

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 February 2017



INITIAL RESULTS FROM STAGE 2 DRILLING AT JAURDI

Highlights

- **Assay results received from the first phase of Stage 2 RC drilling at Jaurdi include**
 - **JD17C68: 10 metres at 3.14 g/t Au from 10 metres**
 - **JD17C69: 13 metres at 3.04 g/t Au from 8 metres**
 - **JD17C70: 6 metres at 2.24 g/t Au from 16 metres**
 - **JD17C82: 7 metres at 2.20 g/t Au from 6 metres**
 - **JD17C83: 14 metres at 1.72 g/t Au from 6 metres**
 - **JD17C85: 14 metres at 1.58 g/t Au from 8 metres**
 - **JD17C90: 17 metres at 1.37 g/t Au from 7 metres**
- **Drilling extends strike length of the Eastern Arm of Jaurdi**
 - **600 metres of strike length defined in Eastern Arm of the mineralisation**
 - **Average width of the Eastern Arm mineralisation is 175 metres**
 - **Average thickness of the Eastern Arm mineralisation remains at 10 metres**

Beacon Minerals Limited (“**Beacon**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce that it has extended the known mineralisation on the Eastern Arm at its Jaurdi project. The initial Stage 2 assay results have been received by Beacon during a four-day hiatus in drilling due to seasonal rains affecting most of Western Australia. Drilling resumed at Jaurdi on Monday 13 February after Shire roads were reopened. It is anticipated the Stage 2 programme will now be completed on the 19 February 2017.

Prior to the programme being interrupted by rain, 42 holes, of the planned 80 holes, were drilled for 1,260 metres. The RC drilling has extended the geometry of the Eastern Arm of the palaeochannel to the west which now averages 600 metres of strike length, has an average width of 175 metres and a thickness of 10 metres. The mineralisation is on average 8 metres below the surface. This mineralised system remains open to the East.

Figure 1 shows a plan of the Jaurdi system and the area increase defined by Stage 2 drilling of the Eastern Arm. Figures 2 and 3 are a long section and a cross section through the Eastern Arm mineralisation. Table 1 shows the initial results from the second stage of drilling already completed at Jaurdi.

The second phase of the Stage 2 programme will focus on extending the known mineralisation to the East from the most eastern holes at 303411E. A suite of holes will also be drilled targeting the Western Arm of the known Jaurdi mineralisation. Further holes may be added to the remaining Stage 2 programme if warranted.

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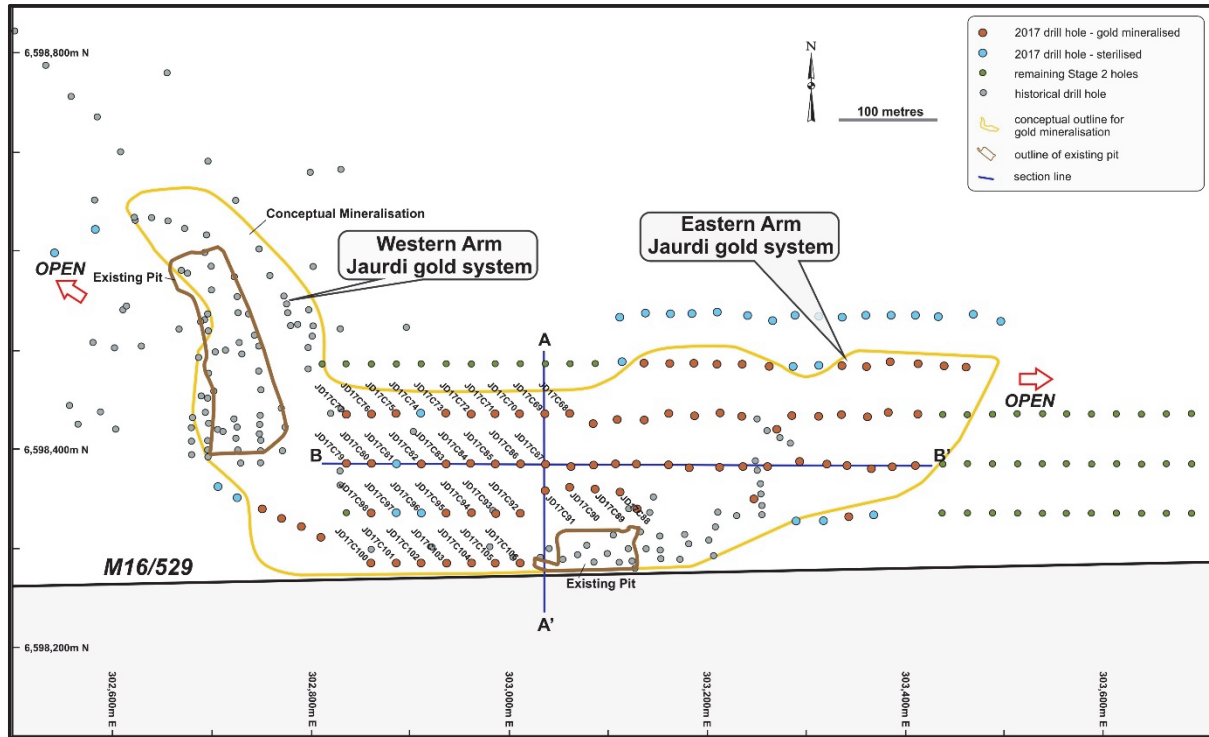


Figure 1 Plan of Jaurdi palaeochannel showing expansion of Eastern Arm mineralisation and remaining Stage 2 holes

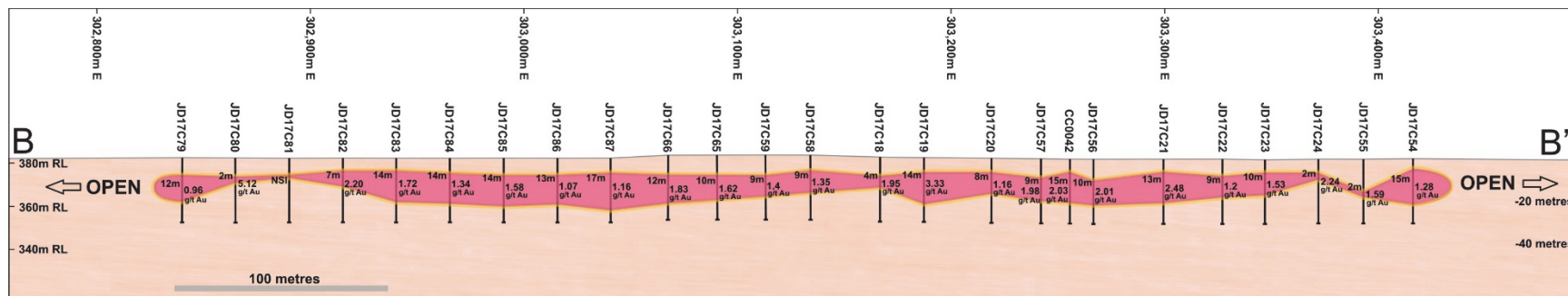


Figure 2 Long section through the Jaurdi palaeochannel showing extension of mineralisation to the West and remaining open to both the East and West

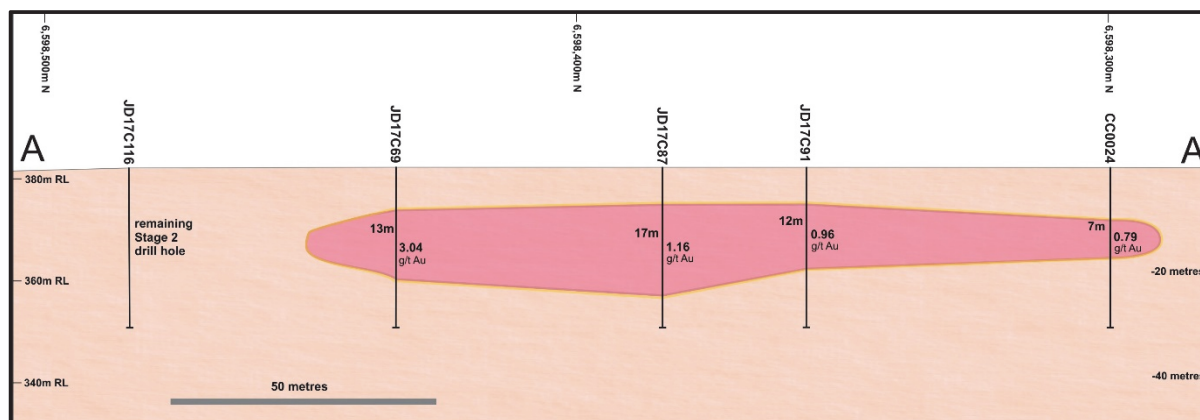


Figure 3 Cross section of the Jaurdi showing system open to the North

Table 1 Table of initial drill intercepts from the Stage 2 2017 Jaurdi drilling programme

Hole_id	Hole_Type	MGA_Grid_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	MGA_RL	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t Au	Depth (m)
JD17C88	RC	MGA94_51	303111	6598355	383	7	20	13	1.18	30
JD17C100	RC	MGA94_51	302861	6598284	383	5	14	9	0.84	30
JD17C101	RC	MGA94_51	302886	6598284	383	8	13	5	1.04	30
JD17C102	RC	MGA94_51	302911	6598284	383				NSI	30
JD17C103	RC	MGA94_51	302936	6598284	383	10	12	2	1.83	30
JD17C104	RC	MGA94_51	302961	6598284	383	7	14	7	1.47	30
JD17C105	RC	MGA94_51	302986	6598284	383	9	14	5	2.31	30
JD17C106	RC	MGA94_51	303011	6598284	383	13	16	3	0.74	30
JD17C136	RC	MGA94_51	303586	6598384	383	18	20	2	0.71	30
JD17C137	RC	MGA94_51	303611	6598384	383				NSI	30
JD17C138	RC	MGA94_51	303636	6598384	383				NSI	30
JD17C139	RC	MGA94_51	303661	6598384	383				NSI	30
JD17C140	RC	MGA94_51	303686	6598384	383	10	13	3	0.81	30
JD17C68	RC	MGA94_51	303061	6598434	383	10	20	10	3.14	30
JD17C69	RC	MGA94_51	303036	6598434	383	8	21	13	3.04	30
JD17C70	RC	MGA94_51	303011	6598434	383	16	22	6	2.24	30
JD17C71	RC	MGA94_51	302986	6598434	383	16	19	3	1.05	30
JD17C72	RC	MGA94_51	302961	6598434	383				NSI	30
JD17C73	RC	MGA94_51	302936	6598434	383				NSI	30
JD17C74	RC	MGA94_51	302911	6598434	383				NSI	30
JD17C75	RC	MGA94_51	302886	6598434	383	21	24	3	3.82	30
JD17C76	RC	MGA94_51	302861	6598434	383	12	15	3	1.36	30
JD17C76						20	22	2	3.1	
JD17C77	RC	MGA94_51	302836	6598434	383	13	24	11	1.45	30
JD17C79	RC	MGA94_51	302836	6598384	383	8	20	12	0.96	30
JD17C80	RC	MGA94_51	302861	6598384	383	9	11	2	5.12	30
JD17C81	RC	MGA94_51	302886	6598384	383				NSI	30
JD17C82	RC	MGA94_51	302911	6598384	383	6	13	7	2.2	30
JD17C83	RC	MGA94_51	302936	6598384	383	6	20	14	1.72	30
JD17C84	RC	MGA94_51	302961	6598384	383	7	21	14	1.34	30
JD17C85	RC	MGA94_51	302986	6598384	383	8	22	14	1.58	30
JD17C86	RC	MGA94_51	303011	6598384	383	8	21	13	1.07	30
JD17C87	RC	MGA94_51	303036	6598384	383	7	24	17	1.16	30
JD17C89	RC	MGA94_51	303086	6598358	383	7	23	16	0.99	30
JD17C90	RC	MGA94_51	303061	6598360	383	7	24	17	1.37	30
JD17C91	RC	MGA94_51	303036	6598357	383	7	19	12	0.96	30
JD17C92	RC	MGA94_51	303011	6598334	383	9	10	1	1.07	30
JD17C92						21	22	1	1.41	30
JD17C93	RC	MGA94_51	302986	6598334	383	8	10	2	1.13	30
JD17C94	RC	MGA94_51	302961	6598334	383	9	13	4	0.69	30
JD17C94						16	17	1	1.52	30
JD17C95	RC	MGA94_51	302936	6598334	383	10	14	4	3.15	30
JD17C96	RC	MGA94_51	302911	6598334	383	14	15	1	0.67	30
JD17C97	RC	MGA94_51	302886	6598334	383				NSI	30
JD17C98	RC	MGA94_51	302861	6598334	383	8	13	5	1.56	30

Gravity Programme

Beacon will engage Southern Geoscience to complete an orientation gravity survey to assist further delineation of palaeochannel style mineralisation within M16/529. The survey will commence late February 2017.

Resource Statement

At the conclusion of the Stage 2 drilling programme, and when all information is available and reviewed, the Company will publish a Mineral Resource in line with the 2012 JORC guidelines.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results was authorised by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a Principal Geologist and a full time employee of BM Geological Services, who are engaged as consultant geologists to Beacon Minerals Limited. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to act 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 Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

This ASX announcement (Announcement) has been prepared by Beacon Minerals Limited (“Beacon” or “the Company”). It should not be considered as an offer or invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities in the Company or as an inducement to make an offer or invitation with respect to those securities. No agreement to subscribe for securities in the Company will be entered into on the basis of this Announcement.

This Announcement contains summary information about Beacon, its subsidiaries and their activities which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Beacon.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Beacon’s securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker

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or financial advisor. There are a number of risks, both specific to Beacon and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Beacon and the value of an investment in Beacon including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, gold price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel.

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Beacon and its projects, are forward-looking statements that:

- may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Beacon, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Beacon disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

No verification: Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Jaurdi Gold Project February 2017 RC drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (RC). A total of 42 RC holes were drilled in this reported programme at the Jaurdi Gold Project. The holes were drilled to depths of 30 metres and were all orientated in the vertical.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drill hole collar location was picked up by DGPS using the Kalgoorlie based registered surveyors Minecomp. Sampling was carried out under Beacon's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<i>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.</i>	The RC holes were drilled using a 127 mm face-sampling bit. One metre samples were collected through a cyclone and split through a rig mounted cone splitter. One metre samples were collected to obtain a 3 to 4 Kg sample. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce either a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<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>	The RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Ausdrill Australia, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 127 mm.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes at rod change, but overall the holes were kept dry. Typically, drilling operator's ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and then split to capture a 3 to 4 Kg sample.
	<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>	It is not possible to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade at this stage of the programme.
Logging	<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>	All chips were geologically logged by a BM Geological Services Geologist, using the Beacon Minerals geological logging legend.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples were collected below a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter, and an average 3-4 kg sample was collected in a pre-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the reject. >98% of samples were dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing -75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	A standard, fine blank and coarse blank as well as a single field duplicate sample was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 30 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	<i>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.</i>	The technique to collect the one metre samples was via a rig mounted cone splitter. Measures to keep the cone splitter vertical were made by the geologist, to ensure an even distribution of sample cascaded over the cone splitting device. Field duplicates were collected and results were satisfactory, suggesting the duplicate field samples replicated the original samples.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 3 to 4kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The techniques is considered to be appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable.
	<i>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.</i>	Beacon Minerals protocol for February 2017 RC drilling programme was for a single standard (Certified Reference Material), fine blank, coarse blank and field duplicate to be inserted in every 90 samples. A total of 1,296 samples was submitted as part of the programme, with 12 standards, 13 fine blanks and 20 field duplicates. This at a rate of approximately 1 Standards, 1 blank and 0.5 Duplicates per 100 samples. At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision have been achieved for the sampling technique employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by Beacon Minerals executives and BMGS senior geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes formed part of this initial phase of the February Stage 2 Jaurdi drill programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging is carried out using a customised logging form on a Tough Book and transferred into an Access database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in the Jaurdi Gold Project Access database and managed by BMGS in Kalgoorlie.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	RC hole collar locations were surveyed by a registered Surveyor. The group used was the Kalgoorlie based Minecomp. All holes were vertical. Down hole surveying by Kalgoorlie based ABIM Solutions using an open hole Lihue north seeking gyroscope was completed on selected holes to assess if any deviation of the short holes was occurring. No significant deviation occurred.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is MGA94_51, southern hemisphere.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Minecomp has completed a topographic survey over the lease picking up the two shallow pits on the Mining Lease and a suite of historical holes.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The drill spacing of this programme was essentially 25mE x 50mN.
	<i>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.</i>	This spacing is sufficient to test the continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	All samples collected were 1 metre samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	It is considered the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the “structure” of the palaeochannel style of mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	This is not considered material.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

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	<i>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.</i>	The RC drilling occurred within tenement M16/529, which BCN has an exclusive option agreement with Fenton and Martin Mining Developments Pty Ltd or Option to Purchase Agreement.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMP.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	There have been three campaigns of drilling undertaken on this lease; previously a suite of Prospecting Licenses. The early phase was completed by a private firm called Coronet Resources in 2007. A second phase of drilling was completed by a group of “prospectors”, the programme being supervised by BM Geological Services in 2009. A report was produced outlining an unclassified resource. The third phase of drilling was commissioned by Fenton and Martin Mining Developments in 2015 (the current owners of the Jaurdi Gold Project).
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Jaurdi Gold Project overlies a portion of the Bali Monzogranite immediately adjacent to the Jaurdi Hills-Dunnsville greenstone sequence. The Bali Monzogranite and Dunnsville Granodiorite to the north, together occupy the core of the gently north plunging anticline. The tenement making up the project is located to the west of the anticlinal axis and immediately adjacent to the granite-greenstone contact. The Bali Monzogranite is poorly exposed. The greenstone-granite contact is foliated where exposed. Shear zones developed locally within the adjacent greenstones, may continue within the granite. Gold mineralised palaeochannels are known in the Jaurdi area Regional magnetic data suggest that the western portion of the project lies within a broad demagnetised corridor following the western contact of the Bali Monzogranite, and which may continue in a north northwest direction through the greenstone sequence to Dunnsville. A magnetic dyke, akin to the Parkeston dyke in the Kalgoorlie area, has intruded this corridor. Another paired east northeast magnetic dyke set is located immediately to the south of the project area. This dyke set is part of the regionally extensive Widgiemooltha Dyke Suite, and passes to the north of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The Jaurdi Gold Project is located close to the western margin of the Bali Monzogranite immediately to the south east of the exposed Jaurdi Hills greenstone sequence. The tenement is entirely soil covered, with well-developed nodular carbonate increasing in intensity southwards towards an active contemporary drainage. Recent drilling programmes have revealed the known soil anomaly overlies an extensive system of Au-bearing sand channels indicating that a major long-lived palaeoalluvial system was present in the area. A typical profile consists of transported lateritic gravels overlying plastic clay zones, which in turn overly thick, water saturated silt and clay sequences with minor cobble layers. Drilling evidence suggests that younger, perched channels overly older channels, indicating that an anastomosing series of paleochannels are present over an east-west distance of at least 800 metres. Two horizons of mineralisation have been identified in the Western Arm with the shallower lode situated between 12 to 16 metres vertical depth, and the second horizon between 18 to 25 metres. The Eastern Arm has been identified by a system which is at least 400 metres strike (East – West orientated), 150 metres wide and 10 metres deep; and appears open to the East and connects with the Western Arm. Stage 2 drilling will confirm continuity of the mineralisation.

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 1 in the body of the text.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 1.0 ppm Au. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	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.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The geometry of the mineralisation has been well established by the recent drilling. There is no ambiguity with the geometry of this relatively simple system.
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 Figures 1 to 4 in the body of text.
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.	No misleading results have been presented in this 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.	A further 38 holes are planned to be completed to complete the second stage of drilling at the Jaurdi Gold Project. The aim of the remaining drilling is to extend the known occurrence of the Eastern Arm mineralisation to the East.