length of each drillhole was logged and evaluated.
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.	• Half of the core was usually sampled on the same side. A quarter core was used for intervals where duplicate samples were assayed for QA/QC. The mineralised core sections were cut at the Intertek lab facilities in Maddington, Perth. • Half or quarter core is standard sampling practice. • At this stage the QC procedures involve a review of in house controls, standards and duplicates and selected samples are to be re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. • QC procedures involve a review of in house controls, standards and duplicates and selected samples are to be re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.. • Core sampling by definition delivers appropriate sample sizes.
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.	• Lab preparation involved oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to 10mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser Thundelarra follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Thundelarra uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support both the interpretation of the geological logging based on visual observations and the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • Duplicates (5 of 21 intervals = 24%) and standards (3 of 21 intervals =14%) submitted to laboratory. Review of results concludes an acceptable level of accuracy has been established.
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.	• Assay submission schedule reviewed by CEO. • The program included no twin holes. Holes are being drilled in the area of known mineralisation but in a different direction to those holes that formed the basis of the reported indicated mineral resource (ASX Ann: 04 May 2012). The different direction of these holes is deliberate in order to test a different interpretation of the geometry and geological controls on the known mineralisation. As such, they do not constitute twinned holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • There have been no adjustments to assay data.
Location of	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held

data points	(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.	GPS (Garmin 62S model) with a typical accuracy of ±5m. Down-hole surveys will be carried out on holes exceeding 50m length to ensure that the hole is being directed as targeted. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry is not warranted.
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.	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • These drillholes are part of a follow-up program to improve the understanding of the geometry and geological controls on the known mineralisation identified in the earlier stage of the programs reported on 16 May 2014. • 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. • 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.	• Orientation marks were lost in some places due to the intense brecciation of the competent rocks, especially within the first 30m from surface. • To date the holes drilled are yet to deliver sufficient information to permit confident interpretation of the attitude and geometry of the mineralisation. The normal thickness of the mineralisation is less than the length of the intersections. The exact conversion ratio has not yet been determined.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are collected, transported and stored by Company personnel. They were delivered to secure locked storage for core cutting prior to sampling and submission of appropriate sample intervals to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All the assay results are considered to be representative as both the duplicates and standards have returned good replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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 Red Bore project comprises one granted mining licence M52/597 of 2 square kilometres in area (2km x 1km). THX holds a 90% interest in the lease and manages the JV with 10% (free carried to decision to mine) partner Mr Bill Richmond. The project is located in the Doolgunna pastoral lease in the Doolgunna region of the Murchison of WA. • The licence is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Regional exploration was carried out in the distant past by Western Mining. Subsequent drilling by Great Australian Resources identified a gold association with the copper mineralisation found by WMC. Mr Richmond pegged the lease over 20 years ago and entered into a JV agreement with THX in April 2010. THX conducted exploration that included mapping, rock chip sampling, geochemical surveys, and geophysical surveys, leading to several drilling campaigns until early 2012. Subsequently THX announced an indicated mineral resource (per the 2004 JORC code) on 04 May 2012 of 48,000t at 3.6% Cu and 0.4gpt Au. No additional work has been carried out on this resource since it was announced to the market.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Exploration carried out by THX included a gravity survey

		and an induced polarisation survey in 2011 followed up by RC and diamond drilling. A horizon interpreted to be a VMS horizon was identified containing strong copper-gold-silver associations that displays a striking visual and geochemical similarity to the DeGrussa copper-gold deposit currently being mined by Sandfire Resources NL. Some deep IP anomalies remain to be tested and explained. The current drilling has established the presence of magmatic feeder vents/pipes containing massive sulphide, the orientation and extent of which is the subject of recent and future programs.
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.	• The copper mineralisation noted in the oxide zone is consistent with the known geology and provides encouragement for the remainder of the program. This is reinforced in the body of this report. All details of the collar locations and technical parameters of each hole drilled, and assay results, are presented in Table 1 and Appendix 1 respectively. • All relevant information has been provided 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 summary information is presented in Table 2. Full assay data are available in Appendix 1. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, from 29.95m to 37.0m in TRBDD09 is reported as 7.05m at 28.4% Cu, This comprises 7 samples, of different widths, calculated as follows: [(1.05*27.86)+(1*27.41)+(1*29.23)+(1*27.14) +(1*26.99)+(1*28.91)+(1*31.25)]/[1.05+1+1+1+1+1+1] = [200.18]/[7.05] = 28.39% • No metal equivalent values are used.
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').	• The program is to determine the mineralisation's geometry and relationships with structural controls. The holes were drilled at different angles to the mineralised zone (which has inconsistent orientation), so the true thicknesses of mineralisation is less than the downhole intersections. • All intercepts are reported as down hole intercepts and true width is unknown. Where relevant in this report the abbreviations "twu" – for "true width unknown" – is used.
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.	• Drill collar locations: refer to Table 1. A schematic cross-section interpretation based on holes drilled to date was included in the announcement dated 16 May 2014. The new results are consistent with that interpretation. Figures 2 and 3 show drill collar locations and the direction / surface trace of holes drilled, and a schematic interpreted cross-section.
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.	• This announcement includes the results of all assays carried out on samples from the drill holes reported in this announcement. As such the reporting herein is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It adds to the understanding and interpretation of the mineralisation at Red Bore.
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.	• Down hole surveys are planned to be undertaken shortly and the results will be provided once the whole data is available. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to the programs underway.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out	• The information obtained from this program helps direct the detailed nature of subsequent programs of work. A

	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.	follow-up program of work is approved and such follow-up will occur after taking into account the Company's cash balance in the context of types of work that can be funded. • At present it is anticipated that probable extensions of the primary copper mineralisation towards the south-west exist and will be tested.

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