



ABN 23 101 049 334

Quarterly Report for September 2014

PARKER RANGE IRON ORE PROJECT

- YES Syndicate, comprising Asciano & Marubeni Corporation, announced as successful consortia to design, finance, construct and operate a multi-user iron ore facility (MUIOF) at Esperance port. Discussions have commenced regarding port allocation
- Preliminary discussions with potential project finance and commercial partners ongoing

McKENZIE SPRINGS PROJECT

- Surface sampling returns high grade Copper-Nickel results; 12.8% Cu, 1.92% Ni and 0.17% Co
- Similar geological setting to the nearby *Savannah Nickel Mine*
- Outcropping graphitic schist also returns high grade results; 22.4 and 23.9% TGC
- Host stratigraphy extends for ~15km, geological setting similar to nearby *Macintosh Graphite* project

CORPORATE

- Quarterly contingency payment of \$250,000 received from Phoenix Gold Ltd with respect to the Catherwood Gold Project.



Parker Range Iron Ore Project (CAZ 100%)

Previously, the WA Transport Minister, Dean Nalder, announced that Yilgarn Esperance Solution (YES) Limited, a consortium which includes Asciano and Marubeni, who been chosen to design, build and operate the new Multi-User Iron Ore Facility (MUIOF) planned for the Port of Esperance.

Cazaly welcomed this long awaited development, together with the recently completed \$120M Esperance Port Access Upgrade, are key to the development of the company's Parker Range Iron Ore Project.

The project is the only "mine ready" iron ore deposit in the region not currently in operation. Parker Range has a fully completed definitive feasibility study and all key approvals in place to commence development.

Cazaly intends to update the feasibility study once the YES syndicate and the port have finalised formal documentation. The update will ensure relevant rail and road transportation costs and port charges are incorporated into the financial modelling. Preliminary discussions with potential project finance and commercial partners ahead of a Final Investment Decision (FID) have commenced.

Kimberley Projects

McKENZIE SPRINGS (CAZ 100%)

Cazaly Resources Limited (ASX: CAZ, "Cazaly" or "the Company") recently conducted first pass reconnaissance field work on recently granted tenements E80/4808 and E80/4812, the McKenzie Springs project, located in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

The work included geological mapping and sampling work over several areas of known mineralisation identified by previous exploration and examined further new areas of potential interest. The first areas visited were priority targets that contained nickel, copper and cobalt mineralisation in geological settings similar to the nearby Savannah Nickel operation (see figure).

The East Kimberley region has excellent potential for hosting magmatic nickel-copper sulphide and PGM mineralisation (Platinum Group Metals). Two significant mineralised bodies have been discovered in this area to date within intrusive complexes of the Halls Creek Orogen. These are the *Panton Project*, with a resource of 14.3 Mt @ 4.5g/t PGM+Au (Panoramic Resources, March 2012) and the *Savannah Cu-Ni sulphide deposit* with a resource of 3.1 Mt @ 1.5% Ni, 0.89% Cu and 0.08% Co (Panoramic Resources, July 2013). These deposits, owned by Panoramic Resources Ltd (ASX CODE: PAN), are 30km and 9km away from Cazaly's E80/4808 McKenzie Springs tenement respectively.

Mineralisation within the Company's McKenzieSprings tenement is associated with the basal contact of mafic-ultramafic rocks in a similar geological setting to the Savannah Nickel Mine to the north. Gossan outcrops were rock chip sampled returning results confirming the potential for ore grade mineralisation and previous results. Of particular note is one very high grade result which returned **12.8% Cu, 1.92% Ni and 0.17% Co** taken from the Mackenzie Springs No.1 gossan. Previous work here included mapping, geophysics and rock chip sampling by Anglo American ("AAM") and Dampier Mining Company Limited (BHP) in the early 1970's. The gossan is of interest due to the consistent nature of elevated copper and nickel results and some IP anomalism (returned from an Induced Potential geophysical survey). Three very shallow holes were drilled by BHP to less than 60 metres confirming the elevated copper-nickel anomalism. Two further holes were drilled by Breakaway Resources Limited in 2006 at the southern end of the gossan, which outcrops for over 120 metres, but returned low level results.

The company sees potential for further work at McKenzie Springs No.1 and also more regionally over other gossanous and covered areas where similar stratigraphy to that hosting the Savannah deposit to the north

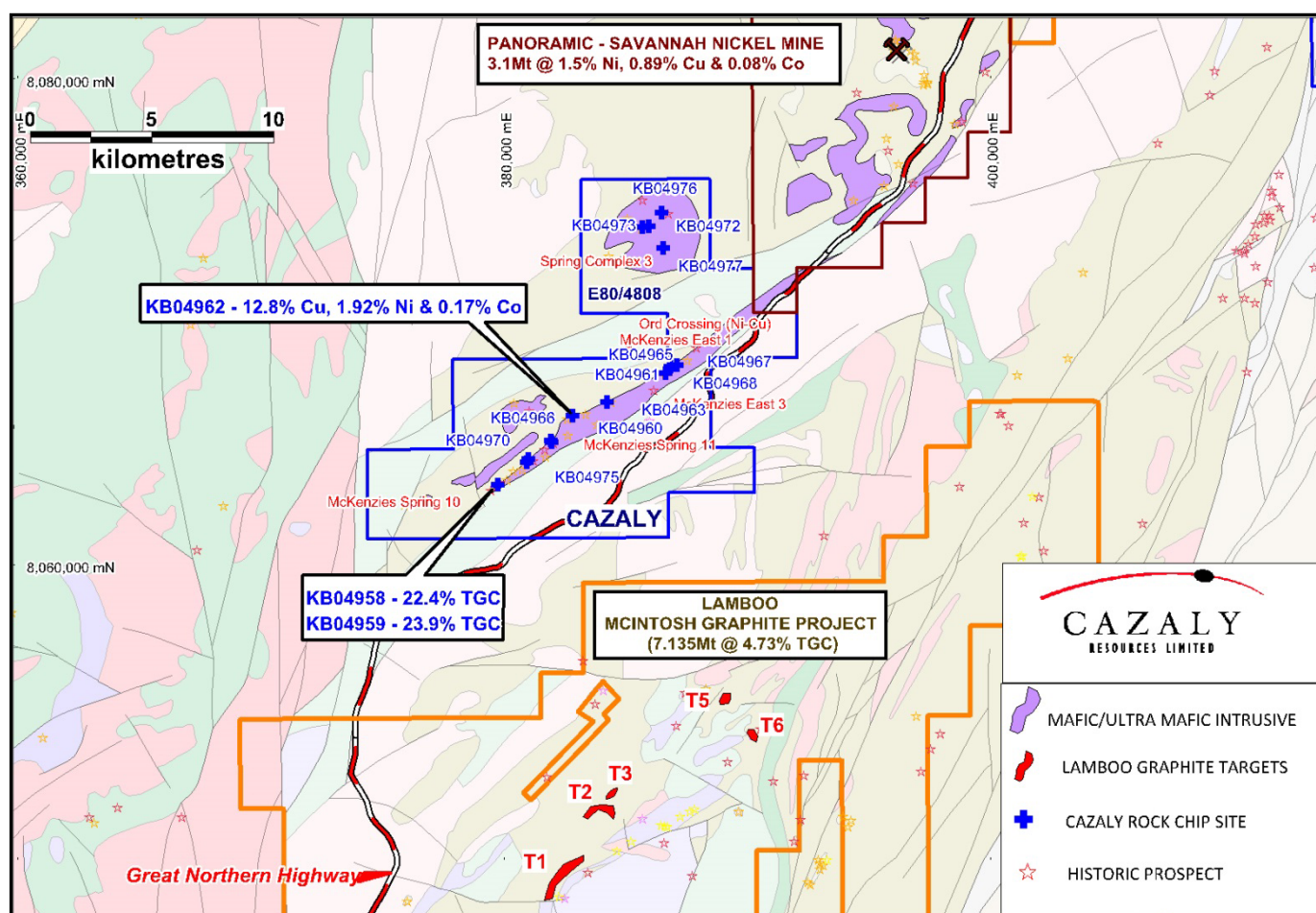
exist in the project area. Compilation and sourcing of historic data sets, including airborne geophysics, is ongoing and will assist in further target prioritisation for follow-up on the ground.

GRAPHITE

Also during the reconnaissance work at McKenzie Springs, an outcrop of graphitic schist was discovered and sampled (sample no.s KB04958-59). Research of historic data also identified further evidence of graphite bearing units associated with high grade metamorphic rocks of the Tickalara Metamorphic suite which trend through the tenement for ~15 kilometres. This is the same unit hosting Lamboo Resources Limited's neighbouring *Macintosh Graphite Project* where an Indicated and Inferred resource of 7.135Mt @ 4.73% Total Graphitic Carbon for 337,700t of contained graphite has been released (ASX:LMB, released January 2014). Of particular note is that the graphite has been identified as high grade flake graphite with the potential to be chemically converted into graphene.

Due to the highly friable/'soft' nature of the host graphitic schist it is rarely seen in outcrop although the prospective stratigraphy could be accurately traced using airborne and ground electromagnetic (EM) geophysical methods. The two samples returned Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) grades of 22.4 and 23.9% TGC.

Further investigations are planned by Cazaly within the McKenzie Springs tenement to test the extensive, essentially un-explored, target unit for graphite.



HALLS CREEK COPPER PROJECT (CAZ earning 75%)

The Company is also in agreement with 3D Resources Limited to earn up to a 75% interest in the Halls Creek Copper Project, located in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. The Halls Creek Project comprises a large package of six tenements covering an area of approximately 298 km², near the township of Halls Creek covering part of the Halls Creek Mobile Zone which is highly prospective for a range of commodities including base metals, gold, diamonds and nickel. Initial work has concentrated on copper mineralisation previously discovered at the *Mt Angelo North* Cu-Ag-Zn and the *Mt Angelo Porphyry* prospects.

No significant work was undertaken on the joint venture during the quarter.

Hamersley Iron Ore Project

(Cazaly 49% / Winmar Resources Ltd 51%)

No significant work was reported during the quarter.

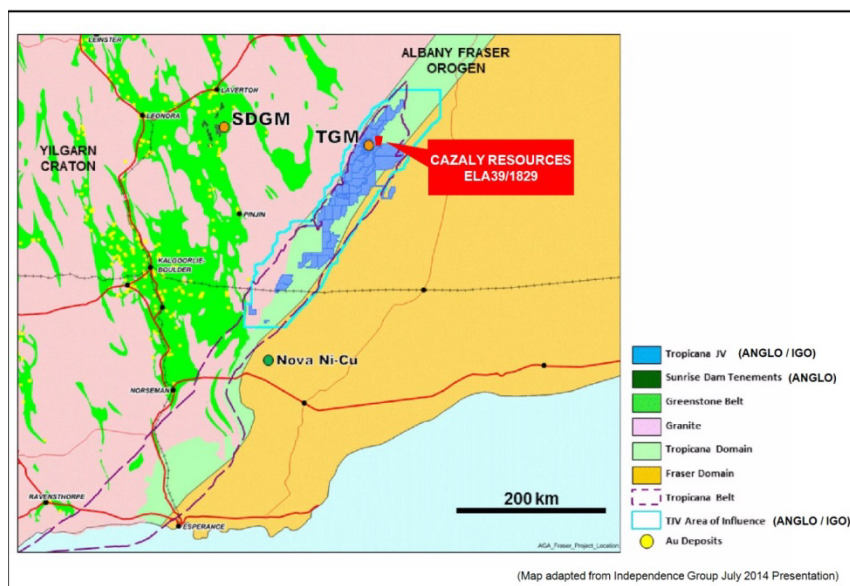
New Projects

TROPICANA ELA39/1829 (CAZ 100%)

The Tropicana licence E39/1829 was applied for on the 20th August 2014 covering 204 sq and is located 10 km north east of the Tropicana Gold Operations, 330km east north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The mine is a joint venture between Independence Group NL (30%) and AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd (70% and manager) with the first gold pour taking place in September 2013. The project hosts over 7.7Moz gold resources (December 2013, AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd).

Exploration continues around the mine operations with several prospects being advanced. Typically, mineralisation is hosted within quartzo-feldspathic gneiss and pegmatites as stacked, south east plunging lodes within fold hinges. Mineralisation at the Havana lode has been traced down dip for over 2km (1km below surface) and remains open.

The new tenement lies within the Albany-Fraser Province which extends for over 600km in a north east direction from Esperance. The belt has been the subject of intense exploration over the last 10 years since the discovery of the Tropicana gold camp and more recently the Nova nickel discovery by Sirius Resources. Cazaly is compiling historic data to assist planning for exploration once granted.



Corporate

The Company received \$250,000 from Phoenix Gold Limited for the June '14 quarter contingency payments due from the sale of tenements to Phoenix. The Company has two remaining contingency payments due. There were no production royalty funds received during the quarter. The production royalty stream is due at the rate of \$40/ounce to the Company and is capped at \$3,000,000.

At 30 September 2014, the Company held ASX listed investments worth approximately \$750K.

Summary

The Company continues to progress its projects with recent ground work defining new targets at its new McKenzie Springs project in the Kimberley's whilst another new project has been generated nearby to the Tropicana gold project. The Halls Creek project remains a focus for the company as is the Hamersley iron ore project which is managed by Winmar Resources.

At Parker Range the Company was pleased to see progress being made towards the development of the port of Esperance and welcomes the involvement of the YES syndicate lead by Asciano. The company remains confident that the Esperance port expansion will occur in a timely manner and, given that the Parker Range iron ore project is the only undeveloped proponent project with a published Definitive Feasibility Study in the region, that the project will be commercialised.

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Nathan McMahon

Joint Managing Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Clive Jones'.

Clive Jones

Joint Managing Director

The information that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, resource reporting and drilling data of Cazaly operated projects is based on information compiled by Mr Clive Jones and Mr Don Horn who are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and/or The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and are employees of the Company. Mr Jones and Mr Horn have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jones and Mr Horn consent to the inclusion in their names in the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.



Quarterly Report for September 2014

APPENDIX A – TENEMENTS HELD AT 30 SEPTMEBER 2014

TID	PROJECT	ENTITY	% INT	TID	PROJECT	ENTITY	% INT
<u>Managed</u>				<u>Not Managed</u>			
E09/1194	JAILOR BORE	BAKF	100	E09/1194	JAILOR BORE	BAKF	100
E15/0915	7 MILE HILL	SAMR	100	E31/1019	CAROSUE	CAZR	10
E24/0188	GIDJI	CAZR	100	E31/1020	CAROSUE	CAZR	10
E25/0500	MADOONIA DOWNS	CAZR	100	E36/0733	YEELIRRIE	SAMR	100
E26/0167	GIDJI	SAMR	100	E36/0735	YEELIRRIE	SAMR	100
E80/4772	ALICE DOWNS	CAZR	100	E37/1037	TEUTONIC BORE	SAMR	100
E28/2273	PINNACLES	SAMR	100	E38/1540	JUTSON ROCKS	CAZR	30
E31/0886	CAROSUE	SAMR	100	E47/1617	HAMERSLEY	LOFE	49
E80/4774	HALLS CREEK	CAZR	100	E51/1290	RUBY WELL	SAMR	100
E80/3370	MT ANGELO	CAZR	20	E53/1247	HINKLER WELL	SAMR	100
E80/3496	MT ANGELO	CAZR	20	E69/2230	NEBO	SAMR	100
E80/3517	MT ANGELO	CAZR	20	E69/2362	RAWLINSON RANGE	SAMR	100
E80/3938	MT ANGELO	CAZR	20	EL 25643	MT ISABEL (NT)	SAMR	20
M80/0247	MT ANGELO	CAZR	20	EL 25653	ACACIA BORE (NT)	SAMR	20
E31/1047	EDJUDINA	CAZR	100	M31/0427	CAROSUE	CAZR	10
E31/1048	EDJUDINA	CAZR	100	P26/3369	TEN MILE HILL	CAZR	10
E47/1561	MT WALKINS	CAZI	100	P27/1682	TEN MILE HILL	CAZR	10
E47/2012	MT. STUART	BAFE	100	P27/1688	TEN MILE WELL	CAZR	10
E47/2027	MT. STUART	BAFE	100	P31/1746	CAROSUE	CAZR	10
E47/2042	MARILLANA	BAFE	100	P46/1360	QUARTZ CIRCLE	CAZR	20
E47/2043	MT. STUART	BAFE	100	P46/1361	QUARTZ CIRCLE	CAZR	20
E51/1558	RUBY WELL	SAMR	100	P46/1362	QUARTZ CIRCLE	CAZR	20
E51/1567	MT PADBURY	SAMR	100	P46/1363	QUARTZ CIRCLE	CAZR	20
E52/2861	FORTNUM	SAMR	100	P46/1364	QUARTZ CIRCLE	CAZR	20
E52/3020	ROBINSON RANGES	CAZR	100	P46/1365	QUARTZ CIRCLE	CAZR	20
E69/3056	JUNCTION	SAMR	100	P46/1366	QUARTZ CIRCLE	CAZR	20
E77/1101	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100	E38/1541	JUTSON ROCKS	CAZR	30
E77/1235	PARKER RANGE	CAZR	100				
E77/1403	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
E77/1689	MT RANKIN	CAZI	100				
E77/1787	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
E77/1788	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
E77/1789	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
E77/1792	MOORINE ROCKS	CAZI	100				
E77/2068	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
E77/2078	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100				
E77/2115	SOUTHERN CROSS	CAZI	100				
E77/2135	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
E77/2177	STRAWBERRY ROCKS	CAZR	100				
L77/0220	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
L77/0228	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
L77/0229	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
M77/0671	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100				
M77/0741	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
M77/0742	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
M77/0764	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100				
M77/0765	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100				
M77/0766	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100				
P26/3893	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100				
P26/3896	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100				
P26/3898	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100				
P26/3899	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100				

TID	PROJECT	ENTITY	% INT
<u>Managed</u>			
P26/3900	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100
P26/3901	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100
P26/3911	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100
P26/3912	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100
P26/3913	KALGOORLIE	SAMR	100
P26/3934	HORANS SMALL DAM	CAZR	100
P26/3935	HORANS SMALL DAM	CAZR	100
P26/3939	HORANS SMALL DAM	CAZR	100
P77/3700	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100
P77/3702	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100
P77/4046	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100
P77/4047	PARKER RANGE	CAZI	100
P77/4162	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100
P77/4163	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100
P77/4164	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100
P24/4786	BARDOC	CAZR	100
E77/2176	PARKER RANGE	SAMR	100
E80/4811	LAMBOO	SAMR	100
E80/4812	MABEL DOWNS	SAMR	100
E80/4773	HALLS CREEK	SAMR	100
E80/4808	MABEL DOWNS	SAMR	100
P52/1442	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1443	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1444	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1445	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1446	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1447	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1453	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1454	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
P52/1455	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
E52/2871	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
E52/2873	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100
E52/2902	PLUTONIC	SAMR	100

Any changes in mining tenement interests during the quarter are covered in Section 6 of the Appendix 5B for September '14

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples collected from gossan outcrop and sub-crop at surface, sometimes exposed by historic costean/channels. Rock chip samples selected by historic work, geology, visible mineralization and alteration. Sufficient sample was collected as first pass reconnaissance and geological mapping. Rock chip samples were between 0.5 – 1.5kg. The rock chip samples were highly weathered Rock chip samples were sent to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth where they were sorted, dried, crushed to 3mm particle size, cone split and a portion pulverized. A 0.2g charge was subjected to four acid digest with an ICP/AES finish for a base metal suite of elements. A 40g charge was used for lead collection fire assay with AAS finish to determine gold and PGE's. TGC have been determined by Total Combustion Analysis. A portion of sample was dissolved in weak acid to liberate carbonate carbon. The residue was dried at 420C driving off organic carbon and then analysed by a Sulphur/Carbon analyser to give total graphitic or elemental carbon (TGC).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole rock samples were described and photographed before being submitted for assay. Sample preparation used includes industry best practices. Laboratory QC procedures for rock chip sample assays has included the use of internal certified reference material as assay standards and replicates Standard and replicate assays indicate that sub-sampling and sample preparation has been appropriate and representative
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four acid digest for a base metals suite of elements is considered to possibly be a partial result for two high titanium samples (KB04965 and KB04968) due to the observed limitations in the hot box digest sub-sampling and sample preparation has been appropriate and representative Standard and replicate assays indicate that sub-sampling and sample preparation has been appropriate and representative
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of rock chip samples are in line with historical data as well as handheld XRF results
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip sample located by GPS. This data subsequently downloaded, plotted and verified GDA94 Zone 52
Data spacing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored and transported securely
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal review of sampling techniques and the assay data conclude that methods are appropriate for the mineralization being tested

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are all from 100% owned Cazaly Resources Ltd tenements E80/4808 and E80/4812 No Aboriginal sites or places have been recorded over the tenements There are no National Parks or Reserves over the tenements The tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 7 drill holes over 13.5km of strike has been completed by previous explorers. This work, along with geochemical and geophysical data, is currently being assessed
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magmatic Nickel, Copper, Cobalt ore bodies occur in the area (Savannah Nickel Mine) in similar geological settings and rock types to the project
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further details are not material at this early stage of exploration Historical drill hole information is currently being compiled and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. <p>• 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.</p>	reviewed
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For rock chip data, no averaging or aggregation has been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information was determined from surface observations and historic trenches regarding the geometry and width of mineralisation
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan view map of rock chip sample locations in relation to historical mineral occurrences has been included
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All rock chip analyses are provided in tabular form
Other substantive exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All historical data is currently being compiled. A proportion of geophysical data sets are currently not available on open file searches

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>data</i>	<i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further field reconnaissance mapping and surface sampling is planned after review of the new rock chip assays as well as all historical data sets (ongoing process)

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

N/A

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

N/A

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

N/A