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ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT
4 July 2017

HIGH GRADE GOLD DRILL RESULTS FROM CARLISLE REEFS

- **8m @ 5.00g/t Au from 78m;** incl **2m @ 18.05g/t Au**
- **30m @ 1.79g/t Au from 80m**; incl **16m @ 2.09g/t Au** & **2m @ 3.87g/t Au**
- **6m @ 3.59g/t from 46m**

Magmatic Resources Limited (ASX: MAG) is pleased to announce drill results from the first drill program at the Carlisle Reefs gold prospect within its 100% owned Moorefield project in central NSW. Carlisle Reefs is an historic goldfield dating from the 1930's which contains nearly 100 historic gold workings over an 800m x 800m area, including shafts, adits and drives (Figure 1) and **had never been drilled**.

The holes tested beneath surface and underground workings where **significant rock chips including >1000g/t Au** have previously indicated the presence of high-grade gold[1]. A total of 15 RC drill holes (2,222m) were completed (Figure 1 & Table 2).

Highlights:

- **Multiple significant gold intervals** incorporating a number of high-grade gold shoots were intersected beneath historic workings.
- Currently defined gold mineralisation extends **from near surface to 100m vertical and is open down dip and along strike** to the north and northwest.
- Best down-hole Gold intercepts[2] include:
  - **8m @ 5.00g/t Au** from 74m; incl **2m @ 18.05g/t Au**
  - **30m @ 1.79g/t Au** from 80m; incl **16m @ 2.09g/t Au**
  - **6m @ 3.59g/t Au** from 46m
  - 28m @ 0.86g/t Au from 20m; incl **2m @ 3.38g/t Au**
  - 24m @ 0.65g/t Au from 8m; incl **4m @ 2.63g/t Au**
- These excellent first pass drill results confirm the significance of previously reported **high-grade gold rock chips at surface and highlight the potential for more extensive gold mineralisation at depth.**
- Follow-up drilling designed to further define gold mineralisation at Carlisle Reefs both along strike and at depth is **planned to commence as soon as possible.**

The Carlisle Reefs goldfield is located at the southern end of a regionally extensive magnetic trend that extends from south of the Carlisle Reefs prospect to The Dam prospect, which is 15km to the northwest (Figure 4). Gold mineralisation has been now been intersected in drilling at Carlisle Reefs and Boxdale. Gold Fields previously drilled **5 RC holes at Boxdale** including gold intercepts[3] of:

- **19m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 114m; incl **4m @ 4.3g/t Au**, and **15m @1.0g/t Au** from 85m incl; **6m @ 2.11g/t Au**

Exploration in the coming months will **focus on confirming the discovery of an extensive gold mineralized system in the 14km trend between the Carlisle Reefs and Boxdale prospects.**

[1] Refer to MAG ASX release dated 24/05/2017
[2] True widths of intercepts yet to be determined
[3] Refer to MAG prospectus ASX release 17/05/2017

Drilling

The holes tested beneath historic workings where rock chips have previously indicated the presence of high grade gold, and were coincident with surface geochemical anomalies and interpreted favourable structural positions. The holes successfully tested the targeted areas and intersected gold-bearing horizons with internal high-grade shoots (Table 1) that are hosted by a strongly sheared and folded metasedimentary rock package. The mineralisation occurs as quartz-sulphide veins and disseminated sulphide (arsenopyrite and pyrite) in the host sequence.

The best intercepts were returned from holes MFRC011-013 (Figure 2 & Table 1) and MFRC001-002 (Figure 3 & Table 1). Gold mineralisation is associated with anomalous arsenic (>500ppm) and remains open down dip and along strike. These intercepts include:

- MFRC002: **8m @ 5.00g/t Au** from 74m; incl **2m @ 18.05g/t Au** from 80m
- MFRC011: 28m @ 0.86g/t Au from 20m; incl **2m @ 3.38g/t Au** from 28m; incl **6m @ 2.27g/t Au** from 38m
- MFRC012: 24m @ 0.65g/t Au from 8m; incl **4m @ 2.63g/t Au** from 20m
- MFRC013: **6m @ 3.59g/t Au** from 46m
- MFRC013: **30m @ 1.79g/t Au** from 80m; incl **16m @ 2.09g/t Au** from 94m

The gold mineralisation at Carlisle Reefs is interpreted as an orogenic gold system and the mineralisation extends from near surface to 100m vertical and remains open down dip and along strike. The favourable structural positions are thought to be zones of dilation and fracturing in fold structures. Further drilling is required to clarify the geometry of the mineralised zones.

Follow-up drilling is a priority and a drill rig will be mobilised to site as soon as possible.

The recent drilling was part funded by a NSW government New Frontiers Drill Grant.

In addition to follow up drilling at Carlisle Reefs, Magmatic **has 6 other separate exploration programs planned in the next 12 months across its 4 projects.**

***Table 1** – Carlisle Reefs RC significant drill intercepts*

Hole ID	From	To	m	Au (g/t)
MFRC002	62	64	2	0.52
MFRC002	74	82	**8**	**5.00**
incl	*80*	*82*	**2**	***18.05***
MFRC003	40	50	10	0.49
incl	*48*	*50*	**2**	**1.20**
MFRC007	118	120	2	0.11
	128	132	**4**	**1.05**
incl	*128*	*130*	**2**	**1.99**
	136	138	2	0.55
MFRC008	84	86	2	0.79
MFRC009	2	4	2	0.77
MFRC009	78	80	**2**	**2.46**
MFRC011	20	48	28	0.86
incl	*28*	*30*	**2**	**3.38**
	38	*44*	**6**	**2.27**
	58	72	14	0.30
incl	*66*	*68*	**2**	**1.23**
MFRC012	8	32	24	0.65
	20	*24*	**4**	**2.63**
MFRC013	46	52	**6**	**3.59**
	80	110	**30**	**1.79**
incl	*80*	*82*	**2**	**3.87**
incl	*88*	*90*	**2**	**3.67**
incl	*94*	*110*	**16**	**2.09**
MFRC014	72	74	2	0.58
MFRC015	44	46	**2**	**1.01**

Notes: Samples are 2m composites. Holes and intercepts with >1g/t Au are in bold. Sub-intervals are in italic. Significant intercepts defined as >0.5g/t Au. Intercepts are based on a minimum 0.1g/t Au cutoff and a maximum of 2 intervals of internal dilution. Sub-intercepts are based on a minimum 1g/t Au cutoff and a maximum of 2 intervals of internal dilution. Refer to Appendix I for analytical methods; refer to Appendix II for full list of all intercepts >0.1g/t Au.

***Table 2** – Carlisle Reefs RC drill collar details*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Surface Azimuth
MFRC001	RC	153	534817	6353173	320	-60	220
MFRC002	RC	154	534842	6353201	315	-60	220
MFRC003	RC	153	534875	6353138	315	-60	220
MFRC004	RC	165	534897	6353161	317	-60	220
MFRC005	RC	140	534925	6353075	310	-55	220
MFRC006	RC	140	534950	6353100	302	-55	220
MFRC007	RC	140	534302	6353054	323	-60	45
MFRC008	RC	140	534322	6353072	321	-60	45
MFRC009	RC	140	534240	6353203	321	-60	45
MFRC010	RC	140	534214	6353180	319	-60	45
MFRC011	RC	150	534352	6353549	335	-60	230
MFRC012	RC	150	534392	6353567	331	-60	230
MFRC013	RC	150	534430	6353589	337	-60	230
MFRC014	RC	150	534314	6353795	334	-60	210
MFRC015	RC	157	534260	6353693	330	-55	30

Notes: Coordinates are MGA94 Zone 55; surface azimuth is true north.

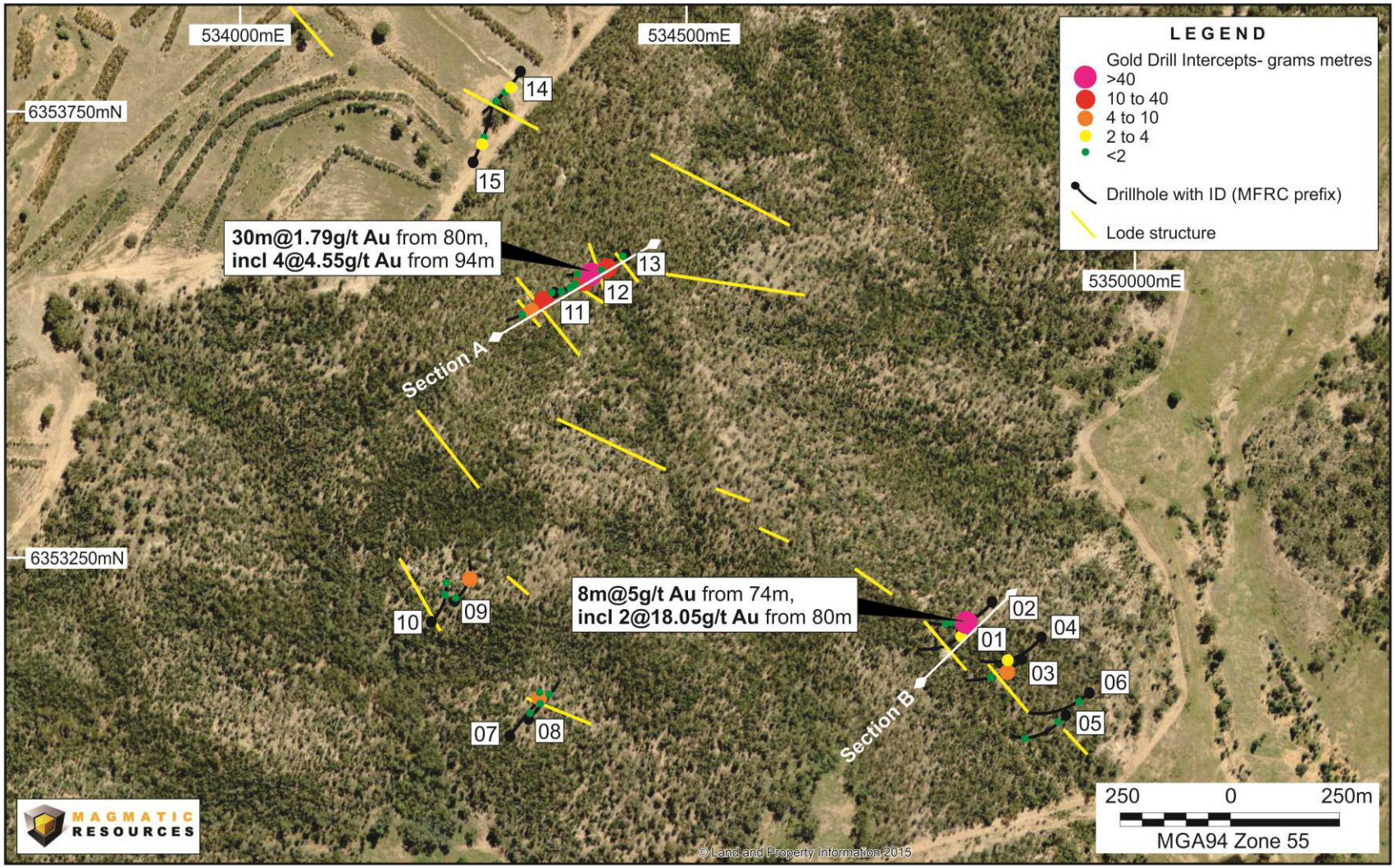

Figure 1 *– aerial view of the Carlisle Reefs goldfield showing mapped lode structures, recently completed RC drillholes with significant gold drill intercept and locations of drill sections A & B, which are shown in Figures 2 & 3 respectively.*

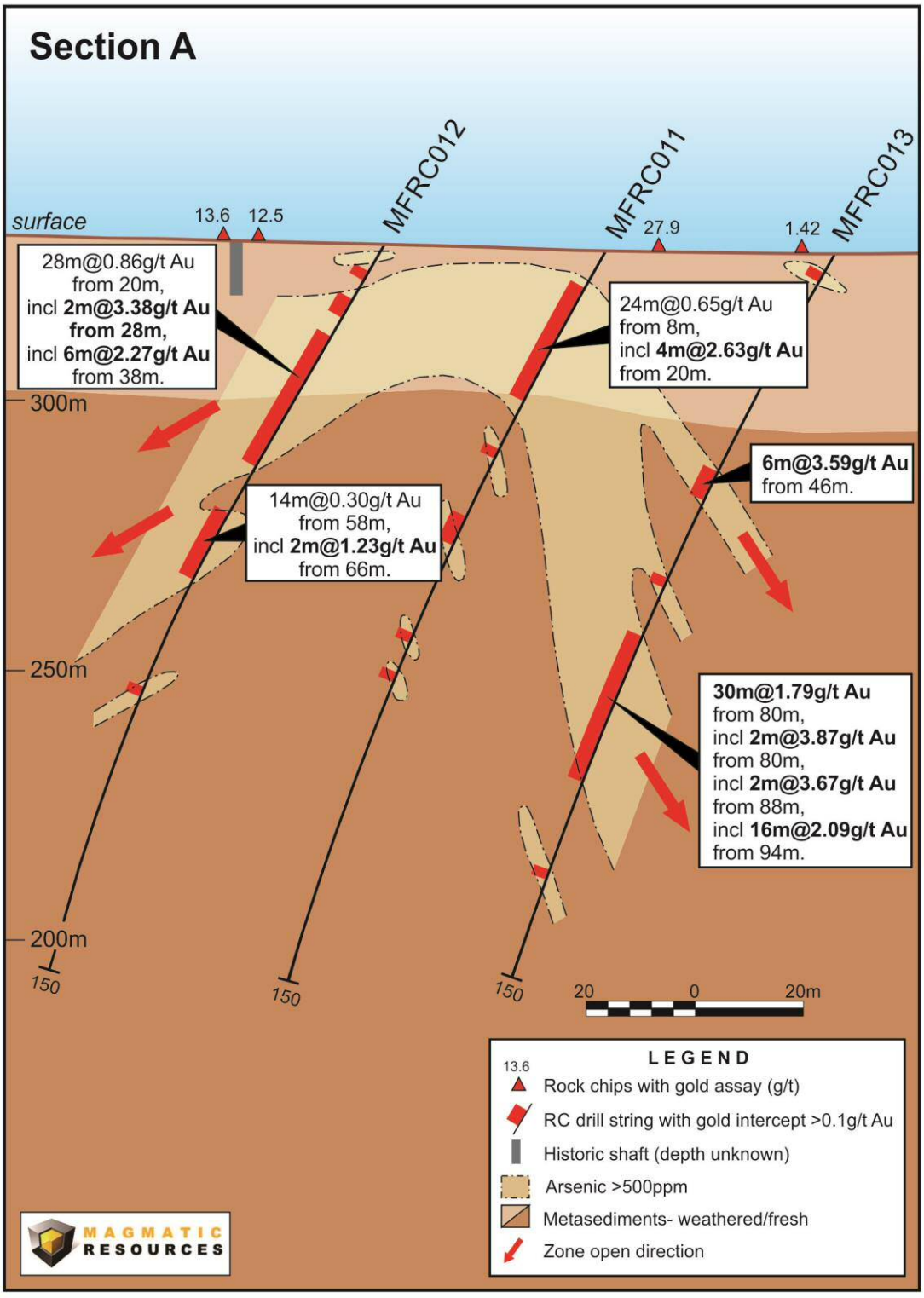

Figure 2 – *RC drill section looking northwest through holes MFRC011-013*

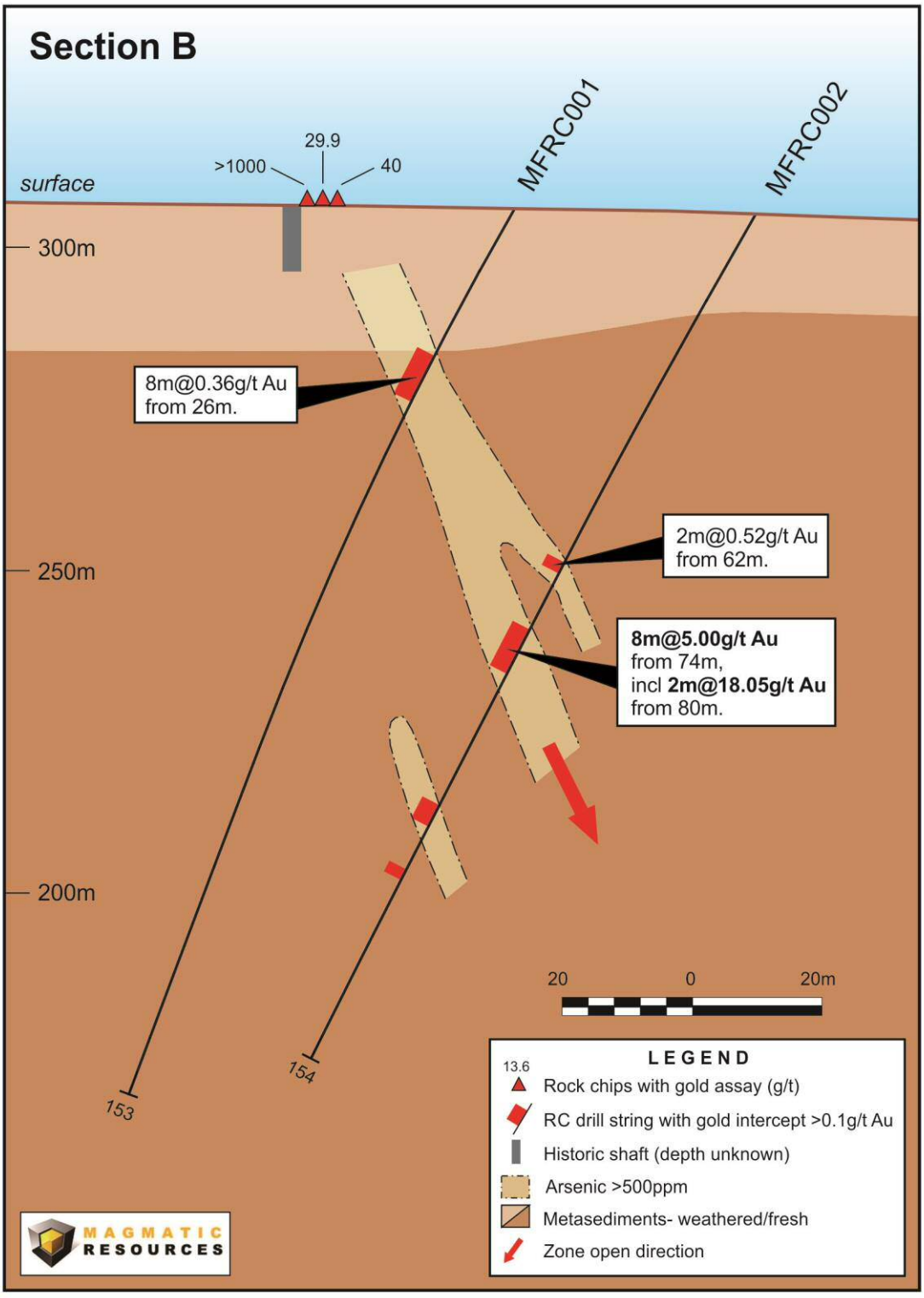

Figure 3 – *RC drill section looking northwest through holes MFRC001-002*

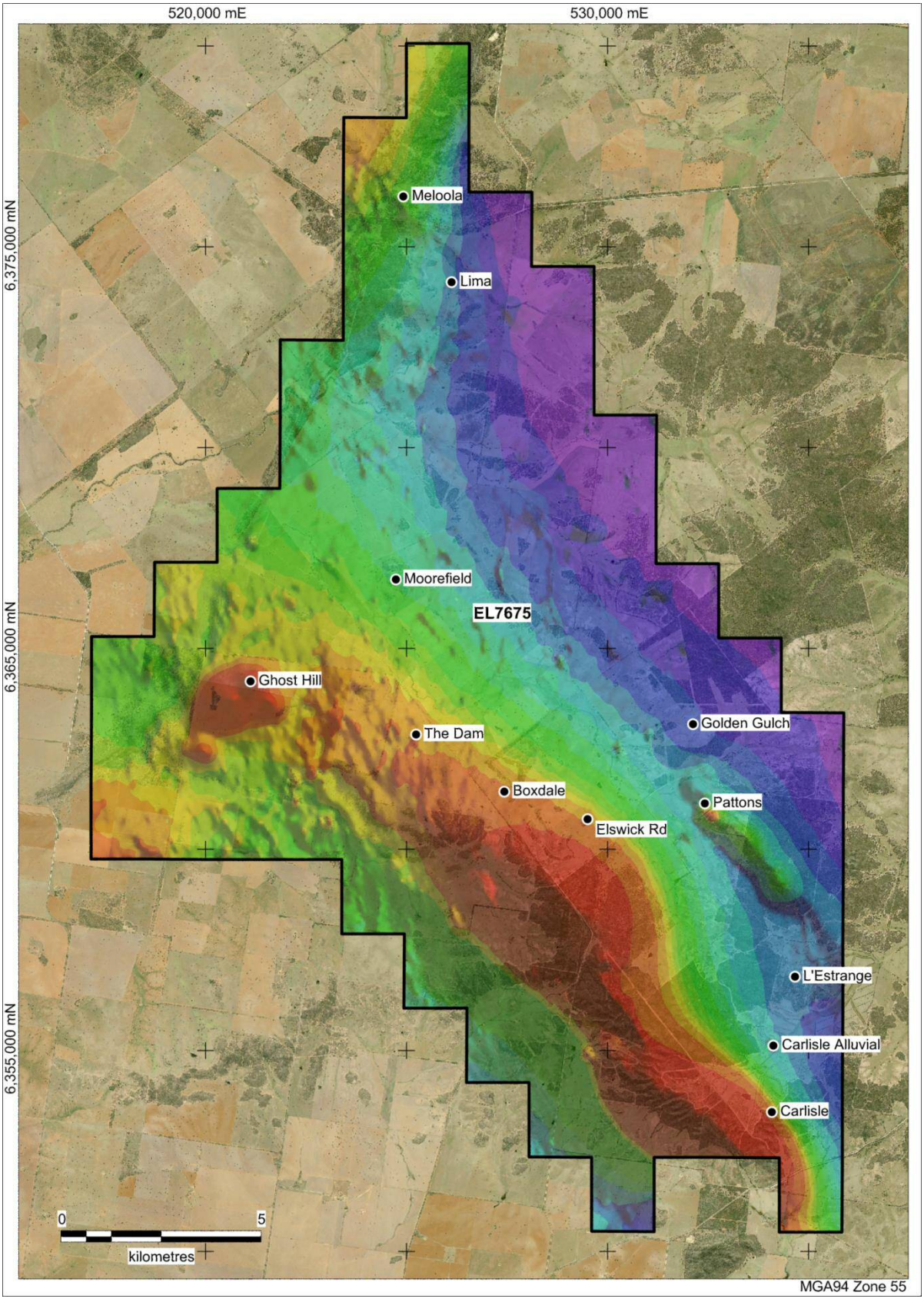

Figure 4 – *Moorefield RTP magnetics over air photo showing prospects.*

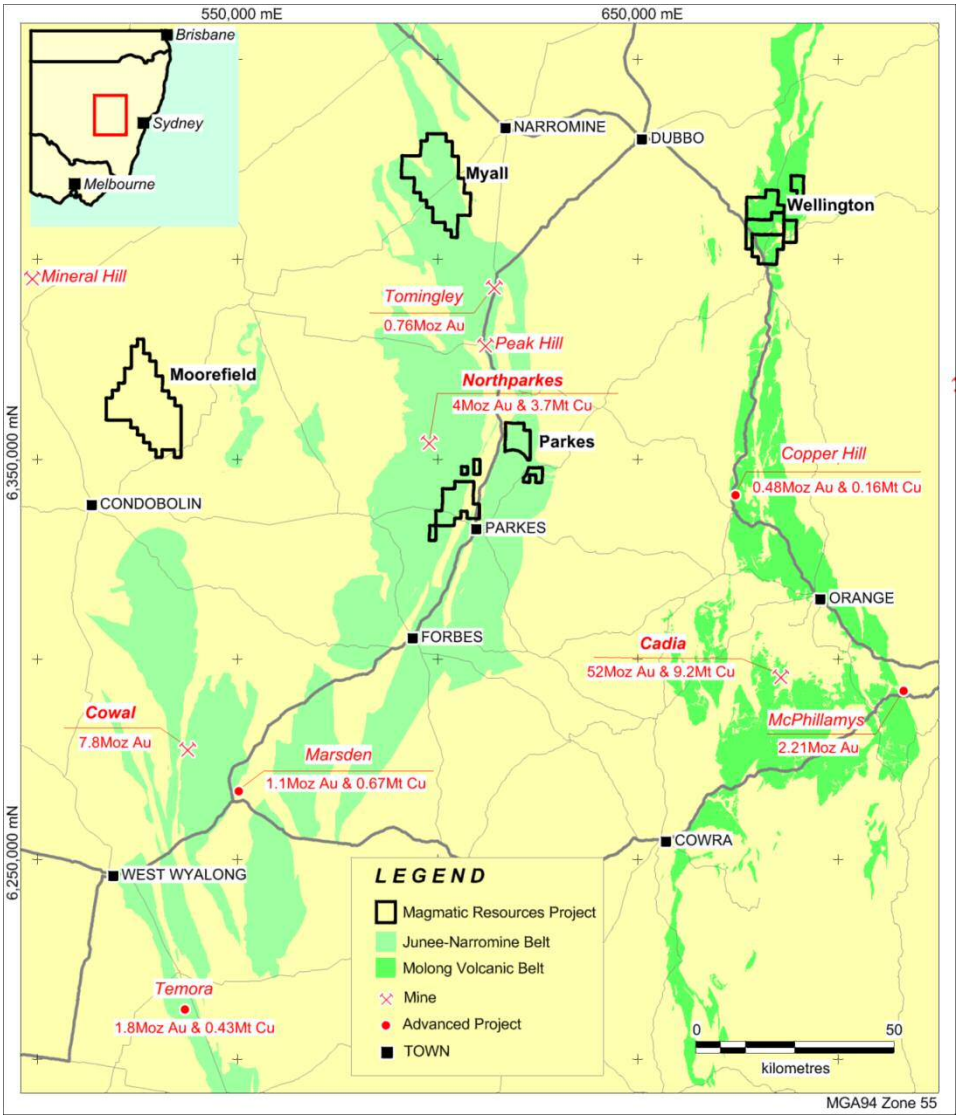

Figure 5 – *Location of Magmatic's projects in the East Lachlan province showing mines and advanced projects with selected metal endowments.*

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Please direct enquiries to:

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Gordon Barnes who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Barnes is a full-time employee of Magmatic Resources Limited 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 Gordon Barnes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

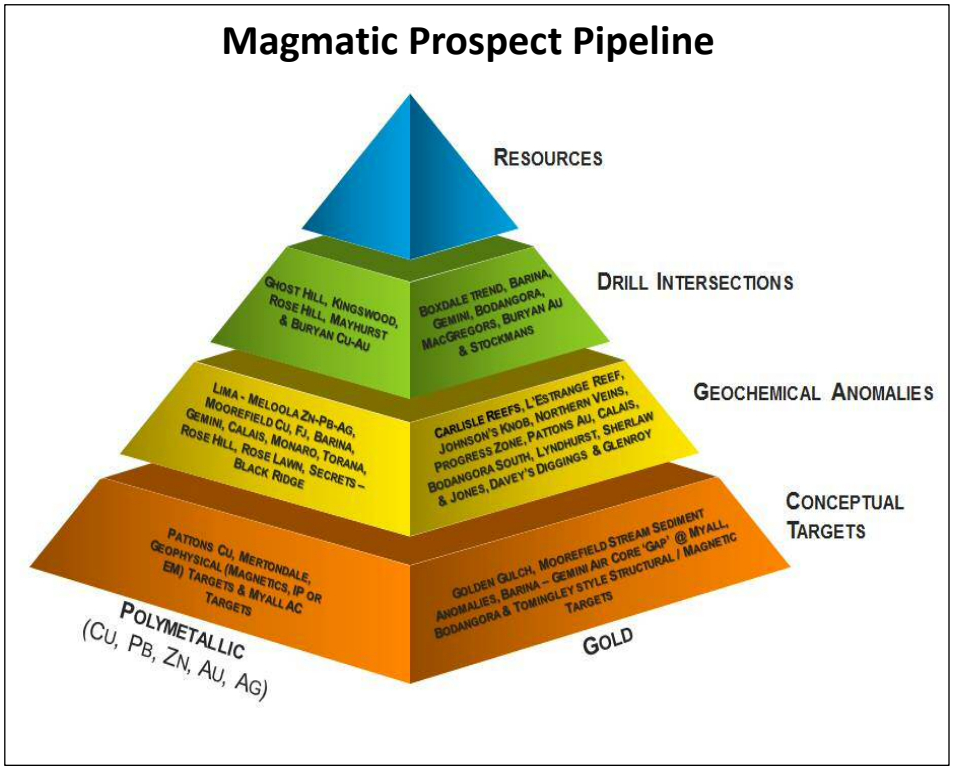
About Moorefield

The Moorefield project consists of one (250km^2) exploration licence EL7675 and is located 25km northeast of Condobolin (Figure 5). It covers geological units prospective for vein-hosted gold and skarn-related and VHMS-hosted base metal (± gold) deposits. The project has 16 targets, including outcropping gold mineralisation at Carlisle Reefs, an historic goldfield with unknown production but which has yielded numerous high-grade (>10g/t Au, including >1,000g/t Au) rock chips in surface sampling. No previous drilling has been undertaken at the goldfield.

About Magmatic Resources

Magmatic Resources Ltd (ASX: MAG) is a NSW-focused gold, copper and other base metals explorer that listed on the ASX in May 2017. The Company's portfolio consists of four 100% owned projects Myall, Moorefield, Wellington North and Parkes (joint venture with Japanese Government exploration agency JOGMEC) comprising seven granted exploration licences (856km^2) in the East Lachlan province in central NSW. This Province is host to major copper-gold mining operations within the Ordovician Macquarie Arc (Figure 5) with significant metal endowments[4] such as **Cadia (52Moz Au & 9.2Mt Cu), Cowal (7.8Moz Au) and Northparkes (4Moz Au & 3.7Mt Cu)**. Other advanced projects include McPhillamys (2.2Moz Au), Marsden (1.2Moz Au & 0.68MtCu), Temora (1.8Moz Au & 0.43Mt Cu), Copper Hill (0.48Moz Au & 0.16Mt Cu) and Tomingley (0.76Moz Au). The portfolio was acquired from **Gold Fields Australasia Pty Ltd (Gold Fields – world's 7th largest gold miner)** in 2016 and is prospective for porphyry copper-gold, epithermal and orogenic gold deposits and skarn and VHMS base metals ± gold deposits. **Gold Fields spent over $13.5m exploring the projects and identified over 40 prospects** (see: Prospect Pipeline) and retains a significant shareholding in the Company.

Apart from follow up drilling at Carlisle Reefs, Magmatic **has 6 other separate exploration programs planned in the next 12 months across its 4 projects.**



[4] Endowment = production + resource current to January 2017

Appendix I – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: Moorefield Project

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.*	Samples were collected via Reverse Circulation drilling methods. Samples were mostly dry and sample loss was minimal. Submitted sample weights varied between 1.4 and 5.6 kilograms, depending on average sample density.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The samples are considered to effectively represent the gold -bearing mineral system present at the Carlisle Reefs prospective area. The samples represent continuous sampling along the drill string at 2m nominal intervals.
	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.*	Samples were transported to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay. Assay standard, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were also introduced into the sampling stream at a nominal ratio of 1 standard for every 30 unknown samples. Samples were crushed to 70% nominal -6mm and pulverized where up to 85% was less than 75 microns. Samples were then homogenized by light pulverizing. Quality control testing on pulverizing efficiency was conducted on random samples. Gold was analysed using a 50g sample via fire assay with AAS finish, (Method Au – AA26) with a detection level of 0.01 ppm. A further 35 elements were analysed from a 0.5 g charge which was dissolved using an aqua regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Method ME-ICP41).
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*	Reverse Circulation drilling methods using 3 ½ inch drill rods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery was assessed visually via average sample size collected in semi-transparent plastic sample bags. The outside return was also monitored to ensure minimal sample loss was occurring.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample sizes were monitored and the cyclone was agitated after every metre to reduce the potential for sample contamination.
	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.	Sample loss was very minimal and therefore no preferential sample bias was inferred.
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.*	Geological logging was undertaken. Data collected included: • Host rock and alteration types • Amount and mode of occurrence of any visible sulfide minerals No geotechnical logging was required
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Sample descriptions were recorded by the collecting geologist
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC chip samples were riffle split (MFRC001) or tube sampled (MFRC002-15) by cross-spearing to the corners of each bag.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were crushed to 70% nominal -6mm and pulverized where up to 85% of the sample was less than 75 microns. Samples were then homogenized by light pulverizing. The pulverizing and homogenizing was sufficient to ensure a representative sample was analysed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control testing on pulverizing efficiency was conducted on random samples to ensure a representative portion of sample was utilized in each analysis
	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.	Sample composites representative of the entire sample were collected for submission to the laboratory.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology relative to recovered average grain size

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays were by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au-AA26). A select suite of major and trace elements (35 element suite) where analysed using method ME-ICP41, which uses an aqua regia digest with an ICP-AES finish. These methods are considered sufficiently appropriate to determine the concentrations of analysed elements within each sample.
	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.	N/A
	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.	Appropriate standards and duplicates were inserted into the sampling stream by the laboratory for quality control purposes. External standards were submitted by the company at a nominal ratio of one standard per 30 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The raw assay data were reviewed by several company and laboratory personnel
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sample data was recorded on a hand held electronic device and transferred to secure servers. Data was plotted using GIS software against detailed aerial photography to ensure accuracy of the recorded locational data
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data was not adjusted
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.*	Samples were located using a hand-held GPS to ±5m precision
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates are based on Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes were preferentially located in prospective areas.
	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 mineralized areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade or continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was applied. Each sample represents a nominal 2m drilled interval. Lesser intervals may have been sampled at the bottom of some holes.
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.*	The orientations of structures where measured at the surface and assumed to continue along the same trends at depth. The drill strings were angled to preferentially drill across those trends. No sampling bias is thought to be present.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were placed in tied calico bags with unique sample numbers. Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *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.*	EL7675 Moorefield, 24km NE of Condobolin NSW. The tenement is held by Modeling Resources Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Magmatic Resources Ltd. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the NSW State government via the Mining Act 1992.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No other parties where involved in the planning and execution of the program.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target mineral system at Carlisle Reefs is currently considered to be an orogenic gold type hosted by deformed Ordovician turbidites. The mineralisation is hosted by quartz-sulfide veins.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See tables 1 and 2 in main body of announcement for pertinent drilling results.
	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.	Non-significant assay values were not individually reported.
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.*	Gold intersections, with minimum cut-offs and maximum contiguous dilution, have been calculated and are reported in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalences are quoted.
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.	N/A
	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').	N/A
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.*	See figures in body of report for sample locations.
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.*	See table in body of report.
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.*	See body of report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See figures in body of report.

Appendix II – Carlisle Reefs drill intercepts >0.1g/t Au

Hole ID	From	To	m	Au (g/t)
MFRC001	26	34	8	0.36
MFRC002	62	64	2	0.52
MFRC002	74	82	**8**	**5.00**
incl	*80*	*82*	**2**	**18.05**
	106	110	4	0.40
	118	120	2	0.22
MFRC003	40	50	10	0.49
incl	*48*	*50*	**2**	**1.20**
	88	92	4	0.17
MFRC004	92	100	8	0.30
MFRC005	24	26	2	0.12
MFRC005	110	114	4	0.26
MFRC006	26	28	2	0.37
MFRC007	118	120	2	0.11
	128	132	**4**	**1.05**
incl	*128*	*130*	**2**	**1.99**
	136	138	2	0.55
MFRC008	4	12	8	0.24
	40	44	4	0.13
	74	76	2	0.10
	84	86	2	0.79
MFRC009	2	4	2	0.77
MFRC009	50	52	2	0.21
MFRC009	78	80	**2**	**2.46**
MFRC010	76	84	8	0.15
	122	124	2	0.45
MFRC011	6	8	2	0.17
	12	16	4	0.47
	20	48	28	0.86
incl	*28*	*30*	**2**	**3.38**
	38	*44*	**6**	**2.27**
	58	72	14	0.30
incl	*66*	*68*	**2**	**1.23**
	94	96	2	0.21
MFRC012	8	32	24	0.65
	20	*24*	**4**	**2.63**
	42	44	2	0.24
	56	62	6	0.25
	80	82	2	0.23
	88	90	2	0.37
MFRC013	4	6	2	0.11
	46	52	**6**	**3.59**
	68	70	2	0.38
	80	110	**30**	**1.79**
incl	*80*	*82*	**2**	**3.87**
incl	*88*	*90*	**2**	**3.67**
incl	*94*	*110*	**16**	**2.09**
	128	130	2	0.52
MFRC014	38	48	10	0.20
	58	60	2	0.15
	64	66	2	0.19
	72	74	2	0.58
	94	96	2	0.21
MFRC015	28	30	2	0.19
	38	40	2	0.11
	44	46	**2**	**1.01**
	50	60	10	0.16
	150	152	2	0.44

Notes: Samples are 2m composites. Holes and intercepts with >1g/t Au are in bold. Sub-intervals are in italic.Intercepts are based on a minimum 0.1g/t Au cutoff and a maximum of 2 intervals of internal dilution. Sub-intercepts are based on a minimum 1g/t Au cutoff and a maximum of 2 intervals of internal dilution. Refer to Appendix I for analytical methods.