EKJV Exploration Report

December 2016 Quarter

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 January 2017

Tribune Resources Ltd (ASX code: TBR) has pleasure in providing the Quarterly EKJV Exploration Report dated 30 January 2017.

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EKJV MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

EAST KUNDANA JOINT VENTURE

December 2016 Quarterly
EKJV Exploration Report

For distribution to JV Partners:

- Northern Star Resources Limited
- Tribune Resources Limited
- Rand Mining Limited

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TABLES AND FIGURES

1. SUMMARY

Exploration activity in the quarter ended 31 December 2016 (Table 1) consisted of RAB and aircore drilling in the Far Kundana West area and drilling RC pre-collars at the Raleigh South prospect prior to diamond drilling these holes next quarter.

Project	Prospect	Tenement	RAB/AC Metres	RAB/AC Samples	RC Metres	RC Samples	DD Metres	DD Samples	ME Samples
EKJV	Raleigh South	M15/993			259	194			
EKJV	Kundana Far West	M16/421	4,667	1,167					118
TOTAL			**4,667**	**1,167**	**259**	**194**	**-**	**-**	**118**

Table 1. EKJV exploration activity for the December Quarter.

2. EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

2.1. Raleigh South

Two RC pre-collars were completed at Raleigh South during December (Table 2). A total of 259m completed the pre-collar phase of the program.

Hole ID	Depth	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth (Local)
RRCD16009	133	331982	6598545	343	RC	-68	80
RRCD16010	126	331982	6598545	343	RC	-57	74

Table 2. Raleigh South prospect exploration physicals summary.

2.2. Far Kundana West

Drilling

The rotary air blast (RAB)/aircore program tested structures highlighted in the August 2016 SAM survey on M16/421 over an area measuring 3km by 1km.

Drilling commenced on a 400 x 80 metre or 400 x 40 metre spacing for a total of 218 drill holes. Four metre composite samples were collected for the entire drill hole length with one additional sample collected for multi-element analysis from each drill hole.

Drilling commenced in December 2016 and by the end of the quarter, 125 of the 218 planned holes were completed for a total of 4,667m drilled. Initially the program was drilled as RAB (KWRB16001-76) but persistent ground water issues necessitated a switch to aircore drilling from drill hole KWRB16077 onwards. Table 3 summarises the drill holes, and Figure 1 displays the drill hole collar locations, for program.

Hole ID	Depth	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth (Local)
KWRB16001	36	326026	6599408	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16002	38	326058	6599442	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16003	43	326084	6599471	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16004	37	326112	6599492	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16005	33	326150	6599517	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16006	44	326172	6599540	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16007	45	326238	6599589	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16008	30	326310	6599644	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16009	27	326128	6598990	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16010	33	326195	6599041	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16011	16	326256	6599085	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16012	36	326285	6599109	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16013	36	326313	6599134	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16014	27	326345	6599159	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16015	37	326377	6599187	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16016	20	326407	6599215	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16017	12	326440	6599237	434	RB	0	-90

Hole ID	Depth	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth (Local)
KWRB16018	36	326470	6599266	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16019	33	326487	6599278	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16019B	39	326501	6599287	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16020	37	326535	6599316	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16021	23	326597	6599366	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16022	21	326655	6599413	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16023	38	326058	6598389	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16024	31	326080	6598412	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16025	41	326116	6598444	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16026	46	326143	6598467	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16027	44	326177	6598493	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16028	44	326208	6598515	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16029	39	326239	6598547	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16030	31	326266	6598572	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16031	36	326294	6598596	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16032	30	326325	6598622	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16033	36	326385	6598671	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16034	31	326447	6598716	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16035	30	326513	6598766	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16036	36	326570	6598824	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16037	27	326604	6598851	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16038	46	326636	6598874	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16039	47	326662	6598898	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16040	27	326696	6598936	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16041	42	326723	6598955	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16042	41	326752	6598978	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16043	35	326793	6599010	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16044	27	326817	6599034	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16045	28	326880	6599082	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16046	35	326941	6599134	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16047	39	326057	6597877	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16048	39	326093	6597908	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16049	37	326123	6597928	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16050	38	326150	6597955	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16051	43	326185	6597990	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16052	42	326216	6598013	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16053	24	326247	6598037	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16054	45	326280	6598068	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16055	43	326309	6598088	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16056	44	326345	6598113	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16057	46	326372	6598135	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16058	19	326399	6598163	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16059	28	326433	6598196	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16060	30	326463	6598220	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16061	47	326490	6598243	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16062	31	326519	6598269	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16063	45	326550	6598296	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16064	44	326575	6598311	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16065	20	326616	6598350	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16066	33	326642	6598373	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16067	34	326704	6598419	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16068	33	326735	6598446	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16069	23	326767	6598464	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16070	37	326793	6598487	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16071	28	326859	6598550	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16072	15	326923	6598610	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16073	32	326953	6598626	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16074	20	326984	6598650	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16075	25	327012	6598678	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16076	47	327042	6598706	434	RB	0	-90
KWRB16077	46	327072	6598726	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16078	44	327102	6598750	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16079	37	327136	6598775	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16080	41	325828	6597157	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16081	31	325894	6597210	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16082	31	325950	6597257	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16083	39	326021	6597308	434	AC	0	-90

Hole ID	Depth	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth (Local)
KWRB16084	40	326040	6597332	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16085	41	326077	6597370	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16086	31	326104	6597390	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16087	39	326135	6597411	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16088	39	326216	6597473	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16089	33	326263	6597518	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16090	35	326323	6597569	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16091	36	326351	6597597	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16092	51	326382	6597623	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16093	30	326414	6597652	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16094	19	326445	6597674	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16095	33	326477	6597698	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16096	32	326508	6597722	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16097	32	326532	6597740	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16098	33	326574	6597772	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16099	40	326603	6597795	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16100	48	326629	6597822	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16101	55	326657	6597845	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16102	45	326692	6597875	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16103	57	326731	6597906	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16104	56	326747	6597932	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16105	49	326781	6597953	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16106	50	326812	6597982	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16107	44	326836	6598008	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16108	44	326871	6598032	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16109	43	326910	6598059	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16110	39	326930	6598083	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16111	26	326995	6598135	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16112	47	327061	6598187	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16113	44	327115	6598233	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16114	38	327180	6598279	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16115	48	327240	6598337	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16116	56	327266	6598355	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16117	56	327297	6598389	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16118	53	327327	6598413	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16119	48	327351	6598436	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16120	41	327390	6598472	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16121	37	327418	6598496	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16122	40	327445	6598525	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16123	33	327482	6598554	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16124	48	327515	6598576	434	AC	0	-90
KWRB16125	51	327549	6598608	434	AC	0	-90

Table 3. Drill hole details for RAB/AC Program, Far Kundana West, December 2016
(RAB = Rotary Air Blast; AC = Aircore)

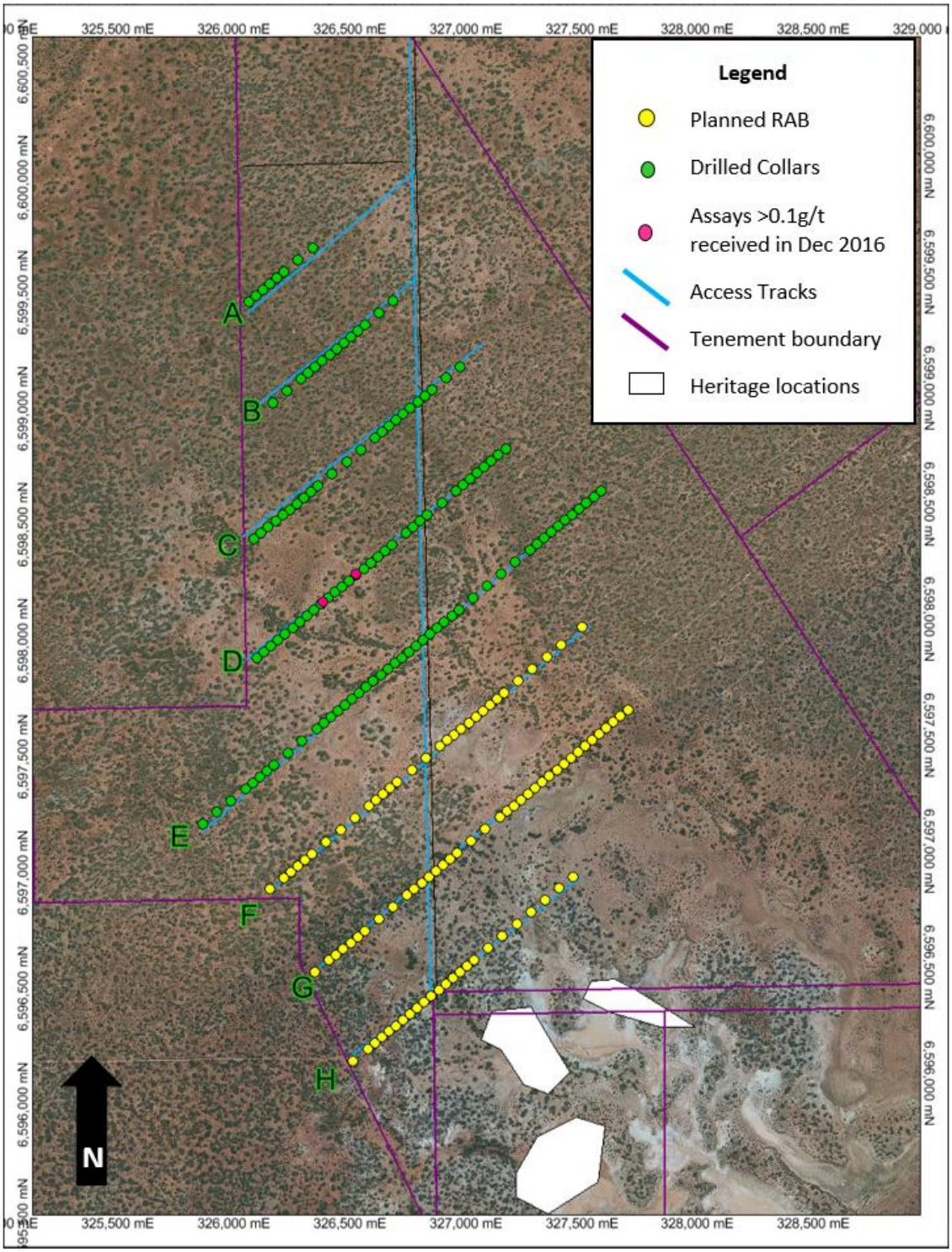

Figure 1. Map displaying the drill hole collar locations of RAB/AC program, Far Kundana West, drill holes completed and results received >0.1g/t by 31 December 2016.

Program Results

Though the program was only partially completed at the end of the quarter, preliminary analysis of the bottom of hole lithologies has allowed for the separation of undifferentiated Black Flag Formation to be separated into five distinctly different units including intrusive felsic porphyry.

Results were returned for 74 holes, KWRB16001 through to KWRB16074. Anomalous gold assays >0.1g/t from four metre composites were received from drill holes KWRB16056 and KWRB16061 (Table 4). All other drill holes recorded no significant intercepts.

Multi-element samples for the portion of the program completed in December 2016 will be submitted to the lab early next quarter.

Hole ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Grade g/t Au
KWRB16056	326338	6598107	343	-90	0	44	20	24	4	0.22
KWRB16061	326491	6598236	343	-90	0	47	44	47	3	0.12

Table 4: Summary of significant assay results for RAB/AC program, Far Kundana West, 2016.

3. FUTURE WORK

3.1. Raleigh South

January will see the completion of RC pre-collar drilling at Raleigh South and the commencement of diamond drilling from these locations.

3.2. Far Kundana West RAB/AC Program

The remaining RAB/AC program will be completed in next quarter together with additional re-drilling of some holes that did not reach the fresh rock interface. Once completed and all results received, a through interpretation will be undertaken and recommendations for follow-up drilling will be proposed.

Competency Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr Rick Gordon, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Northern Star Resources Limited. Dr Gordon has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Gordon consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

4. APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Far Kundana West

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* - *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* - *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* - *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Sampling was completed by both Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Aircore (AC) drilling using a drill rig capable of both RAB and AC drilling. Drilling converted from RAB to AC after excessive ground water issues hampered efforts to reach fresh rock with RAB drilling. All subsequent AC drilling intersected fresh rock. • RAB and AC samples were produced as 1m samples directly from the cyclone on the RAB/AC rig and deposited on the ground in rows. 4m composite scoop samples were collected for the entire length of each hole for gold analysis. 1m scoop samples were collected from the last sample of each hole for multi-element analysis. • Scoop samples were taken by scooping across the top of the pile from one side to the other. Where recovery was poor the majority of the sample was taken, with care not to sample any underlying dirt/topsoil. • Samples were transported to Genalysis in Kalgoorlie for preparation by drying, crushing to <3mm, and pulverizing the entire sample to <75µm. • 300g pulp splits were then dispatched to Genalysis in Perth for fire assay using a 50g charge with AAS analysis for gold.
Drilling techniques	- *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, 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.).*	• All drill holes were drilled from surface using RAB or AC drilling and all holes were vertical.
Drill sample recovery	- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RAB/AC drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximize sample recovery. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RAB/AC

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	- *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. Recovery was often poor for the first 4m of each hole, as is normal for this type of drilling in overburden. • Poor recovery was experienced for the RAB drill holes, with several metres in each hole having very poor recovery due to the presence of excessive ground water. This problem was remedied by converting to aircore drilling, which was significantly less affected by ground water. • RAB holes that did not intersect fresh rock or had poor recovery in fresh rock will be redrilled as AC holes.
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 RAB and AC samples are logged in 1m intervals for regolith and veining, and for lithology, mineralisation, and alteration where visible. • All data is recorded digitally, and photos are taken of each hole, displaying every individual metre sample for each hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* - *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* - *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* - *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* - *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* - *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RAB/AC samples are placed on the ground in 1m intervals, with 4m scoop composites made for the entire length of each hole, with each sample weighing 1-2 kg. • A 1m scoop sample weighing between 200-500g was taken from the last sample of each hole. • Sample preparation was conducted at Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, commencing with sorting, checking and drying at less than 110°C to prevent sulphide breakdown. Samples are jaw crushed to a nominal -6mm particle size. The entire crushed sample is then pulverized to 90% passing 75µm, using a Labtechnics LM5 bowl pulveriser. 300g Pulp subsamples are then taken with an aluminium scoop and stored in labelled pulp packets. • Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of material to pass through the relevant size to ensure consistent sample preparation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A 50g fire assay charge is used with a lead flux, dissolved in the furnace. The prill is totally digested in HCl and HNO_3 acids before Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination for gold analysis. This method ensures total gold is reported appropriately. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are inserted into the sample sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 20 composite samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are scrutinised and re-assayed with a new CRM if the failure is deemed genuine. • Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 per 20 composite samples. Failures above 0.2g/t are scrutinised, and re-assayed if required. New pulps are prepared if failures remain. • All sample QAQC results are assessed by geologists to ensure the appropriate level of accuracy and precision when the results have been returned from the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* - *The use of twinned holes.* - *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* - *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All significant intersections are verified by the project geologist and senior geologist during the drill hole validation process. • Geological logging was captured using Acquire database software. Both a hardcopy and electronic copy of these are stored. Assay files are received in csv format and loaded directly into the database by the supervising geologist who then checks that the results have inserted correctly. Hardcopy and electronic copies of these are also kept. No adjustments are made to this 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.* - *Specification of the grid system used.* - *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A planned hole is pegged using a GPS by the field assistants • No downhole surveys are taken for RAB/AC holes. • The final collar is picked up after drill hole completion by GPS in the MGA 94_51 grid.

Criteria	*JORC Code Explanation*	Commentary
		• Good quality topographic control has been achieved through regional topographic maps (±2.5m) based on photogrammetry data.
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 holes were drilled in lines spaced 400m apart, with drill holes spaced either 40m or 80m apart in the individual lines. • This spacing is appropriate for early stage geological targeting programs and the drill holes will not be used for any resource or reserve estimations.
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.*	• The drilling was conducted in an area with very sparse previous drilling, as such, no known structures have been positively identified. • Recent Sub Audio Magnetics (SAM) surveys of the area suggest that several structures oriented northwest-southeast are present. • The vertical drilling and drill hole spacing is considered sufficient to identify any major structures present in the area regardless of the structures' orientation. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Prior to laboratory submission samples are stored by Northern Star in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in a secure fenced compound, and tracked through their chain of custody via audit trails
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have recently been conducted on sampling techniques, however lab audits are conducted generally every three months.

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 work mentioned in this report is located within the M16/421, a Mining lease which is held by The East Kundana Joint Venture Management Pty Ltd (EKJV). The EKJV is majority owned and managed by Northern Star Resources Ltd (51%). The minority holding in the EKJV is held by Tribune Resources Ltd (36.75%) and Rand Mining Ltd (12.25%). • The M16/421 tenement has no third-party royalties' payable. • No known impediments exist and the tenement is in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work on the Far Kundana West area consists only of very sparse and patchy RAB drilling by previous owners prior to the mid-1990s. The area has received very limited attention since that time.
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kundana camp is situated within the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, in an area dominated by the Zuleika Shear Zone, which separates the Coolgardie domain from the Ora Banda domain. The Zuleika Shear Zone in the Kundana area comprises multiple anastomosing shears the most important of which are the K2, the K2A and Strzelecki Shears. • Information contained in this report relates to a package of as yet undifferentiated volcanogenic sedimentary rocks in the core of a ten-kilometre scale antiform west of the Zuleika Shear apparent due to the folding of the Powder Sill Gabbro, a large differentiated mafic sill intruding the Black Flag Formation stratigraphy. • The results of the survey that is the primary subject of this report indicate significant internal structure within the sedimentary package at the core of this antiform, however other work has not yet been undertaken to further understand the context of the internal structures.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* - *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* - *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* - *dip and azimuth of the hole* - *down hole length and interception depth* - *hole length.* - *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Table 3 in the body of this report.
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.*	• No aggregation methods have been applied to results. Results are for very early stage exploration and are reported as is, with a minimum cut-off grade of 0.1g/t used for reporting.
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').*	• Results reported as downhole width. Location and orientation of structures/mineralisation is not known, therefore the true width of intercepts is not known.

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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.*	• Refer to Figure 1 in the body of this report for the spatial context of all holes planned and drilled to date.
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.*	• Two drill holes with anomalous results are reported in the body of this report out of a total of 74 holes with results returned so far. The remaining 72 holes have no significant intercepts and are not individually reported.
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.*	• Underlying the RAB/AC drilling of this report is a 935 Ha Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) survey conducted in August 2016. • The geochemical samples collected in December 2016 from the RAB/AC program are to be submitted in January 2017. No other exploration activity has been conducted.
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.*	• The aircore program will be completed with approximately 150 holes to be drilled in January/February 2017. • Subsequent analysis of gold and multi-element data and the creation of a detailed lithology map for Far Kundana West should result in several localised targets being identified, which will be followed up with RC drill programs in mid-2017.