image resources

13 March 2017

OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM A 5.6KM HIGH-GRADE EXTENSION OF BOONANARRING DEPOSIT

Highlights

- **Drilling results confirm a 5.6km northern extension of the Boonanarring Mineral Resources area.**
- **Outstanding high-grade intersections of 8m @ 23.8% HM in IX00245, 8m @ 21.1% HM in IX00244 and 8m @ 16.3% HM in IX00250.**

Image Resources NL (Image or the Company) (ASX: IMA) is pleased to announce that the results of a recent drill programme have confirmed a **5.6km extension of high-grade mineralisation associated with the Boonanarring mineral sands deposit**. Boonanarring is arguably the highest grade, high-zircon undeveloped mineral sand deposit in Australia. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of completing a bankable feasibility study and is planning to develop the project with a goal of first production in early 2018. The indication of a significant extension of high-grade mineralisation for this deposit adds to the upside potential of the project.

The Boonanarring deposit has estimated mineral resources of **43.8M tonnes at 5.6% heavy minerals (HM) with 18.1% of the HM as high value zircon and with 72% of the HM as valuable heavy minerals (VHM)** (ASX release 13/01/2017). The area containing the current mineral resources at Boonanarring stretches 13.2km to the south on the east side of Brand highway. The new drilling results confirm the high-grade mineralisation extends to the north on the west side of the Brand highway for an additional 5.6km.

The recent drill program was located within a road reserve on the Quinns Hill tenement (E70/3100). Ten drill holes for a total of 468m were completed in a programme designed to test the extension of the high-grade eastern strand of the Boonanarring mineral sand deposit, adjacent to and to the west of the Brand Highway. The design of the programme was based on an extrapolation of previous drilling by Image and limited historic drilling by Iluka.

Assay results from this drilling programme are outstanding and clearly confirm the extension of the high-grade Boonanarring eastern strand northwards for 5.6km.

Previous reported drilling by Image (ASX release 13/07/2015) on the southwest side of the Brand highway included results of 8m @ 21.6% HM from 38m in drill hole IM0083 and 14m @ 17.9% HM from 40m in drill hole IX00103. The new drilling results (Table 1 below) represent a continuation of the high-grade eastern strand for another 3.5km northwards beyond the location of drill holes IM0083 and IX00103.

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Hole IX00250 of the current programme starts on the eastern edge of the Brand Highway and contains 8m @ 16.3% HM and moving north, the high-grade mineralisation is present on the western edge of the Brand Highway and drill hole IX00244 contains 8m @ 21.1% HM from 23m and IX00245 contains 8m @ 23.8% HM from 27m (Figures 1 and 2). Whereas the northernmost intersection of mineralisation was intersected by an historic drill hole RG45 by Iluka which contains 6m @ 6.7% HM from 31m and is open at depth as some of the holes drilled by Iluka did not reach the bottom of mineralisation.

Even though this limited 10-hole drilling programme has demonstrated that the high-grade eastern strand is present over 5.6km, further drilling is required to outline a resource as in some cases only 1 to 2 holes were drilled every 200–400m. Land access is currently being sought and further infill and extension drilling will be included in future drilling budgets.

It is not possible to make a determination at this time regarding the methodology or potential economics of mining in this extended area due to the location of the Brand highway and some gas pipelines. However, there is precedent regarding approvals to allow mining in areas near transportation and other infrastructure.

Executive Exploration Director, George Sakalidis commented, “The extraordinary high-grade results of this current drilling programme north of Boonanarring have the potential to add significantly to the Company’s inventory of high grade mineral sand deposits in the North Perth Basin. The Company has also shown that the Boonanarring deposit is significant in size, as this drilling shows potential to be larger than 18.8km in length, with further upside potential both to the north and south.”

Managing Director, Patrick Mutz commented “The results of the recent drilling programme are extremely positive given the Company’s current drive to move the Company to first production at Boonanarring in early 2018. The upside potential of additional high-grade mineralisation within pumping distance of the planned location of the wet concentrator plant at Boonanarring could add significant value to the project.”

Figure 1. Drill sample containing 60% HM from drill hole IX00251 from 49-50m

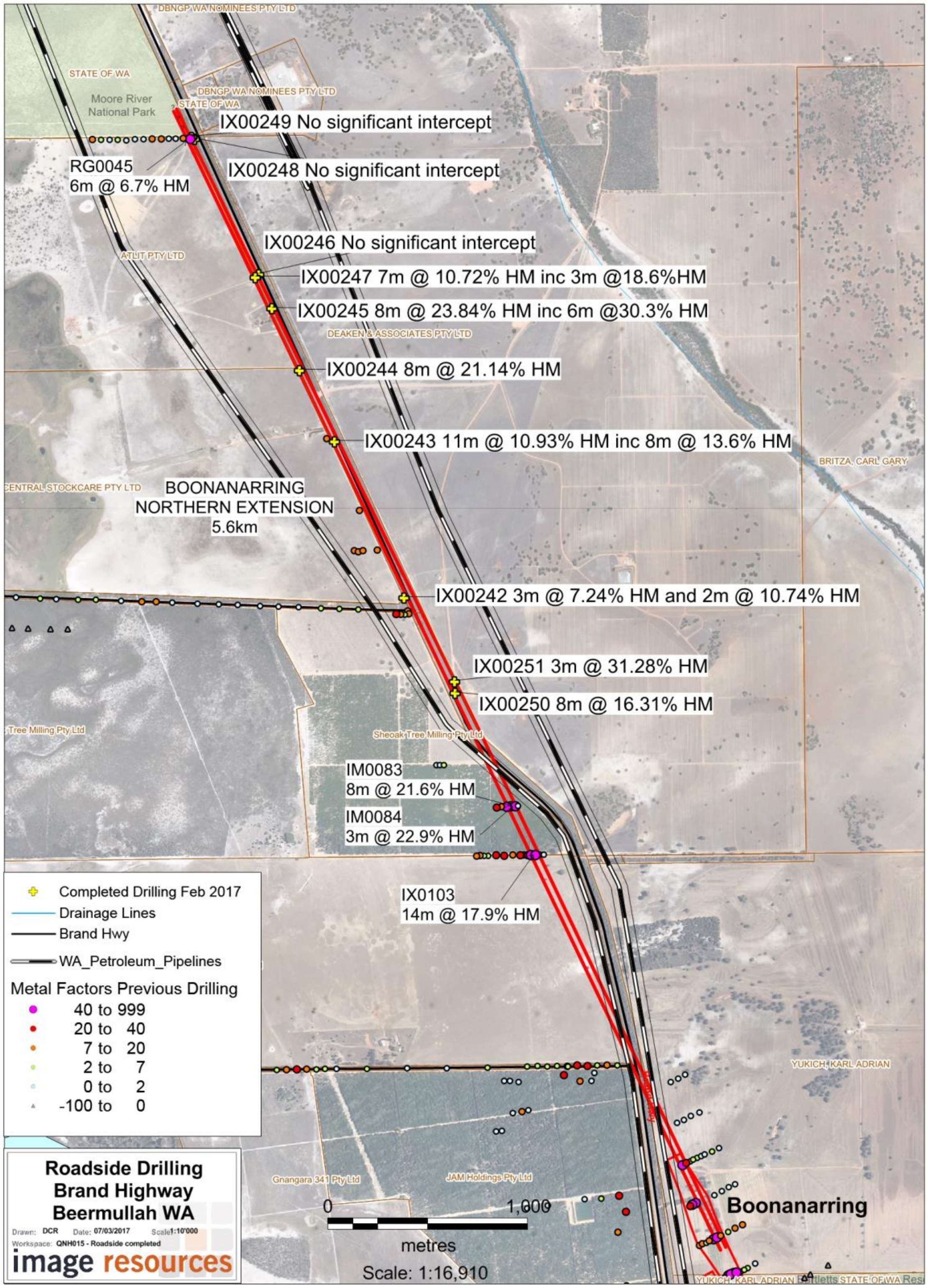

Figure 2 Boonanarring northern extension February 2017 drilling intercepts.

Table1. Drilling summary with significant HM intercepts

HoleID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (m)	Dip	HM Intercept (Lab Assay %)	From (m)	To (m)
IX00242	383988	6555562	106	Vertical	3m @ 7.24% HM, and	32	35
					2m @ 10.74% HM	39	41
IX00243	383641	6556341	99	Vertical	11m @ 10.93% HM	24	35
					including 8m @ 13.6% HM	25	33
IX00244	383467	6556697	97	Vertical	8m @ 21.14% HM	23	31
IX00245	383328	6557005	98	Vertical	8m @ 23.84% HM	27	35
					including 6m @30.3% HM	27	33
IX00246	383261	6557174	97	Vertical	No significant intercept		
IX00247	383246	6557161	96	Vertical	7m @ 10.72% HM	21	28
					including 3m @18.6%HM	25	28
IX00248	382943	6557850	99	Vertical	No significant intercept		
IX00249	382926	6557859	99	Vertical	No significant intercept		
IX00250	384241	6555088	118	Vertical	8m @ 16.31% HM	45	53
IX00251	384239	6555143	119	Vertical	3m @ 31.28% HM	49	52

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by George Sakalidis BSc (Hons) who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time that the Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves were compiled, George Sakalidis was a director of Image Resources NL. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. George Sakalidis consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

The information in this report that relates to the estimation of Mineral Resources for the Boonanarring Project is based on information compiled by Mrs Christine Standing, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mrs Standing is a full-time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mrs Standing consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the mining industry, expectations regarding prices, exploration or development costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of Image's operations contain or comprise certain forward looking statements regarding Image's operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although Image believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes that could result from future acquisitions of new exploration properties, the risks and hazards inherent in the mining business (including industrial accidents, environmental hazards or geologically related conditions), changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, risks inherent in the ownership, exploration and operation of or investment in mining properties, fluctuations in prices and exchange rates and business and operations risks management, as well as generally those additional factors set forth in our periodic filings with ASX. Image undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

North Perth Basin Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

RESERVE SUMMARY		*Atlas Reserve as at 30/06/2013									
Reserve	Category	Volume	Tonnes	% HM	% SLIMES	HM Tonnes	VHM (%)	Ilmenite (%)	Leucoxene (%)	Rutile (%)	Zircon (%)
Boonanarring[1]	Probable	7,160,000	14,420,000	8.3%	17.0%	1,190,000	80.3%	46.9%	5.5%	3.3%	24.5%
Atlas*	Probable	4,760,000	9,600,000	8.1%	15.5%	780,000	74.1%	55.0%	1.0%	7.0%	11.0%
Total NPB Reserve		**11,920,000**	**24,020,000**	**8.2%**	**16.4%**	**1,970,000**	**77.8%**	**50.1%**	**3.7%**	**4.8%**	**19.1%**
Mining Inventory (incl Inferred)		13,330,000	26,880,000	8.0%	16.5%	2,135,000	78.3%	50.1%	4.2%	5.1%	19.0%

High Grade Resources @ 2.5% HM Cut-off		* Boonanarring 2.0% Cut-off (Optiro Report 13/01/2017)									
Resource	Category	Volume	Tonnes	% HM	% SLIMES	HM Tonnes	VHM (%)	Ilmenite (%)	Leucoxene (%)	Rutile (%)	Zircon (%)
Atlas	Measured	4,810,000	9,700,000	8.5	15.3	820,000	76.0	52.0	5.0	8.0	11.0
Atlas	Indicated	520,000	1,080,000	3.2	19.2	34,000	74.0	53.0	8.0	7.0	6.0
Atlas Total		**5,330,000**	**10,780,000**	**7.9**	**15.7**	**854,000**	**76.0**	**52.0**	**5.0**	**8.0**	**10.0**
Boonanarring*	Measured	4,105,263	7,800,000	8.2	14	639,600	71.5	47.3	1.9	2.2	20.1
Boonanarring*	Indicated	13,736,842	26,100,000	5.3	18	1,383,300	73.3	49.6	2.0	2.5	19.2
Boonanarring*	Inferred	5,210,526	9,900,000	4.5	21	445,500	69.2	50.3	3.5	3.5	11.9
Boonanarring Total*		**23,052,632**	**43,800,000**	**5.6**	**18**	**2,468,400**	**72.0**	**49.1**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**18.1**
Gingin Nth	Indicated	680,000	1,320,000	5.7	15.7	80,000	75.0	57.0	9.0	3.0	5.0
Gingin Nth	Inferred	580,000	1,090,000	5.2	14	60,000	78.0	57.0	11.0	4.0	6.0
Gingin Nth Total		**1,260,000**	**2,410,000**	**5.5**	**15**	**140,000**	**77.0**	**57.0**	**10.0**	**3.0**	**6.0**
Gingin Sth	Measured	870,000	1,530,000	4.4	7.2	67,000	79.0	51.0	15.0	6.0	8.0
Gingin Sth	Indicated	3,240,000	5,820,000	6.5	7.1	380,000	91.0	68.0	10.0	5.0	8.0
Gingin Sth	Inferred	400,000	730,000	6.5	8.4	48,000	92.0	67.0	8.0	6.0	11.0
Gingin Sth Total		**4,510,000**	**8,080,000**	**6.1**	**7.3**	**495,000**	**89.0**	**65.0**	**10.0**	**5.0**	**8.0**
Helene	Indicated	5,600,000	11,500,000	4.6	18.6	520,000	84.0	70.0	1.0	3.0	11.0
Hyperion	Indicated	1,800,000	3,700,000	7.8	19.3	290,000	71.0	56.0	0.0	6.0	9.0
Cooljarloo Nth Total		**7,400,000**	**15,200,000**	**5.3**	**18.7**	**810,000**	78.5	64.2	0.5	4.4	9.4
Red Gully	Indicated	1,930,000	3,410,000	7.8	11.5	270,000	90.0	66.0	8.0	3.0	12.0
Red Gully	Inferred	1,455,000	2,570,000	7.5	10.7	190,000	90.0	66.0	8.0	3.0	12.0
Red Gully Total		**3,385,000**	**5,980,000**	**7.7**	**11.2**	**460,000**	**90.0**	**66.0**	**8.0**	**3.0**	**12.0**
Grand Total		**44,937,632**	**86,250,000**	**6.0**	**16.3**	**5,227,400**	**77.0**	**55.1**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**13.6**

1 Refer to the 13 January 2017 release http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170113/pdf/43f94vmgbq20q8.pdf for full details of the Boonanarring Mineral Resource/Reserve Estimate.

Dredge Resources at 1.0% HM cut-off																
Project Area	Resource Category	Volume	TONNES	% HM	% Slime	HM TONNES	VHM %	Ilmenite %	Leucoxene %	Rutile %	Zircon %	Ilmenite	Leucoxene	Rutile	Zircon	VHM Tonnes
Titan	Indicated	10,300,000	21,200,000	1.8	22.1	380,000	84.4	71.9	2.0	1.0	9.5	270,000	7,000	5,000	36,000	318,000
Titan	Inferred	58,500,000	115,400,000	1.9	18.9	2,210,000	84.3	71.8	2.0	1.0	9.5	1,592,000	45,000	22,000	210,000	1,869,000
Titan	**Total**	**68,800,000**	**136,600,000**	**1.9**	**19.4**	**2,590,000**	**84.4**	**71.9**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**9.5**	**1,862,000**	**52,000**	**27,000**	**246,000**	**2,187,000**
Telesto	Indicated	1,700,000	3,500,000	3.8	18.4	130,000	82.6	67.5	3.4	2.2	9.5	100,000	5,000	3,000	13,000	121,000
Calypso	Inferred	27,100,000	51,500,000	1.7	13.7	850,000	84.6	68.8	3.5	1.6	10.6	585,000	30,000	14,000	90,000	719,000
Sub Total	**Indicated**	**12,000,000**	**24,700,000**	**2.1**	**21.6**	**510,000**	**86.1**	**72.5**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**9.6**	**370,000**	**12,000**	**8,000**	**49,000**	**439,000**
Sub Total	**Inferred**	**85,600,000**	**166,900,000**	**1.8**	**17.3**	**3,060,000**	**84.6**	**71.1**	**2.5**	**1.2**	**9.8**	**2,177,000**	**75,000**	**36,000**	**300,000**	**2,588,000**
Cooljarloo Total		**97,600,000**	**191,600,000**	**1.9**	**17.8**	**3,570,000**	**84.8**	**71.3**	**2.4**	**1.2**	**9.8**	**2,547,000**	**87,000**	**44,000**	**349,000**	**3,027,000**
Bidaminna	Inferred	26,300,000	44,600,000	3.0	3.6	1,350,000	96.0	82.4	7.2	1.0	5.4	1,113,000	97,000	13,000	73,000	1,296,000
Total Dredge		**123,900,000**	**236,200,000**	**2.1**	**15.1**	**4,920,000**	**84.3**	**65.6**	**4.6**	**2.9**	**11.3**	**3,660,000**	**184,000**	**57,000**	**422,000**	**4,323,000**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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 (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.	• All drill holes reported in this release are vertically oriented, reverse-circulation air-core (RCAC) drill holes.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• All RCAC drill holes are drilled vertically using an NQ-sized (63.5 mm diameter) drill bit. • Water injection is used to convert the sample to a slurry so it can be incrementally sampled by a rotary splitter.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• 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. • 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 (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.	• At the drill site, Image's geologist estimates sample recovery qualitatively (as good, moderate or poor) for each 1 m down hole sampling interval. Specifically, the supervising geologist visually estimates the volume recovered to sample and reject bags based on prior experience as to what constitutes good recovery. • Image found that of the 65 samples that have a grade ≥ 2% HM that are the subject of this release, all 65 (100%) have good recovery.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Image's supervising geologist logs the sample reject material at the rig and pans a small sub sample of the reject, to visually estimate the proportions of sands, heavy mineral sands, 'slimes' (clays), and oversize (rock chips) in each sample, in a semi-quantitative manner. • The geologist also logs colour, grainsize, an estimate of induration (a hardness estimate) and sample 'washability' (ease of separation of slimes from sands by manual attrition). • To preclude data entry and transcription errors, the logging data is captured into a digital data logger at the rig, which contains pre-set logging codes. No photographs of samples are taken. • The digital logs are downloaded daily and emailed to Image's head office for data security and compilation into the main database server. • Samples visually estimated by the geologist to contain more than 0.5% HM (by weight) are despatched for analysis along with the 1 m intervals above and below the mineralised interval. • The level and detail of logging is of sufficient quality to support any potential future Mineral Resource Estimates. • All (100%) of the drilling is logged. • Geotechnical logging is not possible for the style of drilling used, however the logging is acceptable for metallurgical sample selection if required.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling samples are collected over 1 m down hole intervals, with sample lengths determined by 1 m marks on the rig mast. • For exploration style drilling, two (replicate) 1/8 mass splits (each ≈ 1.25 kg) are collected from the rotary splitter into two pre-numbered calico bags for each 1 m down hole interval. A selection of the replicate samples are later collected and analysed to quantify field sampling precision, or as samples contributing to potential future metallurgical composites. • Image considers the nature, quality and size of the sub samples collected are consistent with best industry practices of mineral sands explorers in the Perth Basin region.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The laboratory despatch samples are prepared by Western Geolabs (in Bellevue Western Australia) by drying the sample for 5 to 8 hrs in an oven at 110°C. The dry weight is recorded using a laboratory digital scale. • The dried sample is then crushed (using manual pummelling) until all clay and sand materials in the sample pass through a 3.3 mm screen. In samples where (>3.3 mm) rock fragments are found after pummelling and screening, the mass of the fragments is recorded and the material discarded. • The <3.3 mm sample is then hand mixed prior to splitting through a single tier riffle splitter (16 chutes each with 8 mm aperture), as many times as required to prepare a 100 g ± 5 g sub sample. The actual mass retained is recorded using a laboratory digital scale. • The riffle splitter sub sample is then wetted, undergoes further manual attrition to break up clays, before the <63 μm clays (slimes) are washed from the sample (de-sliming) using a jet wash and 63 μm screen. • The <63 μm slimes (clays) are discarded and the >63 μm sub sample is placed in a metal tray and oven dried. When dry, the >63 μm sub sample is put through a 1 mm sieve and the mass of the screen oversize (>1 mm) is recorded on a digital balance. The oversize is then discarded. • The de-slimed sand fraction (>63 μm & < 1mm) sub sample is then weighed on a digital scale before being separated into two fractions by mixing the sample in a glass separation funnel with a heavy liquid (TBE) of density 2.95 g/cm3. • Once sufficient time has passed to allow the sample to separate and settle, the <2.95 g/cm3, 'floats' fraction is collected and discarded. • The <2.95 g/cm3, 'sinks' fraction is collected from the funnel into a filter paper, then washed with acetone to remove the TBE. The sinks are then dried and the mass recorded on a digital scale.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• From the process above the laboratory reports the wet mass received, dry received mass, the mass of (>3.3 mm) rock fragments or coarse oversize (if any), the mass of the 100 g± 5 g, sub sample, and the mass of the (HM) sink fraction. • The procedure can be considered a total analysis for mass concentration of heavy minerals in each sample. The method is also consistent with best industry practices employed by mineral sands explorers in the Perth Basin region. • For quality control the laboratory: • Uses certified masses to verify daily the accuracy of all laboratory mass scales. • Prepares a replicate sample at a frequency of 2 for every 25 routine samples analysed. • Uses a hydrometer to test daily the density of the TBE used for HM separation • For each laboratory despatch (ranging from ≈150 to ≈350 samples) Image includes blind standard reference samples (SRMs) that contain known (to Image) concentrations of heavy and valuable heavy minerals. Image inserts the SRMs, at a frequency of 1 in 30 sample submitted to the laboratory for resource style drilling. Image submitted 3 SRM's for the resource style drilling subject to this release. • Image selected and submitted for analysis 7 field-replicate samples from field-sample replicates collected to quantify field sampling precision. • Blanks samples for testing of cross contamination are not deemed necessary for the style of mineralisation under consideration.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• The logging of significant intersections reported in this release has been verified by alternative company personnel. • No twin holes have been drilled in the current programme. • Logging is captured at the rig using a data recorder, downloaded daily and emailed to head office data services for incorporation into the main database. • Assay results from the laboratory are received by email in standard spreadsheet templates and merged with logging results in-house. • There are no adjustments to original laboratory results.
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 drill hole collar locations are captured by one of Image's rig team following the completion of each drill hole, using a hand held GPS with nominal accuracy of ≈ ±15 m. Elevations have also been determined with hand-held GPS and this adjusted post drilling using DEM data. More accurate locations will be determined in future by a registered surveyor using DGPS equipment where necessary. • The grid system for reporting results is the MGA Zone 50 projection and the GDA94 elevation datum. • No topographic control has been considered at this time.
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.	• The drill holes reported in this release are located at several prospects on varied spaced drill lines (between 200 m and 400 m) along the strike of mineralised strands. • No sample compositing has been applied – all results are from 1 m long down hole sample intervals.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	• All drill holes are vertical and intersect sub-horizontal strata. As such Image considers that it is highly unlikely that the orientation of drilling relative to the well understood structure of minerals sands strands, would result in a sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples are collected from site by Image's staff as soon as practicable once drilling is completed and then delivered to Image's locked storage sheds. • Image's staff also deliver samples to the laboratory and collect heavy mineral floats from the laboratory, which are also stored in Images locked storage. • Image considers there is negligible risk of deliberate or accidental contamination of samples. Occasional sample mix-ups are usually corrected using Images checking and quality control procedures.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The results and logging have been reviewed internally by Images senior exploration personnel including checking of masses despatched and delivered, checking of SRM results, and verification logging of significant intercepts.