Alchemy Resources Limited
ACN 124 444 122

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 MARCH 2017

CODE: ALY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Oscar Aamodt
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Leigh Ryan
Managing Director

Ms Liza Carpene
Non-Executive Director

Mr Lindsay Dudfield
Non-Executive Director

Mr Anthony Ho
Non-Executive Director

ISSUED CAPITAL

SHARES 230,788,035

OPTIONS 10,500,000 (Unlisted)

PROJECTS

BRYAH BASIN (80-100%)

KARONIE (100%)

LACHLAN (earning up to 80%)

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Strong Gold and Silver Intercepts from First Drillhole at Overflow Prospect, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant diamond drilling results** from the Overflow Prospect include:
  - **18m @ 2.1g/t Au, 111g/t Ag,** (**4.6g/t AuEq***) from 245m (OFDD001) (including **11m @ 3.0g/t Au, 141g/t Ag, (5.8g/t AuEq***) from 253m)
  - **3m @ 7.3g/t Au, 43g/t Ag,** (**13.3g/t AuEq***) from 286m (OFDD001)
- The results **expand the known extent of high grade gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralisation** at Overflow, and include one of the best gold intercepts encountered at the prospect.
- A deep diamond drill hole is planned to test a **strong electromagnetic (EM) conductivity anomaly down plunge of the Overflow mineralisation**.

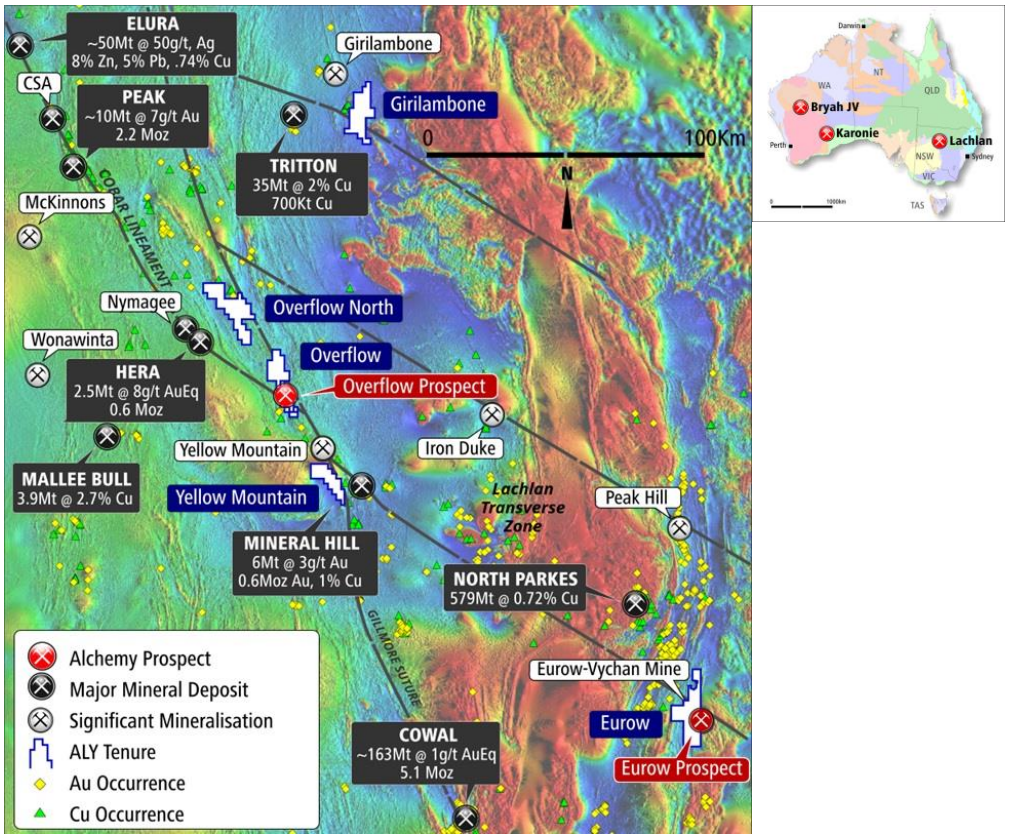

***Figure 1**: Lachlan / Cobar Basin Projects, major deposits, Au and Cu occurrences, and major structures over aeromagnetics*

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY) is pleased to announce excellent results from the initial diamond drill hole (OFDD001) at the Overflow gold and base metal prospect in the Cobar Basin, NSW (Fig. 1), including **18m @ 2.1g/t Au, 111g/t Ag,** (**4.6g/t AuEq***) from 245m (incl **11m @ 3.0g/t Au, 141g/t Ag, (5.8g/t AuEq***) from 253m), and **3m @ 7.3g/t Au, 43g/t Ag, (13.3g/t AuEq*)** from 286m. The results expand the known extent of high grade gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralisation at Overflow, and include one of the best gold intercepts encountered at the prospect (Figs. 2 & 3).

The drill hole has highlighted a strong correlation between quartz veining and gold mineralisation at Overflow and confirms the continuity of high grade gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralisation within the >50gm AuEq* grade shell (Fig. 2). The diamond core from OFDD001 has provided important geological, physical and geophysical properties and some critical structural information. Quartz veining displays crustiform and vuggy textures throughout the upper ore zone, implying an epithermal origin for the gold-silver mineralisation (Fig. 4). Higher base metal results are encountered towards the base of each mineralised zone, including an elevated copper zone of 10m @ 0.14% Cu from 332m (OFDD001). Both shear parallel and steeply dipping, cross-cutting, quartz vein sets were observed, along with shallow south dipping fault zones, which may control the shallow southerly plunge identified in the AuEq* grade shells (Fig. 2).

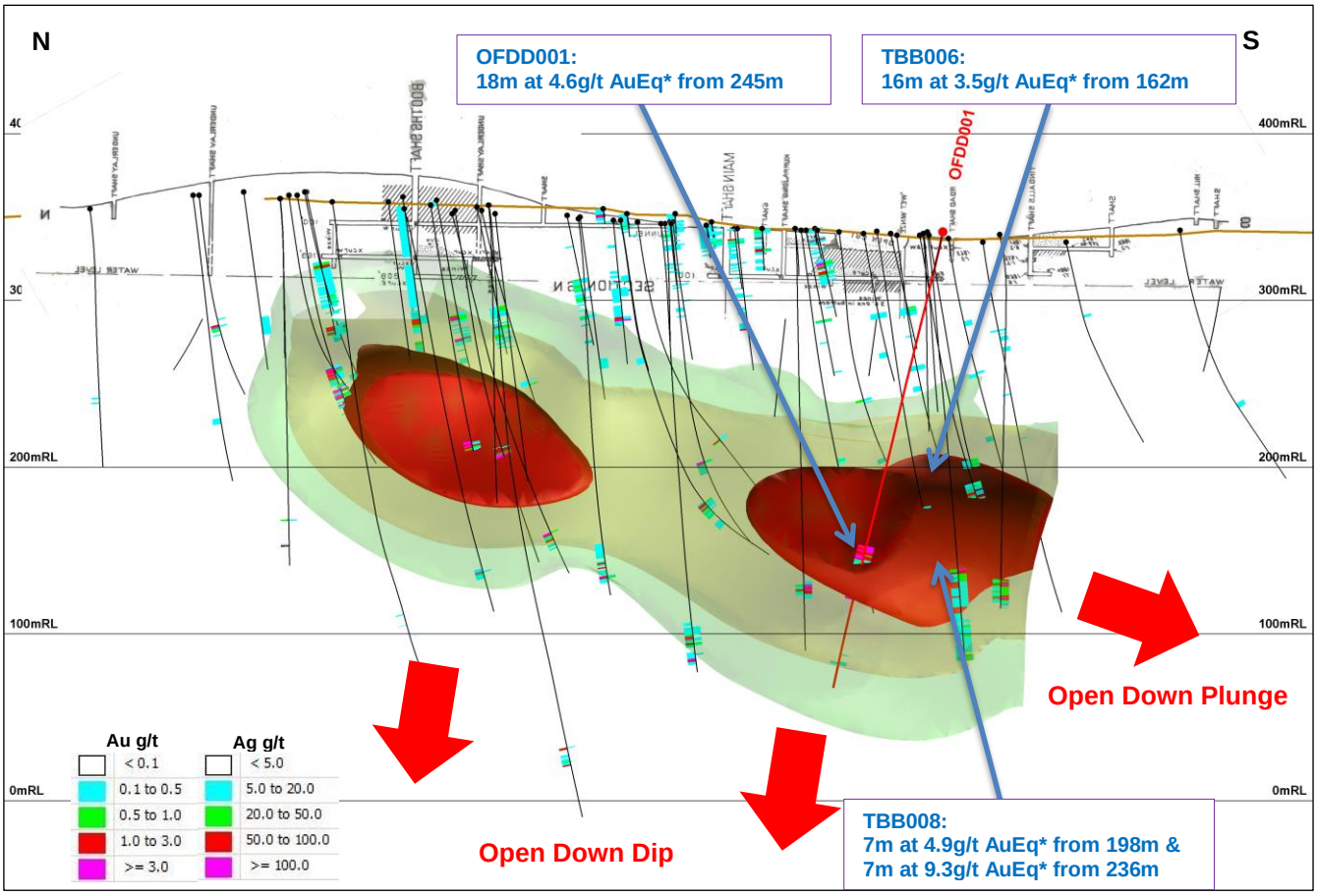

***Figure 2**: Overflow Prospect long section looking east showing historic workings, drill intercept AuEq grade x metre shells (red = >50gxm AuEq, yellow = >30gxm AuEq, green = >20gxm AuEq), historic drilling (traces coloured by Au g/t (left) and Ag g/t (right)) and completed diamond drill hole (OFDD001 - labelled), (Refer to Alchemy Resources ASX Announcement dated 9 February 2017).*

** Gold equivalent (g/t AuEq) values used in this report refer to the calculated Au equivalent grade based on the Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb grades assigned to each drilling intersection using the following formula: AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag*0.015 (g/t) + Cu*1.33 (%) + Pb*0.5 (%) + Zn*0.63 (%). The AuEq calculation takes into account the following March 2017 metal prices: Au US$1200/oz, Ag US$17.5/oz, Cu US$2.60/lb = $0.16/oz, Pb US$1.00/lb = $0.06/oz and Zn US$1.20/lb = $0.075/oz.*

Table A: Drill hole details

Hole ID	EOH Depth	Grid_ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Azi (Magn)
OFDD001	360.7	MGA94z55	471240	6425780	341	-52	52	41.5

Table B: Overflow Prospect significant diamond drilling intercepts:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	#Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	*AuEq
OFDD-001	245	263	**18**	**2.1**	**111.4**	0.02	0.30	1.05	**4.6**
including	246	256	**11**	**3.0**	**140.6**	0.02	0.24	0.95	**5.8**
and	270	271	1	0.57	19.0	0.01	0.15	0.56	1.3
and	286	289	**3**	**7.3**	**42.5**	0.27	**4.16**	**4.58**	**13.3**

Lower cut-off grade = 0.5g/t Au, no top cut applied, 1m maximum internal waste, all intercepts >0.5g/t Au are reported

* Gold equivalent (AuEq g/t) values used in this report refer to the calculated Au equivalent grade based on the Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb grades assigned to each drilling intersection using the following formula: AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag*0.015 (g/t) + Cu*1.33 (%) + Pb*0.5 (%) + Zn*0.63 (%).

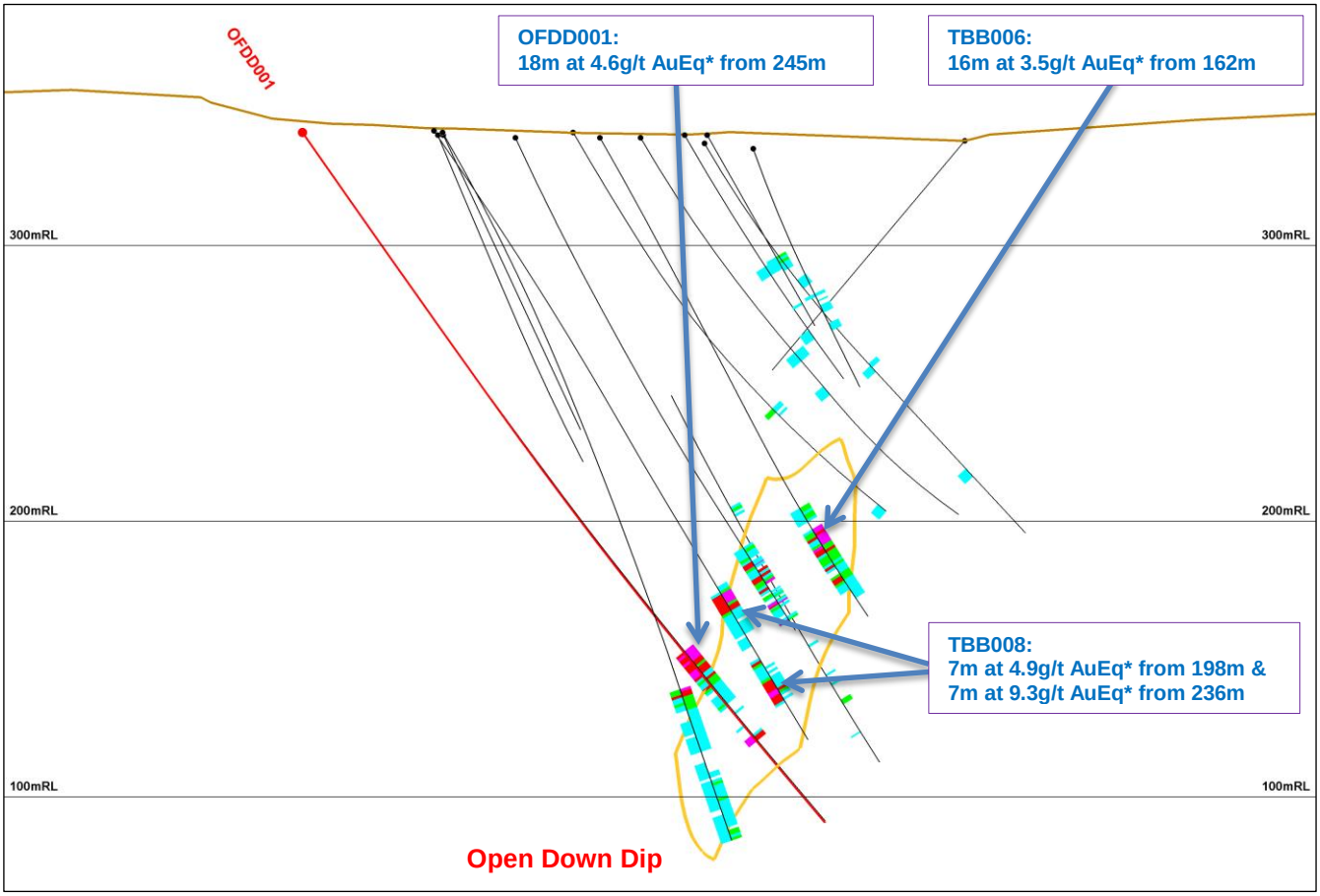

Figure 3: *Overflow Prospect cross section (6425875N+50m) looking north showing grade x thickness shell outline (>30gxm AuEq), drill hole traces coloured by Au (left) and Ag (right), and historic drilling intercepts & OFDD001 intercepts (labelled), (Refer to Alchemy Resources ASX Announcement dated 14 February 2017).*

***Figure 4**: Overflow Prospect diamond drill hole core (OFDD001: 244.5 – 256.8m); upper crustiform vuggy quartz vein dominated mineralised zone showing banded pyrite-sphalerite mineralisation within strongly sheared, silica-sericite-kaolinite altered fine grained calcareous sediments.*

A downhole EM survey was concluded shortly after completing OFDD001. The survey detected a conductivity anomaly that geophysical modelling determined was ~35m north of the main upper ore zone intercepted in OFDD001. This corresponds with a 90cm massive sulphide zone intercepted from 226m to 227m in an historic drill hole (TBB025), the closest hole to the north of OFDD001. Subsequently, Alchemy plans to complete a surface EM survey over the known Overflow mineralisation and over the strong airborne EM conductivity anomaly identified down plunge of the known high grade mineralisation in order to better define the target. Subject to further geophysical modelling a deep diamond hole is planned to test this conductivity anomaly at approximately 350m below surface (Fig. 5).

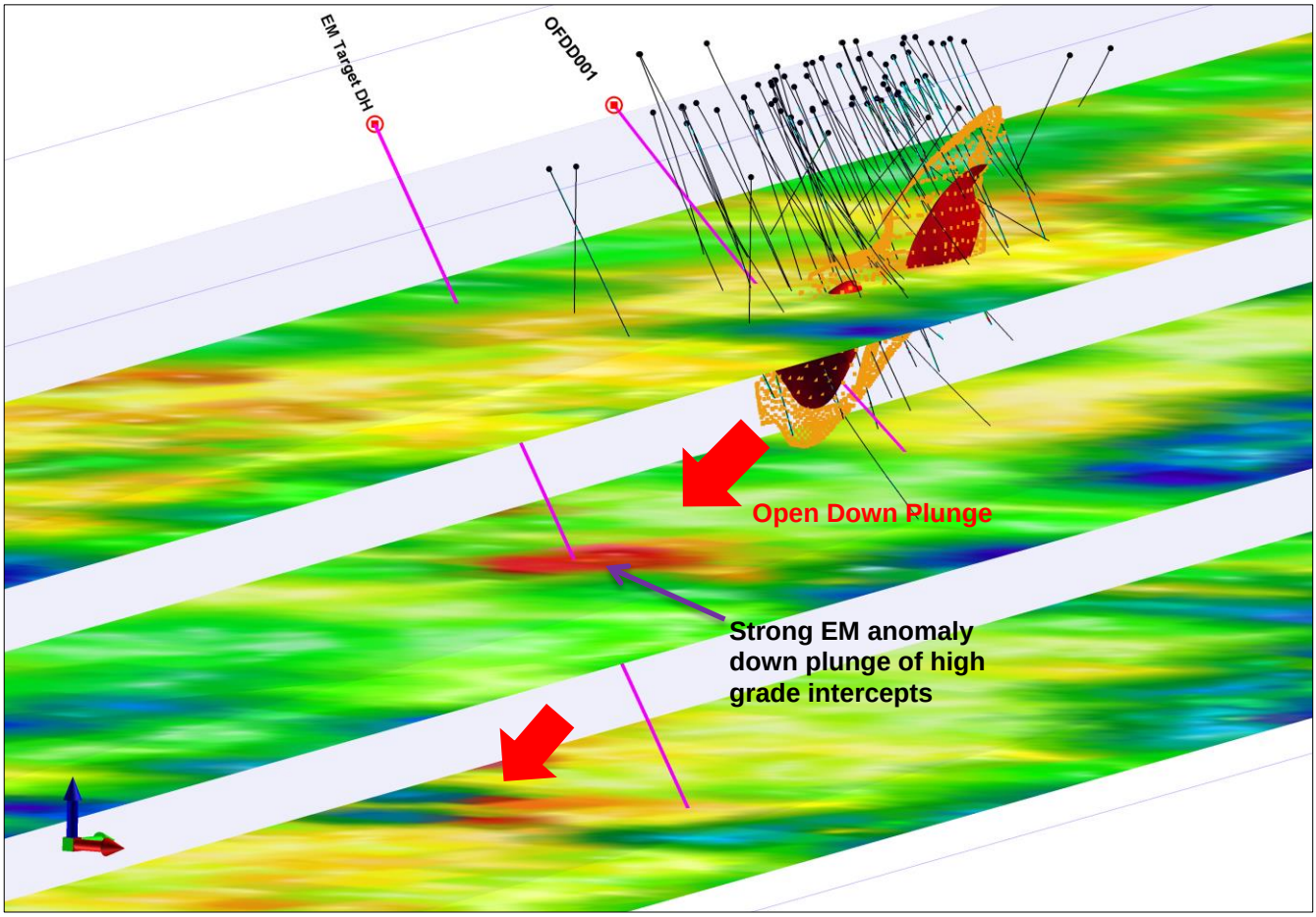

***Figure 5**: Overflow Prospect 3D view looking down to the NW showing grade x thickness shells of AuEq intersections (red = >50gxm AuEq, orange dots = >30gxm AuEq), historic drilling (traces coloured by Au and Cu grades), OFDD001 and planned deep diamond drill hole (magenta lines) over VTEM conductivity slices (150m, 350m and 550m below surface).*

Alchemy's Managing Director, Leigh Ryan said:

"The impressive intercept returned from OFDD001 and the broad zone of intense shearing and hydrothermal alteration seen in this diamond hole indicates that we are in a major gold-silver mineralised system, possibly an epithermal system with some significant base metal remobilisation. We are really looking forward to completing the surface geophysics over the conductivity target down plunge of the Overflow mineralisation and drill testing it as soon as possible."

For further information please contact:

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Managing Director
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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Leigh Ryan, who is the Managing Director of Alchemy Resources Limited. Mr Ryan is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ('JORC Code 2012'). Mr Ryan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Alchemy Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement/s referred to and in the case of exploration results and mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Samples referred to in this Public Report are diamond core drill samples, obtained using an 'industry standard' drill rig (Sandvic DE710), drilling equipment and sampling practices. Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples collected in 3m runs and transferred into plastic core trays. The diamond core samples obtained are considered to be representative of the material drilled. Sampling was carried out using documented ALY sampling and QAQC procedures (detailed below).
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.).*	Diamond drilling was completed from surface using a chrome barrel in order to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core samples. Down hole surveys were taken every 30m as the hole progressed using a down hole Reflex camera. Every core run was oriented using an ACE core orienting tool. The diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation and down hole depth marking.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample*	Diamond core recoveries and RQD measurements were estimated and recorded into spreadsheets then uploaded into a Datashed database. The total core recovery

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	was 99.02%. There were no significant sample recovery problems. No relationship exists between core sample recovery and grade, and accordingly no bias has occurred as a result of loss/gain of material.
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.*	Lithological logging was completed on all diamond core, with colour, weathering, grain-size, lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining, and comments on other significant features noted. Logging of sulphide mineralisation and veining is quantitative. All holes were logged in full. Structural and geotechnical logging was also completed with bedding, foliation, veining, and fractures logged and measured using a kenometer. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants as to whether diamond samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
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*	Core samples were cut in half along the core axis using an Almonte diamond core saw. One commercial laboratory standard or blank laboratory standard, 1 blank sample (barren basalt) and 1 core duplicate was inserted every 30 samples (i.e. 10% QAQC samples). All samples were 1m ½ core samples except for duplicates which were 1m ¼ core samples. 5% of sample pulps will be sent to an alternate laboratory. Statistical analysis of duplicate sample data for Au and Cu shows a high level of repeatability and a lack of bias between the original and duplicate samples. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to the grain size of the material being sampled.	methodology and the assay ranges for the primary elements analysed.
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.*	1m ½ core samples were sent to the ALS Laboratory in Orange for sample preparation and analysis. Preparation of the samples follows industry laboratory best practice involving logging of sample weights, drying the entire sample in an electric oven set at 105ºC+5ºC for several hours (drying time dependent on moisture content), then crushing the entire sample >70% -6mm. A split of 250g – 1kg was taken and then pulverized to 85% passing 75µm using an Essa LM2 grinding mill. A representative sample was split and bagged as the analytical sample. Samples were analysed using ALS method code Au-AA26 for Au (Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish) and ME-ICP61 for 33 elements including Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. ME-ICP61 involves a 4 acid digest (HNO3/HClO4/HCl/ HF) on a 0.40g pulp. Digestion temperature range 160 - 200ºC for 1hr. Bulk-up volume is 100ml with AAS finish It is considered a “near total” assay technique – considered to extract and measure the entire element contained within the sample. Au-AA26 is a fire assay using 50g pulp, fusion and cupellation at 1100ºC and 950ºC respectively with AAS finish, achieving a lower detection limit of 0.01g/t Au and an upper DL of 100g/t Au. It is considered a “total” assay technique considered to extract and measure the entire element contained within the sample. Lab standards OREAS68A and OREAS132B were used for Au and multi-element analysis. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ALY used commercially available reference materials (Lab Standards) with a suitable range of values, that were inserted every 30 samples. Results indicate that Lab Standard assay values are within acceptable error limits. Duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
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.*	Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company's Managing Director (MD) who is also the competent person. No twinned holes were drilled in the current drilling campaign. Data is collected by qualified geologists and geo-technicians working under the supervision of a qualified geologist, and entered into Excel spreadsheets. Validation rules are in place to ensure no data entry errors occur. Data is loaded into an Microsoft Access database by an experienced database administrator, and reviewed by the ALY MD, who is a competent person. No assay data adjustments have been made.
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 Trimble Geoexplorer 6000 DGPS was used to locate collar positions, with an expected <1m vertical and horizontal accuracy. Down hole surveys (using a down hole Reflex camera) were taken every 30m as the hole progressed. The grid system used is the UTM Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) Zone 55. The drill collar and down hole location accuracy is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.
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.*	The drill hole intercept spacing in the plane of the ore zone in vicinity of the current hole ranges from 42m to 58m. No Mineral Resource or Reserve is being reported for this drilling. No data compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
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 hole was setup on surface at a -52 degree inclination and a 52 degree azimuth (GDA94). At the ore zone, the drill hole azimuth was 42 degrees magnetic (~20 degrees to the strike of mineralisation), and the hole inclination was -48 degrees (~15 degrees to the dip of mineralisation). The result is a ~16% expansion to downhole intercept widths reported. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Core trays were palletised and trucked from site to Orange, NSW. The core trays are stored in a secure storage shed in Orange. Calico sample bags were used for core samples. Five calico sample bags were put into large green plastic bags for transport to ALS Orange. Residual core samples and sample pulps are stored at ALS Orange until they are re-located to the RME office in Orange for permanent storage.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An internal review of the sampling techniques, and sample data capture concluded that both are of sufficient quality to carry out resource estimation. No external audit or review of the sampling techniques or sample data capture has been conducted to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Type - Exploration Licence (currently in good standing) Reference name –Overflow Reference number – EL5878 Location – Central NSW, Australia. Ownership – Alchemy earning 80% via Farm-in and JV Agreement with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Heron/TriAusMin/Ochre Resources Overriding royalties - none The land is held under a combination of freehold and crown land. No Wilderness or National Parks, Native Title sites or registered historical sites are known. No environmental issues other than historic mining debris (from the early 1900's) are known.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Overflow Mine historic production (1897-1936) was 4,972oz @ 12.9g/t Au, 35,121oz @ 107g/t Ag, & 1,117t @ 10.9% Pb The tenure that has included the Overflow mine has been explored by Enterprise Exploration (1957), Australian Selection (1968), Pennzoil of Australia (1972 - 75), Minerals Exploration (1975 - 79), Aberfoyle and Cominco JV ("Abminco") (1975 - 79), CRA Exploration (1978-79), Amoco Minerals (1980 – 83), Delta Gold (1992 – 98) and after purchasing Delta Gold's interest, Tri Origin Australia NL (1999 – 2001) who then optioned the project to Triako (now KBL) in 2001 who withdrew from the deal in 2006. Tri Origin continued to explore the area as Tri Origin until 2009, then as TriAusMin after a name change in 2010. TriAusMin and Heron then merged in 2014 and then signed the current farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Alchemy Resources in June 2016. Exploration to date across the current tenement area has included geological and regolith mapping, all types of geochemical sampling, numerous airborne and ground geophysical surveys (Magnetics, EM and IP) and 329 drill holes (178 RAB, 123 RC and 28 diamond core)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Deposit Type – Polymetallic (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) Cobar Style Deposit Geological setting – Folded Devonian basin

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and shelf sediments of the Cobar SuperGroup overlying Ordovician sediments and minor basic volcanics of the Girilambone Group (basement sequence). Deposited into a back-arc marine basin. Multiple deformation events, faulting and metamorphism. Devonian rocks include felsic tuffs and pyroclastics of the Majuba Volcanics, which overlie and are interfingered with fine sediments and volcaniclastics of the Baledmund Formation. Style of mineralisation – Cobar-style (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) occurring as banded massive to semi-massive sulphides and quartz veins within silicified sediments and chlorite altered volcanic units. Better gold grades are associated with vuggy quartz veins.
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.*	Drill results form the basis of the exploration results and are tabulated within the body of the announcement.
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*	All drill hole intercepts are reported from 1 metre down hole samples. All reported gold intercepts include a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade, no upper cut off grade, and a maximum 1m of internal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	waste. All reported Au results are individual 1m samples only. Gold equivalent reporting uses the following formula AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag*0.015 (g/t) + Cu*1.33 (%) + Pb*0.5 (%) + Zn*0.63 (%). The AuEq calculation takes into account the following metal prices: Au US$1200/oz, Ag US$17.5/oz, Cu US$2.60/lb = $0.16/oz, Pb US$1.00/lb = $0.06/oz and Zn US$1.20/lb = $0.075/oz.
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').*	At the ore zone, the drill hole azimuth was 42 degrees magnetic (~20 degrees to the strike of mineralisation), and the hole inclination was -48 degrees (~15 degrees to the dip of mineralisation). The result is a ~15% expansion to downhole intercept widths reported. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
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.*	An appropriate plan and cross section has been included in the text of this announcement.
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.*	Au, AuEq, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn drill intercepts all correspond to a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au. Lower cut-off grade = 0.5g/t Au, no top cut applied, max internal waste = 1m, all intervals >0.5g/t Au 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*	Geological mapping of outcrop in the area drilled including subsequent geological interpretation has been completed by various companies. Soil sampling has also been completed across the tenement at 400m x 400m, 200m x 50m, and 200m x 40m spacings which has identified several

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn-in-soil geochemical anomalies including a coincident multi-element anomaly over the Overflow Prospect. In 2011 Triako also flew a VTEM and aeromagnetic survey, which when interpreted shows numerous conductivity anomalies, regional lithological trends, cross-cutting structures and intrusives within the licence area.
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.*	Additional diamond drilling is warranted at the Overflow Prospect. Downhole and surface electromagnetic (EM) and surface induced polarisation survey information will be utilised in order to further target high grade mineralisation down plunge from the current drilling.