ASX Announcement **30 May 2017**

True Width Of Mineralised Boorara Dolerite 40 Metres
BODH 035 - 22 metres at 2.22 g/t Gold

- **Diamond Hole BODH 35 at Southern Stockwork Deposit (SSW) drilled perpendicular to dolerite intercepts 22 metres @ 2.22 g/t gold - true width of mineralised dolerite increased from 25 metres to 40 metres at SSW indicating a potentially larger mineralised system.**
- **Inaugural deep drilling program at Crown Jewel (situated 250 metres north of the Boorara Trial pit) with significant results of the first reverse circulation drill hole includes:**

BORC 176	**42 - 59m**	**17m @ 1.48 g/t**
	70 - 72m	**2m @ 3.77 g/t**
	107-125m	**18m @ 2.1 g/t**

- **Recent drill results from three completed diamond holes highlight the ongoing and continuing depth and strike extensions of the Boorara Southern Stockwork deposit, including:**

▪ **BODH 033**	**336 - 367m**	**4m @ 2.42 g/t**	
	452 - 455m	**3m @ 4.06 g/t**	
Incl	**452 - 453m**	**1m @ 10.25 g/t**	**visible gold in quartz reef**
▪ **BODH 034**	**347 - 356m**	**9m @ 3.61 g/t**	
Incl	**352 - 353m**	**1m @ 21.8 g/t**	
▪ **BODH 035**	**181 - 203m**	**22m @ 2.22 g/t**	
	190 - 191m	**1m @ 13.05 g/t**	

- **Three diamond holes have been drilled at the Southern Stockwork deposit at Boorara with two north of the existing gold zone that intercepted dolerite that is a potential fault offset.**
- **Scale of alteration and mineralisation seen in all holes drilled to date continue to be indicative of a large scale gold system.**
- **Possible 1,500 metres of strike length over the known Boorara gold project will be drill tested using new 115° drill azimuth.**
- **Boorara Gold Project is in close proximity to infrastructure and nearby gold treatment operations.**

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MacPhersons Resources Limited ("the Company") (ASX : MRP) is pleased to advise a further 5 Diamond Holes (DH) and 4 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes have been completed as part of an ongoing drilling program at the Boorara gold project 10 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The Boorara project contains over 1.5 kilometres of mineralisation striking north-west at 330 degrees. The project is divided into Southern Stockwork, Crown Jewel and Northern Stockwork deposits.

The ongoing drilling strategy is to test the geology model and scope out the extent of mineralisation associated with diamond hole BODH 025 with wide 40 metre spaced holes. All significant gold intersections reported to date are associated with drill intervals of consistent weak to strong pervasive hematite alteration, iron carbonate alteration, NW dipping quartz vein with >1% pyrite and >1% arsenopyrite mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation is hosted in a series of stacked quartz vein arrays that dip at 40-45° to the north west. The true thickness of the arrays is up to 50 metres vertical and they are hosted within the quartz dolerite which dips at 73° to the north east. The mineralised dolerite has a true width of up to 40 metres based on a review of all the historic drilling and MRP drilling. Within the mineralised Boorara dolerite high grade localised ore shoots that consist of vein arrays up to 20 metres in width. The increased width of the mineralised dolerite indicates that this is potentially a larger mineralised system.

Diamond drilling has continued at Boorara with holes BODH036-039 completed and we await the assays on these holes. A seven hole (BORC 176-182) 1500 metre reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Boorara testing the Crown Jewell area and the depth extension of the Boorara trial pit recently commenced and is almost complete. The results of the first RC hole at Crown Jewel BORC 176 is very encouraging.

The structural logging of half cut Boorara diamond drill holes (BODH 024-034) has identified three dominant quartz vein orientations and visible gold in a number of diamond drill holes. For the first time, free gold has been observed in association with scheelite (tungsten) which is an accessory mineral of many hydrothermal gold deposits including Mt Charlotte (see Figure 8)

Drilling in the dolerite-host mineralised package

Hole BODH 035 drilled at 60˚ or perpendicular to the north-west trend at the Southern Stockwork intercepted 22 metres downhole grading 2.22 g/t gold. In previous releases the Company indicated the dolerite mineralised host reported a true width of 20 to 25 metres. In BODH 035 the dolerite hosted mineralised system was estimated at 40 metres true width based on MRP drilling and historical drilling. Previous MRP diamond drill hole BOGT 010 on the same azimuth and same drill cross section reported **41.8 metres grading 1.53 g/t gold. The 40 metre true width of the mineralised dolerite host is a result of the improved structural and lithological understanding of the Southern Stockwork deposit.**

BODH 033 was drilled north of the trial open pit mined to 20 metres depth, and BODH 034 some 15 metres west of the trial pit crest. Both holes were inconclusive reflecting complexity due to block-faulting and interpretation of results is still being undertaken. Results from the drilling include:

BODH 033		**336 - 337m**	**1m @ 2.30 g/t**
		452 - 455m	**3m @ 4.06 g/t**
	Incl	**452 - 453m**	**1m @ 10.25 g/t visible gold in quartz reef**
BODH 034		**347 - 356m**	**9m @ 3.61 g/t**
	Incl	**348 -349m**	**1m @ 7.41 g/t**
	Incl	**352 - 353m**	**1m @ 21.8 g/t**

BODH 035		**106 - 117m**	**11m @ 0.47 g/t**
		132 - 138m	**6m @ 0.62 g/t**
		162 - 167m	**4m @ 0.84 g/t**
		170 - 177m	**7m @ 0.84 g/t**
		180 - 203m	**22m @ 2.22 g/t**
	Incl	**109 - 191m**	**1m @ 13.05 g/t**

Of particular interest was the laminated quartz reef intersected in BODH 033- 452-453m 1m @ 10.25 g/t with visible gold in a laminated quartz vein which is deepest gold intersection at Boorara.

Crown Jewel Drilling

The results from the first RC hole drilled at Boorara in this program (BORC 176) are significant and indicate the potential of the area. Significant composite intersections are below:

BORC 176		**49 - 52m**	**17m @ 1.48 g/t**
		70 - 72m	**2m @ 3.77 g/t**
	Incl	**70 - 71m**	**1m @ 5.91 g/t**
		91 - 102m	**11m @ 0.61 g/t**
		107 - 125m	**18m @ 2.1 g/t**

The azimuth of BORC 176 (060°) is intersecting quartz veining and drilling the down dip of the dolerite.

Diamond drill hole BODH 036 was drilled as an exploratory hole at the Crown Jewel project which in the past has been under explored with the previous deepest hole at 120 metres vertical depth. BODH 036 was drilled some 20 metres east of the Crown Jewel mineralisation at an azimuth of 060˚ to a downhole depth of 285 metres and did not intersect dolerite. The dip of the dolerite unit at Crown Jewel is more shallow than at the Southern Stockwork to the south and is still to be determined.

Northern Stockwork Drilling

Hole BODH 037 was drilled at the 115˚azimuth in the Northern Stockwork near the western contact and we await assays.

Future drill plan

The diamond rig has been shifted to a new hole BODH 039 which is 80 metres south of our most southern Southern Stockwork hole BODH 032 then to BODH 040 which will be drilled at 060° azimuth across the Boorara dolerite.

The MRP future drill strategy is to drill holes on two drill azimuths, a 115° azimuth to accurately estimate the gold grade of gold mineralisation at Boorara and a 060° azimuth to determine true width of gold mineralisation. The 060°azimuth will also intersect the Western and Eastern contact mineralisation. The Boorara Southern Stockwork gold mineralisation like Mt Charlotte (Figure 5) consists of irregular shaped pipe-like quartz vein arrays that are hosted in quartz dolerite that are structurally complex and require close spaced systematic drilling define. Like the Mt Charlotte quartz dolerite host GMD Unit 8 and other lithologies at Mt Charlotte (see Figure 5) have all been offset by a series of late stage faults, the Boorara Dolerite and quartz dolerite component have also been offset by a series late stage faults. Work is continuing to understand the late stage faulting but what is clearly evident is all future drilling will need to be systematic and closed spaced.

Diamond Core Re-logging

A re-logging program has been undertaken on all MRP Boorara diamond drill hole core and RC drill chips at the Southern Stockwork area. Key outcomes have been previously unrecognised lithological and structural complexity with cross faulting resulting in movement of mineralised ore blocks in the order of 10's of metres horizontally and vertically. Previously unrecognised ultramafic and sediment lithologies have been logged adjacent to the Boorara dolerite. This complexity is evident in BODH 033 and BODH 034 and explains the shorter mineralised intervals, it is expected that RC drill holes planned within the trial pit and future diamond drill holes this will be resolved. This complexity is not dissimilar to that seen at the Mt Charlotte gold mine at Kalgoorlie (see figure 5 below) note the scale the Reward quartz vein array orebody has strike length of approximately 150 metres on the three level.

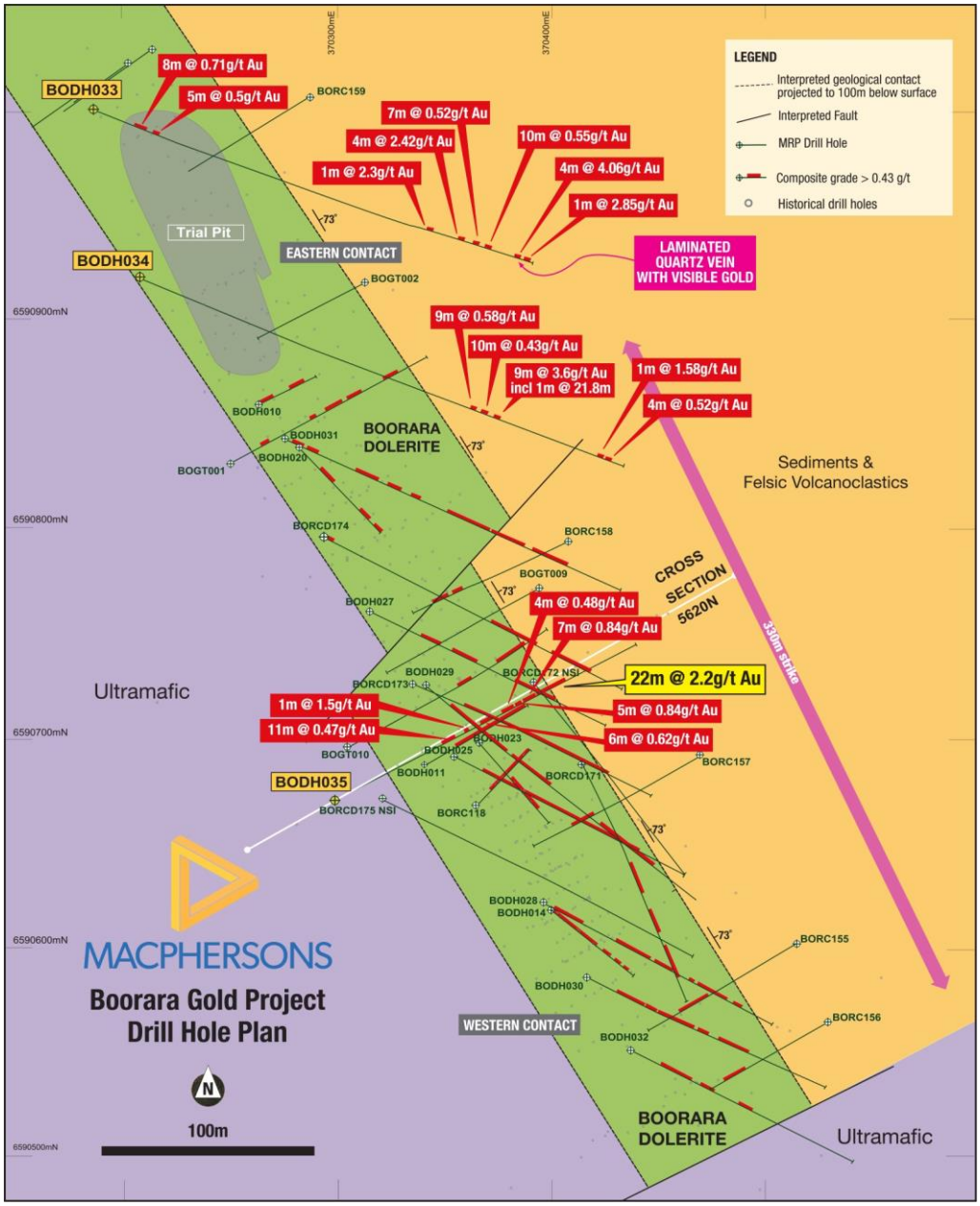

Figure 1: Plan view of BODH 033-034 relative to previously drilled and announced MacPhersons drill holes.

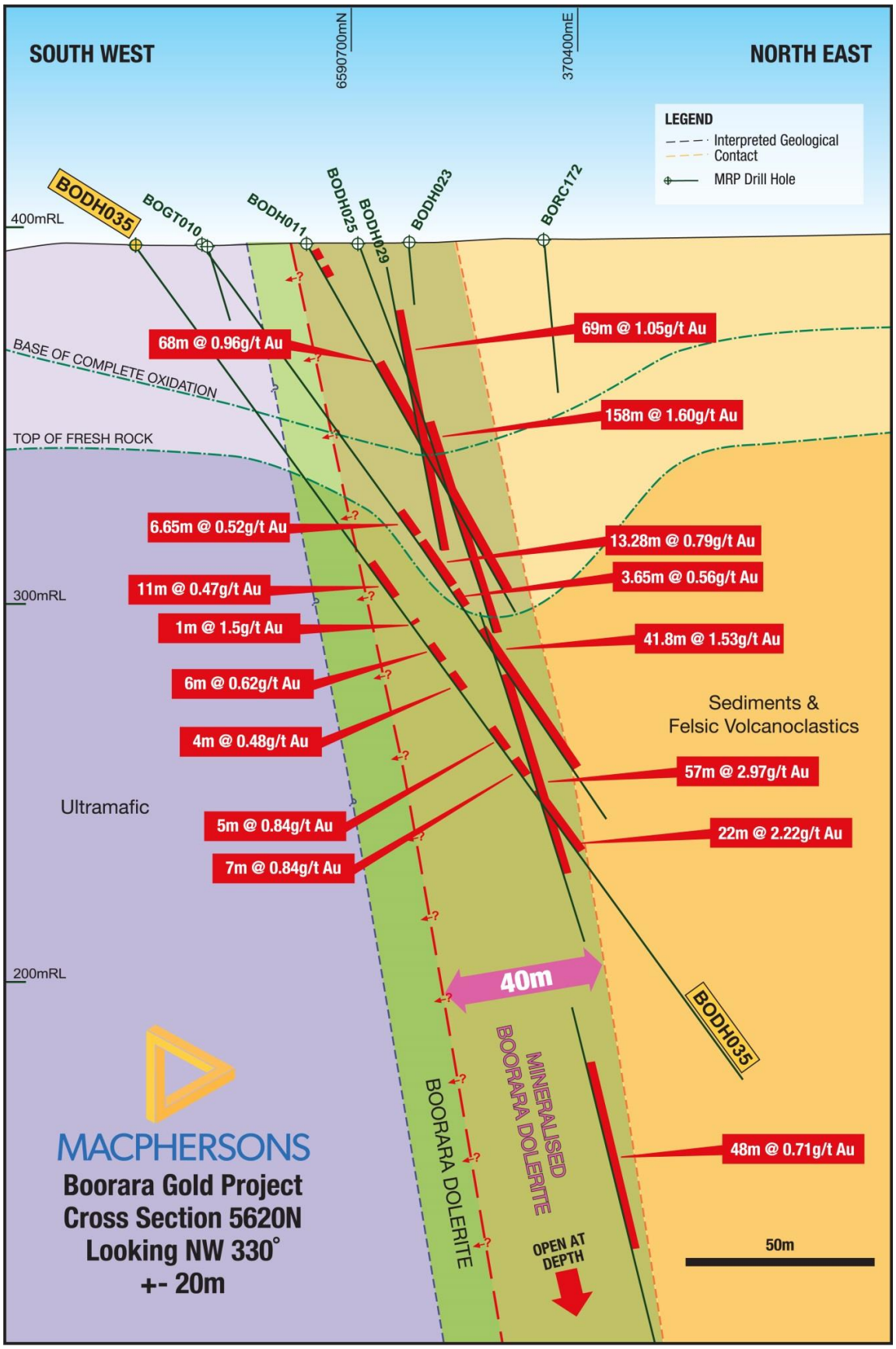

Figure 2: Cross section 5620N perpendicular to the Boorara dolerite host - BODH 035.

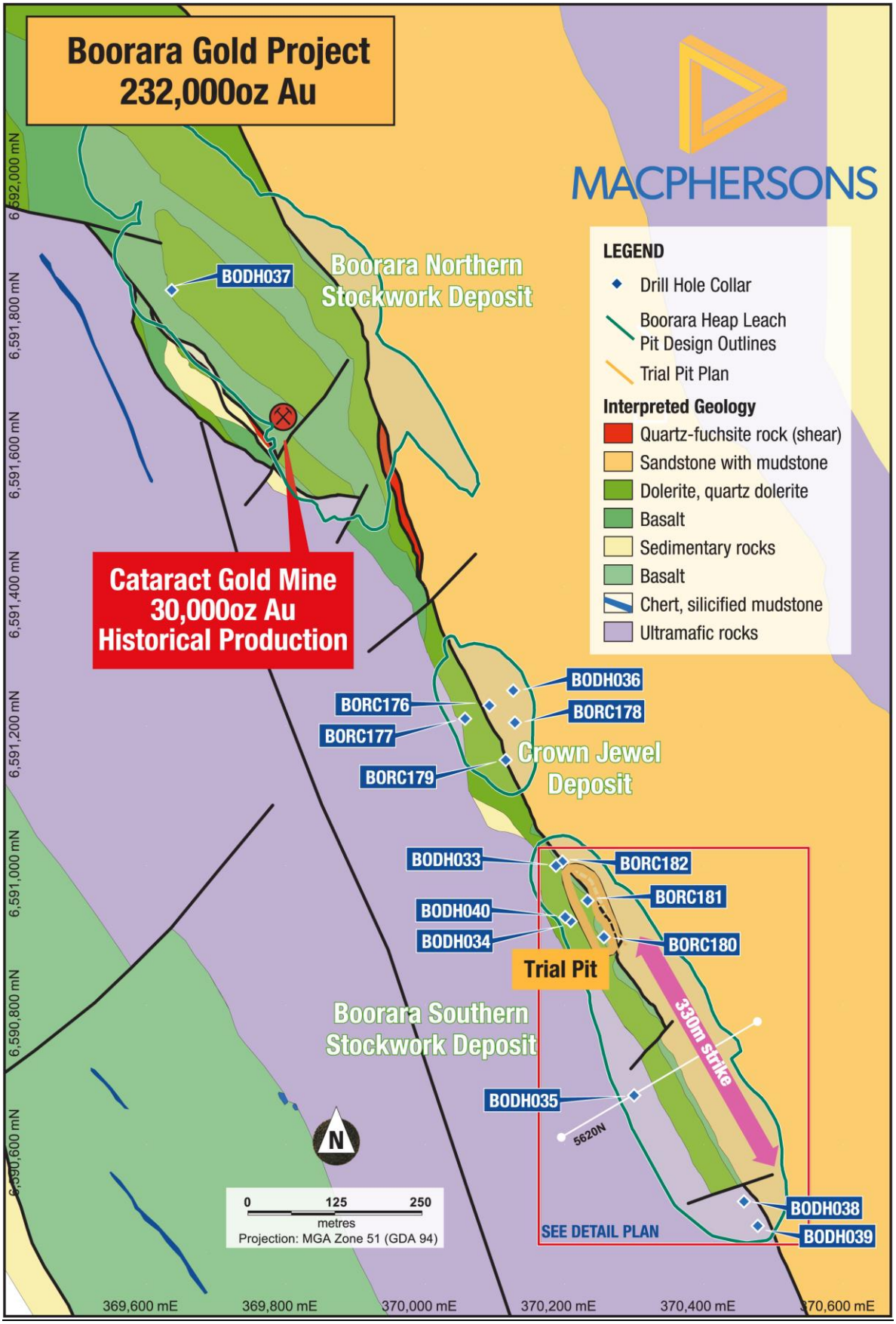

Figure 3: Boorara Gold Project Interpreted Geology Plan with drill collars.

Diamond Core Re-logging

Structural logging and measurements of quartz taken from current diamond holes and previous MRP drilled holes has determined three dominant quartz vein geometries;

1. Striking 020° and dipping 48° west
2. Striking 060° and dipping 40° north west
3. Striking 100° and dipping 43° north

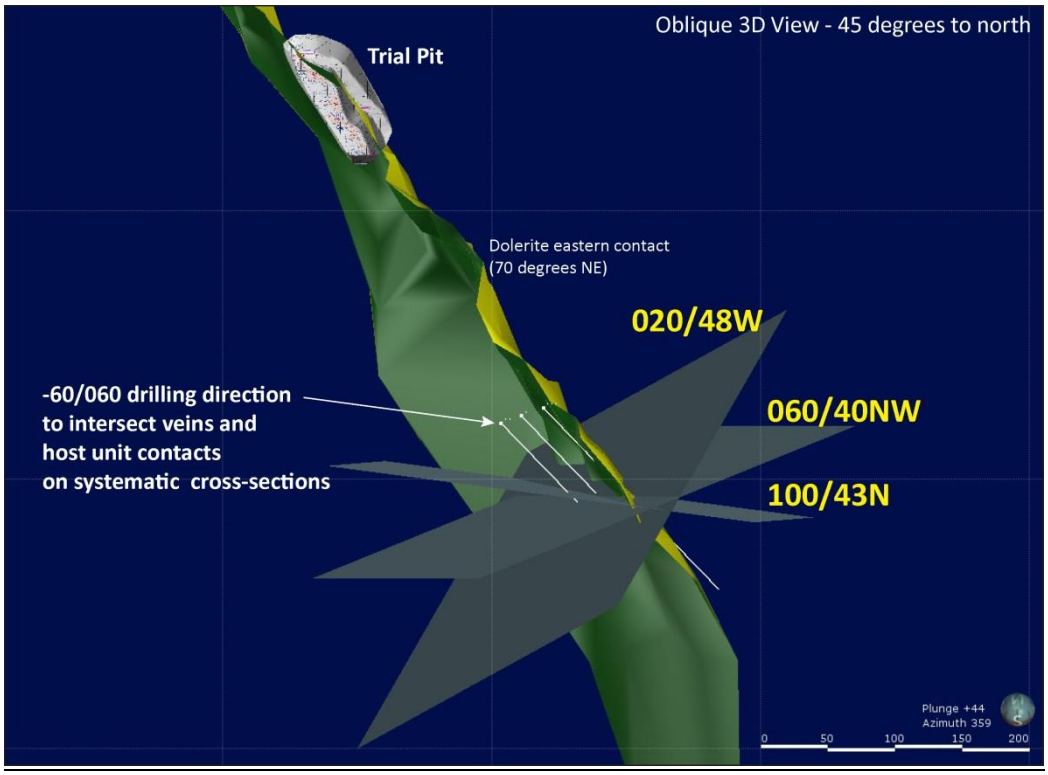

Figure 4: 3D view of Boorara dolerite contact with schematic of 3 dominant quartz vein orientation planes with 060° drill azimuth –quartz planes are for illustration purposes only.

Boorara Gold Project

The current drill program again demonstrated that Boorara gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz-dolerite in moderately NW-dipping quartz-carbonate-sulphide veinlet arrays with iron-carbonate alteration halos controlled by bounding shear zones and late cross faults similar to the 6 million ounce Mount Charlotte gold deposit (part of the nearby Kalgoorlie Golden Mile).

Western Mining Corporation Ltd recognised the importance of drilling perpendicular to the NW dipping quartz veins at Mt Charlotte to better estimate gold grade; this same strategy has been adopted by MacPhersons at Boorara.

Cataract Gold Mine (30,000 oz; 1897-1907) is located one kilometre to the NW of BODH 025 and BORC 173 within the Boorara dolerite. The deposit had two major stope geometries, one striking 040° dipping to the NW and the other striking 330°/90°. The significance of these stope geometries is that structural controls on historically mined high grade gold veins in the NW dipping quartz vein arrays are the same as encountered in the current drilling program.

The one metre results of drill holes BODH 033, 034, 035 and BORC 176 can be found in a table as Appendix 1.

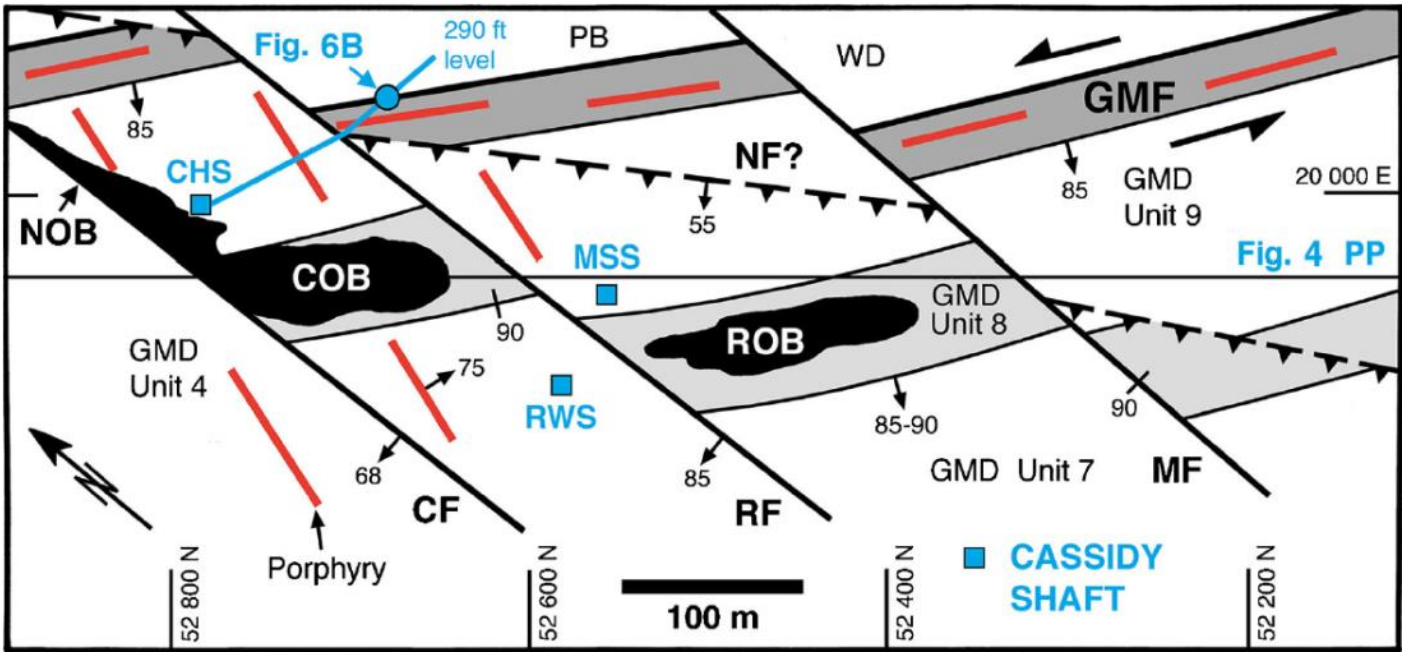

Figure 5: Mt Charlotte 3 level structural plan (Mueller 2015) showing the GMF (Golden Mile Fault) the quartz dolerite host (GMD unit 8), Golden Mile Dolerite (GMD units 4,7,8 & 9), Paringa Basalt (PB) and the Williamstown Dolerite (WD). The quartz vein array orebodies are the Charlotte (COB), Reward (ROB) and Northern (NOB). The Cassidy Shaft is shown along with the Charlotte Shaft (CHS), Reward Shaft (RWS) and the Man and Supply Shaft (MSS). Porphyry dykes and shown as red lines. Faults are shown as black lines including the Charlotte Fault (CF), Reward Fault (RF) and Maritana Fault (MF).

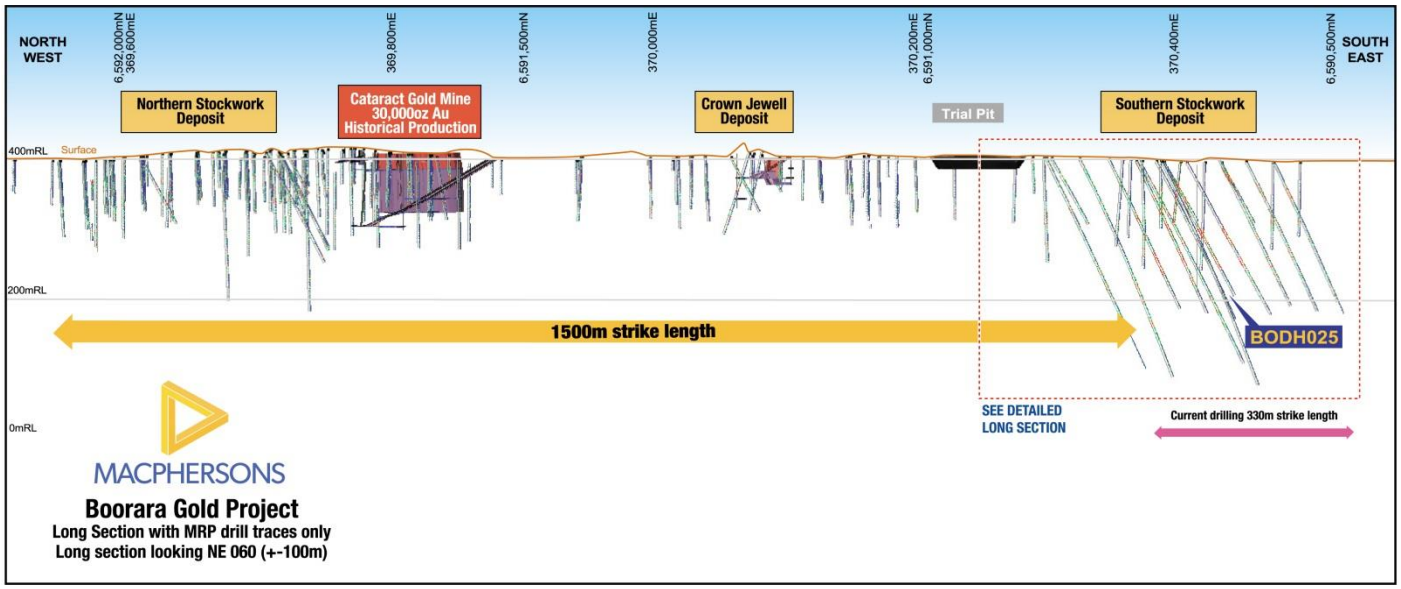

Figure 6: Boorara Project Long Section.

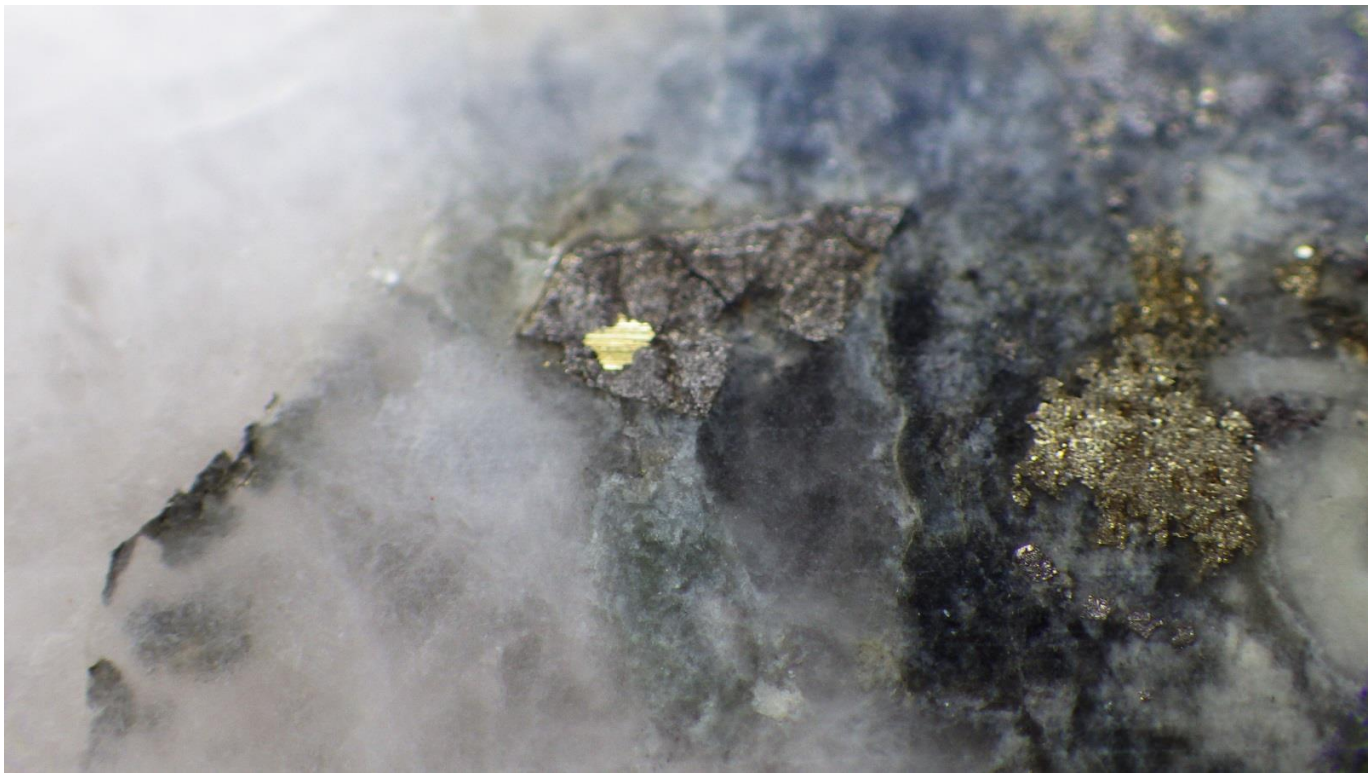

Figure 7: Photograph of ½ drill core BODH 031 (212-213m) visible gold in an arsenopyrite crystal - assayed 1.29 g/t Au, with associated pyrite (scale: 1cm = 2mm).

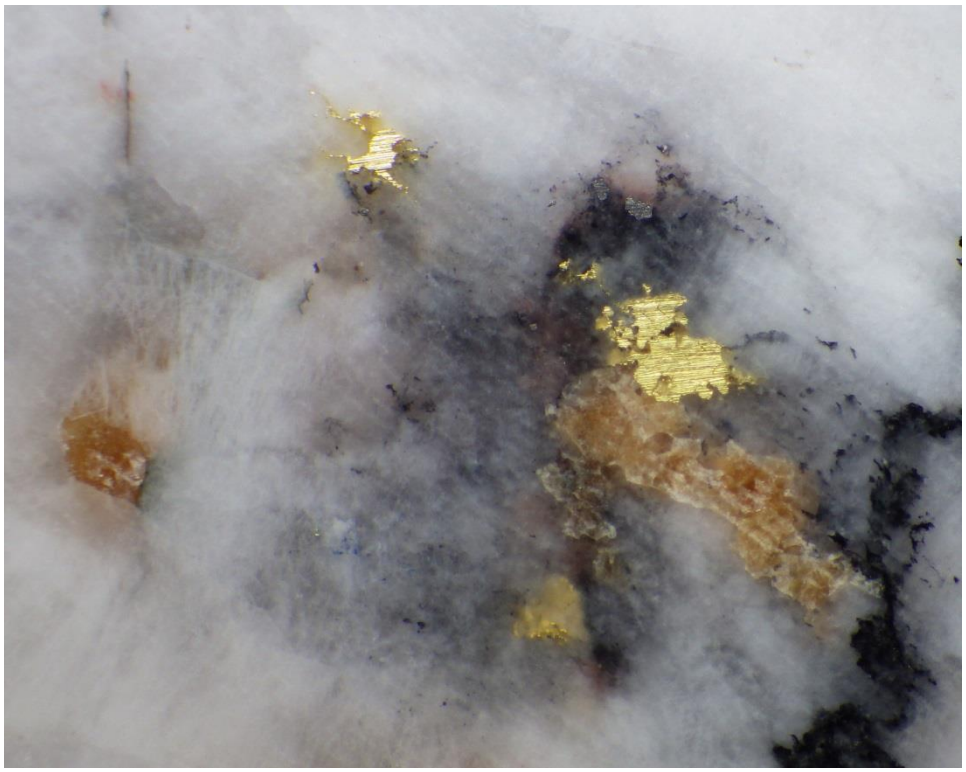

Figure 8: Photograph of ½ drill core BODH 031 (285-286m) visible gold and scheelite - assayed 10.05 g/t Au, (scale: 1cm = 2mm).

Figure 9: Diamond Drill Core BODH 033 – Laminated Quartz Vein with visible gold 452-453m (10.25 g/t Au)

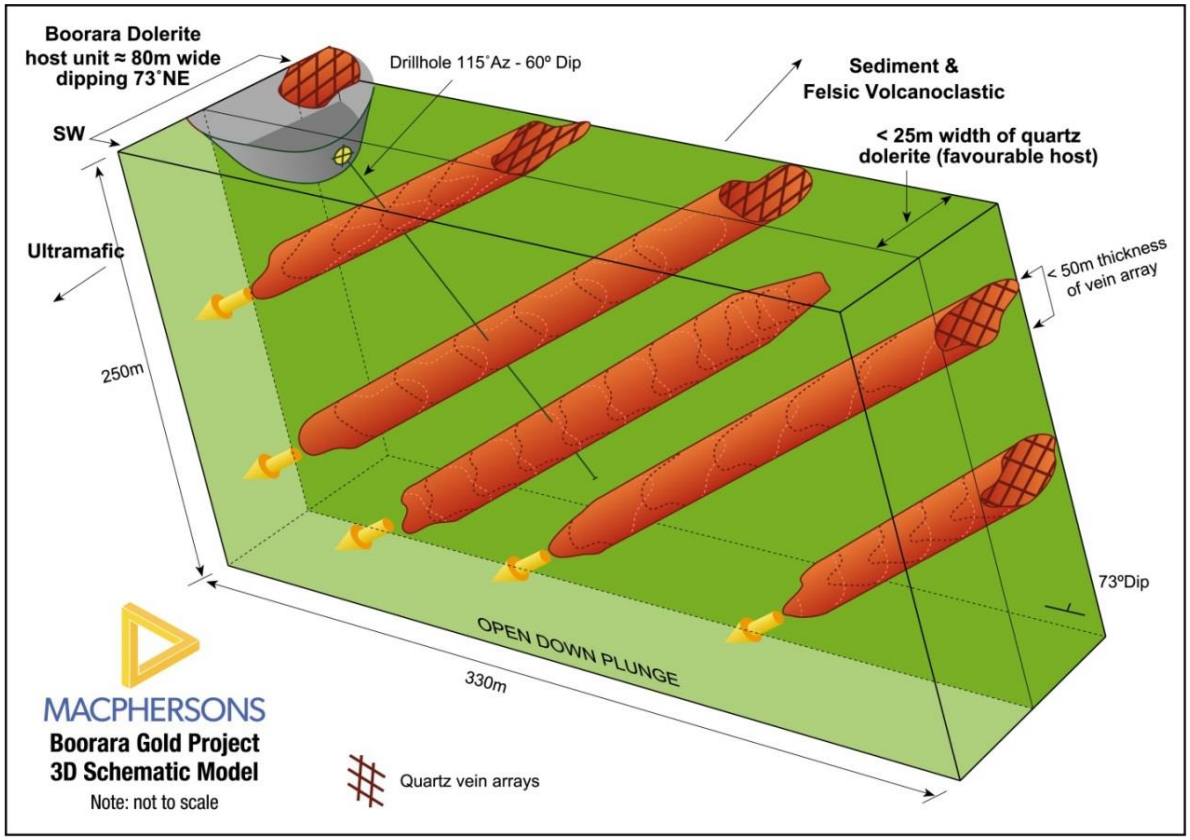

Figure 10: Boorara geological model schematic showing quartz vein arrays and current drill azimuth

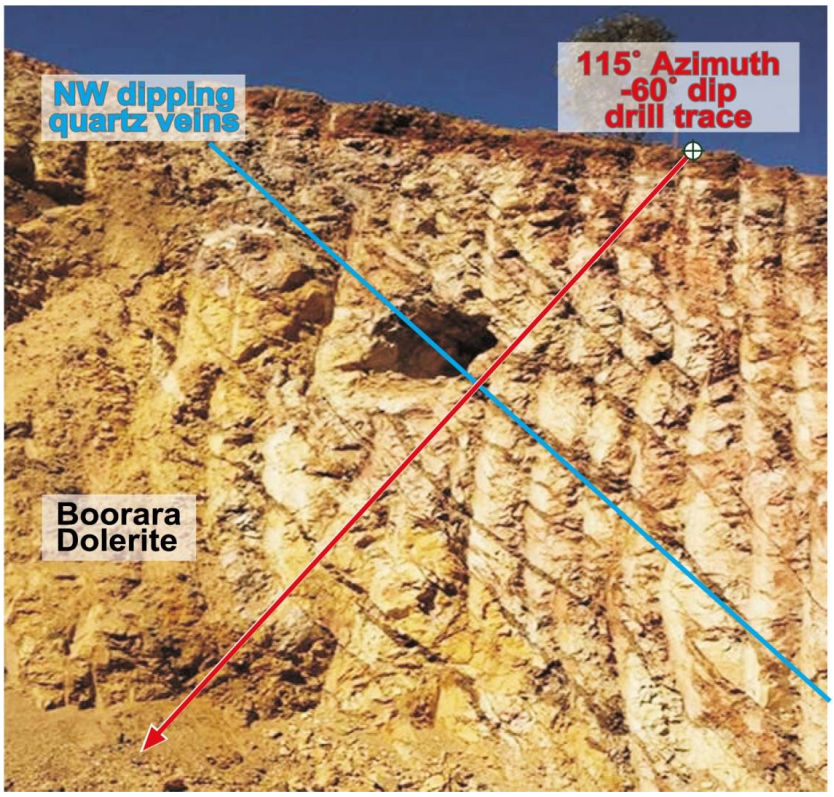

Figure 11: NW dipping quartz vein array in Boorara trial pit and the current drill azimuth and dip.

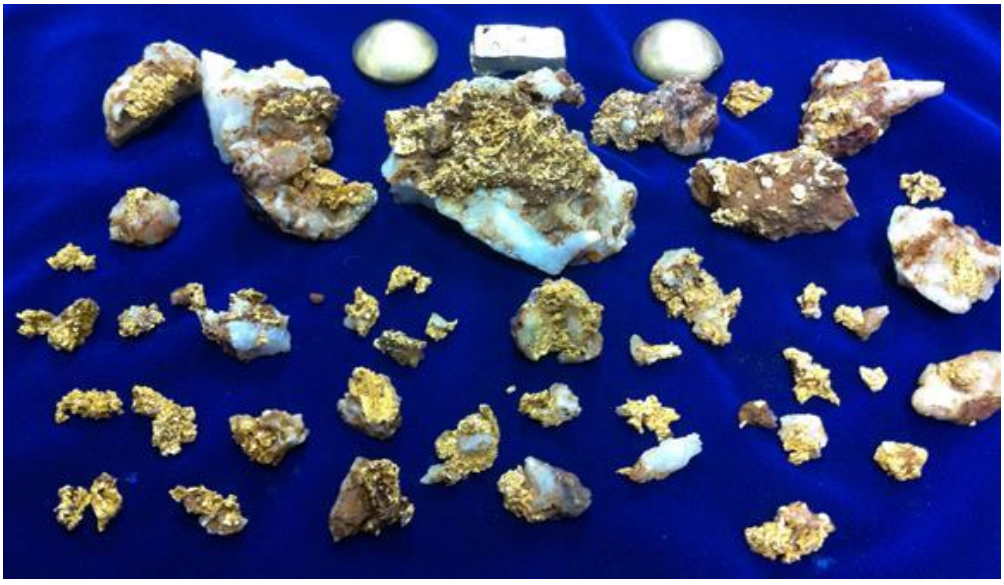

Figure 12: 25 ounces of coarse gold recovered from a NW dipping quartz vein in Boorara trial pit.

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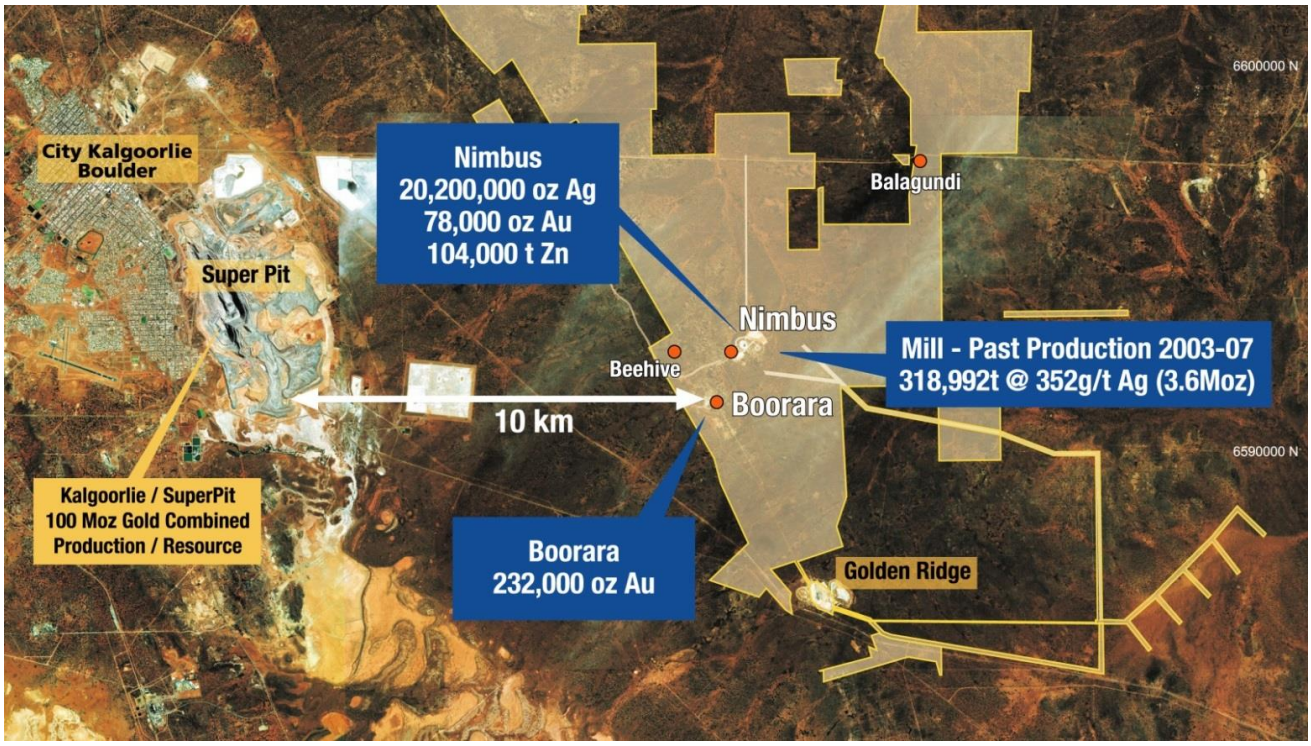
About MacPhersons

MacPhersons Resources Ltd (MRP) is a Western Australian resource company with a number of advanced gold, silver and zinc projects.

The company's long term objective is the development of its existing assets and unlocking the full potential of its 100% owned highly prospective Boorara and Nimbus projects.

For more information on MacPhersons Resources Limited and to subscribe for regular updates, please visit our website at: www.mrpresources.com.au or contact our Kalgoorlie office via email on info@mrpresources.com.au or telephonically on 08 9068 1300



Competent Person's Statement

The information is this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Andrew Pumphrey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Pumphrey is a full time employee of Macphersons Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Pumphrey has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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.*	The Boorara Deposit three diamond holes and one RC hole (BODH 033, 034 & 035 -1132.7m HQ), (BORC 176 -176m) azimuth 115° & 060° and dipping -60° to -66°. The RC samples are collected from the drill rig cyclone in a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and are laid out in rows of either 20 or 40 samples. Four RC samples were sampled as 0.75m lengths. A 2-4kg representative sample is split via the rig mounted cone splitter and placed on top of the green plastic for that metre interval. Diamond drilling completed using one metre sampling lengths.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All sampling is undertaken using MacPhersons Resources sampling procedures and QAQC in line with industry best practise which includes certified standards on average every 30 samples. The RC drill rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 2-4 kg sample is collected from the drill rig via a cone splitter which is representative of that metre. HQ diamond core was half cut to produce a 2-4 kg sample for analysis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Historic hole collars have been recovered where possible and surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS (0.01). Historic holes were down hole surveyed where possible for deviation by north seeking gyroscope method by local contactor ABIMS.
	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 RC one metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. The diamond half core sample intervals were typically a 2-4 kg representative sample dispatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. All analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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).*	The RC drilling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer using 137mm drill bits. The diamond drilling was undertaken using HQ3 (triple tube) and HQ3 (standard tube) techniques.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Each metre of RC sample is checked and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher. Sample weights reported by laboratory can also give an indication or recoveries Drill core was measured and compared to drilled intervals, and recorded as a percentage recovery. Recovery in oxidised rock can be reasonable whereas recovery in fresh rock is excellent.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drillers experience is important. Steady drilling, using modern well maintained drilling equipment, regular cleaning of cyclone and splitter, pausing the drilling at each metre to allow sample to pass through drill string and reducing sample loss. Using a RC rig equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors is critical to maintaining good RC sample recovery. Using professional and competent core drilling contractor minimises issues with sample recoveries through the use of appropriate drilling equipment techniques and drilling fluids suited to the particular ground conditions.
	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.	RC sample recoveries from the mineralised zones are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust) and some natural voids do exist. High water flows were encountered in all holes from 180m downhole. No sample was lost from 2-4 kg split from cyclone that was submitted for analysis, some loss of sample occurred from large green bags and some bias may have occurred to that sample as water was flowing from sample bag – this sample has not been analysed and therefore will not affect results reported in this release. The core sample recovery in the transitional and fresh rock zones is very high and no significant bias is expected. Recoveries in oxidised rock were lower. Although no exhaustive studies have been undertaken, no significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Each RC metre drilled underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content. Diamond core metres underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration, veining and sulphide content. Structural and geotechnical data is also collected on drill core.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is qualitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state and colour with estimates of intensity of mineralisation, alteration and veining. Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were geologically logged in full (100%).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was half cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in core trays. In some instances oxidised and non-competent clay zones are carefully split in half using sampling wedge and sampled as half core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter system mounted on the drill rig. An estimated 30% of samples were moist to wet in nature that passed through the cyclone – splitter system. Only diamond core was sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were analysed via a 50 gram fire assay. Sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. When received, samples are processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system and bar code attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sampling equipment and sample bags are kept clean at all times. The RC drill rig mounted cone splitter is adjusted to ensure that the 1m split sample weighs on average between 2-4kg. The cone splitter is cleaned using an air nozzle after every drill rod – 6m. MacPhersons Resources sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.	For drill core, the entire core is sampled at one metre intervals to ensure that samples are representative of the entire in-situ rock being tested. The laboratory ensures that the entire sample submitted is crushed and split appropriately to provide a representative sub-sample. No duplicate samples are taken from the core
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes (0.5 kg to 3 kg) are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Boorara. Half cut HQ diamond core samples over 1m length were up to 4kg.
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 nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures are industry standard for Archaean mesothermal lode gold deposits. The fire assay technique will result in a total assay result.
	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.	None of these tools are used
	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.	Certified Reference Materials (standards) are purchased from an independent supplier of such materials. Blanks are made up from samples previously collected from other drill programs at Boorara –Nimbus that have analysed as less than detection Au values. A standard sample followed by a blank sample are inserted every 30th sample. Evaluation of the Macphersons submitted standards and blanks analysis results indicates that assaying is accurate and without significant drift.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the diamond core. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed. Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core samples.
	The use of twinned holes.	The spatial location and assaying accuracy of historical drilling was confirmed with RC and DD twinned holes.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology and assay. All geological and field data is entered into excel spreadsheets with lookup tables and fixed formatting (and protected from modification) thus only allowing data to be entered using the MacPhersons geological code system and sample protocol. Data is verified and validated by MRP geologists and stored in a Microsoft Access Database Data is emailed to a database administrator for validation and importation into a GEMS database and periodically into a SQL database using Datashed.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.
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.*	Initial hole collars surveyed by licenced surveyor DGPS (0.01m). Diamond drill line by surveyed back sight and foresight pegs. Dip was checked with clinometer on drill mast at set up on hole. RC holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.1^0 by drill contractor. Diamond holes are surveyed by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.1^0 by drill contractor. Diamond holes are surveyed for deviation by gyroscope method by local contractor ABIMS Ltd. Final hole collar locations surveyed by licenced surveyor (Minecomp Pty Ltd) DGPS (0.01m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Historical – Aerial photography used to produce digital surface topographic maps at 1:2500 1m contours. 2011 - Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd detailed aerial photographic survey. Orth rectification and mosaicking performed using Inpho Digital Photogrammetric Systems. Expected accuracy of detail within 0.8mm at the ortho-image map scale. Topographic control is from an aerial photographic survey completed during 2012 with accuracy within 0.01m.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of drilling at Boorara is close spaced down to 10m line x 5m hole, with the remainder 20m line x 10m hole and some more wide spaced at 40m line x 10m hole. The holes reported in this release were 40m and 50m apart.
	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 data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralized domains to support the current MRE classifications as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012 Edition) reporting criteria.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
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.*	Diamond drill holes and RC were orientated 115°/-60° which is considered to be perpendicular to the dominant quartz vein arrays. Various other orientations have been tried historically to try and capture the best orientation to drill various different structures and vein orientations. Historically diamond core holes were orientated 060°/-60°. BODH 035 was orientated 60°/-60°. BODH 033 & 034 were orientated 115°/-60° which is close to perpendicular to the dominant quartz vein geometry.
	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.	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias as the dominant mineralised quartz vein arrays at SSW area at Boorara are orientated 020°/35°NW, 040°/55° NW, 060°/40°NW & 100°/43°N .
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by MRP. Field samples are stored overnight in a shed onsite which is equipped with security cameras and caretaker in residence who is an employee of MacPhersons. Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by MRP personnel. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up online to track the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS for a period of time and then returned to MRP.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	CSA completed a review in early 2015 of the MRP sampling protocols as part of their Resource estimation work and were satisfied that the adequacy of sample preparation, sample security and analytical procedures support the Mineral Resource classification discussed and are of industry standard. MRP have maintained those sampling protocols from that time.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 2 Report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	The Boorara Project is located approximately 17km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie, 2km west of Nimbus and 6km north-northwest of Golden Ridge' The Boorara project is situated within mining leases M26/29, M26/277 and M26/318 accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Bulong Road via an unsealed haul road. The tenements are located within the Hampton Hill Pastoral Station. Normal Western Australian state royalties apply. A third party royalty of $1/t is payable to a maximum of $1 million on M26/277. A third party royalty based on production milestones is payable on M26/29, M26/318 & M26/161 as below; • 25,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable • 50,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable • 75,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable • 100,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable Situated within the Boorara Project area are the reserves associated with the Boorara townsite. Proposed open pit operations will not impact on the reserves. The location of waste dumps will be sited so as to avoid mineral resources, exploration targets and to work with other mining infrastructure associated with the Nimbus operations located within 2km of the proposed Boorara open pits. MRP purchased the Nimbus property on 8th September 2011 from Kalgoorlie Ore Treatment Company Pty Ltd (KOTC). The tenements are held by KOTC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MacPhersons Resources Ltd.
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic gold production at Boorara produced 30,673 oz's from the treatment of 54,731 tonnes of ore. This production was from underground mining at the Cataract shaft, East Lode shaft and the Crown Jewel shaft. Historic mine plans and sections show two orientations of mine stopes, one at 040°/25° NW and another at 315°/65°W. Dampier Mining Pty Ltd and Texas Gulf Australia Ltd in 1980 drilled 20 RC holes for 1038m and 10 diamond holes for 1695m. Western Reefs NL in 1985 undertook soil sampling on a 40m x 20m grid. They also completed 180 RAB holes for 9892m, 268 RC holes for 20,831m and 26 diamond holes for 2609m. Geological mapping was undertaken by Western Reefs including costean mapping and sampling. The Cataract shaft was refurbished and geologically mapped and surveyed. The Crown Jewel shaft was mapped and surveyed also. Windsor Resources in 1988 drilled 174 RC holes for 11274m. Newmont in 1990 drilled 338 RAB holes for 15446m, 39 RC holes for 4319m and 4 diamond holes for 718m. Geological mapping and soil sampling was also undertaken. Mt Monger Gold Project in 1993 drilled 116 RC holes for 6222m. Fimiston Mining NL in 1995 drilled 110 RC holes for 7257m and 1 diamond hole for 195m. The data relating to the Boorara gold deposits comprising the Southern Stockwork Zone, Northern Stockwork Zone, Cataract Area, East Lode and Digger Dam was reviewed. The database was updated to incorporate the drilling completed by Fimiston and cross sections and interpretations made. A global polygonal based resource estimate was made which estimated resources of 2.25 million tonnes @ 1.40g/t Au at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t or 1.42 million tonnes @ 1.72 g/t Au at a cut off of 1.0 g/t to be estimated. Block modelling of this polygonal data was then completed which returned a total oxide resource of 1,293,000 tonnes @ 1.49 g/t, and a total fresh resource of 1,095,000 tonnes @ 1.86g/t. New Hampton Goldfields Ltd in 2001 undertook a resource estimate at Boorara which resulted in a JORC compliant undiluted mineral resource of 1,506,000t @ 1.85 g/t Au. Open pit design of the Southern Stockwork, Cataract and the Northern

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Stockwork resulted in a Probable Reserve of 179,000t @ 3.0 g/t Au. The New Hampton Goldfields Ltd – Jubilee Gold Operations report, "Mineral Resource Estimate Report, Boorara M26/29 M26/318 and M26/161, June 2001 G Job" outlines the methodology and an explanation of the resource calculation. Polymetals (WA) Pty Ltd in 2006 estimated a NON JORC complaint total resource summary of 1,904,800t @1.38g/t Au using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au. Polymetals (WA) Pty Ltd in 2009 completed 18 RC holes for 1770m. From this program 126 samples with >1.0g/t Au were screen fire assayed, with another 34 duplicates taking the total samples assayed via screen fire assay to 160.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Boorara Au deposit is an Archaean mesothermal Au deposit. The Boorara local geology consists of a sequence of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, with interflow carbonaceous sediments found on the lithological boundaries. Dolerite intrusions are conformable within the sequence. The metamorphic grade of rocks at Boorara is lower greenschist facies. The alteration assemblage associated with better Au grades consists of quartz carbonate and sericite. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with the better Au grades at Boorara. At Boorara gold mineralisation has been described by Verbeek (1987) to occur : • Near dolerite contacts associated with quartz stockwork or vein arrays. Pervasive carbonate-sericite alteration is present. • Sulphides occur in the vein selvedge with proximal arsenopyrite and distal pyrite. • Veins are usually less than 20 mm wide whilst the selvedge may be 1 to 4 times the width of the vein. • Associated with quartz veins in shallow (20 to 45 degrees) north-dipping shear zones. • Associated with steep (50 to 70 degrees) east-dipping shear zones on dolerite contacts.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Mineralisation envelopes at Boorara consist of three dominant orientations: 1. NW trend of sub-vertical mineralisation which is typified by the East Lode workings, and interpreted as sub parallel to lithology contacts 2. NW moderate NE dipping structure at Crown Jewel, sub parallel to lithology contacts 3. NE striking, shallow to moderate NW dipping vein arrays as seen in the Boorara trial pit and at the Cataract workings.
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:* *1. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *3. dip and azimuth of the hole* *4. down hole length and interception depth* *5. hole length.*	Please refer to Appendix 1 Section 2 JORC table 1 for full details.
	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.	Other relevant drill hole information can be found in Section 1-"Sampling techniques, "Drilling techniques" and "Drill sample recovery".
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.*	All one metre diamond drill results are reported in Appendix 1 Section 2 of JORC table 1. Holes include up to 2m of internal dilution - host dolerite was intersected in the 2m diluted section with significant alteration. A bottom cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t was used and no top cut grade was applied.
	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 procedure applied to the aggregate intercepts quoted is length weighted average (sum product of interval x corresponding interval assay grade), divided by sum of interval lengths and rounded by one decimal place.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	These drill holes are designed to drill perpendicular to the dominant quartz vein array geometry within the Boorara dolerite at Boorara which gives MRP geologists a good understanding of mineralisation widths encountered. The dominant mineralisation geometries seen at the Boorara gold project are; 1. Shear zone hosted mineralisation on the dolerite east contact which strikes 320˚ and is steeply dipping to the west. 2. Quartz vein sheeted vein array hosted mineralisation that is orientated 020˚/48˚NW, 060˚/40˚NW & 100˚/43˚N. The estimated true width of the granophyric dolerite has been estimated at 20m this based on BORC 157 intersection 23m @ 2.02 g/t. BODH 035 intersected 22m @ 2.1 g/t which has been used to estimate true width. The true width of the ore at the Boorara gold resource is reasonably well known from the earlier deeper resource drilling, but at Boorara does not appear to be consistent in width due to the structural setting of the mineralisation. Greater than 90% of all drill holes would define both boundaries to mineralisation from which a true width can be reasonably determined.
	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').	
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.* *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Please refer to the body of the 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.*	All 1m assayed intervals have been reported in Appendix 1 Section 2 of the JORC table.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.*	The diamond holes were also utilised for bulk density measurements.
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).*	Further RC & Diamond drilling is planned to further test mineralisation associated with this release.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Please refer to the body of the report.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 2 Report

Appendix 1 One metre Diamond Drilling and RC significant intercepts >0.3 g/t

(includes up to 2m of internal dilution)

HOLE-ID	Easting (GDA 94)	Northing (GDA 94)	mRL	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)
BODH 033	370172.80	6591002.70	400.51	112.06	-60.64	43	44	1	0.35
						44	45	1	0.34
						47	48	1	0.43
						55	56	1	0.65
						56	57	1	0.48
						58	59	1	0.44
						59	60	1	3.23
						62	63	1	0.4
						68	69	1	0.35
						77	78	1	1.14
						79	80	1	0.51
						86	87	1	0.57
						90	91	1	0.58
						100	101	1	0.45
						141	142	1	0.38
						142	143	1	0.59
						156	157	1	0.37
						165	166	1	0.48
						171	172	1	0.97
						273	274	1	0.36
						336	337	1	2.3
						350	351	1	0.69
						363	364	1	1
						364	365	1	7.88
						366	367	1	0.62
						376	377	1	1.4
						378	379	1	0.78
						381	382	1	0.71
						382	383	1	0.33
						386	387	1	0.33
						387	388	1	0.77
						388	389	1	0.8
						390	391	1	0.32

HOLE-ID	Easting (GDA 94)	Northing (GDA 94)	mRL	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)
BODH 033						393	394	11	0.3
						395	396	1	2.61
						398	399	1	0.63
						406	407	1	0.65
						407	408	1	0.44
						421	422	1	0.37
						440	441	1	0.33
						452	453	1	10.25
						454	455	1	1.79
						462	463	1.00	2.85
BODH 034	370199.58	6590930.3	403.19	113.8	-55.9	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.34
						42.00	43.00	1.00	0.67
						46.00	47.00	1.00	0.69
						60.00	61.00	1.00	0.4
						274.00	275.00	1.00	0.37
						276.00	277.00	1.00	0.47
						284.00	285.00	1.00	0.44
						288.00	289.00	1.00	0.72
						313.00	314.00	1.00	0.84
						318.00	319.00	1.00	1.37
						319.00	320.00	1.00	0.67
						320.00	321.00	1.00	0.87
						323.00	324.00	1.00	0.42
						329.00	330.00	1.00	0.46
						330.00	331.00	1.00	0.48
						332.00	333.00	1.00	0.61
						333.00	334.00	1.00	0.55
						335.00	336.00	1.00	0.34
						338.00	339.00	1.00	1.29
						347.00	348.00	1.00	0.47
						348.00	349.00	1.00	7.41
						350.00	351.00	1.00	1.53
						352.00	353.00	1.00	21.8
						355.00	356.00	1.00	0.71
						403.00	404.00	1.00	1.58
						409.00	410.00	1.00	0.3
						410.00	411.00	1.00	1.11
						411.00	412.00	1.00	0.37

HOLE-ID	Easting (GDA 94)	Northing (GDA 94)	mRL	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)
BODH034						412.00	413.00	1.00	0.3
BODH035	370295.67	6590673.2	394.85	62.82	-54.06	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.3
						106.00	107.00	1.00	0.98
						107.00	108.00	1.00	0.42
						108.00	109.00	1.00	0.97
						109.00	110.00	1.00	0.44
						111.00	112.00	1.00	0.72
						112.00	113.00	1.00	0.31
						114.00	115.00	1.00	0.33
						115.00	116.00	1.00	0.35
						116.00	117.00	1.00	0.34
						124.00	125.00	1.00	1.5
						132.00	133.00	1.00	0.7
						133.00	134.00	1.00	0.61
						134.00	135.00	1.00	0.94
						135.00	136.00	1.00	0.93
						136.00	137.00	1.00	0.11
						137.00	138.00	1.00	0.45
						142.00	143.00	1.00	0.39
						143.00	144.00	1.00	0.41
						144.00	145.00	1.00	0.37
						145.00	146.00	1.00	0.74
						150.00	151.00	1.00	0.32
						151.00	152.00	1.00	0.72
						157.00	158.00	1.00	0.87
						162.00	163.00	1.00	0.53
						163.00	164.00	1.00	0.92
						164.00	165.00	1.00	0.58
						165.00	166.00	1.00	1.25
						166.00	167.00	1.00	0.9
						170.00	171.00	1.00	0.52
						171.00	172.00	1.00	0.34
						172.00	173.00	1.00	0.81
						173.00	174.00	1.00	0.71
						174.00	175.00	1.00	0.41
						175.00	176.00	1.00	2.07
						176.00	177.00	1.00	1.05
						181.00	182.00	1.00	0.99

HOLE-ID	Easting (GDA 94)	Northing (GDA 94)	mRL	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)
BODH 035						182.00	183.00	1.00	3.15
						183.00	184.00	1.00	7.18
						184.00	185.00	1.00	5.06
						185.00	186.00	1.00	1.3
						186.00	187.00	1.00	3.29
						187.00	188.00	1.00	1.9
						188.00	189.00	1.00	1.17
						189.00	190.00	1.00	1.19
						190.00	191.00	1.00	13.05
						191.00	192.00	1.00	3.03
						192.00	193.00	1.00	0.35
						193.00	194.00	1.00	0.98
						194.00	195.00	1.00	1.08
						195.00	196.00	1.00	1.1
						196.00	197.00	1.00	0.53
						197.00	198.00	1.00	0.32
						199.00	200.00	1.00	0.52
						200.00	201.00	1.00	0.71
						201.00	202.00	1.00	0.78
						202.00	203.00	1.00	0.95
BORC 176	370089.01	6591231.44	403.21	060	-60	27.00	28.0	1.00	0.86
						29.00	30.0	1.00	0.33
						30.00	31.0	1.00	0.37
						42.00	43.0	1.00	0.41
						43.00	44.0	1.00	5.82
						44.00	45.0	1.00	2.57
						45.00	46.0	1.00	1.2
						46.00	47.0	1.00	0.52
						47.00	48.0	1.00	0.3
						48.00	49.0	1.00	0.69
						49.00	50.0	1.00	2.74
						50.00	51.0	1.00	3.37
						51.00	52.0	1.00	1.53
						52.00	53.0	1.00	3.07
						53.00	54.0	1.00	0.37
						54.00	55.0	1.00	0.61
						55.00	56.0	1.00	0.26
						56.00	57.0	1.00	0.29

HOLE-ID	Easting (GDA 94)	Northing (GDA 94)	mRL	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Au (g/t)
BORC 176						57.00	58.0	1.00	1.06
						58.00	59.0	1.00	0.34
						60.00	61.0	1.00	0.33
						70.00	71.0	1.00	5.91
						71.00	72.0	1.00	1.63
						77.00	78.0	1.00	0.34
						91.00	92.0	1.00	1.91
						92.00	93.0	1.00	0.3
						95.00	96.0	1.00	0.4
						98.00	99.0	1.00	1.06
						99.00	100.0	1.00	1.31
						100.00	101.0	1.00	0.38
						101.00	102.0	1.00	0.68
						107.00	108.0	1.00	3.25
						108.00	109.0	1.00	4.81
						109.00	110.0	1.00	2.78
						110.00	111.0	1.00	0.89
						111.00	112.0	1.00	1.25
						112.00	113.0	1.00	2.2
						113.00	114.0	1.00	0.5
						114.00	115.0	1.00	2.51
						115.00	116.0	1.00	1.63
						116.00	117.0	1.00	0.72
						117.00	118.0	1.00	0.34
						118.00	119.0	1.00	4.42
						119.00	120.0	1.00	2.63
						120.00	121.0	1.00	0.55
						121.00	122.0	1.00	2.74
						122.00	123.0	1.00	4
						123.00	124.0	1.00	0.73
						124.00	125.0	1.00	1.91
						128.00	129.0	1.00	0.3
						130.00	131.0	1.00	0.5
						131.00	132.0	1.00	0.32