MINCOR

MEDIA RELEASE
8 November 2016

STRONG INITIAL RESULTS FROM NEW PHASE OF GOLD DRILLING AT WIDGIEMOOLTHA HIGHLIGHT EXPANSION POTENTIAL AT BASS

- **Strong near-surface infill results received from the Bass Prospect** as part of the second round of drilling at Mincor's 100%-owned Widgiemooltha Gold Project in WA. New assay results include:
    - **7 metres @ 12.60 g/t Au from 16 metres** (MRC408);
    - **7 metres @ 2.24 g/t Au from 1 metre** (MRC397);
    - **13 metres @ 2.32 g/t Au from 35 metres** (MRC398);
    - **16 metres @ 2.81 g/t Au from 20 metres** (MRC423);
    - **6 metres @ 2.75 g/t Au from 33 metres** (MRC417); and
    - **11 metres @ 2.2 g/t Au from 42 metres** (MRC406).
- **A potentially significant northern extension to the Bass resource** has also been identified by the latest drilling, with a strong intersection returned outside of the existing resource:
    - **6 metres @ 2.75 g/t Au from 33 metres** (MRC427).
- **This outstanding extensional target zone is a 400 metres strike length of the Bass Shear**, which is "bookended" by the new intersection in MRC427 and an historical hole which intersected 6 metres @ 2.87 g/t Au (DTW249). The area in between these two intersections is untested.
- **Assays results are pending for the Hronsky, West Oliver and Flinders Projects**, with the follow-up drilling program at Widgiemooltha now complete.
- **Mincor also commences an initial exploration evaluation of the lithium potential** of its Widgiemooltha landholdings after receiving a number of unsolicited approaches and reviewing nearby lithium exploration activities by other explorers in the region.

Mincor Resources NL (**ASX: MCR**) is pleased to advise that it has received strong initial results from follow-up drilling at its key gold projects at **Widgiemooltha** in Western Australia, with the first batch of assay results confirming shallow, high-grade mineralisation at the **Bass Prospect** and identifying an outstanding extensional target to the north of the existing resource.

The main objective of the recently completed follow-up drilling program was to test the potential of the numerous additional gold trends discovered in the first round of drilling, which focused mainly on infill drilling of the existing resources. Widgiemooltha currently has an Indicated and Inferred Resource of 177,080 ounces of gold (Figure 1) across five prospects.

The follow-up drilling program was designed to expand the gold inventory at Widgiemooltha before completion of feasibility studies, which have already commenced.

Mincor's core strategy is to build a long-term gold business through the early development of gold cash flows, while simultaneously maintaining and enhancing the Company's strong option on a recovery in the nickel price

Assay results are still awaited for the West Oliver, Hronsky and Flinders prospects. No further drilling was undertaken at the Darlek Prospect during the recently completed program.

Details of latest results at the Bass Prospect

Mincor completed 35 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at Bass in this latest round of drilling, for a total of 1,404 metres. The existing Resource contains an estimated 30,340 ounces of gold over a strike length of 900 metres and remains open to the north and down-dip (Figure 2).

Better intersections from the drilling included:

- 4.79 metres @ 12.60 g/t Au from 16 metres (MRC408)
- 7 metres @ 2.24 g/t Au from 1 metres (MRC397)
- 13 metres @ 2.32 g/t Au from 35 metres (MRC398)
- 16 metres @ 2.81 g/t Au from 20 metres (MRC423)
- 6 metres @ 2.75 g/t Au from 33 metres (MRC417)
- 11 metres @ 2.2 g/t Au from 42 metres (MRC406)
- 15 metres @ 1.15 g/t Au from 15 metres (MRC421)

These results are from infill drilling within the existing resource. They confirm the presence of the better-developed wider areas that have higher concentrations of gold, forming potential gold shoots. These individual shoots are located along the 900 metres strike length of the Bass Shear Zone (Figures 3 and 4).

The results also show that these shoots can pinch out rapidly along strike. Overall, the infill results continue to correlate well with the existing Resource models and indicate the potential for a resource upgrade. If confirmed in the remodelling, this will be a very positive outcome (Figure 4).

A superb extensional target was also identified to the north of Bass with the potential to add significantly to the Resource base of the prospect.

This target is a 400-metre strike length of the Bass Shear that is bookended by the latest intersection, **6 metres @ 2.75 g/t Au** (MRC427), and an historic drill-hole that intersected **6 metres @ 2.87 g/t Au** (DWT249).

The area between these two intersections is largely untested and concealed beneath thin alluvial cover (see Figure 1).

Resource modelling of Bass, incorporating the new results from the two recent drilling campaigns, will commence shortly.

Figure 1: Widgiemooltha gold prospects and regional potential

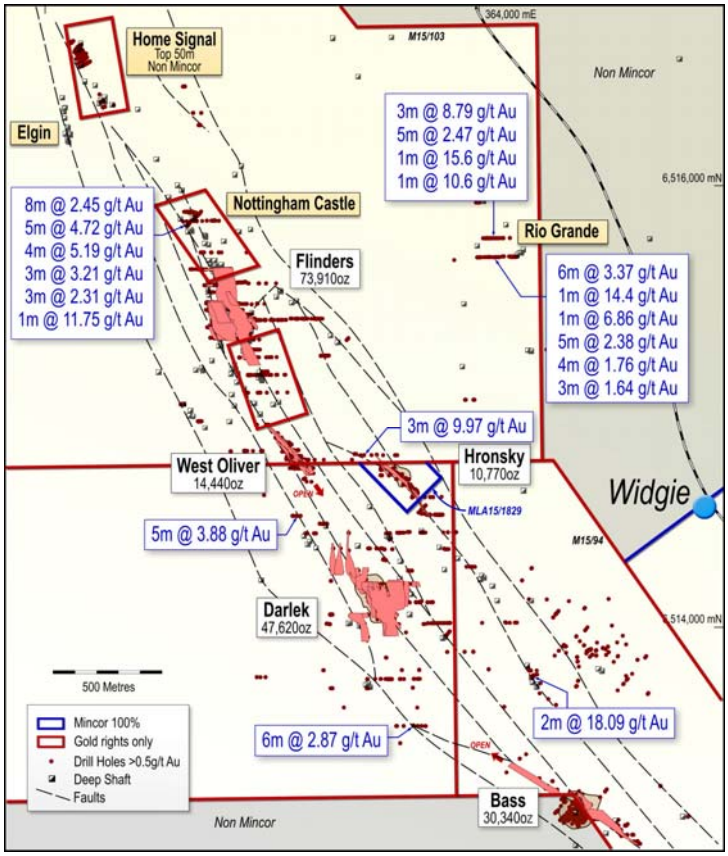


Figure 2: Bass plan view in local grid

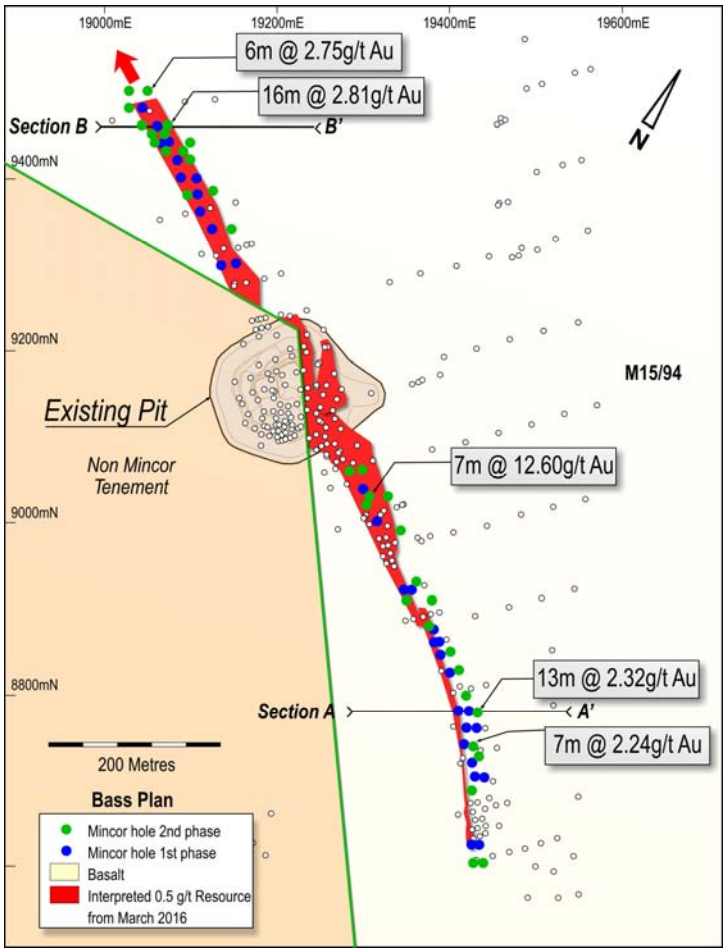


Figure 3: Bass cross sections 8780N and section 9460N with June 2016 Resource limits

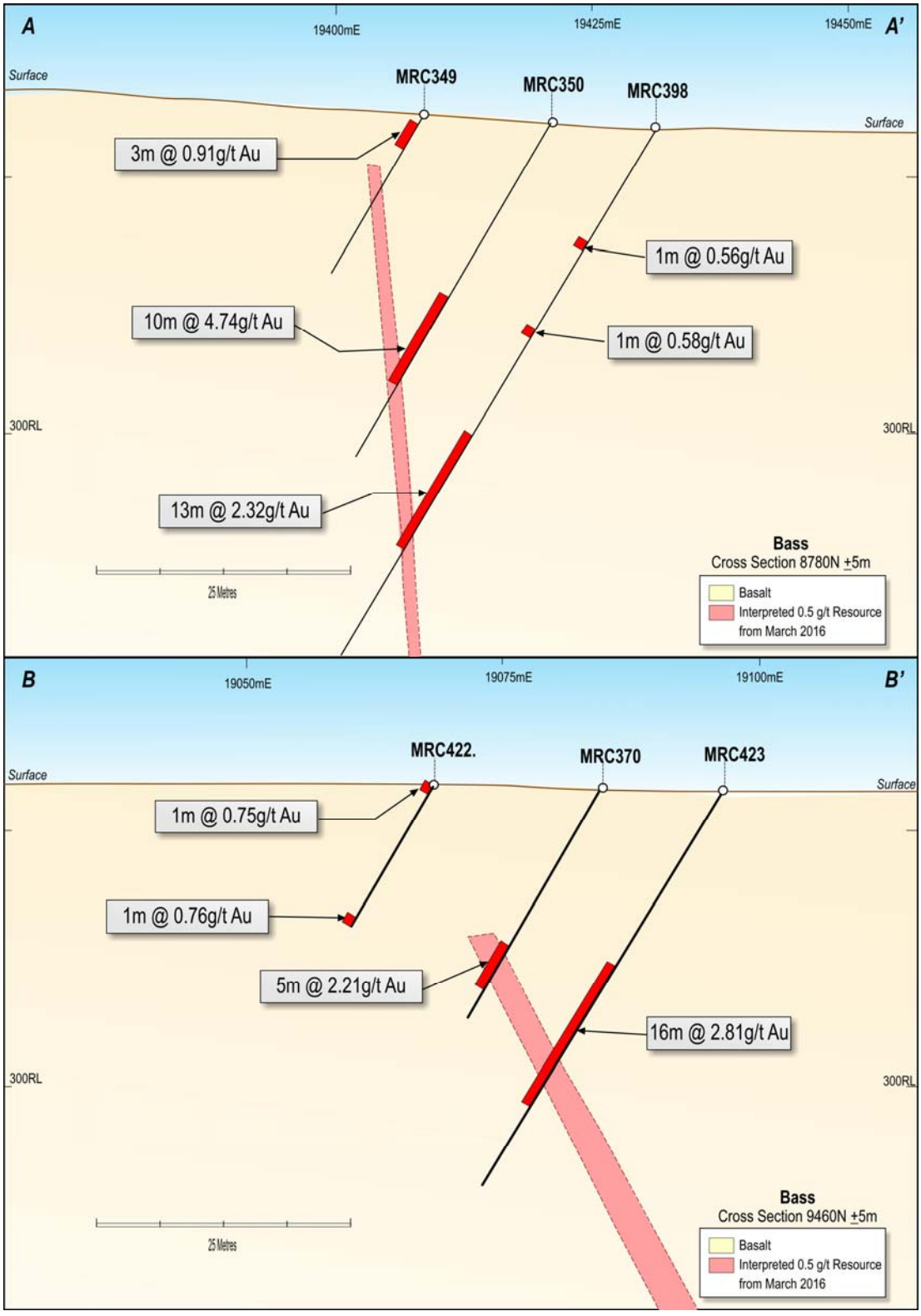
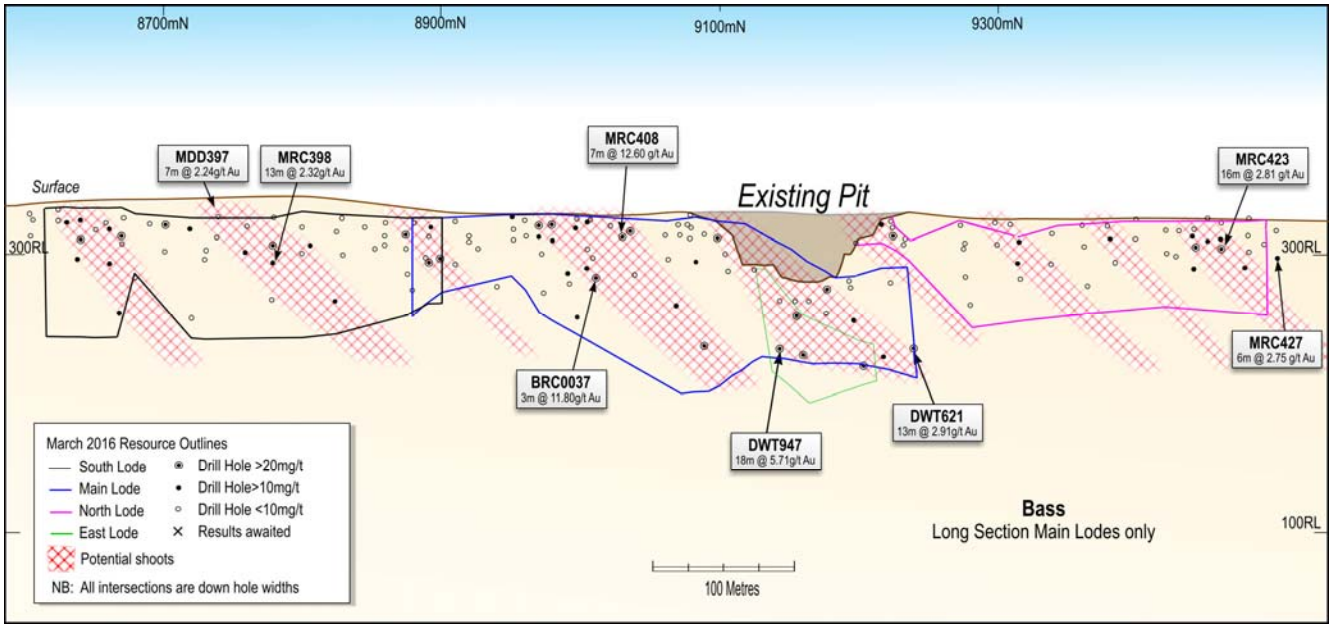


Figure 4: Bass long section



Widgiemooltha Lithium Potential

Based on the known geology, the presence of outcropping pegmatites, the nearby location of the historic tantalum mine at Bald Hill and the very active lithium exploration programs underway around the Pioneer Dome to the south, Mincor believes that its landholdings on the Widgiemooltha Dome may have the potential to host deposits of lithium.

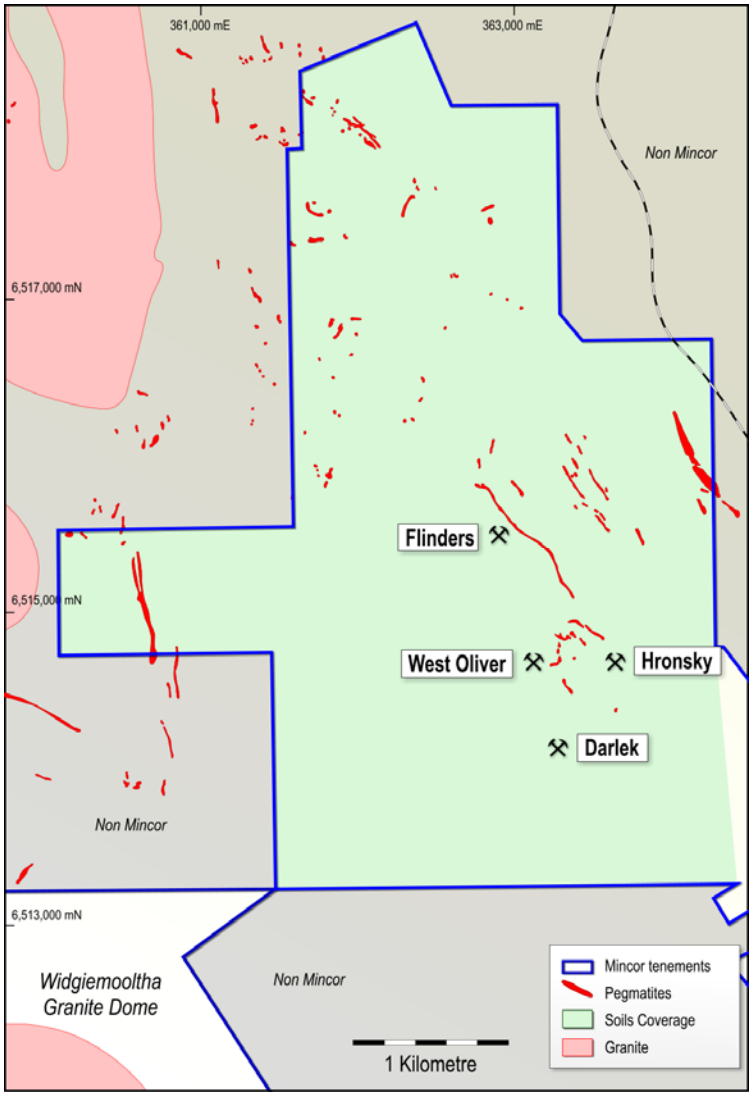
Mincor has also received a number of unsolicited approaches regarding this lithium potential.

In light of these developments, the Company has now decided to carry out an initial evaluation of the lithium potential on its tenements.

This program will initially consist of a program of soil sampling, which will be conducted over the northern portion of the Widgiemooltha Dome. Approximately 1,300 samples will be collected and tested, using portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) techniques, for the full suite of determinable elements. A lithium ratio of pathfinder elements will be used as a guide to lithium content, with samples of interest submitted for assay. As a useful by-product, the samples will also be tested for gold mineralisation (Figure 5).

The program is expected to commence in late November 2016.

Figure 5: Plan of North Widgiemooltha with mapped pegmatites and planned soil sample program



The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Robert Hartley, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hartley is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- ENDS -

Released by:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Tel: (08) 9388 1474

On behalf of:
Peter Muccilli, Chief Executive Officer
Mincor Resources NL
Tel: (08) 9476 7200 www.mincor.com.au

APPENDIX 1: Drill Results – Bass

Hole ID	Collar coordinates		RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
	MGA easting	MGA northing								
MRC393	364924.12	6512817.46	334.96	32	-50	239.5	5.00	8.00	3.00	0.91
							9.00	10.00	1.00	0.56
							11.00	12.00	1.00	0.86
MRC394	364932.23	6512822.07	334.07	54	-60	239.5	23.00	24.00	1.00	0.75
MRC395	364878.18	6512890.02	332.53	24	-50	239.5	11.00	15.00	4.00	2.15
MRC396	364863.33	6512927.95	330.97	52	-60	239.5	15.00	16.00	1.00	2.76
							19.00	22.00	3.00	2.22
							29.00	34.00	5.00	1.54
MRC397	364846.33	6512928.62	331.64	21	-60	239.5	1.00	8.00	7.00	2.24
MRC398	364836.36	6512969.18	329.96	60	-60	239.5	13.00	14.00	1.00	0.56
							23.00	24.00	1.00	0.58
							35.00	48.00	13.00	2.32
MRC399	364816.25	6512981.02	329.95	50	-60	239.5	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.63
							30.00	37.00	7.00	1.53
MRC400	364793.96	6513000.35	329.48	52	-60	239.5	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.63
							32.00	37.00	5.00	1.06
							50.00	51.00	1.00	0.66
MRC401	364770.48	6513014.43	329.28	50	-60	239.5	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.62
							27.00	31.00	4.00	1.04
MRC402	364736.31	6513027.33	329.15	30	-50	239.5	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.67
							11.00	12.00	1.00	0.69
							15.00	16.00	1.00	2.52
							29.00	30.00	1.00	2.37
MRC403	364700.77	6513039.61	329.72	22	-60	239.5	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.58
MRC404	364721.53	6513051.95	328.40	65	-60	239.5	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.99
							5.00	6.00	1.00	0.67
							11.00	12.00	1.00	0.57
							38.00	44.00	6.00	1.89
MRC405	364699.59	6513059.14	328.88	47	-60	239.5	27.00	29.00	2.00	3.12
							31.00	32.00	1.00	0.76
							43.00	44.00	1.00	0.75
							45.00	47.00	2.00	1.26
MRC406	364653.50	6513105.38	328.38	75	-58.9	239.5	42.00	53.00	11.00	2.20
							55.00	59.00	4.00	1.83
MRC407	364605.29	6513112.23	330.17	25	-59.8	239.9	9.00	14.00	5.00	1.10
MRC408	364602.46	6513121.19	330.06	40	-60	242	16.00	23.00	7.00	12.60
							32.00	33.00	1.00	0.70
MRC409	364613.99	6513136.22	329.43	70	-58.9	242.6				NSA
MRC410	364567.23	6513136.35	331.50	25	-60	239.5				NSA
MRC411	364579.35	6513147.19	330.76	45	-60	239.5	38.00	39.00	1.00	5.47
MRC412	364306.85	6513307.71	327.79	55	-60	239.5	20.00	21.00	1.00	1.48
							23.00	27.00	4.00	0.59
							31.00	33.00	2.00	1.62
							37.00	43.00	6.00	0.78
MRC413	364243.66	6513314.59	328.34	12	-60	239.5	8.00	9.00	1.00	0.52
MRC414	364264.96	6513335.07	327.48	48	-60	239.5	38.00	40.00	2.00	0.64
MRC415	364224.86	6513352.41	328.27	42	-60	239.5	30.00	33.00	3.00	1.38
MRC416	364198.06	6513347.82	329.10	30	-60	239.5	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.99
							12.00	15.00	3.00	0.66
							21.00	22.00	1.00	0.75
							24.00	25.00	1.00	0.56
MRC417	364214.19	6513357.19	328.41	42	-60	239.5	33.00	35.00	2.00	1.47
MRC418	364178.72	6513349.07	329.94	19	-60	239.5	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.69
							12.00	13.00	1.00	0.64
MRC419	364214.54	6513370.24	327.88	60	-60	239.5	40.00	47.00	7.00	1.78

Hole ID	Collar coordinates		RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth	From	To	Interval	Gold (g/t)
	MGA easting	MGA northing								
							52.00	53.00	1.00	0.87
							55.00	56.00	1.00	0.67
MRC420	364171.73	6513355.70	329.77	20	-60	239.5	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.57
MRC421	364186.63	6513366.16	329.14	36	-60	239.5	15.00	30.00	15.00	1.15
MRC422	364157.17	6513358.97	329.56	16	-60	239.5	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.75
							15.00	16.00	1.00	0.76
MRC423	364181.40	6513373.16	328.92	45	-60	239.5	20.00	36.00	16.00	2.81
							40.00	41.00	1.00	1.24
MRC424	364134.23	6513368.19	329.45	15	-60	239.5				NSA
MRC425	364143.37	6513386.36	328.94	40	-60	239.5	22.00	27.00	5.00	1.77
							35.00	36.00	1.00	0.59
							39.00	40.00	1.00	0.80
MRC426	364124.08	6513384.87	328.87	30	-60	239.5	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.54
							11.00	14.00	3.00	1.51
							16.00	18.00	2.00	0.72
MRC427	364140.82	6513396.52	328.75	55	-60	239.5	24.00	25.00	1.00	0.54
							33.00	39.00	6.00	2.75
							50.00	51.00	1.00	1.26
							53.00	54.00	1.00	0.76

Cut-off of 0.5 g/t applied.

APPENDIX 2: Gold Mineral Resources, June 2016

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	2016	-	-	193,750	2.0	41,450	1.7	235,200	1.9	14,440
Jeffreys Find	2016	-	-	833,400	1.7	321,700	1.5	1,155,100	1.7	61,560
Bass	2016	-	-	223,900	2.4	174,250	2.3	398,150	2.4	30,340
Hronsky	2016	-	-	80,900	2.5	55,400	2.4	136,300	2.5	10,770
Darlek	2016	-	-	733,111	1.7	164,650	1.4	897,750	1.7	47,620
Flinders	2016	-	-	-	-	1,328,900	1.7	1,328,900	1.7	73,910
Total	**2016**	**-**	**-**	**2,065,050**	**1.8**	**2,086,350**	**1.7**	**4,151,400**	**1.8**	**238,640**

Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals. Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves reported at 0.5 g/t cut off.

For descriptions of JORC Code 2012 Appendices, Sections 1-3, please refer to the Company's 2 June 2016 ASX Announcement 'Mincor Advances Gold Strategy as Kambalda Resource Inventory Doubles to ~240,000 ounces'.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rob Hartley who is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience 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 Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected in 1 m intervals. The whole sample was riffle split in a two-stage splitter, that produced a 75% split stored on site in plastic bags, the remaining 25% was split to a 2-5 kg sample for assaying. The remaining 12.5% was only collected for duplicate samples otherwise it was discarded. • Samples were submitted to an accredited commercial laboratory, samples over 3 kg in weight were 50:50 riffle split before proceeding with sample prep. • All samples were analysed via 50 g fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, RC, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Drill type is all 150 mm diameter RC.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample recoveries were not recorded, however given the excess sample weights in the 12.5% splits which were recorded by the laboratory, recoveries were very good.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC chips are geologically logged for lithology, alteration, vein percentage and oxidation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Subsampling 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.	• Mincor RC samples were split by riffle splitter at the drill rig into a small calico bag for laboratory analysis and the reject collected in green plastic bags and left at the drill site. • Standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted every 10 samples within a drill sequence. • All the samples were dry and sample collected for assaying weighed 2 kg to 5 kg which is considered appropriate for grain sizes of the material expected.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Mincor samples were sent to SGS, a NATA accredited laboratory. The samples were oven dried and pulverised. A 50 g charge weight of the resultant pulverised material is assayed using a high grade fire assay fusion method using lead flux with a silver collector. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) is used to determine the final concentration of gold. This method is considered a total measure of gold. • In addition to Mincor quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) samples submitted with the batch, SGS uses its own certified reference materials for QAQC adherence.
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.	• Mincor holes are logged on Microsoft Excel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases, these have their own inbuilt libraries and validation routines.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The instrument used is a Leica Captivate RTK GPS. The survey control was SSM Widgiemooltha 35, horizontal accuracy of 0.015 m, vertical accuracy 0.05 m. • The drill hole collar survey accuracy would be, Positional 0.05, Vertical 0.1; these were single shots, sometimes under trees. • Holes are picked up in MGA94 UTM 51.
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 spacing is nominally 20 m x 20 m within Resource areas and up 100 m between prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Hole azimuths were orientated at roughly 235° to 238°, and commonly 60° dips. • Mineralised structures appear to strike at a approx. 330° and are steeply dipping. • Thus, drill orientation should not introduce any bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The sampling of RC material is overseen by Mincor exploration employees in the field and the samples are taken into Mincor's custody at the time of drilling, whereupon they are organised and stored at secure company premises before being delivered to the contracted laboratory by Mincor staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• In-house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis. QAQC reports are generated by database consultant.

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.	• All resources lie within Mining tenements owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates. M15/48 – Darlek – 13/02/2026 M15/103 – Flinders – 11/12/2026 M15/105 – Flinders North - 21/10/2026 M15/478 – Flinders South - 2/8/2032 MLA 15/1830 – Hronsky Application
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Bass was previously explored by WMC and Resolute. • Hronsky was explored by Black Mountain Gold NL and mined by Amalg.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Archean quartz-sulphide vein gold controlled by major north-northwest structures and hosted in metabasalt or ultramafic rock units. • Some evidence of supergene enrichment.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o downhole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• See the table (Appendix 1) in body of release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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.	• Intersections have been reported above 0.5 g/t Au, intercepts are length weighted only.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Mineralisation is generally steep, so downhole intercepts will be greater than true widths, however until the reinterpretation is complete it is not yet known which intercepts will be associated with steep structures or with flatter lying supergene enrichment.
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.	• See plan of recent drill-hole locations, long section and two cross sections form Bass.
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 holes including holes with no significant results are listed in the table (Appendix 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.	• No groundwater was intersected in drilling. • Fresh rock is very competent.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• Resources at the extremities are usually still open down plunge, see diagrams. • See Bass cross section with significant intersection at northern end of previous resource.