1 May 2017

The Manager
Company Announcements Office
Australian Stock Exchange Limited
Level 4, Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Electronic Lodgement

COBALT RESOURCE DEFINED AT TOLLU PROJECT
WEST MUSGRAVE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Highlights

- **Cobalt Mineral Resource defined in accordance with the JORC Code**
- **Improved market conditions for cobalt**
- **Cobalt is one of the three key elements, with lithium & graphite, that make up Lithium-ion batteries – a rapidly emerging market**

Redstone Resources Limited (**ASX: RDS**) ("**Redstone**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce a Mineral Resource estimate for the cobalt mineralisation associated with the copper system at its 100% owned Tollu Project ("**Tollu**" or the **"Project**") in the West Musgrave, Western Australia, reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Company is presently undertaking a Tollu project review to advance a number of priority targets following a review of the results generated from the 2015 drilling program at the Tollu Copper Project. As part of this review, the Company is pleased to announce a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for cobalt at Tollu.

The Mineral Resource estimate at Tollu is **3.8Mt @ 0.01% cobalt, which equates to 535 tonnes of contained cobalt (the "Mineral Resource") (Tables 1 and 2).** The Tollu Mineral Resource was prepared by BM Geological Services Pty Ltd, a Kalgoorlie based, independent geological consulting group and is reported in line with the guidelines of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 edition.

In light of recent rises and the improving price outlook for cobalt, Redstone has conducted an evaluation of the cobalt potential at Tollu. This also follows from a strategic review of the Company's geology, drilling and geophysical data over the Project area, which estimated 535 tonnes of contained cobalt being a by-product of the copper mineralisation envelope within the Tollu Mineral Resource. The cobalt opportunity for the Project represents a significant addition of value which has the potential to be improved with further targeted exploration.

The overall Project review is near completion and priority targets will be included in a drilling program planned in the June Quarter.

Commenting on the results Redstone's Chairman, Mr Homsany said:

> "The cobalt inventory associated with the copper mineralisation at Tollu represents a significant and complementary value addition to the existing copper inventory for Redstone and provides great encouragement for future exploration efforts. The source of the cobalt mineralisation at Tollu is likely to be genetically associated with a deep seated primary Cu-Co-(Ni) system. Redstone look forward to future exploration at the project to unlock the potential wealth of this underexplored province."

Cobalt Market

Cobalt's role as a key battery metal, together with graphite and lithium, is experiencing a resurgence. Cobalt is contained in lithium-ion batteries, in the lithium cobaltite cathodes used in smartphones and also with lithium-nickel-manganese-cobalt and lithium-nickel-cobalt-aluminium oxide cathodes, which are both used in laptops and electric vehicles. There is an expected significant rise in demand from the lithium battery market and the supply of cobalt is constrained, as it typically mined as a by-product. Consequently cobalt prices have improved by 40% approximately in the last six months with no expectation that these favourable market conditions will abate.

Tollu Project Mineral Resource Estimate by Prospect					
Prospect	**Tonnes**	**Cu%**	**Contained Copper Tonnes**	**Co%**	**Contained Cobalt Tonnes**
Chatsworth	798,308	1.6	12,780	0.01	114
Forio	671,898	1.1	7,233	0.01	58
Main Reef	850,210	0.7	5,633	0.01	100
Hamptons	266,576	0.9	2,436	0.02	45
Eastern Reef	1,309,138	0.8	10,047	0.02	218
Total	3,896,130	1.0	38,129	0.01	535

Table 1 Mineral Resource Estimate by Prospect

	Tollu Project Mineral Resource Estimate by JORC Resource Classification and Prospect					
Resource Classification	**Prospect**	**Tonnes**	**Cu%**	**Contained Copper Tonnes**	**Co%**	**Contained Cobalt Tonnes**
Indicated	Chatsworth	394,607	1.6	6,323	0.02	72
	Forio	69,268	1.1	759	0.01	7
	Sub-Total	**463,875**	**1.5**	**7,081**	**0.02**	**79**
Inferred	Chatsworth	403,701	1.6	6,458	0.01	42
	Forio	602,630	1.1	6,474	0.01	51
	Main Reef	850,210	0.7	5,633	0.01	100
	Hamptons	266,576	0.9	2,436	0.02	45
	Eastern Reef	1,309,138	0.8	10,047	0.02	218
	Sub-Total	**3,432,255**	**0.9**	**31,048**	**0.01**	**456**
Total Indicated + Inferred	Chatsworth	798,308	1.6	12,780	0.01	114
	Forio	671,898	1.1	7,233	0.01	58
	Main Reef	850,210	0.7	5,633	0.01	100
	Hamptons	266,576	0.9	2,436	0.02	45
	Eastern Reef	1,309,138	0.8	10,047	0.02	218
Total Indicated and Inferred		**3,896,130**	**1.0**	**38,129**	**0.01**	**535**

Table 2 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Prospect

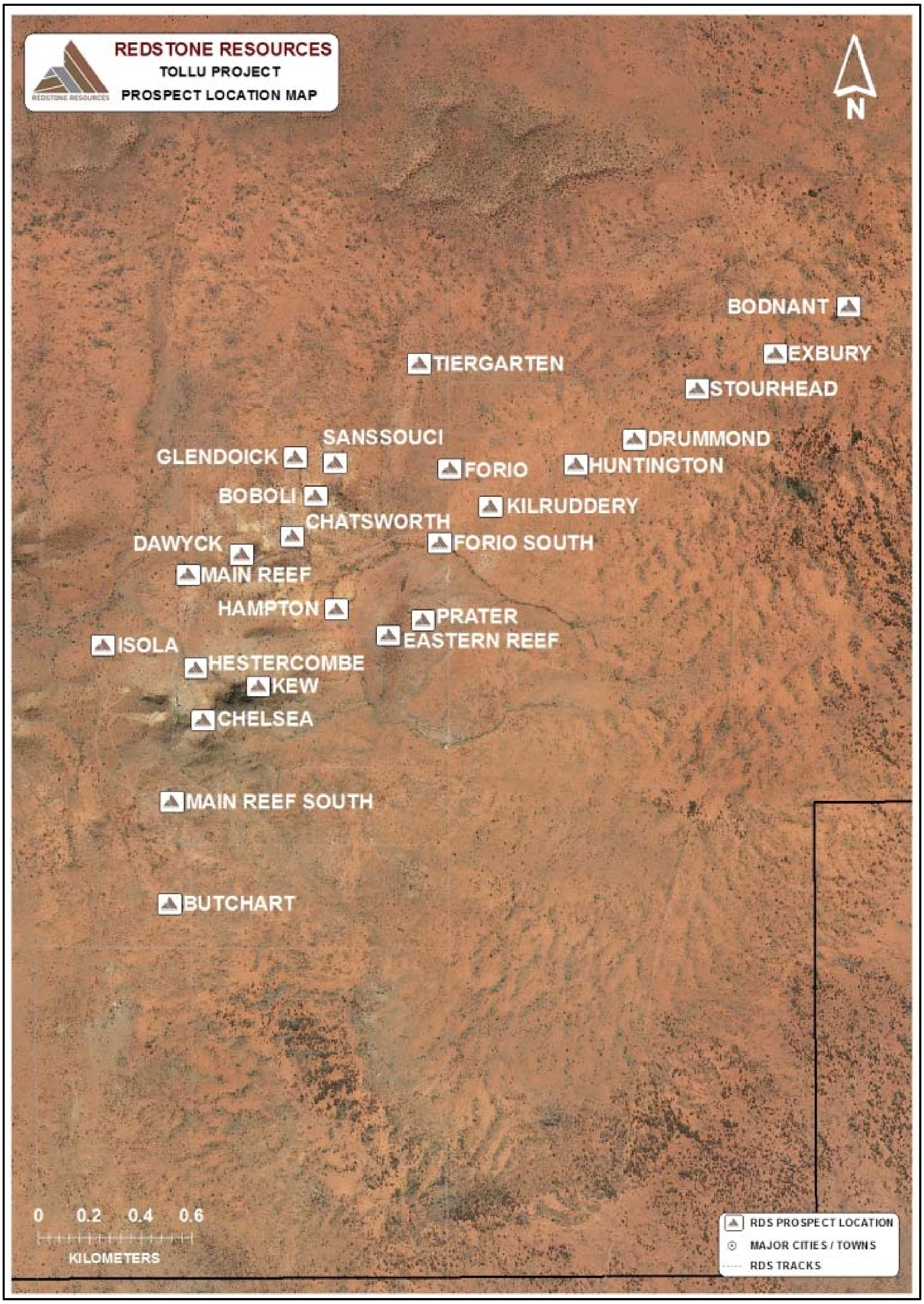


Figure 1 Locality diagram of the Tollu prospects

Mineral Resource Estimation and Modelling Techniques

Tollu deposit is located in a large, reverse fault system where hydrothermally remobilised Cu and Co mineralisation is focused into low stress dilatational jog positions along a north-south structural corridor. High grade Cu and Co mineralisation appears to be constrained to late stage veining within the dilatational positions which results in a limited strike length of the mineralisation. Essentially the mineralisation is continuous over the strike extent of the body with internal mineralised shoots. Surface mapping and sampling demonstrate strong continuity of the veins and mineralisation along strike. Drilling at Tollu has proved that these mineralised jogs have a steep plunge competent which has been tested down to 360m vertically. Mineralised jog positions occur at relatively regular intervals of 100 – 300m along the structural corridor.

Drilling is a combination of reverse circulation and diamond coring. Drill hole spacing varies at each prospect and is 40m x 40m at some deposits. Typically, the Tollu deposits have been drilled on a 50m x 50m spacing. The Mineral Resource has used both reverse circulation and diamond core drilling techniques. One metre RC samples were collected to obtain a 3 to 4 Kg sample. Diamond core sampling was typically a half core sample on a one metre interval or to geological intervals if less than one metre in length.

All samples were pulverised to typically 90% passing -75µm. Samples were digested by a 4 acid digest and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS).

A drill hole database was constructed capturing all early phase RDS drilling and data collected from the December 2015 drilling campaign. A 3D wireframe of the mineralised zones from each prospect was constructed in the mining package Surpac. In general, intercepts >0.5% Cu were targeted for modelling. Considerations were also given where modelling of 1m intercepts of between 0.25% Cu and 0.50% Cu would enable geological continuity. In all cases, the intercept margin was taken to 0.25% Cu. In a few situations, discrete low grade intercepts were observed, however nearby adjacent drill holes indicated that geological continuity could not be established. In such situations the intercepts were not modelled.

Copper and cobalt mineralisation was modelled in various orientations (335 deg – 010 deg) and dips ranging from vertical to minus 70. The mineralisation appears to be controlled by regional structures, and is hosted by quartz veining. Mineralised lodes vary in strike length from 10's of meters to in excess of 300m. Lode thicknesses range from 0.5m – 4m in true thickness. Cut-off reporting grades are nominally based on the 0.25% Cu criteria for mineralisation interpretation. Tonnes and grades were reported inside mineralised domains. There was no Co cutoff applied.

Grade estimation was completed using Inverse Distance Power 2 (ID2). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated where the drill density was 40 m x 40 m or less and surface geology demonstrated sufficient continuity to provide geological confidence. If the drill spacing was greater than 40m x 40m the resource was classified as Inferred. It must be noted that the Inferred Mineral Resource at Tollu is an estimate only and further infill drilling is required to improve the confidence of this mineralisation.

The mining method considered at this early stage is conventional drill and blast and load and haul with an excavator and large open pit mining equipment. No metallurgical factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process as this will be addressed during the conversion to Ore Reserve.

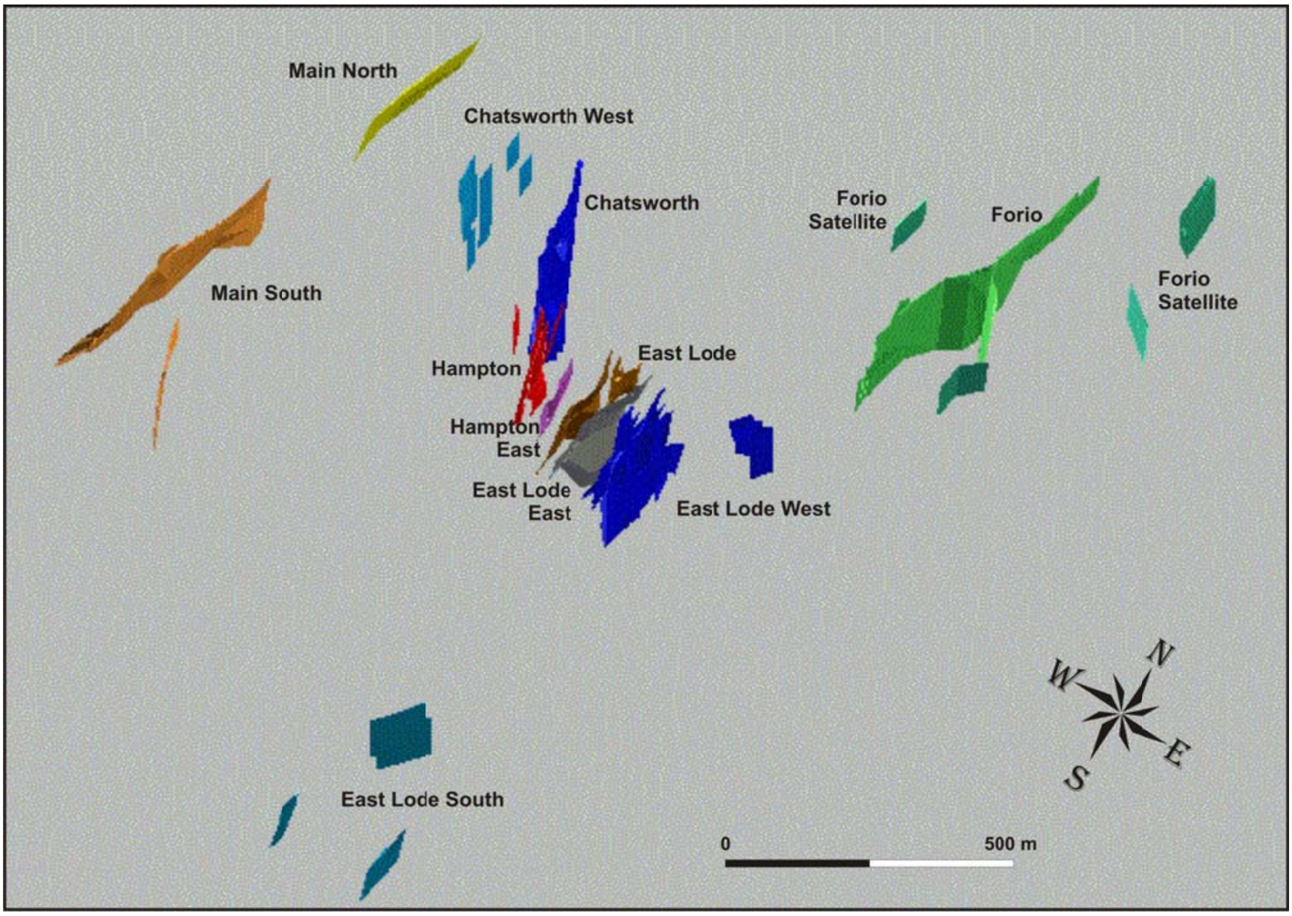


Figure 2 3D Schematic Diagram of Tollu prospects

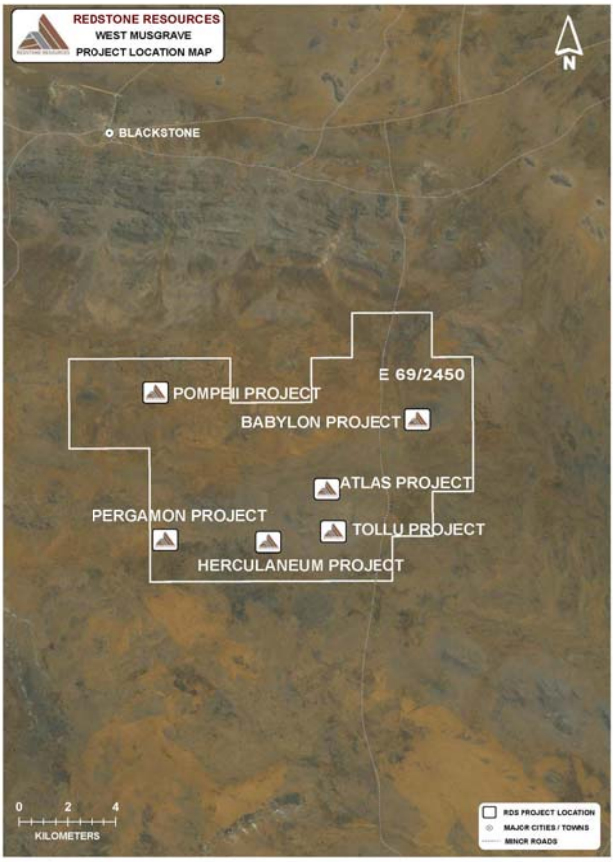
Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources 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 Redstone Resources 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.

ABOUT REDSTONE RESOURCES

Redstone Resources Limited (ASX: RDS) is a Perth-based company focused on highly prospective copper exploration properties in the West Musgrave region of Western Australia.

Redstone's 100% owned Tollu Project is located in the southeast portion of the West Musgrave region of Western Australia. The Company has also identified the potential for a number of other projects on the Tollu tenement (E69/2450) in addition to the Tollu Project.



For further information please contact:
Richard Homsany
Chairman
Redstone Resources Limited
+61 8 9328 2552
contact@redstone.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Tollu Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques & Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & 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 & 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.*	• The assayed drill hole intervals reported were selected for assaying on the basis of either elevated copper values determined by handheld XRF analysis and/or mineralogical observation in drill chips. The samples sent for laboratory analysis were representative splits chips returned from RC drilling. Sampling on the rig was conducted by cone splitter attached to the drill rig. • All RC-recovered samples were passed through a splitting device (cone splitter) at 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay. Target RC calico sample weights range from 2 to 3kg across all RC drilling campaigns (2007-2016). The bulk reject sample was also collected into a plastic bag on a metre interval. • Samples were submitted to the commercial laboratory Bureau Veritas Canning Vale for analysis. Sample preparation for all drilling campaigns between 2007 and 2012 included all or part of: oven drying between 85°C & 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) & splitting to 3kg as required, pulverize sample to >90% passing 75um. Samples were digested by a 4 acid digest and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Some samples were analysed for gold. These were analysed by 40g charge Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples. • RC sampling completed using a 5.5" diameter drill bit with a face sampling hammer. RC drilling rigs were equipped with a booster compressor. • Diamond core drilling was completed in earlier RDS campaigns. Core was half core sampled.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.*	• RC Drillers were advised by geologists of the ground conditions expected for each hole and instructed to adopt an RC drilling strategy to maximize sample recovery, minimize contamination

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	maintain required spatial position. • All RC 1m samples are collected into a UV resistant bag and are visually logged for moisture content, estimated sample recovery & contamination. • No work to date has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample grade and recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Washed RC chips were geologically logged at a 1m interval to support the process of geological interpretation. Scope remains to substantially improve the quality of the current dataset. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis. Where no sample is returned due to voids or lost sample, it is logged and recorded as such.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & 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 RC sub - samples were split by a cone splitter at an approximate 8:1ratio and collected into a sequenced calico bag. • The sample preparation was conducted by the commercial laboratory. • RC samples were submitted to commercial laboratories for assay. Sample preparation, summarised for all drilling campaigns, included all or part of: oven dry between 85°C and 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) & splitting to 3kg as required, pulverize sample to >90% passing 75um. • All sub-sampling & laboratory preparations practices are certified by the laboratory and measured throughout the process. Samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. The commercial laboratories complete their own internal QC check. • RC field duplicate data was collected routinely (4 duplicates every 100 samples). Field duplicate samples were taken at the time of cone/riffle splitting the bulk sample at the drill rig to maintain sample support. The field duplicates are submitted for assay using the same process mentioned above, with the laboratory unaware of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicate nature. No DC duplicates have been collected. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled on the basis of satisfactory duplicate correlations at all stages of the sample collection process. • Diamond core was cut using a “clipper saw”. Half core was sampled on typically one metre intervals or to geologically intervals (if less than one metre).
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & 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 & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.*	• The assaying & laboratory procedures are designed to measure total copper, cobalt and other key elements in the sample. The laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the testing of copper and cobalt at this deposit. • Samples were digested by a 4 acid digest and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). • Some samples were analysed for gold. These were analysed by 50g charge Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish. The fire assay technique involved using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the resulting prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCI&HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an ICP-OES or AAS machine. • A Handheld NITON Xli700 XRF instrument was used to define areas of anomalous copper mineralisation. The instrument had a calibration test every 50 samples. • Samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted & reconciled against the submission documents. Certified Reference Material (CRM) (standards & blanks) were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:50. Recent re-assaying programmes have had CRM’s inserted at a ratio of 1:35. • The commercial laboratories undertake internal QC checks. No barren quartz flushes were undertaken between expected mineralised sample interval(s) while pulverizing. • It is unknown what procedure was used for any erroneous QC results.
Verification of sampling &	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	• Independent verification of significant intersections has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	*alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	conducted by an independent geological group. • Primary logging & sampling data was collated at the completion of the drilling program. However, there was a significant time lapse and personnel change before this information was centralised into a single database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. • Dedicated 'twinned holes' have not been drilled at this project.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Data was collected in MGA94 Zone 52& AHD. • Drill hole collar positions have been surveyed by Trimble Differential GPS for 100% of the drilled holes. • Down hole survey measurements were attained with an open hole Li Uhe north seeking gyroscope. All holes from the 2015 RC programme were logged. A suite of historical RC holes which had not been surveyed previously were also logged using the Li Uhe tool. Topographic control was generated from a mixture of Trimble GPS and GPS.
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• A number of the mineralised zones have received a very low density of drilling (scout drilling exploration programs). • In areas where a zone of mineralisation has been repeatedly targeted, the drill spacing is 45m x 30m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.*	• Optimal drill intersection angles were not achieved due to drilling platform limitations. These limitations were caused by the high topographic relief in the project area. • Target geometries were not well understood at the time of drilling which resulted in several drill holes having very low intersection angles with the ore zone and therefore grossly inflating the mineralisation width.
Sample	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historic samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders/operators until delivered to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
security		commercial laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• There has been no completed audit of the sampling techniques and data. A process of centralising data sets has recently been completed and this activity has identified a number of issues which are being addressed during Stage 1activities.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement&land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & 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.*	• The Tollu project is located within E69/2450 (Western Australia). This exploration license is held by Redstone Resources. • The tenements are in good standing & no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been limited recent exploration undertaken by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation.*	The genetic origin is currently under review. However, the likely origin of the Tollu mineralisation is a hydrothermally remobilised Cu and Co system. The primary source is potentially a deep seated magmatic system. Fluids have focused into low stress dilatational jog positions along a north-south structural corridor. High grade Cu and Co mineralised shoots appear to be constrained to late stage veining within the dilatational positions. Essentially the mineralisation is continuous over the strike extent of the body with internal mineralised shoots. Surface mapping and sampling demonstrate strong continuity of the veins and mineralisation along strike. Drilling at Tollu has proved that these mineralised jogs have a steep plunge competent which has been tested down to 360m vertically. Mineralised jog positions occur at relatively regular intervals of 100 – 300m along the structural corridor.
Drill hole	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the*	• See Appendix 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	*exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *Easting & northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip & azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length & interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated & 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.*	• All reported mineral intercepts were calculated using length of intercept weighted averages. There were no maximum or minimum truncations applied. • Mineral intercepts were defined as samples exceeding 0.3% Cu. • Where intercepts were on a short length, internal dilution did not exceed 2 metres. Where intercepts were in the order of 10's metres, internal dilution could be extended to 4 metres, but only if the mineralisation observed in drill chips or drill core suggested the two zones were part of the same mineralising event (i.e. separated by a large clast of country rock within a breccia system).
Relationship between mineralisation widths & 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 & 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').*	• In many instances the 3D spatial position of intercepts together with mapped surface occurrences; enable modelling of sufficient confidence to report true widths of intercepts. Where possible this has been provided.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps & sections (with scales)&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*	• See Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations & appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All Exploration Results exceeding 0.3%Cu have been reported. Drill holes with results that have not met this threshold have been represented in long section and described as having No Significant Intersection (NSI).
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size&method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature & 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 & future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A detailed geological and geophysical study is recommended to identify adjacent areas of prospectivity. • Creating a detailed 3D geological modelling of the project area

Section 3 Estimation & Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1 and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• RDS utilises a Microsoft Access database for the central data storage system. Validation checks and relational integrity are built into the database to ensure data remains valid. • New data generated from drilling, logging and sampling is exported by excel spreadsheets and validated by existing database protocols. • The database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of vigorous validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this resource estimate is a full time employee of BMGS. BMGS senior staff completed field mapping and supervision of recent drilling programs at site (December 2015). The competent person is confident that the processes from sampling through to the final block model estimation for the Mineral Resource, meet or exceed industry standards.
Geological interpretation	• The confidence of the geological interpretation is based on geological knowledge acquired from surface mapping, detailed geological DDH/ RC logging and assay data. No alternate interpretations are proposed as geological confidence in each model is high.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The dataset (geological mapping, RC/DDH logging, assays etc.) is considered acceptable for determining a geological model. Key interpretation assumptions made for this estimation are: (1) where cross cutting relationships were not observed; & (2) the interpretation of the mineralisation past known drilling limits (extrapolated a reasonable distance considering geological & grade continuity – not more than the maximum drill spacing). • The geological interpretation is considered robust and alternative interpretations are considered not to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource. As additional geological data is collated the geological interpretation is continually being updated. • The geological interpretation is specifically based on identifying particular lithological boundaries, geological structures, associated alteration, veining and copper content. • Whilst the geological features are interpreted to be continuous, the copper distribution within them can be variable. This issue is mitigated by close-spaced drilling/sampling and ensuring sample analytical quality is high through the use of QAQC processes.
Dimensions	• The Tollu resource area is spatially located between 437,400mE & 438,960mE & 7,107,300mN to 7,109,300mN (MGA94 Zone51). Mineralisation is observed to extend at least to 300m below the natural surface. • Copper mineralisation was modelled in various orientations (335 deg – 010 deg) and dips ranging from vertical to minus 70. Mineralisation appears to be controlled by regional structures, and is coincident with quartz veining. Mineralised lodes vary in strike length from 10's of meters to in excess of 300m. Lode thicknesses range from 0.5m – 4m in true thickness.
Estimation & modelling techniques	• Mineralised domains were based on the geological interpretation & mineralised trends. 3DM wireframes created by 20m spacing sectional interpretation of the drilling dataset. Where there was geological uncertainty, domain boundaries were modelled at a nominal 0.2% Cu lower cut. A minimum downhole interval of 1m is applied. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries. • 1m composites were generated based on database coding from drilling hole intercepts inside domain 3DMs. • The statistics for each domain were viewed and key statistical indicators used to describe the nature of each. No top-cuts were applied based on mineralisation type and geo-statistics. • Estimation was completed using Surpac software version 6.6.4, utilising the block modelling module. • Estimation of Cu and Co was completed using a linear estimation technique for lodes that had in excess of 20 composite sample points. Inverse Distance Power 2 (ID2) was employed for grade interpretation. Composite average grades were used to apply to mineralised lode with less than 20 composite points. • Sample search ellipses were set based on data spacing, lode orientation and extent. Minimum & maximum samples were set for each sample search based on accepted levels of grade continuity. Search distances were based on sample spacing & spatial continuity. A total of 3 search passes were conducted with progressively relaxed search criteria to accommodate the data density. • No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products during the Mineral Resource estimate. • The estimation of deleterious elements was not considered material. • Block sizes were chosen to compromise between sample spacing & orientation of mineralisation i.e. Parent blocks 20m(X) by 20m(Y) by 5m (Z), sub blocking to honour variably lode shape 1.25m(X) by 1.25m(Y) by 1.25m (Z). • No correlation between variables was necessary. • The 3DM/DTM wireframes for the mineralisation domains, regolith and topographical files were used to constrain the resource estimate. Blocks from the block model were coded based on these volumes/surfaces by either block centroid in/out of 3DM or above/below a DTM surface. • Model validation has been completed using visual and numerical methods & formal peer review sessions by key geology staff.

Criteria	Commentary
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• Cut-off reporting grades are nominally based on the 0.25% Cu criteria for mineralisation interpretation. Tonnes and grades were reported inside mineralised domains. There was no Co cutoff applied.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The resources are likely to be mined utilising open pit mining methods. • The minimum ore width of 1m is assumed to be a minimum mining width.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• No metallurgical factors or assumptions are made during the resource estimation process as this will be addressed during the conversion to Ore Reserve.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding environmental factors.
Bulk density	• Insitu-bulk densities (ISBD) applied to the resource estimate were based on typical values applied to applicable lithologies and weathering profiles apparent in goldfields region of Western Australia.
Classification	• The classification of the resource takes into account the following factors: o Drill spacing and orientation; o Classification of surrounding blocks; o Confidence of certain parts of the geological model; and o Portions of the deposit likely to be viably mined. • The classification result reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• The Mineral Resource has not been externally audited. Peer review has been provided.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits.

Appendix 1: A drill hole summary table and a plan section showing the collar locations of the relevant drill holes.

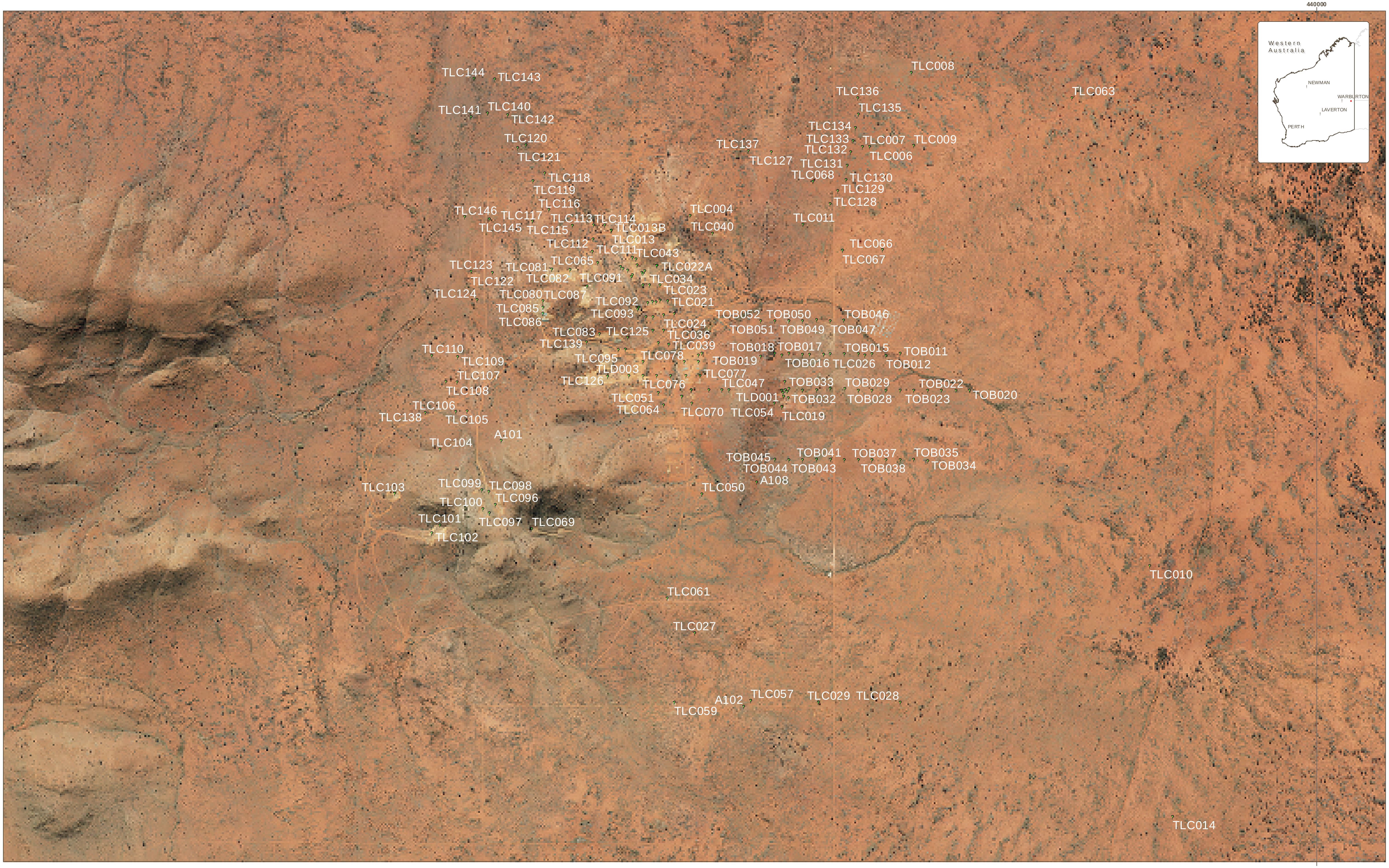
Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA94 (Zone 52)		RL (m)	Dip (degree)	Azim (degree)	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intersection Width (m)		Cu (%)	Co (ppm)
		Easting	Northing						Down hole (m)	True Width (m)		
TLC001	Prater	438520	7108401	567	-60	266	49				IFA	N/C
TLC002	Prater	438539	7108401	567	-60	266	79				IFA	N/C
TLC003	Prater	438580	7108401	563	-60	266	88				IFA	N/C
TLC004	Sanssouci	438195	7108801	581	-60	266	79				NSI	N/C
TLC005	Chatsworth	438017	7108642	596	-60	246	52				IFA	N/C
TLC006	Forio	438712	7108998	556	-60	266	27				NSI	N/C
TLC007	Forio	438692	7108998	556	-60	266	100				IFA	N/C
TLC008	Killruddery	438833	7109213	561	-60	86	162				IFA	N/C
TLC009	Killruddery	438840	7109002	563	-60	95	186	96	2	N/C	3.11	68
TLC010	Unnamed	439519	7107793	562	-60	315	306				NSI	N/C
TLC011	Forio	438522	7108776	571	-60	100	174	134	5	N/C	1.10	101
TLC012	Chatsworth	438058	7108637	591	-60	240	168	126	14		3.50	422
TLC013	Chatsworth	437970	7108757	589	-60	85	47				NSI	N/C
TLC013B	Chatsworth	437969	7108759	575	-60	80	168				NSI	N/C
TLC014	Unnamed	439585	7107072	561	-60	266	132				NSI	N/C
TLC015	Chatsworth	438087	7108554	585	-60	266	246	178	20		2.46	91
TLC016	Chatsworth	438031	7108681	598	-60	245	222				NSI	N/C
TLC017	Chatsworth	438044	7108659	595	-60	245	186				NSI	N/C
TLC018	Chatsworth	438066	7108641	591	-62	238	198	142	18		2.08	203
TLC019	Prater	438461	7108250	578	-60	240	240	99	6		0.94	188
TLC020	Chatsworth	438109	7108556	583	-60	266	235	96	1		1.33	N/C
TLC020	Chatsworth	438109	7108556	583	-60	266	235	187	12		2.75	N/C
TLC021	Chatsworth	438132	7108555	580	-60	266	271	248	6		1.80	82
TLC022	Chatsworth	438100	7108657	587	-60	240	13				NSI	N/C
TLC022a	Chatsworth	438102	7108657	575	-60	240	235	201	5	2.6	1.51	339
TLC023	Chatsworth	438110	7108600	586	-60	236	259	209	11		1.57	63
TLC024	Chatsworth	438120	7108515	582	-60	260	247	193	11		1.36	380
TLC025	Boboli	438150	7108518	579	-60	260	286				IFA	N/C
TLC026	Killruddery	438700	7108400	566	-90	0	252	74	1	N/C	1.4	36
TLC027	Eastern Reef	438210	7107600	580	-90	0	226				IFA	N/C
TLC028	Unnamed	438800	7107400	564	-90	0	150				IFA	N/C
TLC029	Unnamed	438565	7107400	567	-60	266	253	187	5		0.75	218
TLC030	Chatsworth	438070	7108510	584	-60	266	127	87	8		1.44	135
TLC031	Chatsworth	438090	7108510	583	-60	266	157	126	9		2.82	698
TLC032	Chatsworth	438075	7108550	586	-60	260	121	55	9		3.08	43
TLC032	Chatsworth	438075	7108550	586	-60	260	121	100	7		2.45	170
TLC033	Chatsworth	438060	7108600	592	-60	266	139	100	5		2.21	58
TLC034	Chatsworth	438080	7108600	590	-60	266	175	136	14		1.49	44
TLC035	Chatsworth	438090	7108470	581	-60	266	139	90	4	2.8	0.92	105
TLC036	Chatsworth	438120	7108470	579	-60	266	199				NSI	N/C
TLC037	Hampton	438220	7108400	570	-60	266	247				NSI	N/C
TLC038	Chatsworth	438105	7108435	580	-60	260	200	70	6		2.26	126
TLC039	Prater	438135	7108430	580	-60	260	250	43	4		1.73	46
TLC039	Prater	438135	7108430	580	-60	260	250	181	3		0.67	100
TLC040	Sanssouci	438260	7108750	580	-60	260	301				IFA	N/C
TLC041	Eastern Reef	438460	7108400	577	-60	274	247				NSI	N/C
TLC042	Eastern Reef	438470	7108300	575	-60	274	250	247	3		4.98	332
TLC043	Chatsworth	438040	7108675	598	-60	240	223				NSI	N/C
TLC044	Hampton	438230	7108405	570	-60	86	250	92	2		0.51	90
TLC044	Eastern Reef	438230	7108405	570	-60	86	250	167	1	N/C	0.76	141
TLC044	Eastern Reef	438230	7108405	570	-60	86	250	190	1	N/C	0.30	34
TLC045	Eastern Reef	438461	7108297	575	-60	266	401	232	27	9.9	1.45	255
TLC046	Eastern Reef	438308	7108300	585	-60	86	163				IFA	N/C
TLC047	Eastern Reef	438288	7108300	582	-60	90	181				IFA	N/C

Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA94 (Zone 52)		RL (m)	Dip (degree)	Azim (degree)	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intersection Width (m)		Cu (%)	Co (ppm)
		Easting	Northing						Down hole (m)	True Width (m)		
TLC048	Hampton	438251	7108300	578	-60	90	319				IFA	N/C
TLC049	Eastern Reef	438200	7108298	575	-60	86	355	284	6		0.85	105
TLC050	Eastern Reef	438230	7108000	575	-60	90	247				NSI	N/C
TLC051	Hampton	438105	7108290	576	-60	86	235	72	4		1.69	N/C
TLC052	Prater	438465	7108280	577	-60	270	319	192	3		1.23	204
TLC052	Prater	438465	7108280	577	-60	270	319	200	1		0.29	193
TLC052	Eastern Reef	438465	7108280	577	-60	270	319	271	22	8.3	1.31	97
TLC052	Eastern Reef	438465	7108280	577	-60	270	319	301	3	1.1	0.36	206
TLC053	Chatsworth	438172	7108280	574	-60	90	403	299	8		0.81	242
TLC054	Eastern Reef	438438	7108260	577	-60	269	325	199	5	2.3	0.62	188
TLC054	Eastern Reef	438438	7108260	577	-60	269	325	276	23	10.6	0.81	150
TLC055	Prater	438475	7108295	573	-60	266	355	158	3		0.76	N/C
TLC055	Prater	438475	7108295	573	-60	266	355	244	1	N/C	0.32	125
TLC055	Prater	438475	7108295	573	-60	266	355	266	4	N/C	0.22	86
TLC055	Prater	438475	7108295	573	-60	266	355	280	5	N/C	0.28	103
TLC056	Prater	438469	7108323	576	-60	266	319	244	1		0.32	N/C
TLC057	Unnamed	438370	7107405	568	-60	90	217				IFA	N/C
TLC058	Bodnant	439860	7109860	558	-60	270	247				IFA	N/C
TLC059	Unknown	438150	7107400	572	-60	90	295	247	2		0.96	392
TLC060	Prater	438479	7108276	576	-60	266	331				IFA	N/C
TLC061	Eastern Reef	438130	7107700	577	-60	90	379	306	6	N/C	0.43	99
TLC061	Eastern Reef	438130	7107700	577	-60	90	379	333	2	N/C	0.41	121
TLC061	Eastern Reef	438130	7107700	577	-60	90	379	340	2	N/C	0.49	445
TLC062	Hampton	438172	7108280	575	-60	270	280				NSI	N/C
TLC063	Unnamed	439295	7109140	562	-60	220	241				NSI	N/C
TLC064	Hampton	438120	7108255	576	-60	86	265	217	2		1.00	383
TLC065	Chatsworth	437930	7108665	582	-60	86	223	89	6		0.82	171
TLC066	Chatsworth	438750	7108702	566	-60	270	295				IFA	N/C
TLC067	Forio	438635	7108700	567	-60	270	283	151	8		0.98	129
TLC068	Forio	438551	7108899	569	-60	90	295				IFA	N/C
TLC069	Chelsea	437740	7107900	599	-60	264	193	140	3		1.79	66
TLC070	Hampton	438201	7108261	576	-60	270	271				IFA	N/C
TLC071	Hampton	438200	7108300	575	-60	270	241				IFA	N/C
TLC072	Hampton	438100	7108340	573	-60	90	247	162	3		2.66	128
TLC072	Hampton	438100	7108340	573	-60	90	247	47	5		1.17	63
TLC072	Hampton	438100	7108340	573	-60	90	247	186	1		0.86	72
TLC072	Hampton	438100	7108340	573	-60	90	247	204	6		0.63	96
TLC073	Hampton	438060	7108340	574	-60	90	295	191	2		2.90	20
TLC073	Hampton	438060	7108340	574	-60	90	295	254	4		0.78	143
TLC075	Hampton	438140	7108340	572	-60	90	428	308	1		1.33	165
TLC075	Hampton	438140	7108340	572	-60	90	428	151	2		1.74	25
TLC076	Eastern Reef	438185	7108340	572	-60	86	402	238	1		1.29	208
TLC076	Eastern Reef	438185	7108340	572	-60	86	402	267	23		1.45	130
TLC076	Eastern Reef	438185	7108340	572	-60	86	402	131	1		1.70	127
TLC077	Eastern Reef	438225	7108340	572	-60	86	265	227	12		1.65	271
TLC077	Hampton	438225	7108340	572	-60	86	265	160	1		1.25	148
TLC078	Eastern Reef	438180	7108380	571	-60	86	325	287	11		2.03	248
TLC079	Eastern Reef	438060	7108380	573	-60	86	625	407	1		1.28	99
TLC079	Hampton	438060	7108380	573	-60	86	625	269	1		0.83	47
TLC079	Hampton	438060	7108380	573	-60	86	625	299	6		0.80	70
TLC079	Hampton	438060	7108380	573	-60	86	625	358	1		1.31	215
TLC080	Chatsworth	437773	7108555	604	-60	86	499	424	13		2.95	145
TLC081	Chatsworth	437799	7108646	605	-60	86	499	340	2	1.6	1.47	648
TLC081	Dawyck	437799	7108646	605	-60	86	499	81	1		0.33	17
TLC082	Dawyck	437850	7108645	603	-60	86	325	31	2		0.81	82
TLC083	Dawyck	437935	7108460	589	-60	86	301	28	1		0.59	47
TLC083	Chatsworth	437935	7108460	589	-60	86	301	136	1	0.8	1.14	41
TLC083	Chatsworth	437935	7108460	589	-60	86	301	146	1	0.8	0.94	13
TLC083	Chatsworth	437935	7108460	589	-60	86	301	175	1		0.68	53

Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA94 (Zone 52)		RL (m)	Dip (degree)	Azim (degree)	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intersection Width (m)		Cu (%)	Co (ppm)
		Easting	Northing						Down hole (m)	True Width (m)		
TLC084	Eastern Reef	438220	7108380	571	-60	86	277	66	1	N/C	1.25	191
TLC084	Eastern Reef	438220	7108380	571	-60	86	277	83	1	N/C	1.43	75
TLC084	Eastern Reef	438220	7108380	571	-60	86	277	92	1	N/C	4.02	21
TLC084	Eastern Reef	438220	7108380	571	-60	86	277	186	1	N/C	0.40	65
TLC084	Eastern Reef	438220	7108380	571	-60	86	277	194	8	N/C	0.34	67
TLC084	Eastern Reef	438220	7108380	571	-60	86	277	207	1	N/C	0.39	147
TLC085	Chatsworth	437773	7108537	603	-60	86	499	408	10	N/C	1.63	123
TLC085	Dawyck	437773	7108537	603	-60	86	499	139	10	N/C	1.38	110
TLC086	Chatsworth	437772	7108520	602	-60	86	500	400	6	N/C	1.19	112
TLC086	Dawyck	437772	7108520	602	-60	86	500	179	1	N/C	0.55	278
TLC087	Chatsworth	437900	7108598	587	-60	90	300	178	12		1.45	223
TLC088	Chatsworth	438026	7108625	596	-50	199	155	30	7	N/C	1.75	93
TLC089	Chatsworth	438029	7108629	597	-60	248	118				NSI	N/C
TLC090	Chatsworth	437996	7108654	595	-60	302	96	20	31	N/C	1.18	57
TLC090	Chatsworth	437996	7108654	595	-60	302	96	6	7	N/C	1.05	N/C
TLC091	Chatsworth	438003	7108647	604	-60	320	60	13	4	N/C	1.22	43
TLC092	Chatsworth	438048	7108536	588	-60	70	24				NSI	N/C
TLC093	Chatsworth	438045	7108531	588	-60	247	84				NSI	N/C
TLC094	Chatsworth	438010	7108416	578	-60	96	84				NSI	N/C
TLC095	Chatsworth	437990	7108415	578	-60	96	200	195	1	N/C	0.66	18
TLC096	Chelsea	437635	7107970	602	-60	60	84				NSI	N/C
TLC097	Chelsea	437619	7107945	603	-60	125	107	70	4		1.23	22
TLC098	Chelsea	437617	7108006	595	-60	60	24				NSI	N/C
TLC099	Main Reef	437597	7108012	598	-50	273	173	142	3		1.15	292
TLC100	Main Reef	437600	7107957	603	-50	270	181				NSI	N/C
TLC101	Main Reef	437477	7107910	615	-60	90	216	54	5	N/C	2.13	78
TLC101	Main Reef	437477	7107910	615	-60	90	216	61	1	N/C	0.65	18
TLC101	Main Reef	437477	7107910	615	-60	90	216	63	2	N/C	0.35	53
TLC101	Main Reef	437477	7107910	615	-60	90	216	72	1	N/C	0.34	35
TLC101	Main Reef	437477	7107910	615	-60	90	216	52	1	N/C	0.32	86
TLC101	Main Reef	437477	7107910	615	-60	90	216	49	1	N/C	0.32	28
TLC102	Main Reef	437453	7107887	614	-60	75	102	79	1	N/C	1.26	71
TLC102	Main Reef	437453	7107887	614	-60	75	102	82	6	N/C	0.49	100
TLC102	Main Reef	437453	7107887	614	-60	75	102	89	1	N/C	0.41	109
TLC103	Main Reef	437346	7108000	575	-60	90	258	250	1	N/C	0.30	82
TLC104	Main Reef	437476	7108129	602	-60	90	198	80	2	N/C	1.47	40
TLC104	Main Reef	437476	7108129	602	-60	90	198	99	2	N/C	0.67	74
TLC105	Main Reef	437554	7108239	594	-60	90	80	17	3	N/C	0.37	220
TLC105	Main Reef	437554	7108239	594	-60	90	80	12	1	N/C	0.34	94
TLC106	Main Reef	437522	7108236	593	-60	90	150	54	10	N/C	1.15	175
TLC107	Main Reef	437525	7108322	590	-60	90	84	65	1	N/C	0.34	73
TLC108	Main Reef	437493	7108322	590	-60	90	162	131	1	N/C	0.37	280
TLC109	Main Reef	437527	7108395	562	-60	90	114				NSI	N/C
TLC110	Main Reef	437452	7108398	554	-60	90	258				NSI	N/C
TLC111	Chatsworth	437915	7108697	579	-60	90	216	95	1	N/C	0.31	84
TLC112	Chatsworth	437916	7108732	577	-60	90	180				NSI	N/C
TLC113	Chatsworth	437918	7108773	579	-60	90	150				NSI	N/C
TLC114	Chatsworth	437950	7108773	580	-60	90	126				NSI	N/C
TLC115	Chatsworth	437858	7108772	580	-60	90	300	107	1	N/C	0.34	431
TLC116	Chatsworth	437789	7108817	581	-60	60	192				NSI	N/C
TLC117	Chatsworth	437742	7108783	580	-60	60	186	46	1	N/C	0.61	16
TLC118	Chatsworth	437777	7108922	576	-60	60	150	45	2	N/C	0.67	117
TLC118	Chatsworth	437777	7108922	576	-60	60	150	40	1	N/C	0.37	141
TLC119	Chatsworth	437744	7108900	576	-60	60	120				NSI	N/C
TLC120	Chatsworth	437723	7109004	574	-60	60	104				NSI	N/C
TLC121	Chatsworth	437700	7108995	574	-60	60	114	94	1	N/C	0.63	31
TLC122	Main Reef	437627	7108637	578	-60	90	78	35	5	N/C	0.79	48
TLC122	Main Reef	437627	7108637	578	-60	90	78	40	2	N/C	0.67	66
TLC122	Main Reef	437627	7108637	578	-60	90	78	20	2	N/C	0.41	178

Hole_ID	Prospect	MGA94 (Zone 52)		RL (m)	Dip (degree)	Azim (degree)	Depth (m)	From (m)	Intersection Width (m)		Cu (%)	Co (ppm)
		Easting	Northing						Down hole (m)	True Width (m)		
TLC122	Main Reef	437627	7108637	578	-60	90	78	33	1	N/C	0.33	41
TLC123	Main Reef	437566	7108640	578	-60	90	150	105	2	N/C	0.85	262
TLC124	Main Reef	437583	7108558	579	-60	90	120				NSI	N/C
TLC125	Chatsworth	438017	7108449	574	-60	90	156	93	5	N/C	1.54	249
TLC126	Chatsworth	437959	7108338	577	-60	90	252				NSI	N/C
TLC127	Eastern Reef	438429	7108984	580	-60	90	108				NSI	N/C
TLC128	Forio	438599	7108834	568	-60	90	32	15	2	N/C	0.51	81
TLC128	Forio	438599	7108834	568	-60	90	32	12	2	N/C	0.49	69
TLC129	Forio	438621	7108871	567	-60	90	35	28	2	N/C	0.48	21
TLC129	Forio	438621	7108871	567	-60	90	35	26	1	N/C	0.44	15
TLC130	Forio	438645	7108904	570	-60	90	42	27	9	N/C	2.27	33
TLC130	Forio	438645	7108904	570	-60	90	42	15	2	N/C	0.51	49
TLC130	Forio	438645	7108904	570	-60	90	42	11	1	N/C	0.36	30
TLC131	Forio	438647	7108944	567	-60	90	32	17	8	N/C	2.08	31
TLC131	Forio	438647	7108944	567	-60	90	32	26	2	N/C	1.19	40
TLC132	Forio	438659	7108984	568	-60	90	30	19	5	N/C	1.50	94
TLC133	Forio	438665	7109015	568	-60	90	29	12	6	N/C	1.38	58
TLC133	Forio	438665	7109015	568	-60	90	29	20	3	N/C	0.81	33
TLC134	Forio	438671	7109053	567	-60	90	34	18	5	N/C	1.34	57
TLC134	Forio	438671	7109053	567	-60	90	34	25	2	N/C	1.05	44
TLC135	Forio	438680	7109092	568	-60	90	30	6	1	N/C	0.34	83
TLC135	Forio	438680	7109092	568	-60	90	30	8	1	N/C	0.33	125
TLC136	Forio	438678	7109140	567	-60	90	38	23	1	N/C	1.66	22
TLC137	Eastern Reef	438364	7108987	610	-60	90	240	147	4	N/C	1.45	61
TLC137	Eastern Reef	438364	7108987	610	-60	90	240	112	1	N/C	0.37	39
TLC138	Main Reef	437434	7108234	598	-60	90	180				NSI	N/C
TLC139	Chatsworth	437897	7108436	592	-60	90	300				NSI	N/C
TLC140	Main Reef	437612	7109096	576	-60	90	200				NSI	N/C
TLC141	Main Reef	437566	7109085	595	-60	90	160				NSI	N/C
TLC142	Chatsworth	437671	7109090	589	-60	60	100	74	1	N/C	0.38	164
TLC142	Chatsworth	437671	7109090	589	-60	60	100	76	1	N/C	0.31	55
TLC143	Main Reef	437633	7109193	600	-60	90	210	205	1	N/C	0.95	62
TLC144	Main Reef	437574	7109194	595	-60	90	120				NSI	N/C
TLC145	Main Reef	437618	7108790	579	-60	90	120	90	2	N/C	0.37	52
TLC145	Main Reef	437618	7108790	579	-60	90	120	94	1	N/C	0.33	77
TLC146	Main Reef	437547	7108797	576	-60	90	200				NSI	N/C
TLD001	Eastern Reef	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	273.75	9.53		2.67	38
TLD001	Eastern Reef	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	287.15	1.35		0.35	65
TLD001	Eastern Reef	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	289.03	0.50		0.52	117
TLD001	Eastern Reef	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	293.07	1.88		1.00	32
TLD001	Eastern Reef	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	296.54	0.36		0.87	54
TLD001	Prater	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	143	1		0.56	88
TLD001	Prater	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	157	2		0.84	277
TLD001	Prater	438463	7108291	575	-60	266	311.1	166	1		0.99	417
TLD002	Chatsworth	438061	7108635	591	-60	240	147.4	126.9	6.08		4.83	652
TLD002	Chatsworth	438061	7108635	591	-60	240	147.4	135.4	1.12		2.70	73
TLD003	Hampton	438020	7108340	575	-60	90	658.9	155	4		0.87	673
TLD003	Hampton	438020	7108340	575	-60	90	658.9	175	1		0.54	34
TLD003	Hampton	438020	7108340	575	-60	90	658.9	219	2		1.45	219
TLD003	Hampton	438020	7108340	575	-60	90	658.9	184	2		0.99	N/C
TLD003	Hampton	438020	7108340	575	-60	90	658.9	370	2		1.35	72

NSI – No significant intersection; N/C – Not calculated
IFA – Sample identified for future assaying program AWR – Awaiting assay result



Redstone Resources

60 Havelock Street
West Perth
Western Australia 6005

Ph: +61 8 9328 2552
Fax: +61 8 9328 2660

Tollu Project

E69/2450

2015 Drilling Program

Legend

Redstone Resources Tenement

0 0.040.08 0.16 0.24 0.32 0.4
Kilometers

Scale (A3): 1:10,000
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Projection: Map Grid Australia, Zone 52

Drawn by: Brett Hodgins
Checked by: Brett Hodgins

Date: 09/01/2016

File:
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tollu_2015_Drilling.mxd