27 June 2017 **ASX Code: WCN**

Assays confirm High Grade Gold Mineralisation at East Burtville Prospect

Key Points:

- One metre assay results confirm high grade gold mineralisation
  - 5 metres at **7.2 g/t gold** including 1 metre at 14.2 g/t gold
  - 4 metres a **5.5 g/t gold** including 1 metre at 20.8 g/t gold
- Mineralisation associated with extensive quartz veining that extends north and south of drill intersections
- Mineralisation starts at surface and is open at depth and along strike

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that one metre assays have confirmed significant gold mineralisation in air-core drilling at the East Burtville Gold Prospect which forms part of the Merolia Gold Project, near Laverton Western Australia.

The Company recently completed a 733 metre drilling program targeting significant gold mineralisation identified in historical exploration and mine workings.

The current drilling identified high grade gold mineralisation in four metre composite interval samples including:

- 8 metres at **6.7 g/t** gold from surface
- 4 metres at **5.1 g/t** gold from surface
- 4 metres at 3.4 g/t gold from 40m within quartz veining
- 8 metres at 0.68 g/t gold from 72m within quartz veining

Follow up sampling of the one metre interval samples confirmed the above mineralisation. Results include:

- 5 metres at 7.2 g/t gold including 1 metre at **14.2 g/t** gold from surface
- 4 metres at 5.5 g/t gold including 1 metre at **20.8 g/t** gold
- 1 metre at 3.9 g/t gold
- 3 metres at 2.1 g/t gold

The gold mineralisation is associated with a north-south trending quartz vein occurring within metamorphosed basalts. The quartz vein is exposed at surface and has been intersected in drilling over a strike length of 100 metres and is open along strike and at depth. Intersections from historic drilling also intersected high grade gold mineralisation associated with quartz veining including:

- 5 metres at **27.8 g/t** gold including 1 metre at **135 g/t** gold
- 2 metres at 6.7 g/t gold and;
- 3 metres at 5.3 g/t gold.

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that "The East Burtville prospect has great potential to host a high grade gold deposit that is amenable to open pit mining. The quartz vein has been identified over 100 metres of strike and 80 metres depth with some very attractive grades. The Laverton region has several mills that are within haulage distance so a small open pit-toll treatment operation is a distinct possibility. The Company is currently planning further drilling."

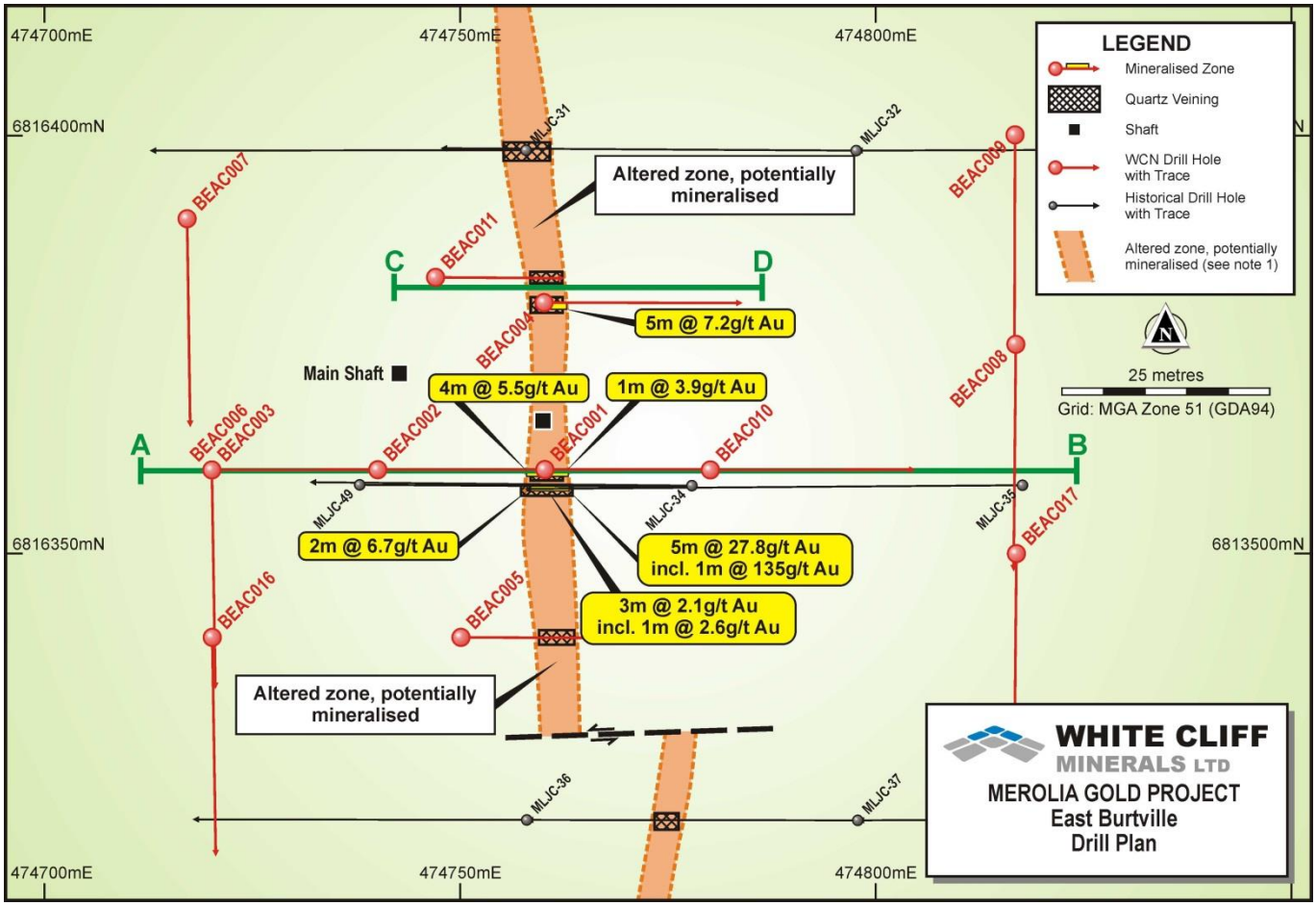


Figure 1: *Plan view of East Burtville drilling showing hole locations with drill direction mineralisation and interpreted quartz structure*. *Note 1: Gold mineralisation in quartz veins commonly occurs as gold nuggets. Assay results can be highly variable. A low or zero assay result is not necessarily an indication that the vein is not mineralised.*

East Burtville Drilling Identifies High Grade Quartz Vein

The recent RC drilling targeted a quartz vein identified by historical exploration and mine workings. The quartz vein is sub-vertical and trends north south and is 1-5 metres wide occurring within mafic schist (metamorphosed basalt). Prior to drilling the orientation of the quartz vein was unknown so drilling tested several possible orientations. Of the 17 holes completed, the quartz vein or shear zone was intersected in 5 holes (BEAC 1-5) confirming the north-south orientation.

Historical drilling (MLJC-36 and MLJC-31) intersected the vein/shear zone along strike north and south of the main drilling. Both contained quartz and alteration but no gold mineralisation. The Company notes that the nature of gold deposition in quartz veins can be very discrete with the gold occurring in plunging shoots or as isolated nuggets with no gold in the adjacent quartz. The Company is very encouraged by the presence of the quartz veining and believes further drilling is warranted.

East Burtville Background

The Company acquired the East Burtville Prospect in 2011 as part of the Merolia Gold and Nickel project. The prospect occurs in the north-westerly trending Merolia greenstone belt which is interpreted to form part of the Laverton greenstone belt. The geology is typically basalts, ultramafic and felsic volcanic rocks that have been metamorphosed to green schist facies.

Mineralisation occurs as quartz veining in metamorphosed basalts which trends north-south and is sub-vertical. The vein has been identified over 100 metres via drilling and is untested along strike and at depth.

A vertical mine shaft and associated mine workings (circa ~1992) were constructed based on some high grade gold intersections in historical drilling. No production records are available for the small scale mining operation but extensive re-sampling of the ore stock piles and waste dumps have produced some spectacular grades up to 38 g/t in channel samples. The remaining ore stockpiles contain economic levels of gold mineralisation (see ASX release Dated 20th October 2016).

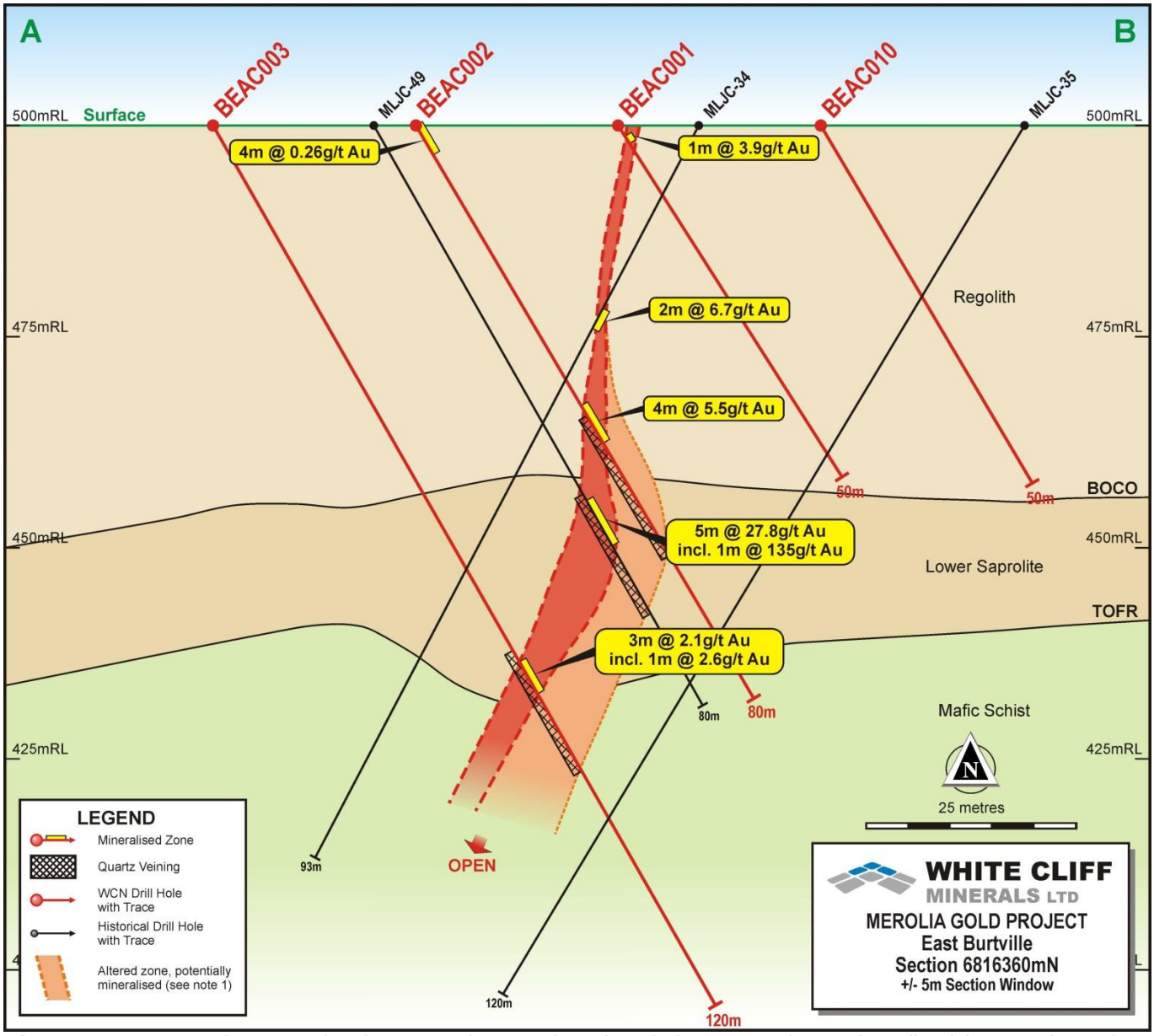


***Figure 2**: Cross section A-B showing WCN intersections in relation to previous mineralised intersections. (NB. Collar locations and therefore hole traces of the WMC drilling are reliant on supplied data and cannot be verified in the field.* Note1: Gold mineralisation in quartz veins commonly occurs as gold nuggets. Assay results can be highly variable. A low or zero assay result is not necessarily an indication that the vein is not mineralised.

***Table 1:** Significant Assay results from WCN drilling*

Hole	From	To	Interval	Gold_ppm
BEAC001	0	1	1	**3.9**
BEAC002	37	41	4	**5.5**
BEAC003	74	77	3	2.1
BEAC003	80	81	1	2.6
BEAC003	86	87	1	1.2
BEAC004	0	5	5	**7.2**

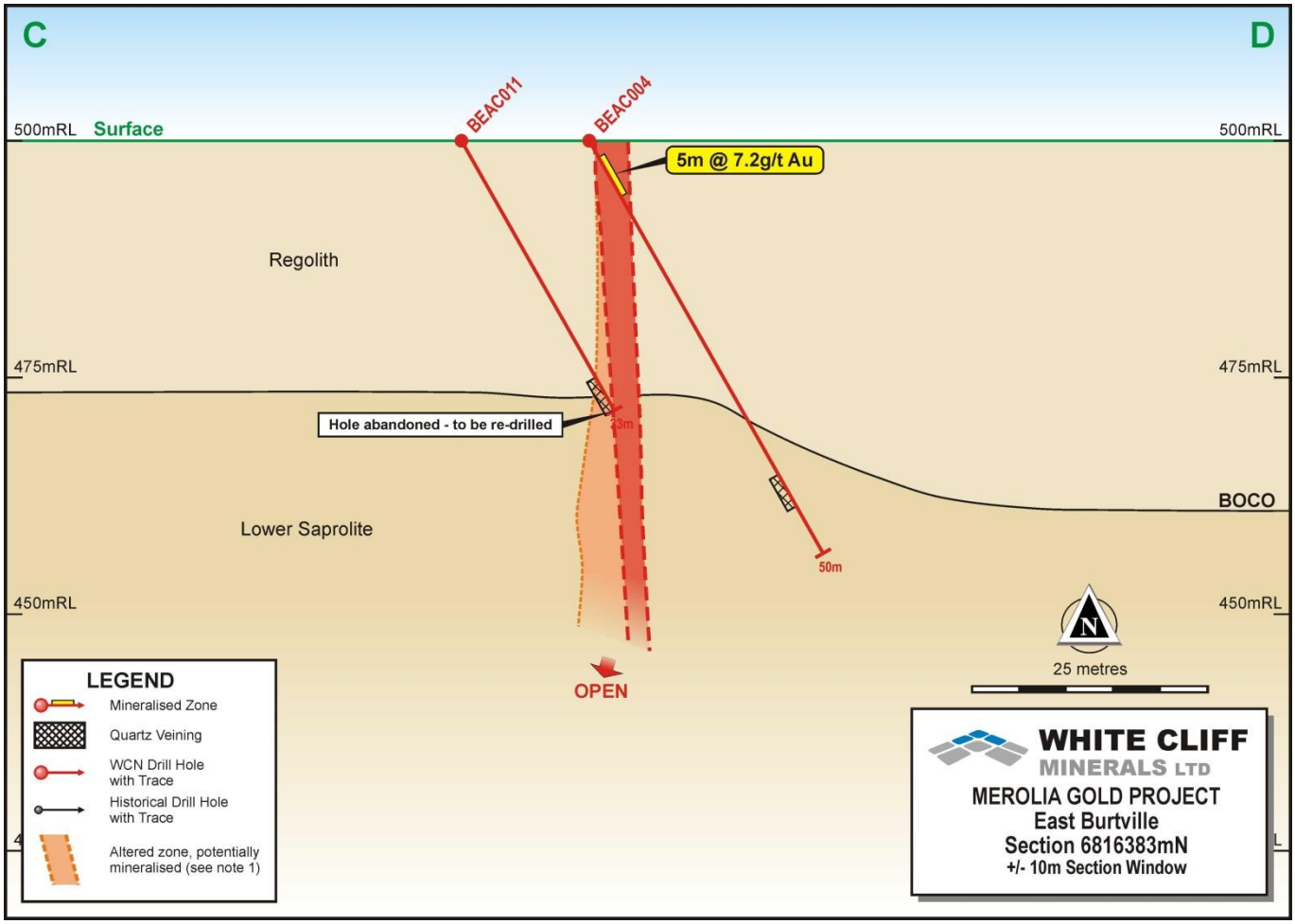


***Figure 3**: Cross section C-D showing WCN intersections and highlighting the potential "Nugget Effect" at the bottom of abandoned hole BEAC011.* Note 1: Gold mineralisation in quartz veins commonly occurs as gold nuggets. Assay results can be highly variable. A low or zero assay result is not necessarily an indication that the vein is not mineralised.

***Table 2:** Significant **1 metre** assay results from WCN drilling*

Hole ID	From	To	Gold_ppb	Gold_ppbR	Gold_ppbD
BEAC001	0	1	**3900**	3950	6880
BEAC001	1	2	248	239	
BEAC001	2	3	149		
BEAC001	3	4	282		
BEAC002	0	1	466		
BEAC002	1	2	248		
BEAC002	2	3	142		
BEAC002	3	4	61		
BEAC002	4	5	37		
BEAC002	5	6	25		
BEAC002	6	7	23		
BEAC002	7	8	22		
BEAC002	36	37	203		
BEAC002	37	38	**1230**	1320	1240
BEAC002	38	39	**138**		
BEAC002	39	40	**141**		
BEAC002	40	41	**20800**	18500	19600
BEAC002	41	42	161		
BEAC002	42	43	266		
BEAC002	43	44	321		
BEAC002	44	45	52		
BEAC002	45	46	220		

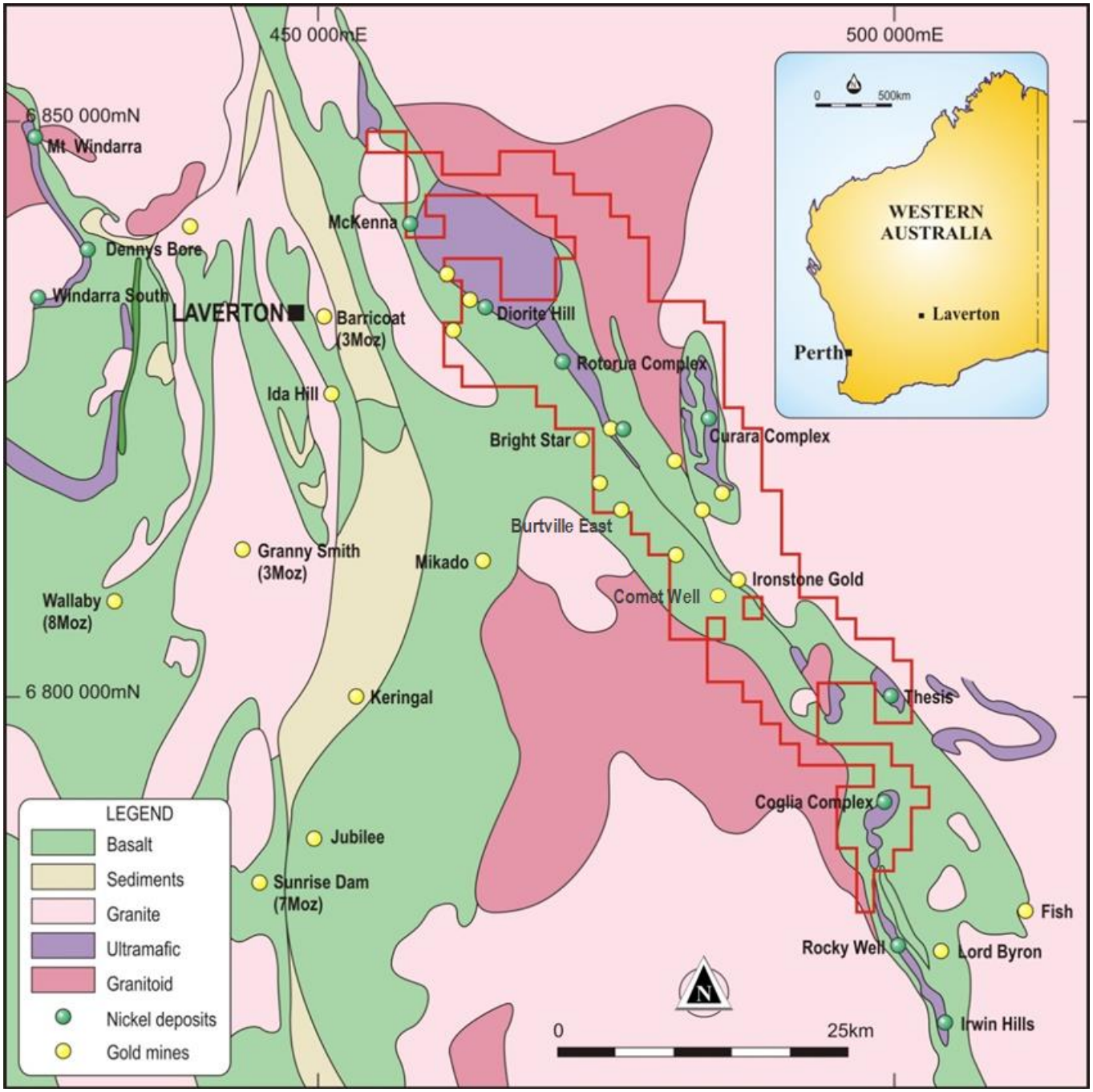
Hole ID	From	To	Gold_ppb	Gold_ppbR	Gold_ppbD
BEAC002	46	47	126		
BEAC002	47	48	250		
BEAC002	56	57	39		
BEAC002	57	58	62		
BEAC002	58	59	264		
BEAC002	59	60	246		
BEAC003	72	73	83		
BEAC003	73	74	77		
BEAC003	74	75	**2230**		
BEAC003	75	76	**2710**		
BEAC003	76	77	**1440**		
BEAC003	77	78	345		
BEAC003	78	79	317		
BEAC003	79	80	351		
BEAC003	80	81	**2600**	124	338
BEAC003	81	82	205		
BEAC003	82	83	19		
BEAC003	83	84	122		
BEAC003	84	85	21		
BEAC003	85	86	650		
BEAC003	86	87	**1270**		
BEAC003	87	88	40		
BEAC004	0	1	**2420**		
BEAC004	1	2	**7720**		
BEAC004	2	3	**5330**		
BEAC004	3	4	**14200**	12600	13600
BEAC004	4	5	**6370**		
BEAC004	5	6	180		
BEAC004	6	7	91		
BEAC004	7	8	54		
BEAC004	40	41	18		
BEAC004	41	42	19		
BEAC004	42	43	15		
BEAC004	43	44	324	328	

Table 3: *Summary of Aircore drilling at Burtville East conducted by WCN*

Hole	North	East	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Date	Comments
BEAC001	6816360	474760	90	-60	50	26-11-16	
BEAC002	6816360	474740	90	-60	80	27-11-16	
BEAC003	6816360	474720	90	-60	120	30-11-16	
BEAC004	6816380	474760	90	-60	50	01-12-16	
BEAC005	6816340	474750	90	-60	50	29-11-16	
BEAC006	6816360	474720	180	-60	50	29-11-16	
BEAC007	6816390	474717	180	-60	50	30-11-16	
BEAC008	6816375	474817	180	-60	50	01-12-16	
BEAC009	6816400	474817	180	-60	50	01-12-16	
BEAC010	6816360	474780	90	-60	50	26-11-16	
BEAC011	6816383	474747	180	-60	33	02-12-16	Hole abandoned before target depth
BEAC016	6816340	474720	180	-60	50	29-11-16	
BEAC017	6816350	474817	180	-60	50	01-12-16	

Table 4: *Historical drilling at the Burtville East prospect*

Hole	North	East	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Date
MLJC-31	6816240	474620	270	-60	90	13.4.91
MLJC-32	6816240	474660	270	-60	100	13.4.91
MLJC-33	6816240	474700	270	-60	80	14.4.91
MLJC-34	6816200	474640	270	-60	93	14.4.91
MLJC-35	6816200	474680	270	-60	120	12.4.91
MLJC-36	6816160	474620	270	-60	93	14.4.91
MLJC-37	6816160	474660	270	-60	80	15.4.91
MLJC-38	6816160	474700	270	-60	80	16.4.91
MLJC-49	6816200	474600	90	-60	80	03.5.91



Location Map: *Regional geology map of Merolia Gold Project near Laverton WA, showing tenement package and main gold anomalies.*

For further information please contact:
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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 Aucu 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 41,000 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 Gold and Nickel 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.

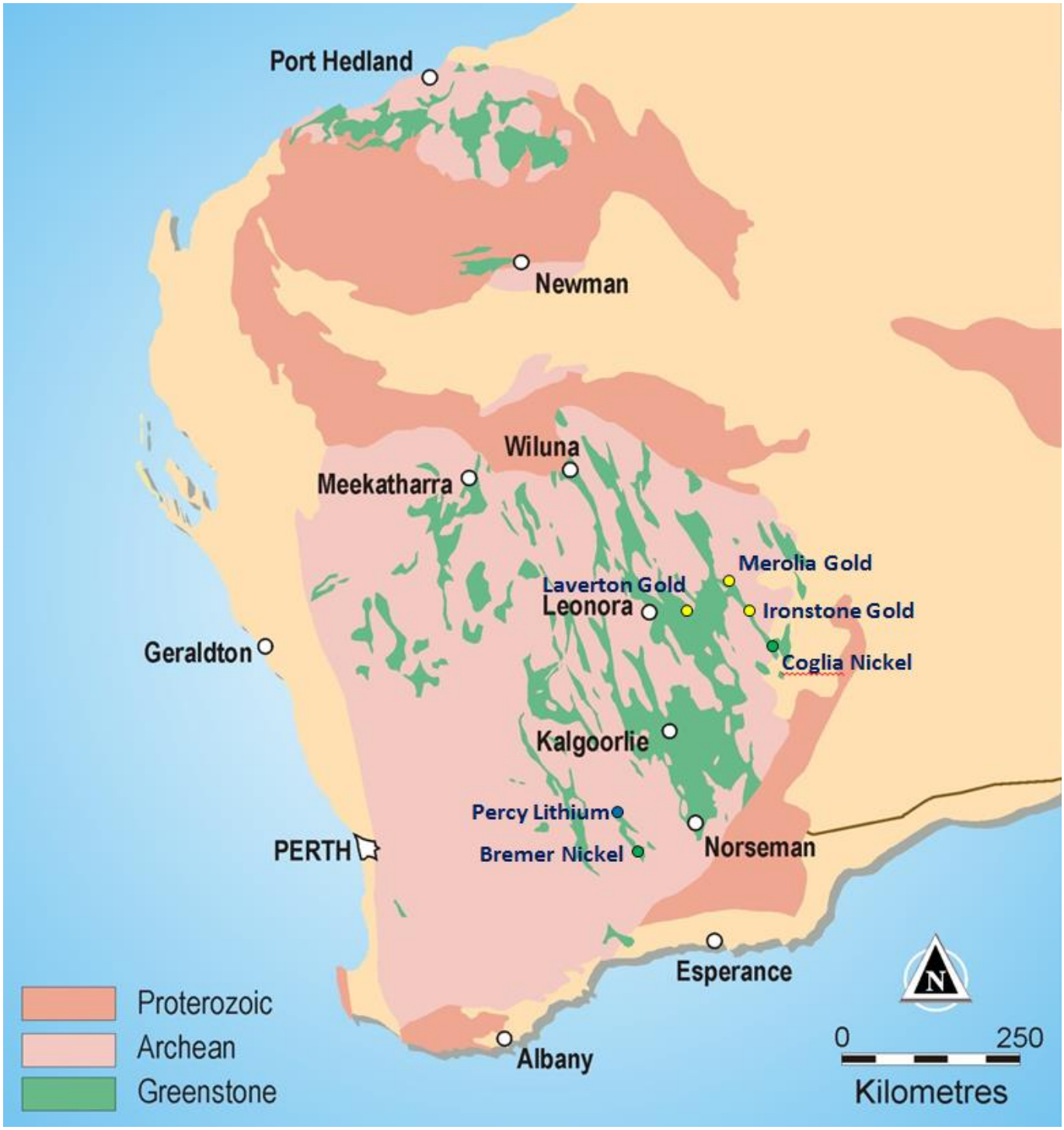
The project also contains extensive basalt sequences that are prospective for gold mineralisation including the Ironstone prospect where historical drilling has identified 24m at 8.6g/t gold. Soil sampling in 2016 has identified multiple mineralised gold trends at Burtville East, Comet Well and Ironstone which will be drilled in 2017.

Bremer Range Nickel Project (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 have a total resource of approximately 140,000 tonnes of contained nickel. The project area has excellent prospectivity for both komatiite associated nickel-cobalt sulphides 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 20km^2 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 (7MOz).

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Todd Hibberd, who is a member of the Australian 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 `Australian Code for Reporting 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.



Tenement Map - Australia Regional geology and location plan of White Cliff Minerals Limited exploration projects in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration results over the Merolia gold and Nickel project.

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling	This ASX Release reports on exploration results from of the Company's Merolia project area. **Soil Sampling:** The prospect was sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 100m x 50m grid spacing at the Ironstone gold prospect and at nominal 100 by 50m grid for the balance of the survey. A total of 407 samples were collected consisting of 100-200 grams of soil. **Soil Analysis:** Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. **AC/RC Sampling:** All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Soil samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All samples were analyzed for gold by Aqua-regia digest of a 30 gram sample followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma - mass spectrophotometry.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Air Core Drilling, 600CFM/350PSI compressor, with 90mm (3.5 inch) diameter blade or face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m AC sample is 12.6 – 16.5 kg based on rock densities of 2.0 and 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. 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 measures have been deemed necessary. 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.	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging is considered qualitative. Refer to text in the main body of the announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no core drilling was carried out.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc	Samples were riffle split from 16kg down to 3kg. Where

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and whether sampled wet or dry.	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	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. The one metres sample is riffle split to provide a 2.5-3kg sample for analysis. Industry standard protocols are used and deemed appropriate.
	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.
	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	The whole sample collected is pulverised to 75um in a ring mill and a 200g sub-sample is collected. A 2-30 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after 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 digest multi element suite with ICP/MS finish, 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.	Samples were analysed with a Innovex portable XRF instrument using a 60 second analysis time. Calibration checks were carried out against a nickel standard every 50 samples. Samples were tested three times and the average reading recorded. The standard deviation of the three reading has been recorded.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established	A selection the samples have had the XRF results repeated a second time to verify and elevated samples will be checked against Laboratory analysis. The Laboratory will analyse the samples via Aqua Regia with ICP-MS finish. 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.	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company.
	The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Not Applicable. 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.
	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 GPS. 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. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51).
	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 distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The nominal drill sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing.
	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 mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which	The soil sampling method is used to provide a surface sample only.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
structure	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	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. Since at this stage these are field analyses, no sample transit security has been necessary.
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 sample positions occur is located within Exploration Licenses E38/2847 which is 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited or a subsidiary. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Extensive historical exploration for platinum, gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by Placer Dome, WMC, Comet resources and their predecessors. Occurrences of nickel laterite mineralisation were identified but was deemed uneconomic.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Archaean aged mafic and ultramafic sequences intruded by mafic to felsic porphyries and granitoids. Mineralisation is mostly situated within the regolith profile of the ultramafic units. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist facies. The target mineralisation has yet to be identified but is analogous to Kambalda or Sally Malay style or nickel sulphide deposits.
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	Drilling detailed in Tables 1-3 in the main body of the announcement.
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material 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. 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The sampling technique used defines a surficial geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.
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`	Refer to figs. in the body of text.
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 are reported.

Criteria	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.	Nil.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.