23 May 2017 **ASX Code: WCN**

Metallurgical Test-Work Results - Aucu Gold Deposit

Highlights

- **Metallurgical test-work reveals excellent gold recoveries at the Aucu Gold Deposit**
- **Mining Optimisation Study Update**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that metallurgical test work on samples taken from the 2016 drilling program at the Aucu Gold Deposit in Kyrgyz Republic have delivered excellent gold recoveries. The metallurgical test work was carried out by the Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratory in Perth.

Summary – Gold Metallurgy

Metallurgical tests were performed on 14 drilling composites representing 96 one metre drill samples. The samples came mainly from the newly discovered Quartz Zone which has an average gold grade of 9.5 g/t gold and an average copper grade of 0.64% copper.

One composite contained over 1% copper but very little gold. The other 13 composites had significant gold and copper values, averaging 10.6 g/t gold and 0.85% copper. Comparison of fire assay gold analyses with Leachwell bottle roll analyses indicated greater than **96%** free milling gold for 10 of the composites. Two composites had about 76% and one composite had 36% free milling gold; these three composites averaged about 2.6% copper which may have affected the Leachwell assays. Screen fire assays showed that on average one third of the gold occurred as relatively large metallic grains.

Summary - Copper Metallurgy

Sequential leach tests quantified the various types of copper mineralisation (oxides, secondary copper sulphides and primary copper sulphides) in each sample. Results showed that:

- approximately 34% of the copper is present as copper oxide (azurite and malachite);
- 20% of the copper is present as secondary copper sulphides (chalcocite and neotoesite); and
- 44% of the copper is present as primary copper sulphides (chalcopyrite).

This is consistent with observed geology. The composition of copper types in each hole varies widely and is related to the amount of weathering the ore interval has been exposed too. Samples closer to the surface or a major fault zone tend to be much more oxidised.

Aucu Gold Deposit- Metallurgy Summary

The Company will undertake further metallurgical testing of copper and gold recovery via a combination of gravity concentration and froth floatation. This would produce saleable high-grade gold/copper concentrates. At this stage of the project, this appears to be the most attractive processing method. It avoids cyanide leaching and associated environmental management problems. Summary metallurgical tables are provided on page three of the release.

Gravity recoverable gold averages **88.6%** based on the 69 composites (182 samples) tested in 2016 (see ASX release dated 18 February 2016). Gravity concentration testing has not been conducted for the 2017 composites at this stage. However, the high levels of free milling gold and coarse particulate gold seen in the current results are positive indicators.

Approximately **64%**of the copper occurred as primary and secondary sulphides which are readily recovered to high-grade concentrates by froth floatation. The remaining 34% of the copper occurs as oxides minerals; these are generally more difficult to recover to concentrates. Achievable recovery levels and concentrate grades will be investigated in the planned test work.

Commentary

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that, "The Aucu gold and copper deposit is shaping up as a major find. It displays all the characteristic of a world class deposit including excellent metallurgy, very high gold recoveries, an exceptionally high gravity gold component, a high average gold grade, visible gold in outcrop at surface and multiple mineralised shear zones that extend kilometres".

"These factors, combined with strong government support for new mines, a new five year exploration licence in a location with access to infrastructure such as water, power, roads and a skilled mining workforce, make this a remarkable project".

"The 2017 exploration program has commenced and once the required tracks have been prepared drilling will begin, initially on a 300 metre strike extension of the Quartz Zone. Drilling has also been planned across the project focussing on increasing the current inferred resource along strike".

Mining Optimisation Study Update

The Company is currently finalising the mining optimisation study. The study will evaluate how much of the existing resource can potentially be mined based on standard mining parameters. The study will produce a series of optimal mining shells based on these standard mining parameters. The pit shells provide a guideline on the possible size and depth of open pit designs based on the current inferred resource. The mining study allows the Company to examine various mining scenarios and provides information on where to most economically target infill drilling to enable conversion of the existing inferred resource into an indicated resource. The study will be reported once finalised.

Summary metallurgical tables are provided on page three of the release.

Table 1: Gold metallurgical test work for the Aucu gold deposit

Summary Data - Gold

Composite	Bottle Roll Leach Au Grade wrt head										Bottle Roll Lea
	CN Extracte	Residual	+75 AR Sol	+75 AR RSI	+75 RSD Calc	RSD-75	Assay Head	Calc Head A	Calc Head B	Expected	CN Extracted
	ppm										%
Composite 2	15.22	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	14.6	15.29	15.95	10.6	100%
Composite 3	4.13	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.09	4.15	4.25		4.2	97%
Composite 5	13.47	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.15	12	13.65	12.17	7.8	99%
Composite 6	13.35	0.17	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.17	12.8	13.57	12.57	11	98%
Composite 7	2.09	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.9	2.14	2.17	1.8	98%
Composite 8	12.31	0.42	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.35	13	12.78	12.70	9.9	96%
Composite 9	1.79	0.73	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.52	3.6	2.47	3.98	3	72%
Composite 10	10.12	0.26	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.23	11.2	10.38	8.91	8.2	97%
Composite 11	7.13	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	6.53	7.23	7.34	4.8	99%
Composite 12	4.71	6.40	3.70	0.01	3.71	4.54	12.9	12.96	12.66	13.5	36%
Composite 13	12.54	1.97	1.71	0.00	1.71	1.45	14.3	15.70	19.76	18.2	80%
Composite 14	5.64	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	5.68	5.72	6.24	4.3	99%
Composite 15	2.11	0.66	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.59	2.76	2.76	2.93	2	76%
Composite 17	13.09	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.25	13.3	13.35		15.8	98%
Composite 18	22.15	0.43	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.35	24	22.60	23.56	11.5	98%
Composite 19	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.19	0	11%

Table 2: Copper metallurgical test work for the Aucu gold deposit

Summary Data - Copper

Composite	Sequential Copper Grade				Sequential Copper Distribution				Aqua Regia +75 Cu Extraction	
	Cu Oxides (H2SO4 soluble)	secondary sulfides (NaCN soluble)	Chalcopyrite (Aqua Regia Soluble)	Other (residual)	Acid Sol	CN Sol	AR Sol	Residual	AR SOL +75	
	ppm				%				extracted ppm	%DIST
Composite 2	25	10	50	11	26%	10%	52%	11%	7	8%
Composite 3	37	20	137	10	18%	10%	67%	5%	17	9%
Composite 5	3396	100	886	14	77%	2%	20%	0%	44	1%
Composite 6	649	70	424	14	56%	6%	37%	1%	13	1%
Composite 7	1858	90	724	22	69%	3%	27%	1%	39	1%
Composite 8	1278	1028	4131	19	20%	16%	64%	0%	63	1%
Composite 9	12077	20960	10792	7	28%	48%	25%	0%	1883	4%
Composite 10	2336	809	1747	24	48%	16%	36%	0%	165	3%
Composite 11	87	50	162	15	28%	16%	52%	5%	1	1%
Composite 12	6367	5244	6430	52	35%	29%	36%	0%	48	0%
Composite 13	3444	3644	2047	9	38%	40%	22%	0%	40	0%
Composite 14	162	100	337	8	27%	16%	56%	1%	17	3%
Composite 15	1174	2878	10055	30	8%	20%	71%	0%	73	1%
Composite 17	1074	839	899	10	38%	30%	32%	0%	13	0%
Composite 18	687	1099	2024	10	18%	29%	53%	0%	52	1%
Composite 19	9976	229	1546	133	84%	2%	13%	1%	275	2%

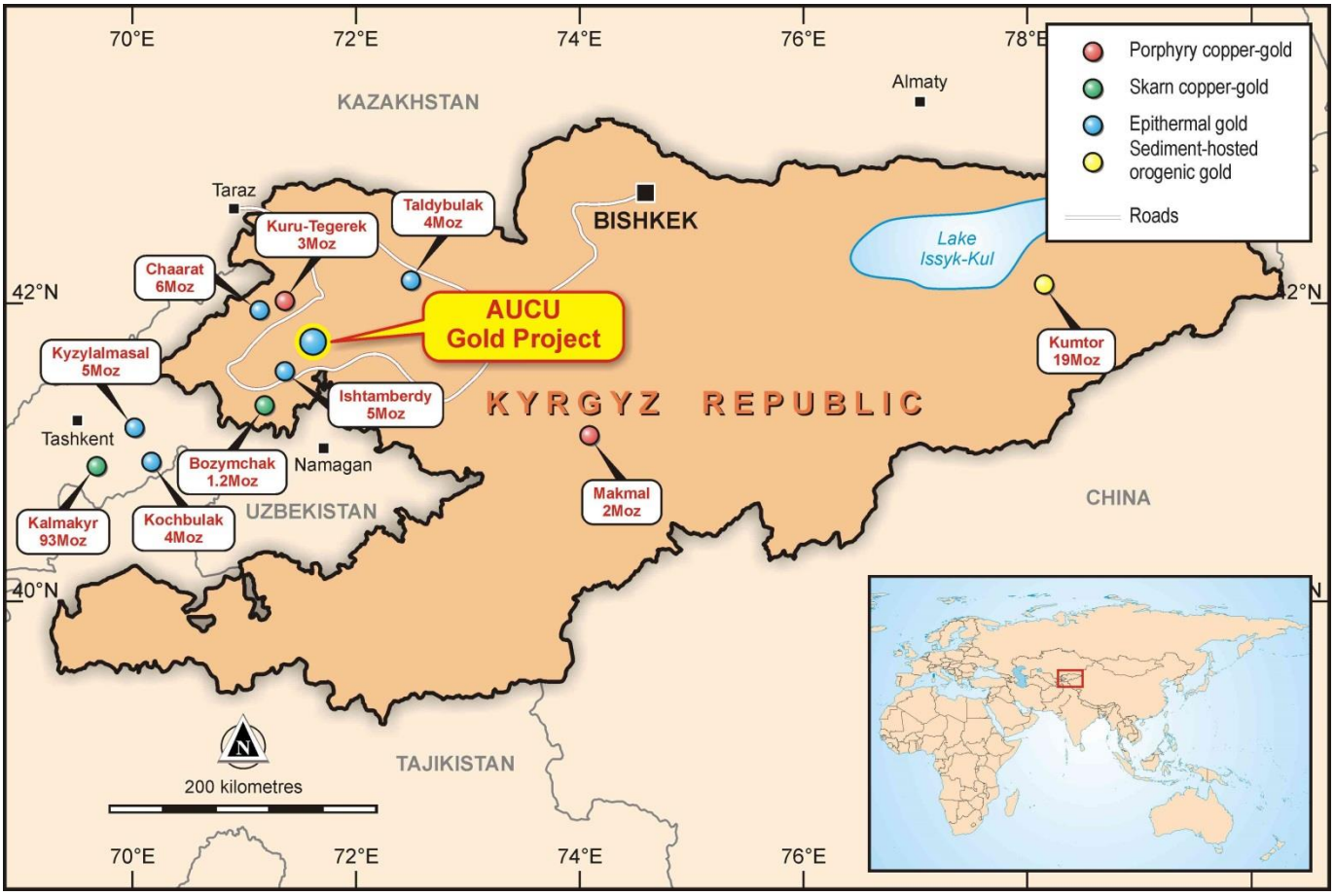
Notes on metallurgical sampling processes:

The metallurgical results tabulated above in Table 1 and 2 consist of most of the mineralised intervals intersected in the 2016 drilling programs. Samples were collected from each metre drilled via a 3 tier riffle splitter which collects 12.5% of each metre. These 3kg RC samples were collected and sent to the Kyrgyz laboratory where they were crushed to 2mm and sub-sampled to collect two 100 gram samples.

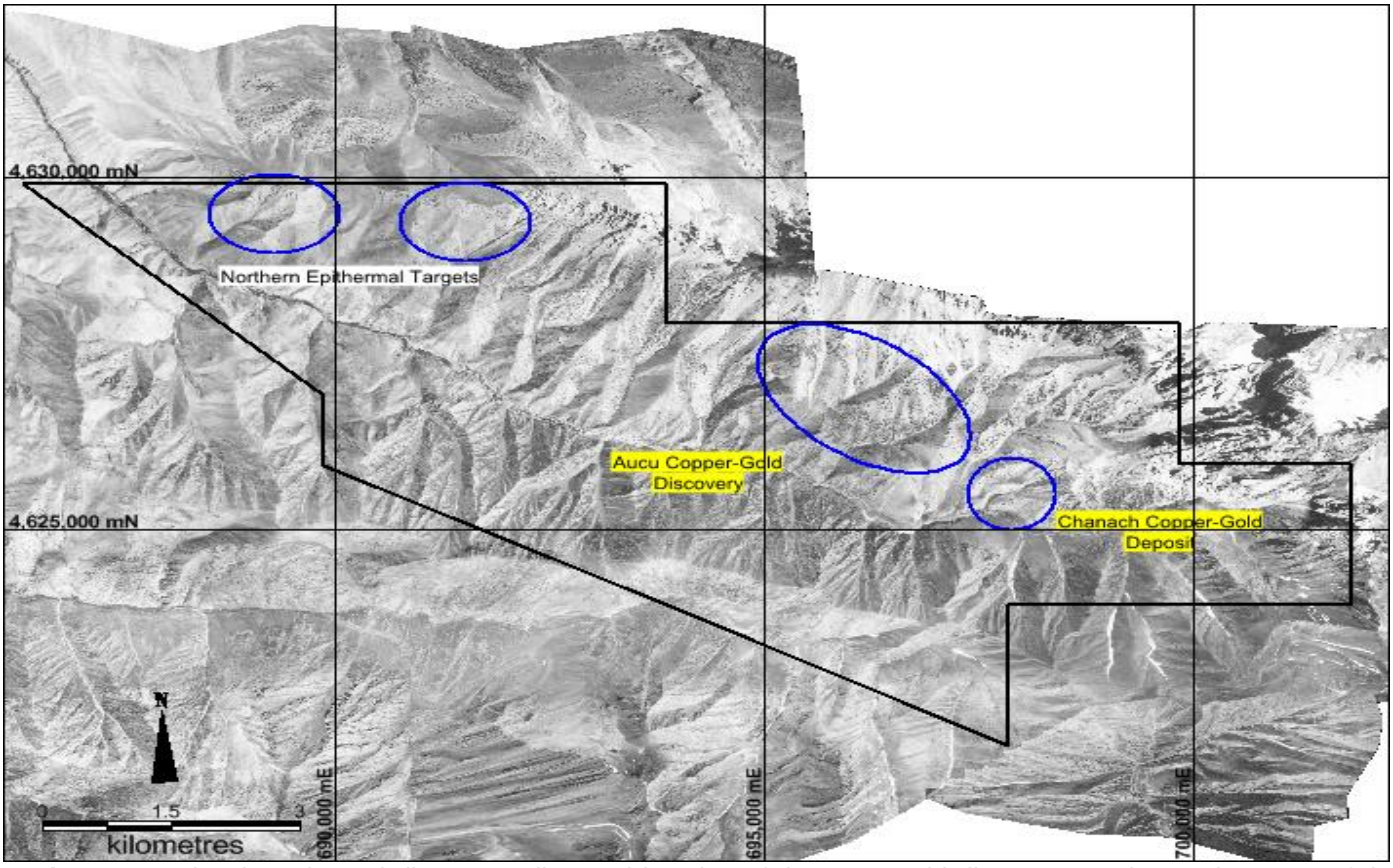
The remaining samples were transported to the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Limited Laboratory in Perth, Western Australia where they were riffle split and combined into bigger samples (composites) consisting of each mineralised interval. The composite was riffle split into two samples and one sample was retained. The other sample was pulverised to 90 percent passing a 75 micron (0.075mm) screen. A small 100 gram sample was extracted and analysed for gold to provide a head grade for the metallurgical trial. The balance of the sample was used to conduct the metallurgical test work.

Gravity recoverable gold is the gold that can be extracted by cyanide leaching from the gravity concentrated ore after it has been milled to around 75 microns.

Overall recoverable gold is the gold that can be extracted from both the concentrate ore and from the residual ore using conventional cyanide leaching processes.



***Location Map**: Northwest Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia*



***Project Map:** showing Chanach license outline and location of the Aucu gold discovery 2.5 km to the NNW of the original Chanach copper deposit.*

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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

White Cliff Minerals Limited is a Western Australian based exploration company with the following main projects:

Kyrgyz Copper-Gold Project (90%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014-6 has defined a **gold deposit** currently containing an inferred resource of 1.8Mt at 5.2 g/t containing 302,000 ounces of gold and 608,000 tonnes at 0.64% copper containing 3870 tonnes of copper. Drilling has also defined a significant **copper deposit** at surface consisting of 10Mt at 0.41% copper containing 40,000 tonnes of copper.

Extensive mineralisation occurs around both deposits demonstrating significant expansion potential. The project is located in the Kyrgyz Republic, 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek and covers 57 square kilometres. The Chanach project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China.

Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive ultramafic lava's. The intrusive complexes are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide accumulations possibly with platinum group elements, and the extrusive ultramafic rocks are prospective for nickel sulphide and nickel-cobalt accumulations. The project also contains extensive basalt sequences that are prospective for gold mineralisation including the Ironstone prospect where historical drilling has identified 24m at 8.6g/t gold.

Bremer Range (100%): The project covers over 127 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt, which contains the Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide deposits. These mines contain approximately 140,000 tonnes of nickel. The project area has excellent prospectivity for both komatiite associated nickel-cobalt mineralisation and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation.

Lake Percy Lithium Project (100%) and Joint Venture (reducing to 30%): The Lake Percy tenement (E63/1222i) is the subject of a Joint Venture arrangement where Liontown Resources (LTR) can earn up to 70% via expenditure of $1.75 Million. Substantial lithium anomalism has been identified within outcropping pegmatites and drilling will be conducted in 2017. The Company also holds 100% of the adjacent 20km2 tenement (E63/1793) which also contains untested outcropping pegmatites.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 136 square kilometres of tenement applications in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The core prospects are Kelly Well and Eight Mile Well located 20km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately north of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and 7 kilometres north of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7 MOz).

JORC Compliance

The Information in this update that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Todd Hibberd, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibberd is a full time employee of the Company. Mr Hibberd has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that 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 (the JORC Code)`. Mr Hibberd consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and in the case of mineral resources; all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[12] All exploration results previously announced to ASX remain valid.

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources on tenement AP590.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling	RC Drill samples were collected using a face sampling hammer with each metre of drilling deposited in a plastic bag that is fed through a three tier riffle splitter to obtain a 2.5-3kg sample. Diamond drill samples were collected by cutting NQ (50mm) core in half along its axis and sampling one half of the core. This collects approximately 2.5kg of core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	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.	Reverse circulation drilling to obtain one metre samples from which 3 kg was crushed to 1mm or Diamond drilling to obtain 1 metre core samples that are cut in half with one half sampled. The 2.5kg sample is crushed in a Jaw crusher to 80% passing a 1mm screen. A 300 gram subsample was extracted using a Jones Splitter and pulverized to 200 mesh (75 micron). A 30 gram sample is digested for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and Atomic Adsorption Spectrophotometry (AAS), and for copper analysis via pressed pellet X-ray florescence (XRF). A 0.2 gram sample is digested for multi-element analysis by Aqua-Regia digest and Inductive Coupled Plasma (ICP) using Mass Spectroscopy (MS) or Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES)
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.).	Reverse Circulation Drilling, 900CFM/350PSI compressor, with 133mm (5.25 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes for RC drilling Diamond drilling, NQ (50mm) diameter orientated core via Reflex ACT3
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	The calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 30kg based on rock density of 2.6 g/cm3. Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Visual inspection of sample size of 1 metre samples Diamond Core recovery calculations are based on recorded recovery measurements taken on core
	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.	No studies have been carried out
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.	Drill samples have been geologically logged and have been submitted for petrological studies. Samples have been retained and stored. The logging is considered sufficient for JORC compliant resource estimations Logging is considered qualitative All of the intersections have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	NQ core is cut via a diamond saw and half core sampled
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 30kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	RC Samples were collected using a face sampling hammer which pulverises the rock to chips. The chips are transported up the inside of the drill rod to the surface cyclone where they are collected in one metre intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The one metres sample is riffle split to provide a 2.5-3kg sample for analysis. Industry standard protocols are used and deemed appropriate. Half NQ diamond core (2.5 kg) is sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken during the collection stage
	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	The whole sample collected is crushed to 1mm and a 200g sub-sample pulverised. A 2-10 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates for diamond core are not routinely collected. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style
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.	The analytical techniques used Aqua Regia acid digest, Atomic adsorption Spectrophotometry for gold analysis and ICP MS or OES for multi-element analysis are considered suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken.
	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.	Gold analysis was carried out using a Thermo Scientific Solar S2 AA-Spectrometer with Atom Trap STAT (Slotted Tube Atom Trap), gaseous hydride generation system (VP100 Continuous Flow Vapour System) Multi-element analysis was carried out by aqua regia digest with ICP MS and OES analysis using an iCAP 6300 ICP-instrument manufactured by Thermo-Scientific (USA-UK). All mineralised intervals have been re-assayed at Bureau Veritas laboratory In Perth by Fire assay and ICP-OES using 40g samples and reported for Au, Pt, Pd All mineralised multi-element intervals have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. Cu and Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, As, Mo, Pb, and Sb have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.
	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	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	An executive director has visually verified significant intersections in rock samples from the Chanach project.
	The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Twinned holes have not been used Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to WCN in-house database manager for validation and compilation into an Access database. Assay data is received in digital and hard copy directly from the laboratory and imported into the database
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.	Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS60s. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. All holes are downhole surveyed to provide accurate 3D drill trace
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is WGS84 UTM (zone 42 north)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.
Data spacing and	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The nominal sample spacing is 1 metre intervals down the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
distribution	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.	hole. In the opinion of the Competent Persons the mineralization has demonstrated sufficient continuity to be classified as a Mineral Resource under the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). Samples have not been composited
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 sampling orientation for drilling is designed to be as perpendicular as possible to the known orientation of the structure No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security is managed by the Company. Samples are collected by Company employees and transported by Company vehicles to the Laboratory in Kara Balta. The sample processing facility has Security Officers on duty 24 hours per day. The Company stores all mineralised intervals and all laboratory samples in a secured steel vault within the secured processing facility.
Audits of reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The mineralisation is located within Exploration License AP590 which is a Joint Venture between White Cliff Minerals Limited (90%) and BW3 Pty Ltd (10%) There are no other material issues The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No other exploration has been carried out
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Cambrian to Permian aged intrusive porphyry systems, bounded by overlying basaltic, and sedimentary rocks. Mineralisation is mostly situated within granitic porphyry units as broad alteration containing copper sulphides and within narrow quartz veins and faults.
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	This data is provided in the body of the main text and has been provided in previous announcements.
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied in reporting of the intersections. Not applicable for the sampling methods used. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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').	The length of mineralised intercepts in the drill holes will be longer than the true width of the mineralised zones due to the angle between the orientation of the structure and the drill hole. In general the length relationship between true width and down hole length is 0.5
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any	Refer to figures in the body of text and to previous announcements of exploration results.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views`	
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	All results within the mineralised zones have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Metallurgical test work has been conducted and the results are reported in this announcement
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Ongoing reverse circulation and diamond drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.