Significant extensions to Mt Mulgine; mining activities in progress to stockpile tungsten

- **Exploration drilling identifies new significant tungsten mineralisation 320 metres along strike from and adjoining the Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource.**
- **Preliminary sampling of grade control holes that had been drilled by the owner of the gold rights to the Mt Mulgine project identifies new significant tungsten zone at Bobby McGee *which is now being mined and stockpiled.***
- **Discussions are in progress with the owner of the gold rights to determine how the gold development and mining can continue on Hazelwood's new near-surface tungsten discovery at Bobby McGee and other areas at Mt Mulgine.**

Hazelwood Resources Ltd ("Hazelwood" or "the Company") (ASX: HAZ), a producer of premium ferrotungsten, is pleased to announce new exploration results that significantly extend the dimensions of mineralisation at the Mt Mulgine Tungsten Project. The owner of the gold rights to the Mt Mulgine project, which is already operating within the project area, has conducted gold grade control drilling that has revealed ***new-near surface significant tungsten mineralisation from an area that is now being mined and stockpiled. Hazelwood is in the process of reviewing all available data to better define the resource and determine what parts of the mined and stockpiled material could be classified as Tungsten Ore.***

Hazelwood's world-class upstream tungsten assets in Western Australia play a strategically important role in the Company's ultimate objective to become a vertically integrated specialty metals company. The successful ATC ferrotungsten project in Vietnam which entered production during 2013, has emerged as a reliable and compliant producer of tungsten master alloys with a truly global presence.

"Trench" extended by 320 metres

Hazelwood owns 100% of the tungsten and molybdenum rights to the Mt Mulgine Tungsten Project in the mid-west of Western Australia. The project contains active gold mining areas, operated by the owner of the gold rights to the project area, Minjar Gold Pty Ltd ("Minjar"). Recent exploration drilling by Minjar intersected new zones of near-surface tungsten mineralisation that have added some 320 metres to the strike extent of the Mulgine Trench Deposit. Results include;

- **9m @ 0.23% WO_3**
- **15m @0.22% WO_3**
- **7m @ 0.21% WO_3**
- **20m @ 0.19% WO_3**

The Mineral Resource at the Mulgine Trench deposit, which was recently released, had increased Hazelwood's resource inventory by 340%, and contains 60.8 Million Tonnes at 0.17%

WO_3 (Inferred Resource). The new tungsten exploration results confirm the reliability of the resource model and provide potential for another significant increase in the already globally significant tungsten resource.

Stockpiling of tungsten from gold mining activities at Mt Mulgine

The **Bobby McGee Deposit** is located adjacent to the Mulgine Trench Mineral Resource. Minjar Gold, who have developed other areas within the Mt Mulgine project for gold, recently conducted a gold grade-control drilling program at Bobby McGee. Preliminary sampling of those gold grade control holes by Hazelwood has identified **near-surface zones of significant tungsten mineralisation within an area that is presently being developed and mined.**

The newly-discovered tungsten-bearing material is presently being stockpiled on site.

According to Minjar's proposed mining plan the final Bobby McGee open pit and adjoining Highland Chief development will mine a total volume of approximately 181,000 bcm (representing approximately 400,000 tonnes of total material removed).

Discussions are underway with Minjar to determine how development and mining can continue over Hazelwood's newly discovered tungsten areas of interest at Bobby McGee and elsewhere within the project area. All available data are currently being reviewed with the objective of determining which parts of the development at Bobby McGee could be classified as Tungsten Ore, over which Hazelwood as 100% owner of the tungsten rights is entitled to.

Hazelwood's Managing Director, Mr Terry Butler-Blaxell said;

"Mt Mulgine continues to grow and we believe another significant tungsten resource upgrade is likely. The tungsten at Mt Mulgine is being developed and stockpiled as a result of another party's gold mining activities. The discovery of new significant tungsten zones within an active mining area could bring forward our plans for vertical integration. The ATC Ferrotungsten Project currently runs on 100 per cent externally-sourced feedstock and we are keen to do whatever is required to better secure our raw materials supply chain".

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ABOUT HAZELWOOD

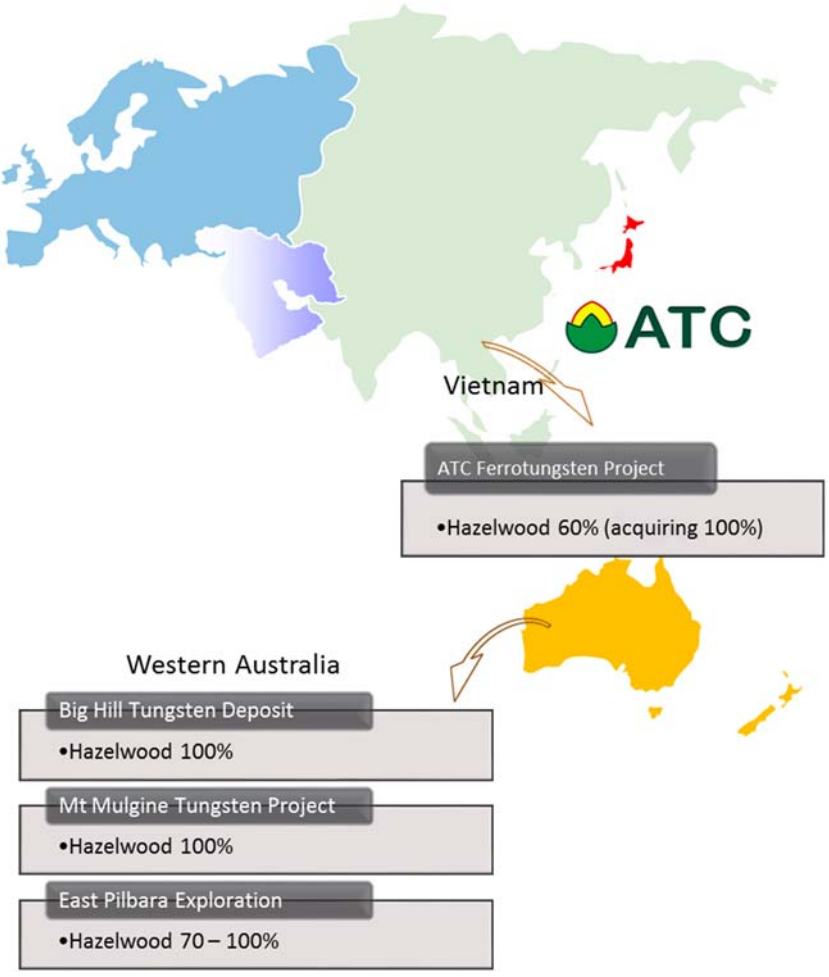
Hazelwood Resources Ltd is a new specialty metals producer with a majority stake in the ATC Ferrotungsten Project in Vietnam. Ferrotungsten is used in the production of high speed steels, tool steel and temperature resistant alloys.

The ATC Ferrotungsten plant is the largest capacity, most advanced facility of its type outside of China, with a highly experienced operations and management team. High quality product from ATC meets the specifications of end-users around the world and the brand has achieved a truly global presence.

With well - established specialty metals production credentials, Hazelwood has the ability to expand into other capital-efficient opportunities in downstream processing. The Company takes pride in the welfare of its workers, the quality of its product, the transparency of its business and its reputation in all theatres in which it operates.

There is potential for future vertical integration with Hazelwood's 100% owned primary tungsten projects in Western Australia. The Big Hill Tungsten Deposit and Mt Mulgine Tungsten Project host near surface resources and are being evaluated as potential future sources of feedstock for Hazelwood's downstream refining business.

Hazelwood has significant exposure to nickel sulphides and base metals exploration through its 100% owned Cookes Creek and Copper Gorge (HAZ 70% Atlas Iron 30%) areas in the East Pilbara of Western Australia.



Mt Mulgine Tungsten Project, Western Australia

Nineteen Reverse Circulation exploration holes drilled on the northern extension of Mulgine Trench have been observed under ultra-violet light (UV), sampled at 1m intervals and assayed for tungsten. Assay intervals include

- **9m @ 0.234% WO_3**
- **15m @0.223% WO_3**
- **7m @ 0.215% WO_3**
- **20m @ 0.188% WO_3**

These results demonstrate significant grades of WO_3 and extend by 320m the previously known Mulgine Trench mineralisation. (Mulgine Trench has an Inferred Resource of 60.8 Mt @ 0.17%WO_3, 0.1% cut-off grade, Inferred category; first announced 10th April 2014, JORC 2012 compliance.)

Mulgine Trench

Hazelwood Resources Limited (ASX: HAZ) ("Hazelwood" or "the Company") is pleased to announce results from nineteen Reverse Circulation (RC) holes at its Mt Mulgine project. Hazelwood owns 100% of the tungsten and molybdenum rights, and Minjar Gold Pty Ltd ("Minjar") have gold rights to this tenement (M59/425) 350km NNE of Perth, Western Australia. The RC holes were sampled by Hazelwood Resources and assayed for tungsten. The results demonstrate significant grades of WO_3 northeast of known mineralisation at Mulgine Trench extending 320m along strike (Table 1, Figure 2). Mulgine Trench has a Resource of **60.8 Mt @ 0.17%WO_3** (0.1% cut-off grade, Inferred category; first announced 10th April 2014, JORC 2012 compliance) and is adjacent to the Mulgine Hill Resource of **8.2Mt @ 0.21% WO_3** (0.1% cut-off grade; 76% Indicated category; first announced 1 March 2011, 2004 JORC code compliance).

Along the northeast corridor, tungsten intersections occur within a consistent zone dipping gently northwest in a significant 320m extension to the Mulgine Trench mineralisation. Lithological logging of recent RC drilling has identified veined and epidote-altered metavolcanic rocks, comparable to that observed in diamond drill core at Mulgine Trench. Two of the new RC drill holes intersected mineralisation within five metres of the interpretations used for the Mulgine Trench Resource model. The intersections in the new drilling provide a confirmation as to the veracity of the Mulgine Trench resource model (Figure 3).

Mt Mulgine is a tungsten-molybdenum vein-hosted exo-skarn formed at the intrusive contact of Archaean S-type granite intrusive into a sequence of metavolcanics, metasediments and banded-iron formation. Exploration focuses on the highly-altered strata with alteration minerals sericite, phlogopite and epidote.

Figure 1. Location of Mt Mulgine

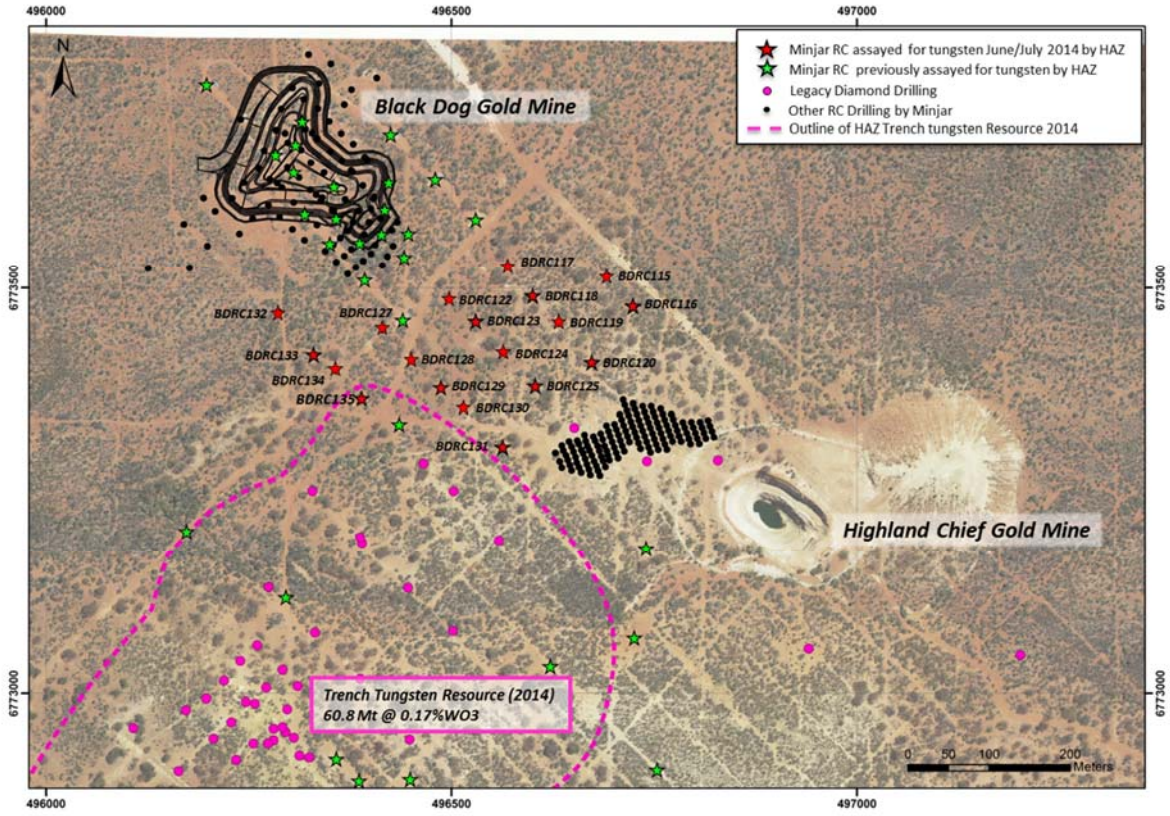


Figure 2. Plan view of the Mulgine Trench deposit area showing legacy diamond drilling and new RC holes assayed for tungsten in June 2014

Table 1: Significant results from recent RC drilling at Mulgine Trench Extension

HOLE	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO3 %
BDRC115	496692	6773515	404	60	-60	135	1	16	15	0.223
							35	43	8	0.121
BDRC116	496724	6773477	404	60	-60	135	0	25	25	0.136
BDRC117	496569	6773527	405	60	-60	135	33	36	3	0.133
BDRC118	496600	6773490	404	60	-60	135	4	28	24	0.144
							43	51	8	0.137
BDRC119	496632	6773456	403	60	-60	135	4	60	56	0.149
BDRC120	496673	6773408	404	60	-60	135	3	12	9	0.234
							28	32	4	0.143
BDRC122	496496	6773486	403	60	-60	135	12	18	6	0.122
							26	46	20	0.188
BDRC123	496530	6773459	403	60	-60	135	1	10	9	0.148
							39	59	20*	0.137
BDRC124	496563	6773420	402	60	-60	135	3	17	14	0.110
							20	41	21	0.145
							56	60	4*	0.147
BDRC125	496603	6773379	402	60	-60	135	4	12	8	0.178
							16	28	12	0.147
							51	56	5	0.170
BDRC127	496415	6773448	401	60	-60	135	49	51	2	0.105
BDRC128	496451	6773410	401	60	-60	135	0	17	17	0.130
							48	60	12*	0.199
BDRC129	496487	6773377	400	60	-60	135	2	11	9	0.107
							40	47	7	0.215
BDRC130	496514	6773353	400	60	-60	135	14	17	3	0.131
							40	43	3	0.168
BDRC131	496563	6773304	403	60	-60	135	3	19	16	0.171
							48	60	12*	0.184
BDRC132	496287	6773470	398	60	-60	135	No significant intersections			
BDRC133	496330	6773417	398	60	-60	135	No significant intersections			
BDRC134	496357	6773363	399	60	-60	135	No significant intersections			
BDRC135	496390	6773363	399	60	-60	135	48	51	3	0.139

** These intersections are at the end, or near the end of the drill hole, it is possible significant mineralisation continues after the end of hole. Notes to Table 1:*

- *Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 50, collar positions determined by hand-held GPS. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.*
- *Hole azimuths drilled to 135 but downhole deviations may result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.*
- *Drilling by reverse circulation (RC) face sampling hammer. Material was left in piles on the ground for each 1m drilled. The piles on the ground were spear sampled by HAZ. Pushing the spear as deep as possible into the pile to ensure as representative a sample as possible.*
- *Nagrom, Perth was chosen by Hazelwood to analyse the RC sample pulps for the elements WO3, Sn, Fe2O3, MnO, SiO2, Al2O3, TiO2, CaO, MgO, BaO, Mo, S, As, V2O5, Cr2O3, K2O, Ta2O5 and LOI1000 using XRF fusion (method XRF008 and TGA001 for LOI1000). Prepared sample is fused in lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores. XRF Suites are tailored to the specific ore type, using predefined inter-element and matrix corrections. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is packaged with XRF suites to achieve close to 100% characterisation, and is considered a total analysis.*
- *Given the -60 to 135◦ drilling orientation of the re-sampled drill holes and interpreted dip of the host rocks estimated to be dipping -30 to the north-west, reported intercepts can be interpreted as being close approximations to true width.*

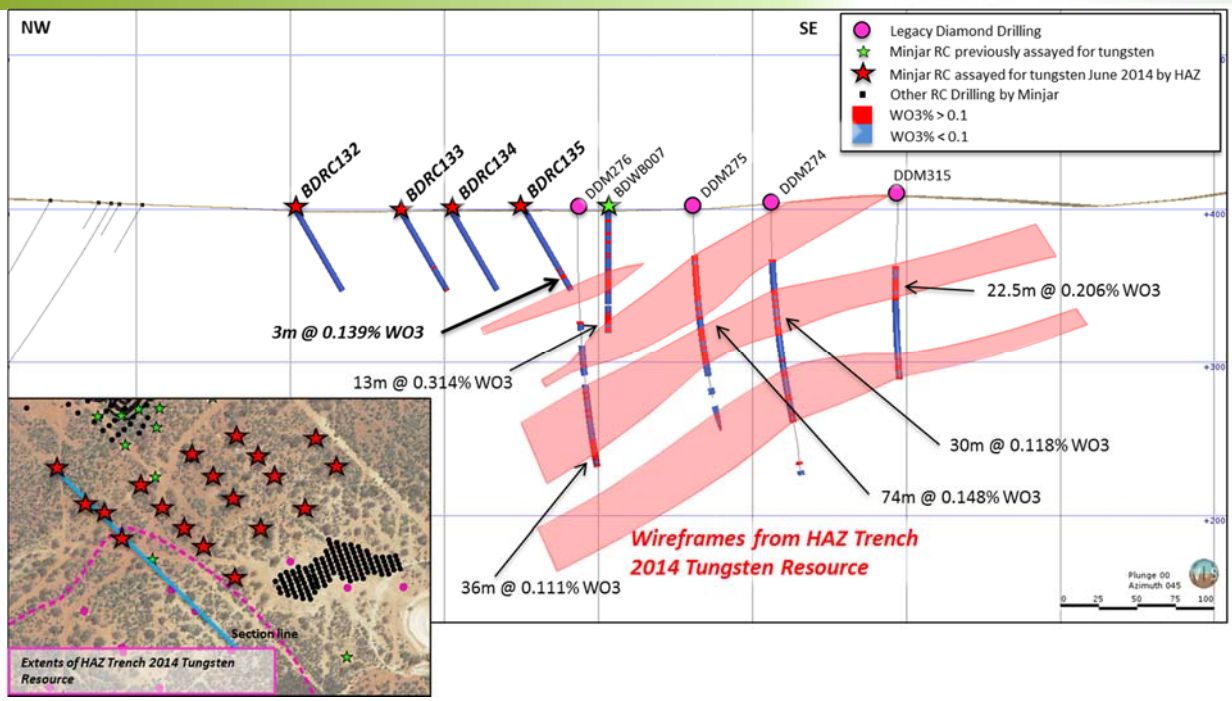


Figure 3. Cross-section through BDRC132 to BDRC135, displaying significant tungsten intersections and mineralised envelope wireframes used in the Mulgine Trench Resource Estimation (pink). Inset: Air photograph showing section line in blue.

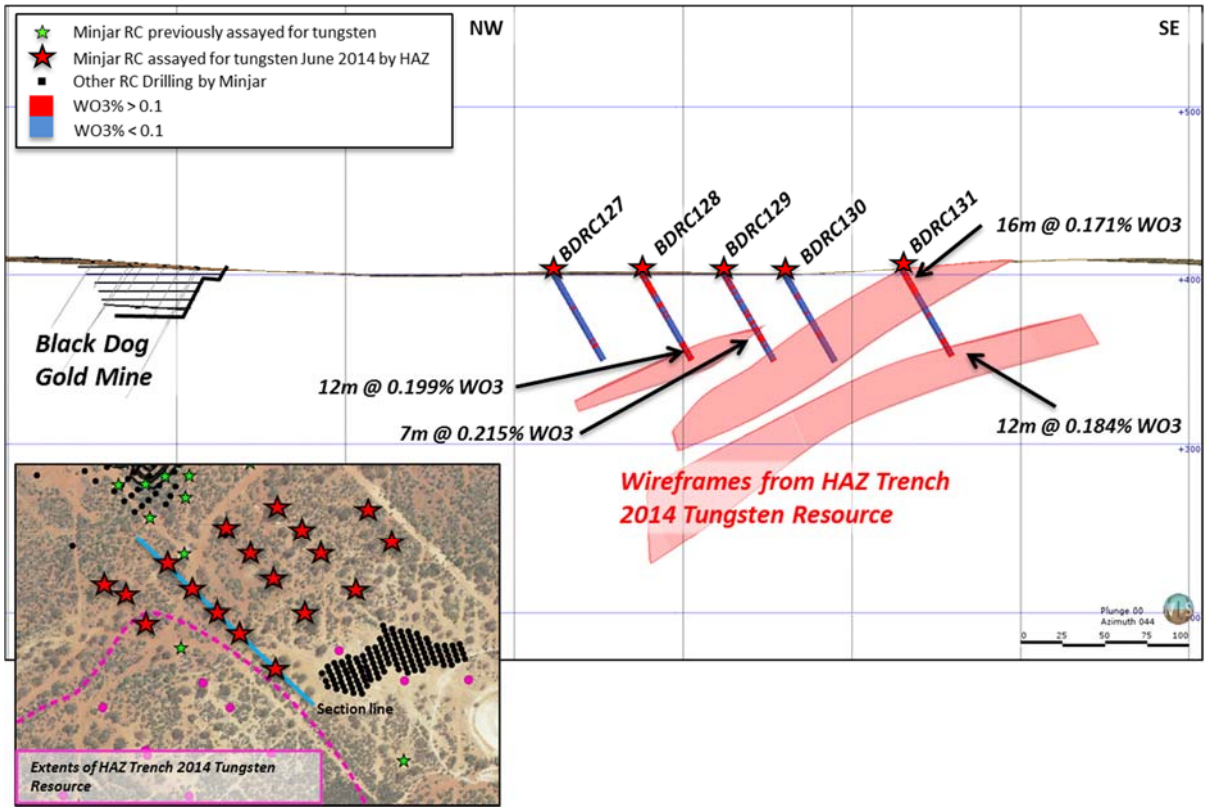


Figure 4. Cross-section through BDRC127 to BDRC131, displaying significant tungsten intersections and mineralised envelope wireframes used in the Mulgine Trench Resource Estimation (pink). Inset: Air photograph showing section line in blue.

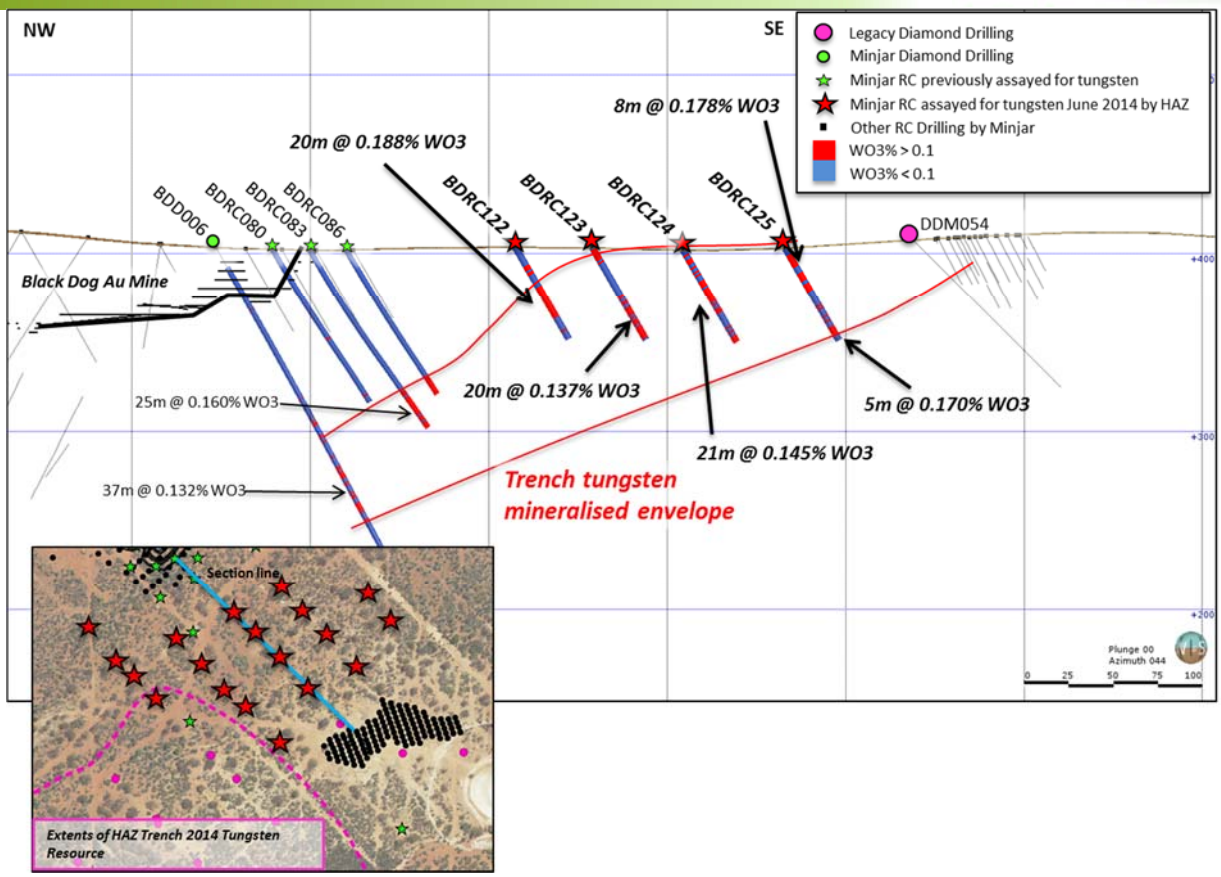


Figure 5. Cross-section through BDRC122 to BDRC125 (approximately 150m along strike from Mulgine Trench), displaying significant tungsten intersections. Inset: Air photograph showing section line in blue.

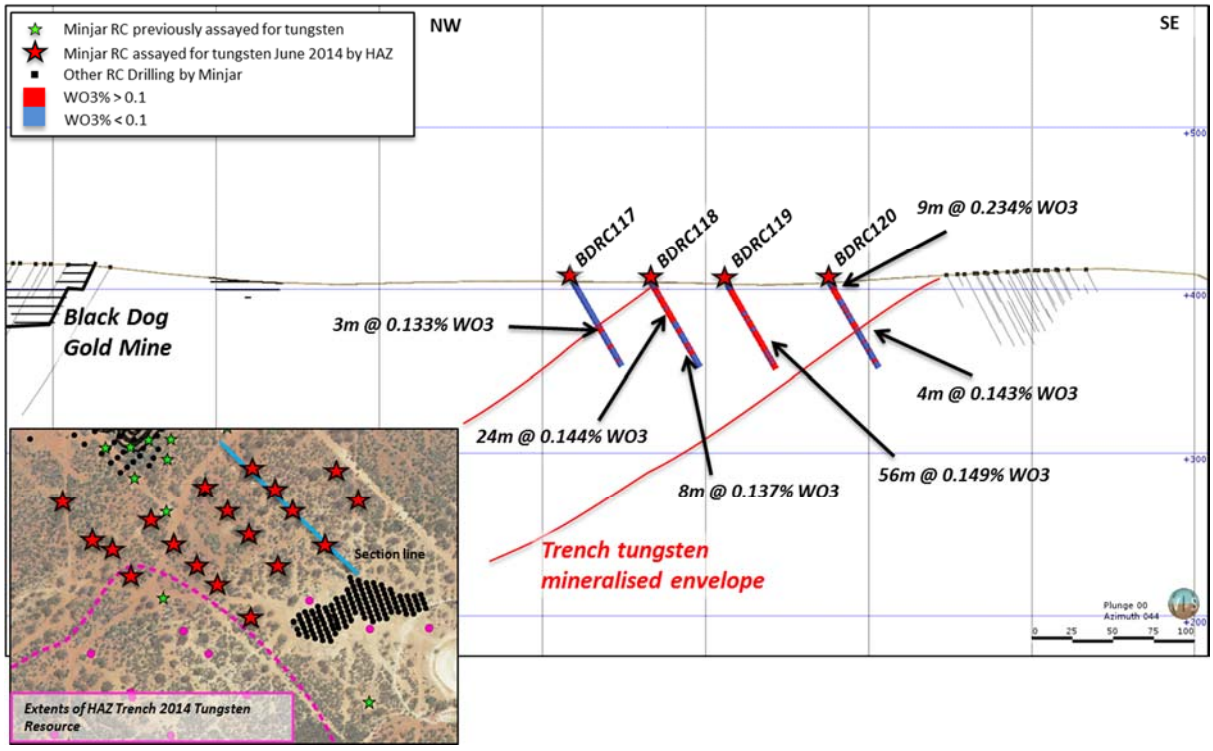


Figure 6. Cross-section through BDRC117 and BDRC120 (approximately 200m along strike from Mulgine Trench), displaying significant tungsten intersections. Inset: Air photograph showing section line in blue.

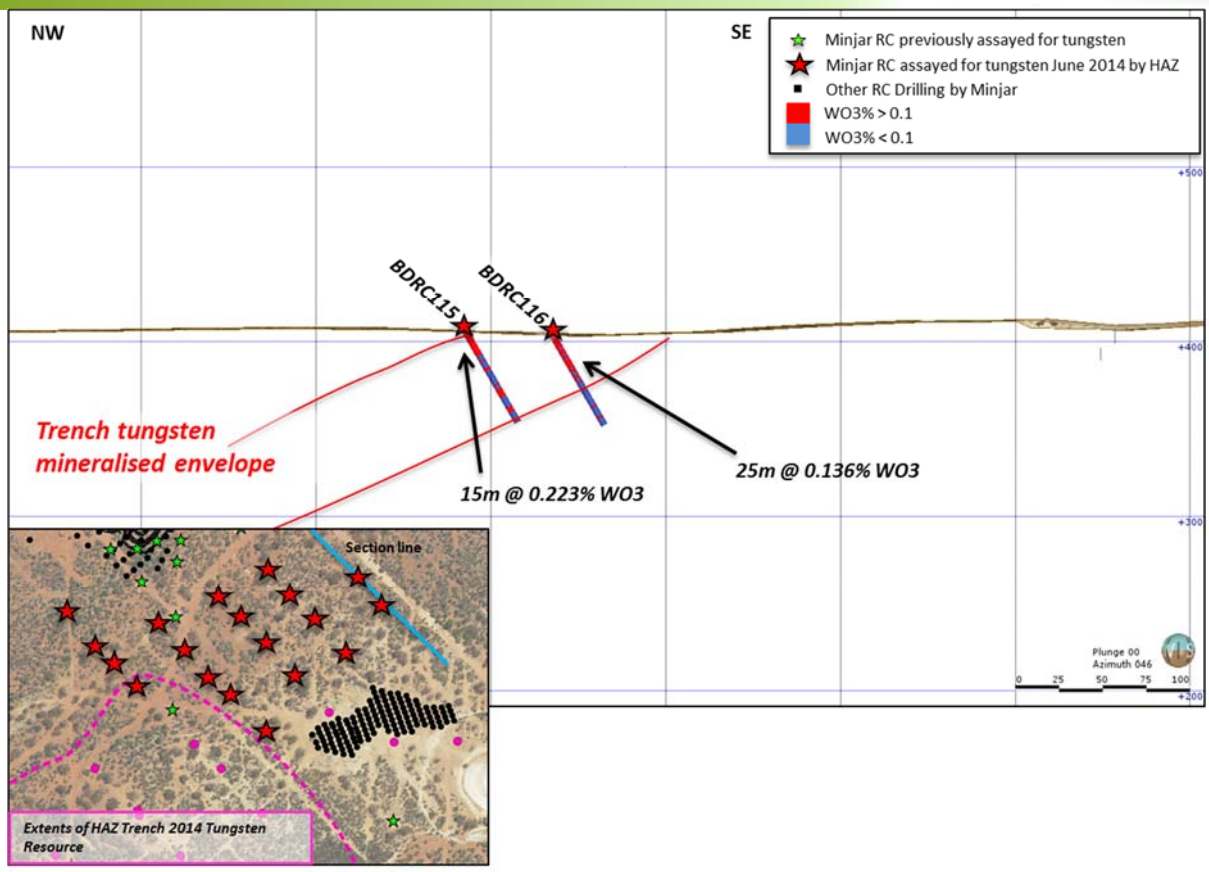


Figure 7. Cross-section through BDRC115 and BDRC116 (approximately 300m along strike from Mulgine Trench), displaying significant tungsten intersections. Inset: Air photograph showing section line in blue.

Bobby McGee

The Bobby McGee area is located to the ENE of the tungsten Resource at the Mulgine Trench. Forty one close-spaced gold grade-control RC holes drilled recently by Minjar were sampled and assayed for tungsten. Significant tungsten results from those holes indicate near-surface tungsten mineralisation along strike from the Mulgine Trench tungsten Resource. The gold grade-control holes completed by Minjar are between ten and fifty four metres in depth. A single, composited sample from each gold grade-control hole was taken by Hazelwood as a first check for tungsten within Minjar's proposed gold mine for Bobby McGee. The results from the composited samples show twelve holes with WO_3 values greater than 0.1% (Table 2). As the first-pass sampling methodology applied to each of the gold grade-control holes has relatively low resolution, even elevated tungsten assays (less than 0.1% WO_3) from the composite samples could represent more significant tungsten mineralisation over discrete intervals within each gold grade-control hole. Table 3 contains the data related to gold grade-control holes sampled by Hazelwood.

These preliminary results from composited samples require follow-up analyses with assaying proposed to be conducted on individual samples from the gold grade-control drilling. Hazelwood has requested additional information from Minjar about the gold grade-control drilling at Bobby McGee.

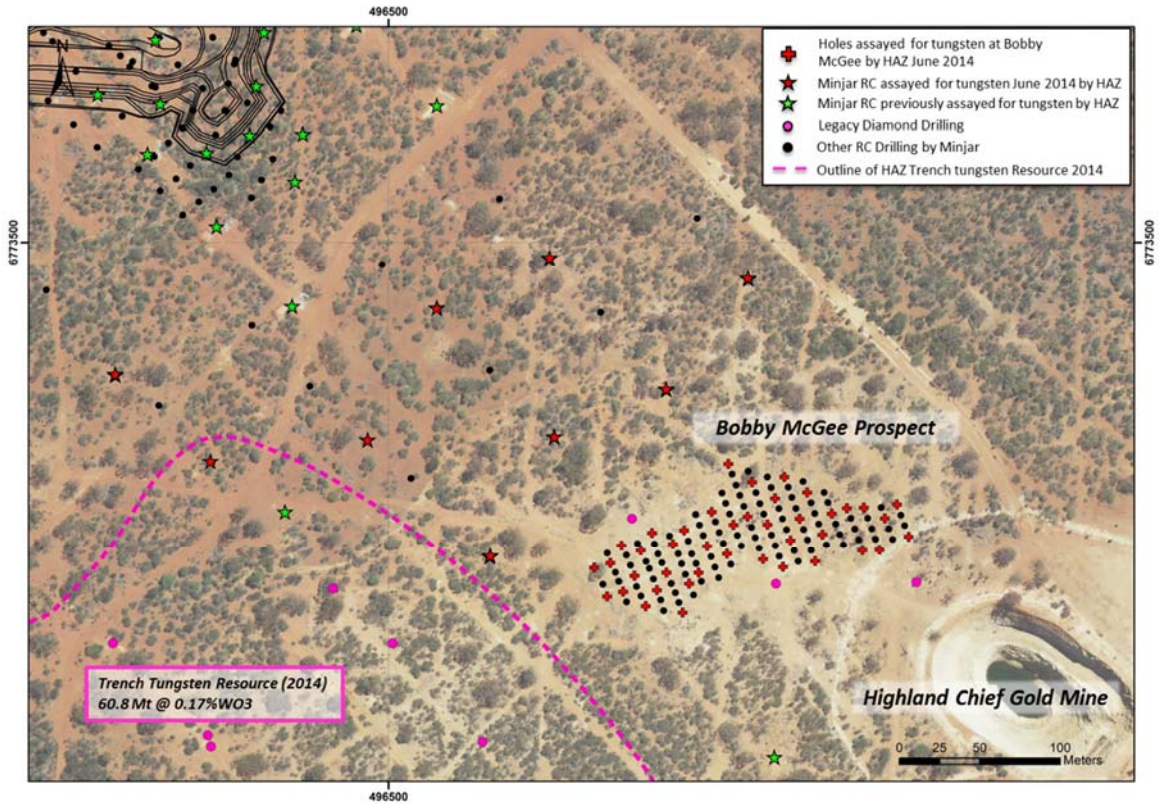


Figure 8. Plan view of composite- sampled gold grade-control RC drilling at Bobby McGee

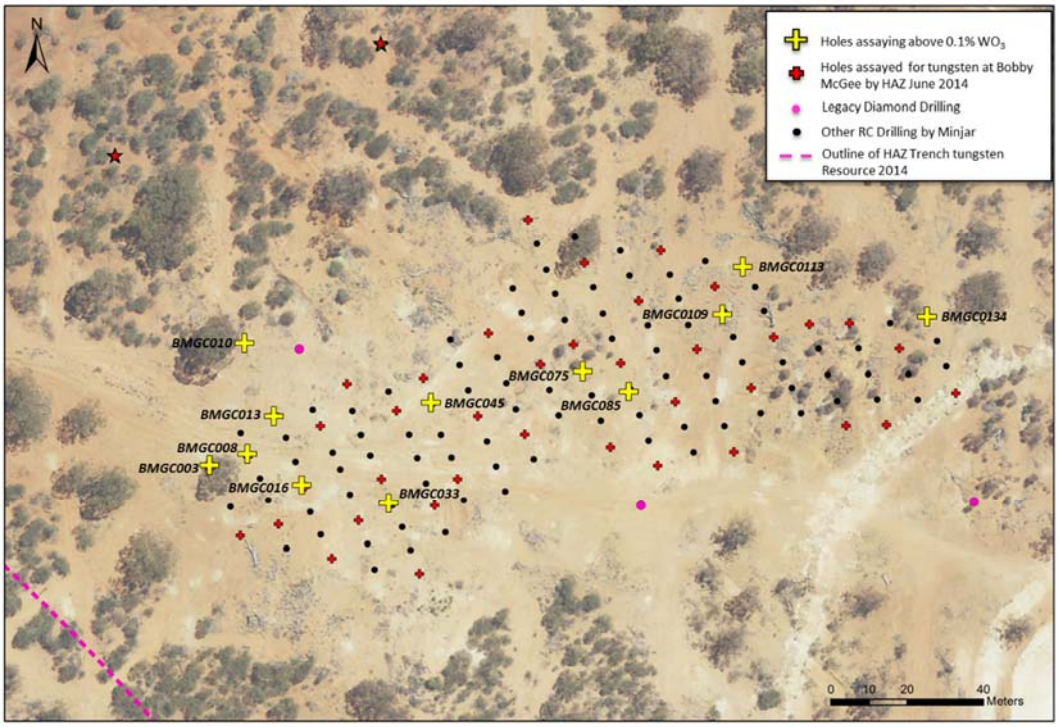


Figure 9. Plan view of composite-sampled gold grade-control RC drilling at Bobby McGee with holes assaying greater than 0.1% WO3 highlighted

Table 2. Best results (>0.1% WO_3) from composite sampling at Bobby McGee

HOLE	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	WO3 %
BMGC075	496733.1	6773302.4	411	23	-60	160	0	23	23	0.107
BMGC085	496745.5	6773297.6	412	14	-60	160	0	14	14	0.130
BMGC109	496770	6773318	412	25	-60	160	0	25	25	0.115
BMGC113	496775.9	6773331.1	411	24	-60	160	0	24	24	0.102
BMGC134	496823.7	6773316.6	412	14	-60	160	0	14	14	0.206
BMGC003	496636	6773277	409	14	-60	160	0	14	14	0.127
BMGC008	496645	6773281	409	25	-60	160	0	25	25	0.108
BMGC010	496645	6773310	409	39	-60	160	0	39	39	0.126
BMGC013	496652	6773291	409	26	-60	160	0	26	26	0.189
BMGC016	496659	6773271	409	16	-60	160	0	16	16	0.144
BMGC033	496682	6773267	409	16	-60	160	0	16	16	0.112
BMGC045	496693	6773294	409	22	-60	160	0	22	22	0.144

Table 3. Other results from composite sampling at Bobby McGee

HOLE	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	#WO3 %
BMGC001	496628	6773297	409	32	-60	160	0	32	32	0.087
BMGC005	496638	6773300	409	40	-60	160	0	40	40	0.087
BMGC018	496657	6773308	409	51	-60	160	0	51	51	0.058
BMGC022	496667	6773283	409	26	-60	160	0	26	26	0.096
BMGC025	496664	6773319	409	53	-60	160	0	53	53	0.080
BMGC029	496673	6773294	409	38	-60	160	0	38	38	0.083
BMGC035	496677	6773312	409	52	-60	160	0	52	52	0.075
BMGC039	496687	6773287	409	26	-60	160	0	26	26	0.090
BMGC041	496684	6773320.5	409	47	-60	160	0	47	47	0.080
BMGC050	496698.3	6773310.6	409.6	42	-60	160	0	42	42	0.057
BMGC054	496701.1	6773332.2	409.3	52	-60	160	0	52	52	0.092
BMGC058	496710.6	6773305.8	410.3	42	-60	160	0	42	42	0.054
BMGC063	496714.7	6773324	409.8	42	-60	160	0	42	42	0.089
BMGC066	496711.5	6773362.1	408.2	54	-60	160	0	54	54	0.067
BMGC071	496723.4	6773329.2	410.4	32	-60	160	0	32	32	0.076
BMGC077	496726.3	6773350.7	409.2	54	-60	160	0	54	54	0.083
BMGC081	496735.8	6773324.3	410.7	45	-60	160	0	45	45	0.065
BMGC088	496740.5	6773340.7	410.4	53	-60	160	0	53	53	0.037
BMGC092	496750.1	6773314.3	411.5	27	-60	160	0	27	27	0.052
BMGC095	496746.3	6773354	409.4	51	-60	160	0	51	51	0.068
BMGC099	496755.8	6773328	410.9	41	-60	160	0	41	41	0.058

BMGC103	496765.5	6773301.2	411.9	19	-60	160	0	19	19	0.076
BMGC105	496760.5	6773344.4	410.2	42	-60	160	0	42	42	0.073
BMGC117	496785.3	6773334.5	410.9	31	-60	160	0	31	31	0.083
BMGC121	496794.9	6773308.1	412.4	16	-60	160	0	16	16	0.088
BMGC122	496795.8	6773334.8	410.9	28	-60	160	0	28	28	0.042
BMGC126	496805.5	6773308.3	411.9	17	-60	160	0	17	17	0.078
BMGC128	496808.9	6773328.2	411.2	21	-60	160	0	21	21	0.097
BMGC131	496816.4	6773336.8	410.8	28	-60	160	0	28	28	0.072

 # Results lower than 0.1% WO_3 are included here as of significance due to each composite sample representing a single drill hole (up to 54m in length).

Notes to Table 2 and 3:

- *Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 50, collar positions determined by hand held GPS. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.*
- *Hole azimuths drilled to 160° but downhole deviations may result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.*
- *Drilling by reverse circulation (RC) face sampling hammer, then 1 composite sample speared from a single pile on the ground representing the total hole depth. The piles on the ground were spear sampled to ensure as representative a sample as possible covering all metres drilled.*
- *Nagrom, Perth was chosen by Hazelwood to analyse the RC sample pulps for the elements WO3, Sn, Fe2O3, MnO, SiO2, Al2O3, TiO2, CaO, MgO, BaO, Mo, S, As, V2O5, Cr2O3, K2O, Ta2O5 and LOI1000 using XRF fusion (method XRF008 and TGA001 for LOI1000). Prepared sample is fused in lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores. XRF Suites are tailored to the specific ore type, using predefined inter-element and matrix corrections. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is packaged with XRF suites to achieve close to 100% characterisation, and is considered a total analysis.*
- *Due to the composite sample representing the entire drill hole the reported interval lengths do not represent true widths of mineralisation.*

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Hazelwood Resources Exploration Targets, Exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Julian Vearncombe BSc PhD FGS FSEG RPGeo who is also Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. J. Vearncombe is a full-time employee of SJS Resource Management Pty Ltd and 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'. J. Vearncombe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. J. Vearncombe does not act as a Competent Person for activities including planned mining by the owner of the gold rights to the project.

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1 for RC drilling at Trench Extension

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012)

Section 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.*	New drilling at Trench was contracted by Minjar Gold. Minjar drilled the holes by Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer. Drill holes were generally angled at -60 to 135° to intersect mineralisation close to perpendicular. Sampling was done by SJS Resource Management on behalf of HAZ by spearing the RC sample left as piles on the ground. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC samples were spear sampled from piles on the ground.
	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.*	RC drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals, samples were spear sampled from piles on the ground. Samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the laboratory for assay. Preparation and analysis was by Nagrom, Perth. Sample preparation included sorting, crushing, splitting and finally pulverizing the samples to p80 75µm. Hazelwood chose for the samples to be assayed using XRF fusion (analysis codes XRF008 and TGA002).
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).*	Drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from joint venture partner and awaits these details.

Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery (good, moderate and poor) of sample intervals were visually estimated and noted from the size of piles on the ground. Generally samples appear to have good recovery. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC samples were visually checked for recovery by looking at the size of piles on the ground. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	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.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
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.*	RC holes were geologically logged by SJS Resource Management on behalf of Hazelwood Resources. Due to the nature of the sample, geotechnical logging is not possible.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is both qualitative (lithology, mineralogy, alteration, colour, weathering) and quantitative (vein percentage, sulphides percentage and scheelite percentage).
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were originally collected on the drill rig using an on-rig splitter, but samples were spear sampled by HAZ from piles on the ground. All the mineralised samples were dry when they were collected, the nature of the original sample is unknown. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details. Hazelwood used Nagrom – the mineral processor ("Nagrom") to assay the re-sampled intervals from the RC holes. Nagrom are certified to sample for tungsten. Sample preparation included sorting, crushing, splitting and finally pulverizing the samples to p80 75µm. Hazelwood chose for the samples to be assayed using Nagrom's analysis codes XRF008 and TGA002.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The field sample preparation involved spearing the piles on the ground to get a representative sample from each metre.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of standards (insertion rate 1:20).
	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.	A spear was used to ensure as representative a sample as possible was taken from the piles on the ground.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure there are no effects relating to the grain size of mineralisation.
Quality of Assay Data and Lab Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Nagrom, Perth was chosen by Hazelwood to analyse the RC sample pulps for the elements; WO3, Sn, Fe2O3, MnO, SiO2, Al2O3, TiO2, CaO, MgO, BaO, Mo, S, As, V2O5, Cr2O3, K2O, Ta2O5 and LOI1000 using XRF fusion (method XRF008 and TGA001 for LOI1000). Prepared sample is fused in lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores. XRF Suites are tailored to the specific ore type, using predefined inter-element and matrix corrections. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is packaged with XRF suites to achieve close to 100% characterisation, and is considered a total analysis.
	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.	See above.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external	Field QC procedures involve the use of standards (insertion rate 1:20).

	laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision *have been established.*	The lab performed its own checks, including inserting standards, and testing duplicates and repeats every batch. Review of the standards, duplicates and repeats are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company* *Personnel.*	Hazelwood utilised the services of SJS Resource Management ("SJS") to verify significant intersections. SJS are assured of the correctness of the data.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage *(physical and electronic) protocols.*	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on a netbook in the field. These data are transferred to the SJS Resource Management office in Perth for data verification and loading into the project database. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to 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.*	Collar positions of RC holes have been determined using hand held GPS and the orientation of drill holes determined using a compass. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 50 for easting and northing..
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The BDRC holes in this announcement are approximately 100 x 100m spacing.
	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.	In the area of the BDRC drilling mineralisation and geology show an initial continuity where there are sections with more than one hole. Data spacing and distribution is not currently sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Mineralised intervals reported were sampled at one metre intervals.
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*	Given the -60 to 135◦ of the re-sampled drill holes and interpreted dip of the host rocks estimated to be dipping -30 to the north-west, reported intercepts can be interpreted as being close approximations to true width.
	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.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from joint venture partner and awaits these details.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details. Samples transported to the laboratory were bagged securely and dispatched using a reputable transport contractor. Upon receipt at the laboratory a sample inventory was recorded. No irregularities were reported.
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details. Hazelwood carries out its own internal audits. No problems have been detected.

Section 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 mineralisation is located within Mining License M59/425. Hazelwood Resources owns 100% of the tungsten and molybdenum rights and Minjar Gold Pty Ltd have gold rights.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Trench was extensively explored for tungsten in 1968 to 1981 with eighty diamond core holes drilled. Seventy two of these core holes are preserved at Minjar and these have been re-logged and extensively re-sampled by SJS Resource Management for Hazelwood Resources. On-going data validation at Mulgine Trench confirms the scale of mineralisation and quality of past data, including assay data. The process of re-logging has included day-light and ultra-violet photography, detailed re-interpretation of the rock types and alteration, drill core recovery and 957 specific gravity (density) determinations. Minjar Gold Pty Ltd are actively exploring for gold on the license. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mt Mulgine is a tungsten-molybdenum vein-hosted exo-skarn formed at the intrusive contact of an Archaean S-type granite intrusive into a sequence of metavolcanics, metasediments and banded-iron formation.
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*	Refer to drill results in Table 1 in the main body of the announcement. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.

	justified on the basis that the information is not *Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the* *Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data Aggregation Methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or* *minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually* *Material and should be stated.*	Grade intersections on re-sampled RC holes are calculated as an average of 1m samples over the significant interval. No minimum grade truncations or cut-off grades have been applied.
	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.*	High-grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals – see Table 1.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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')*	Given the -60 to 135◦ of the re-sampled drill holes and interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation estimated to be dipping -30 to the north-west, reported intersects can be interpreted as being close approximations to true width – see Figure 4.
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.*	Tabulations of intersections shown in Table 1 within the main body of the announcement. Plan of drill holes shown in Figure 2. Sectional views of some of the re-sampled drill holes are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.
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.*	Drill holes with no significant intersections are noted under Table 1.

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*	Not applicable.
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*	Hazelwood Resources continue to collect data related to tungsten mineralisation from RC holes drilled by Minjar Gold as part of their gold exploration.

Appendix 2 – JORC Table 1 for Bobby McGee Results

Section 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.*	Initial grade control drilling at Bobby McGee was contracted by Minjar Gold. Minjar drilled the holes by Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from joint venture partner and awaits these details. Drill holes were generally angled at -60 to 160° to intersect mineralisation near to perpendicular. After drilling a single pile of material was left representing the whole drill hole. Sampling was by SJS Resource Management on behalf of HAZ by spearing the single pile as deep as possible to try and get a representative sample.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC samples were spear sampled from one composite sample pile on the ground per hole. This was the only sample available to us.
	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.	Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details. RC drill holes were sampled as one sample per hole representing the total hole depth, samples were spear sampled from a single pile on the ground for each drill hole. Samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the laboratory for assay. Preparation and analysis was by Nagrom, Perth. Sample preparation included sorting, crushing, splitting and finally pulverizing the samples to p80 75µm. Hazelwood chose for the samples to be assayed using XRF fusion (analysis codes XRF008 and TGA002).
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).*	Drilling was by Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.

Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery (good, moderate and poor) is unknown as only one pile remains from each hole drilled. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Recovery of RC samples is unknown. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	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.	It is not possible to determine whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
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.*	RC holes were not geologically or geotechnically logged by HAZ. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Holes were geologically logged by Minjar Gold, HAZ are awaiting this information
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Holes were geologically logged by Minjar Gold, HAZ are awaiting this information
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details. Samples were originally collected on the drill rig using an on-rig splitter. Samples taken by HAZ were spear sampled from a single from pile on the ground per drill hole. All the mineralised samples were dry when they were collected, the nature of the original sample is unknown. Hazelwood used Nagrom – the mineral processor ("Nagrom") to assay the re-sampled intervals from the RC holes. Nagrom are certified to sample for tungsten. Sample preparation included sorting, crushing, splitting and finally pulverizing the samples to p80 75µm. Hazelwood chose for the samples to be assayed using Nagrom's analysis codes XRF008 and TGA002.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The field sample preparation used the best method available. This involved spearing each pile as deep as possible to get as representative a sample as possible from each drill hole.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of standards (insertion rate 1:20).
	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.	A spear was used to ensure as representative a sample as possible was taken from the piles on the ground. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure there are no effects relating to the grain size of mineralisation.
Quality of Assay Data and Lab Tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Nagrom, Perth was chosen by Hazelwood to analyse the RC sample pulps for the elements; WO3, Sn, Fe2O3, MnO, SiO2, Al2O3, TiO2, CaO, MgO, BaO, Mo, S, As, V2O5, Cr2O3, K2O, Ta2O5 and LOI1000 using XRF fusion (method XRF008 and TGA001 for LOI1000). Prepared sample is fused in lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores. XRF Suites are tailored to the specific ore type, using predefined inter-element and matrix corrections. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is packaged with XRF suites to achieve close to 100% characterisation, and is considered a total analysis.
	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.	See above.
	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.	Field QC procedures involve the use of standards (insertion rate 1:20). The lab performed its own checks, including inserting standards, and testing duplicates and repeats every batch. Review of the standards,

		duplicates and repeats are within acceptable limits.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company Personnel.*	Hazelwood utilised the services of SJS Resource Management ("SJS") to verify significant intersections. SJS are assured of the correctness of the data.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on a netbook in the field. These data are transferred to the SJS Resource Management office in Perth for data verification and loading into the project database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to 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.*	Collar positions of RC holes were determined using hand held GPS by HAZ at the project. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 50 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The BMGC prefixed gold grade-control holes sampled and reported in this announcement are approximately 10 x 20m spacing.
	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.	In the area of the BMGC prefixed gold grade control drilling it is not possible to determine continuity of grade as there is only composited one sample available for each drill hole. The results only show that there is tungsten at an unknown depth over the interval of the drill hole. Data spacing and distribution is not currently sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All mineralised intervals reported are a single composited spear sample over the total depth of the drill hole. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
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*	Given the -60 to 160◦ of the re-sampled drill holes and interpreted dip of the host rocks estimated to be dipping -30 to the north-west, the drill holes have crossed the known geology and tungsten mineralisation close to perpendicular. However, due to the composited sample representing the entire drill hole, the reported interval lengths do not represent true width of mineralisation. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	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.	Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details. Sample security is managed by Hazelwood. Samples transported to the laboratory were bagged securely and dispatched using a reputable transport contractor. Upon receipt at the laboratory a sample inventory was recorded. No irregularities were reported.
Audits and Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The company carries out its own internal audits. No problems have been detected.

Section 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 mineralisation is located within Mining License M59/425. Hazelwood Resources have 100% of the tungsten and molybdenum rights and Minjar Gold Pty Ltd have gold rights.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Trench was extensively explored for tungsten in 1968 to 1981 with eighty diamond core holes drilled. Seventy two of these core holes are preserved at Minjar and these have been re-logged and extensively re-sampled by SJS Resource Management for Hazelwood Resources. On-going data validation at Mulgine Trench confirms the scale of mineralisation and quality of past data, including assay data. The process of re-logging has included day-light and ultra-violet photography, detailed re-interpretation of the rock types and alteration, drill core recovery and 957 specific gravity (density) determinations. Minjar Gold Pty Ltd are actively exploring for gold on the license. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mt Mulgine is a tungsten-molybdenum vein-hosted exo-skarn formed at the intrusive contact of an Archaean S-type granite intrusive into a sequence of metavolcanics, metasediments and banded-iron formation.
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*	Refer to drill results in Table 2 within the main body of the announcement.

	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.*	
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.*	Grade intersections on re-sampled RC holes are reported as the WO3% of the entire drill hole. No minimum grade truncations or cut-off grades have been applied.
	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.*	There is only one assay result for each drill hole representing the entire length. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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')*	Due to the only sample remaining representing the entire drill hole the reported interval lengths do not represent true width of mineralisation. Hazelwood Resources has requested technical details of the drilling from the owner of the gold rights to the project who conducted the drilling and awaits these details.
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.*	Tabulations of intersections shown in Tables 2 and 3 Plan of drill holes shown in Figure 5. There is no sectional view of the re-sampled drill holes at Bobby McGee as one composited sample is

		for the whole drill depth. A plan view with best assay results highlighted is shown instead in Figure 6.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill hole results are listed in tables 2 and 3 in the main body of the 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*	Not applicable.
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*	Not applicable.