CULLEN RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 46 006 045 790

QUARTERLY REPORT for the period ended 31 March 2018

www.cullenresources.com.au **ASX Symbol:CUL** 24 April 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

The Company has focused on **3 Key Projects:**

1. Wongan Hills, W.A. - base metals and gold

- Completed further laterite sampling with encouraging assay results which confirm and extend anomalies (Cullen and historical sampling) - there is a consistent pattern and strength of certain diagnostic chalcophile elements (Sn, Bi, Sb, Mo, and W) from Cullen's laterite sampling which may be the signature of a Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) system;

- In particular the laterite sampling has defined a strong, coherent tin anomaly over ~1.5km of strike and open to the north (tin is a particularly significant indicator of the Golden-Grove VHMS, base metal mineralisation); and,

- It is planned to fly an airborne EM survey (VTEM max) in the current Quarter centered on the suite of significant geochemical anomalies, including Cullen's laterite and historical gold and silver in soils, to advance the project.

2. Mt Eureka, W.A. – gold and nickel sulphides

An air-core drilling programme of ~5000m is under consideration for the June Quarter to test: stratigraphy and geochemical anomalies in the Irwin Bore area (~3-4km north of the Camelwood discovery of Rox Resources Limited ASX:RXL) for nickel sulphides; and the **Southern SE** (previously undrilled) and **Graf's Find** gold prospect areas, and subject to rig availability.

3. Korvenkyla, Finland – cobalt-copper-gold

- A "data mining" exercise has been initiated by a Finland-based consulting geologist to review cobalt-copper-gold prospectivity at Korvenkyla - a field review and prospecting is anticipated as a follow-up in the current Quarter.

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1. **WONGAN HILLS, ~180 km north-east of Perth, base metals and gold** (Cullen 90% - Tregor Pty Ltd 10%)

E70/4882 near the wheatbelt town of Wongan Hills covers geochemical anomalies in laterite that in Cullen's opinion resemble the geochemical signature in laterite on the Golden Grove volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit.

Cullen has previously reported results of its reconnaissance laterite sampling programme (32 samples - ASX:CUL, 5 July 2017) which show widespread elevated As, Bi, Sb, and Sn, and verifies the strong, multi-element, single-point anomaly in the Yilgarn Laterite Atlas ("YLA"- Cornelius et al., 2007). During the Quarter Cullen negotiated access to key private land and used Permits to Enter to carry-out follow-up laterite sampling of these earlier results. Additional agreements with private landowners will be required to undertake any drilling programme in the future.

Cullen's new assays define a strong, coherent tin anomaly in laterite over ~1.5km of strike and open to the north (Fig.1). Tin is a particularly significant indicator of the Golden-Grove Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulphide base metal mineralisation (Smith, R.E., and Perdrix, J.L., 1983) and is characteristic of Archean VHMS deposits. Cullen's tin anomaly is supported by anomalous Bi, W, Mo and Sb distributions.

Subsequent to the end of the Quarter, Cullen completed soil sampling for MMI analysis, to complement and extend historical BLEG and MMI, Cu, Ag and Au anomalies (see Karajas, 2005), with assays pending. There are historical Au anomalies that appear to be related to a subtle, north northeast trending aeromagnetic feature just west of Cullen's tin anomaly (Fig. 1).

Cullen's confirmatory geochemical assays and the geological setting and character of the Wongan Hills greenstone belt, provide strong encouragement for further exploration for VHMS-type mineralisation and Cullen plans to fly an airborne EM survey (**VTEMmax**) across the geochemically anomalous stratigraphy in the central section of the tenement to advance the project (Fig.1).

REFERENCES

Cornelius, M., Robertson, I.D.M., Cornelius, A.J., and Morris, P.A., 2007. Laterite geochemical database for the western Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia: Western Australia Geological Survey, Record 2007/9, 44p.

Smith, R.E., and Perdrix, J.L., 1983. Pisolitic laterite geochemistry at Golden Grove, Western Australia. Journal of Geochemical Exploration, 22, 193-216.

Karajas, J., 2005. Swancove Enterprises Pty Ltd. Combined annual mineral exploration report – E70-2437 and E/70-2443, Wongan Hills. For the Year to 14 January, 2005. WAMEX report A70056.

Red River Resources Ltd, 2007. Partial Surrender Report E70/2437 & E70/2443 GSWA Ref No 12242, WAMEX report A74956.

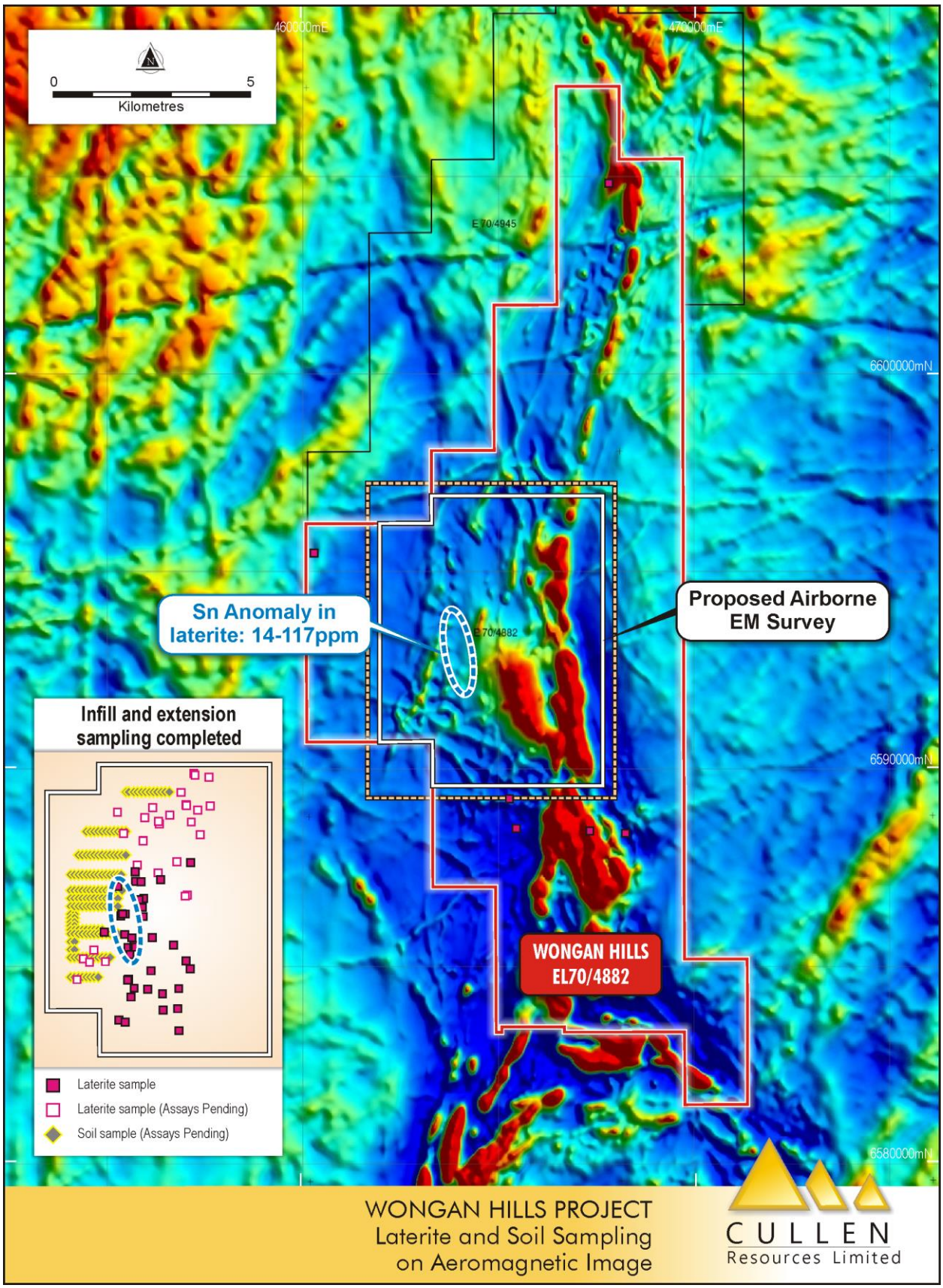

460000mE
470000mE
0
5
Kilometres
E 70/4945
6600000mN
Sn Anomaly in laterite: 14-117ppm
E70/4882
Proposed Airborne EM Survey
Infill and extension sampling completed
6590000mN
WONGAN HILLS EL70/4882
Laterite sample
Laterite sample (Assays Pending)
Soil sample (Assays Pending)
6580000mN
WONGAN HILLS PROJECT
Laterite and Soil Sampling
on Aeromagnetic Image
CULLEN
Resources Limited

Figure 1.

MT EUREKA PROJECT, ~140km east of Wiluna - gold and nickel (Fig.2)
(Cullen 100%)

Background

The project area covers a north-south trending greenstone belt, straddling the boundary between the Burtville and Kurnapli terranes of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane and includes a number of gold and nickel sulphide prospects for further evaluation. Cullen has a robust, project-wide, bedrock interpretation map compiled from historical drilling and its own geophysical survey data (aeromagnetics and VTEM) which serves as the guide for modelling gold and nickel sulphide mineralisation targets. Soil sampling programmes have enhanced the priorities for further drilling programmes.

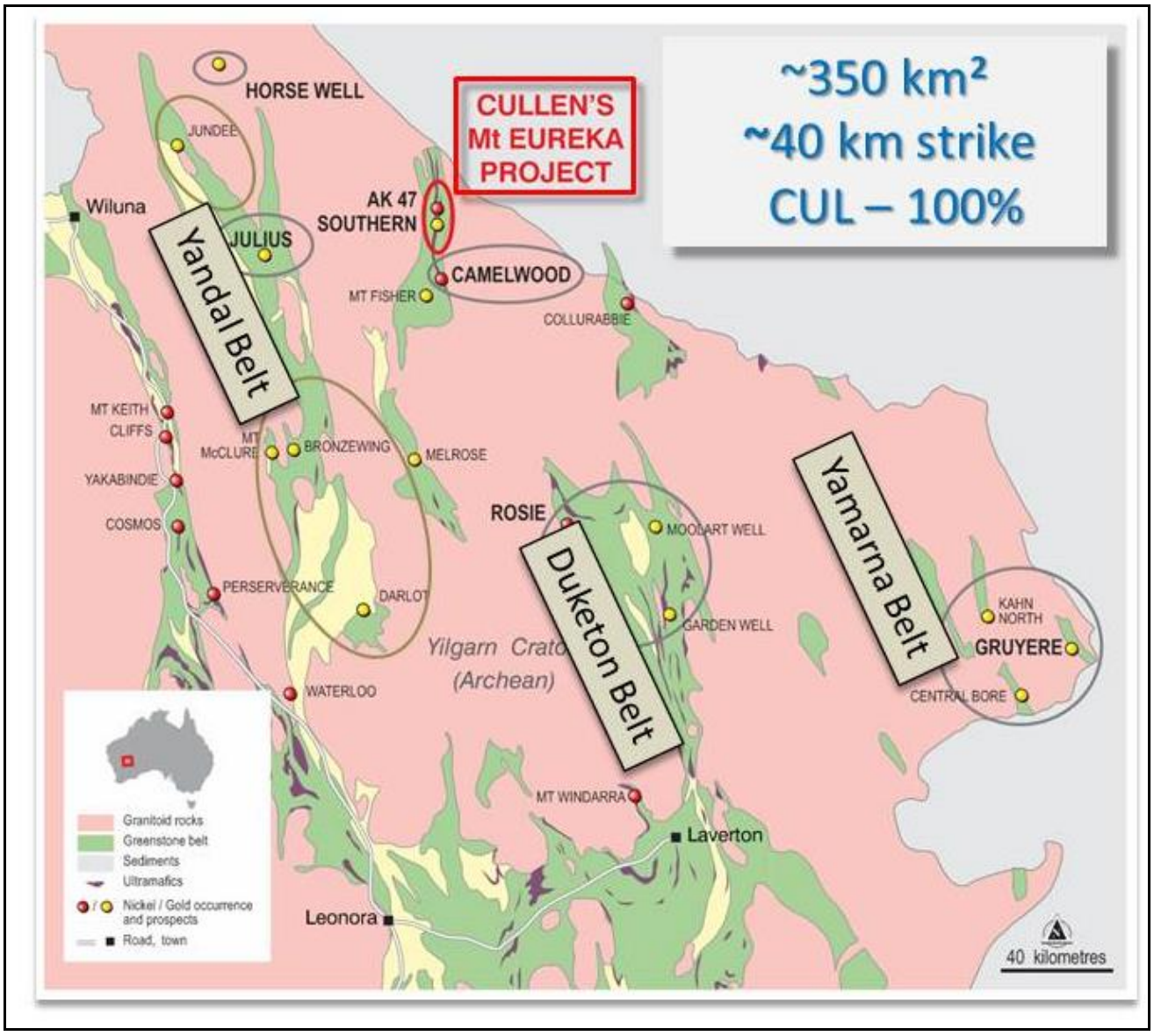


Figure 2.

Mt Eureka – Priority Gold Target: Southern SE (Fig. 3).

The Galway-Southern gold system is controlled by stratigraphic N-S contacts, NE and NW faults and a set of felsic intrusives. Gold mineralisation is related to both supergene zones and high-moderate angle, sheared contacts of felsic volcaniclastics/intrusives with mafics/ultramafics.

Following-on from Cullen's, December 2017 air core drilling program, it appears that the most important control to gold mineralisation in this area is a set of splay faults trending north-easterly from a north-south mylonite zone along the granite-greenstone contact. As such the undrilled area directly east of Galway fits all criteria for gold prospectivity using this model. In the Southern and Galway parts of the system, the NE faults may be mineralising fluid feeders and should be the focus of deeper RC drilling.

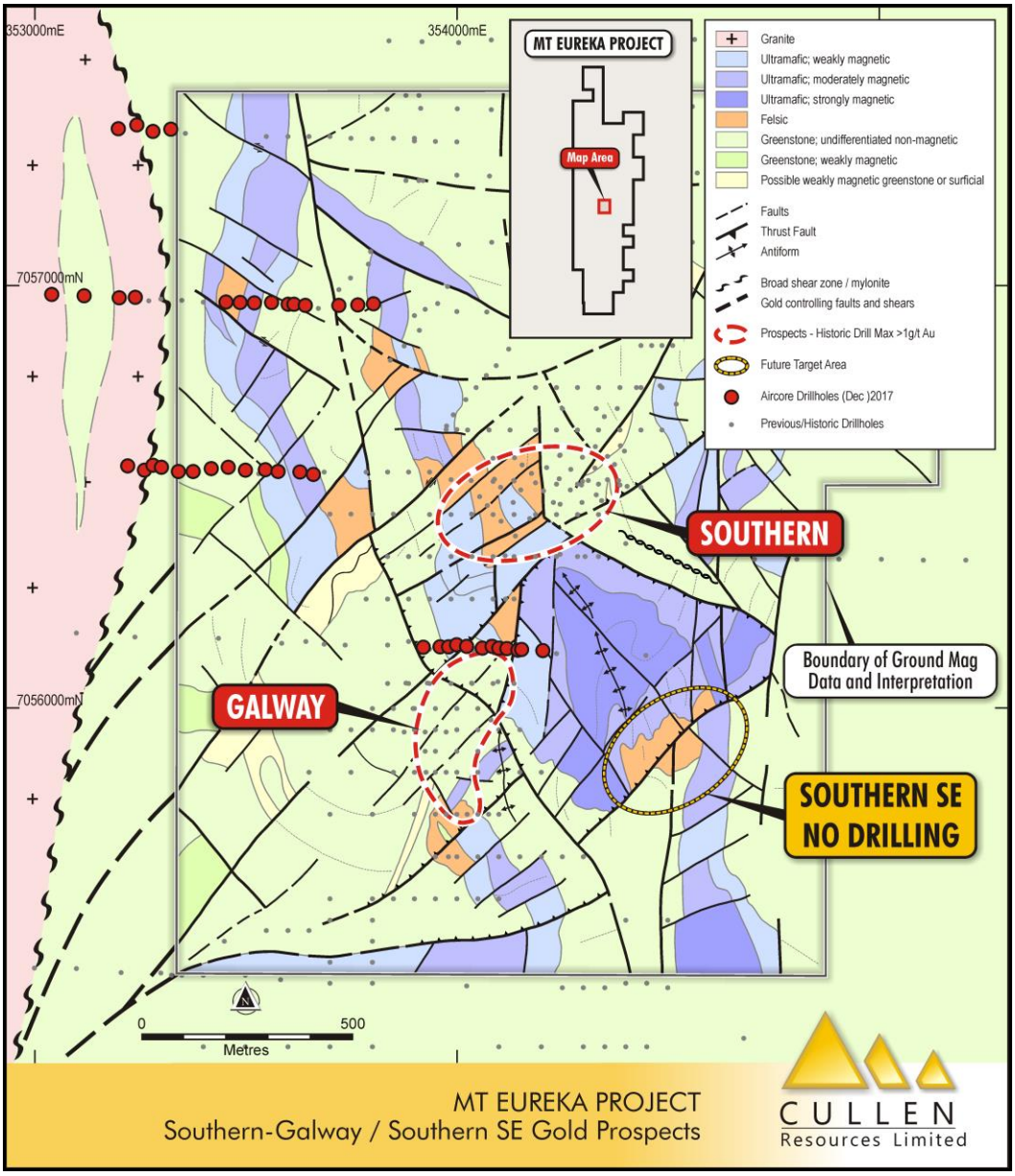


Figure 3.

Mt Eureka – Priority Gold Target: Graf's Find Prospect Area (Fig. 4).

In September 2017, Cullen collected about 700 soil samples from the Graf's Find prospect area and the area northwards towards the Galway prospect targeting an interpreted unconformity boundary, shears, and a large felsic intrusive body internal to the greenstone belt. Samples were collected on a triangular grid at 100 x 100m spacing and analysed in batches.

Further soil sample assays were received during the Quarter (Fig. 4 below) which confirm a large gold anomaly (~1 km x 0.5 km) with a close spatial relationship to an interpreted NW-SE fault set; and outlines a strata-parallel anomaly to the south east. The larger anomaly is generally undrilled – one line of historical RAB drilling across the southern part of the anomaly returned a drill hole maximum value of 0.4g/t Au.

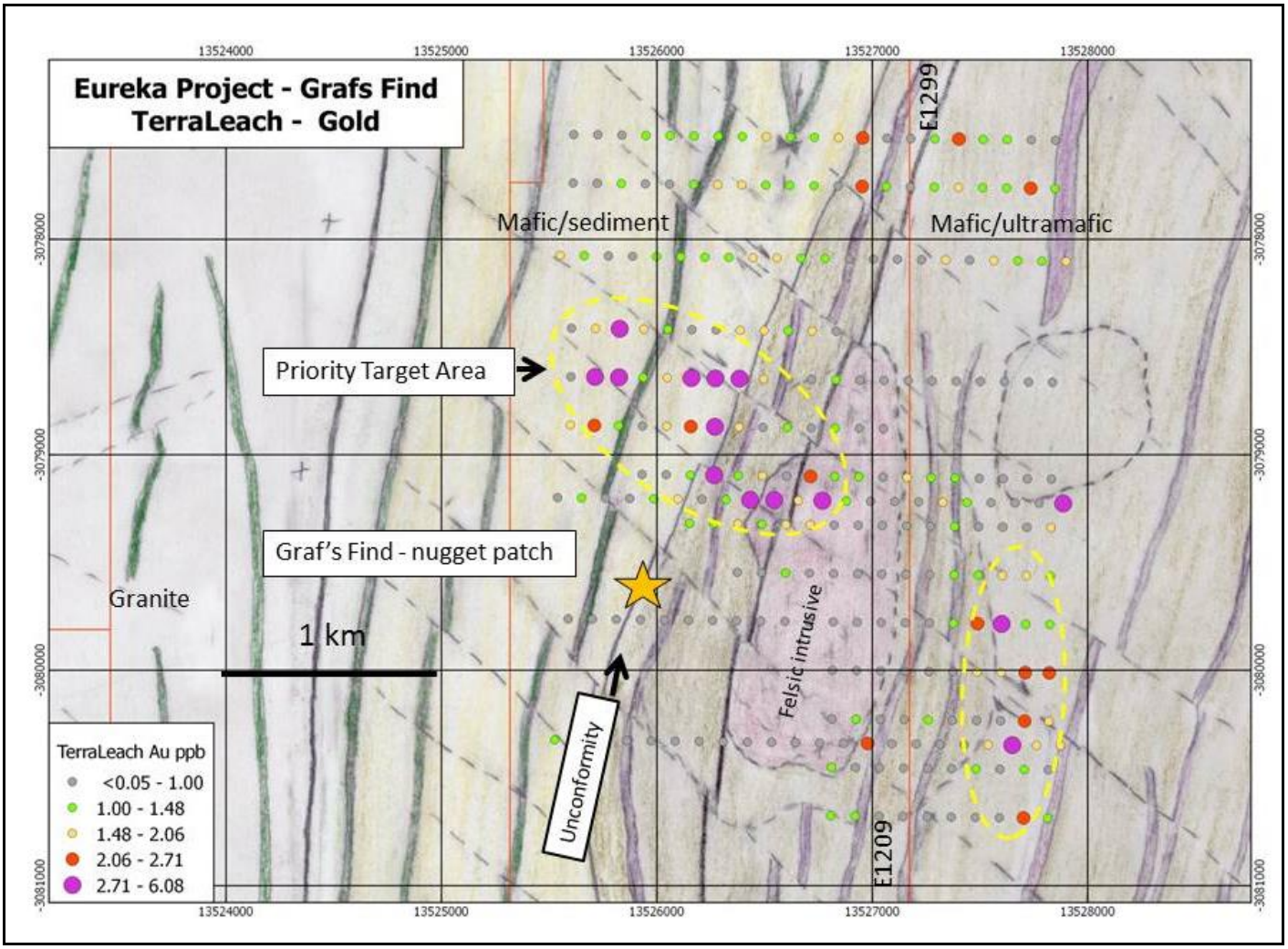


Figure 4. Updated data - further 135 sample assays received.

Mt Eureka - Priority Nickel Sulphide Target Area: Irwin Bore (Fig. 5).

Cullen's Irwin Bore tenements (E53/1637 and E53/1209) host several ultramafic horizons, as interpreted from aeromagnetic data, some of which lie north along strike of the nickel sulphide discoveries made by Rox Resources Limited at Camelwood, ~3km to the south, and beyond.

Three lines of conductor plates have been interpreted from Cullen's VTEM survey with follow-up ground EM surveying and several RC drill holes have previously targeted these plates. Although no nickel sulphides were intersected, a broader test of the prospective stratigraphy in the Irwin Bore area is warranted. In particular, Cullen's RC hole "MERC 103" which intersected black shale, a likely explanation for the EM conductor, did not test stratigraphy further west which includes anomalous platinum and palladium assays in three rock chips samples at surface over about 600m of strike (see Fig.5 and Table below - historical data). There are ready-to-drill targets within Cullen's E1637 tenement with heritage clearance and Program of Work approvals in place.

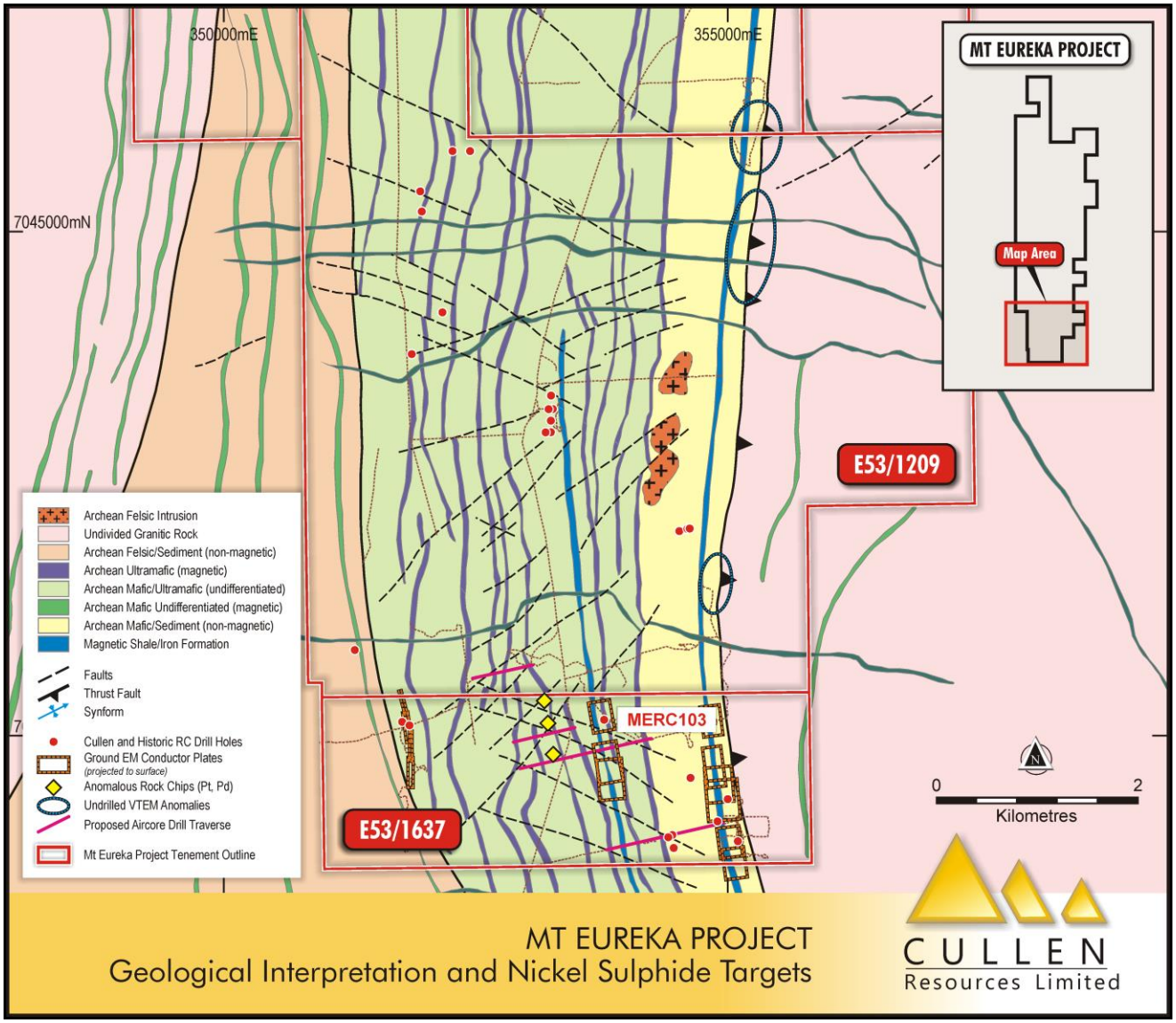


Figure 5.

Table 1: Anomalous rock chip samples assays – E53/1637 (near MERC 103)

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
OME42	353205	704171	31.4	8.5
OME43	353122	704418	29.0	12.0
OME45	353281	704418	3.4	2.2

*Assays by Fire Assay, Detection limit = 0.5ppb, Actlabs. See JORC Tables following.

Reference: Omni GeoX Pty Ltd, 2013: Consultants Reconnaissance Field Report to Cullen (unpub.)

In summary, for Mt Eureka, an air-core drilling programme of ~5000m is under consideration for the June Quarter to test: stratigraphy and geochemical anomalies around VTEM anomalies within E53/1637 for nickel sulphides; and the **Southern SE** (previously undrilled) and **Graf's Find** gold prospect areas and subject to rig availability.

CENTRAL FINLAND – cobalt, zinc, gold, copper

Cullen's **"Korvenkyla" Reservation** comprises ~1000km^2 in central Finland (registered in mid-December 2017 and valid for two years) surrounding a cobalt prospect under investigation by European Cobalt (ASX: EUC). In Cullen's opinion, its Reservation is prospective for cobalt, gold and/or zinc in volcanic-hosted massive sulphide-type (VHMS) deposits, shear zones, and veins. The regional geology and the position of known gold prospects, suggests prospectivity in shear zones along strike, south of European Cobalt's Jouhineva prospect (Fig. 6). "Data Mining" by Cullen's consultant geologist in Finland will prioritise target areas and a follow-up soil sampling programme is anticipated. The Reservation status allows for such non-ground disturbing activities, however, an Exploration Permit would be required for any follow-up drilling.

Korvenklya Reservation together with **Anges** and **Sulkava (**see below**)** gives Cullen a regional focus in Central Finland with compilation of existing public data, at a low cost, as a first step towards identifying prospects for further exploration **Anges, ~120 sq. km**, surrounds a known zinc prospect at Rauhala (owned by Phyasalmi Mine Company) with has a reported, non-compliant resource of 1.7Mt @ 4.97 % Zn and 1.33% Cu. (see:www.tukes.fi and http://tupa.gtk.fi/karttasovellus/mdae/raportti/532_Rauhala.pdf.). Cullen's application covers ~3km of prospective stratigraphy along strike of this prospect.

Sulkava, ~400 sq. km, is centred on a previously mined zinc deposit (Kangasjarvi), and covers about 20km of prospective stratigraphy including other base metal prospects in a VHMS setting. This reservation application is centred ~35 km south of the active, Phyasalmi base metal mine owned by First Quantum Minerals Ltd.
http://tupa.gtk.fi/karttasovellus/mdae/raportti/548_Kangasj%C3%A4rvi.pdf

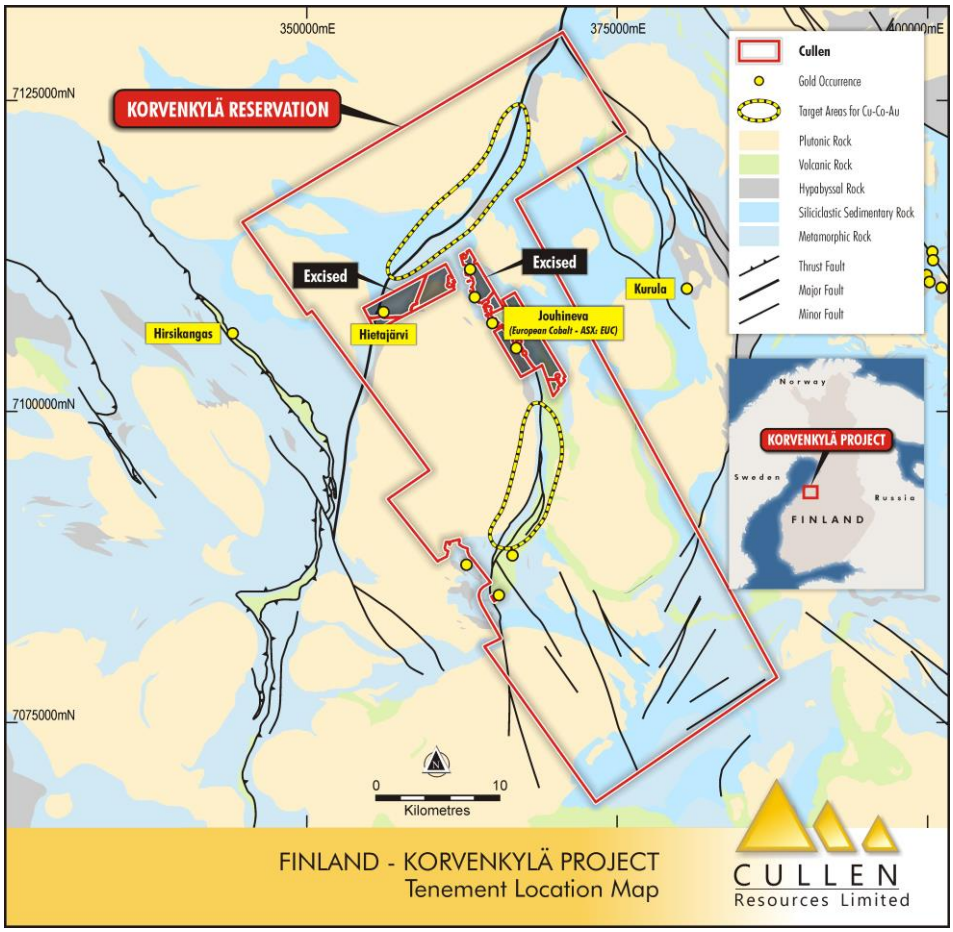
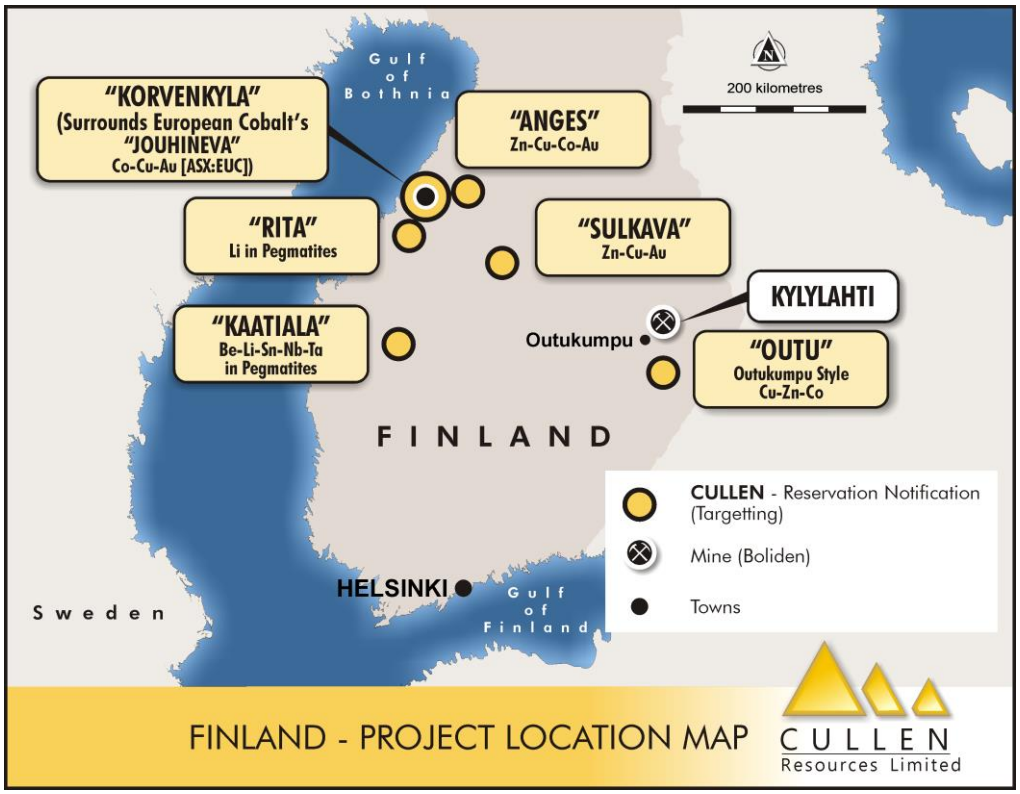


Fig. 6 : Jouhineva prospect (European Cobalt) includes reported intersections of : 5.55m @ 1.19% Co in drillhole KJ-JO-057 from 23m; including: 0.45m at 5.63% Co, 4.7g/t Au from 23m and 0.70m at 4.04% Co from 24.65m: (www.europeancobalt.com).



OTHER INFORMATION

Cullen has a **1% F.O.B. royalty** on any iron ore production from the following tenements – E08/1135, E08/1330, E08/1341, E08/1292, ML08/481, and ML08/482 (former Mt Stuart Iron Ore Joint Venture – Baosteel/Aurizon/Posco/AMCI) and will receive $1M cash upon any Final Investment Decision. The Catho Well Channel Iron Deposit (CID) has a published in situ Mineral Resources estimate of 161Mt @ 54.40% Fe (ML 08/481) as announced by Cullen to the ASX – 10 March 2015.

Cullen has a **1.5% F.O.B. royalty** up to 15 Mt of iron ore production from the Wyloo project tenements, part of Fortescue's proposed Western Hub/Eliwana project, and will receive $900,000 cash if and when a decision is made to commence mining on a commercial basis – E47/1649, 1650, ML 47/1488-1490, and ML 08/502.

Cullen is a 20% holder of the gold rights on M77/544 via the Forrestania Joint Venture with Hannans Reward Ltd, and as previously announced the proposed sale of its 20% share to Mine Builder Pty Ltd together with Hannans (see CUL:ASX 12 March 2015) via one agreement. Cullen is due to receive $200,000 cash as consideration via four instalments. Title to the gold rights will be transferred on receipt of the final instalment. $180,000 of this payment under this agreement has been received to date.

SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION AND CASH POSITION

The issued capital of the company at 31 March 2018:

- 2,598,560,131 fully paid ordinary shares
- 20m unlisted options expiring 30 November 2020

Substantial shareholders are:

- Perth Capital, Wythenshawe Pty Ltd and Associates – 19.65%.

Cash at 31 March 2018 was approximately $0.67M.

ATTRIBUTION: ***Competent Person Statement***

The information in this report that relates to exploration activities is based on information compiled by Dr. Chris Ringrose, Managing Director, Cullen Resources Limited who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Ringrose is a full-time employee of Cullen Resources Limited. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr. Ringrose consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report may also reflect past exploration results, and Cullen's assessment of exploration completed by past explorers, which has not been updated to comply with the JORC 2012 Code. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in this announcement.

FORWARD - LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements which have not been based solely on historical facts but rather on Cullen's expectations about future events and on a number of assumptions which are subject to significant risks, uncertainties and contingencies many of which are outside the control of Cullen and its directors, officers and advisers. Forward-looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to, statements concerning Cullen's planned exploration program, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated dates and expected costs or outputs. When used in this document, words such as "could", "plan", "estimate" "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Due care and attention has been taken in the preparation of this document and although Cullen believes that its expectations reflected in any forward looking statements made in this document are reasonable, no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. This document should not be relied upon as providing any recommendation or forecast by Cullen or its directors, officers or advisers. To the fullest extent permitted by law, no liability, however arising, will be accepted by Cullen or its directors, officers or advisers, as a result of any reliance upon any forward looking statement contained in this document.

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ABOUT CULLEN: Cullen is a Perth-based minerals explorer with a multi-commodity portfolio including projects managed through a number of JVs with key partners (Fortescue, Hannans Reward, and Matsa) and a number of projects in its own right. The Company's strategy is to identify and build targets based on data compilation, field reconnaissance and early-stage exploration, and to pursue further testing of targets itself or farm-out opportunities to larger companies. Projects are sought for most commodities mainly in Australia but with selected consideration of overseas opportunities

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SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS (as at 31 March 2018)

REGION	TENEMENTS	TENEMENT APPLICATIONS	CULLEN INTEREST	COMMENTS
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
PILBARA				
Wyloo North	E47/3342, 3743		100%	
Paraburdoo JV	E52/1667		100%	Fortescue can earn up to 80% of iron ore rights; Cullen 100% other mineral rights
North Pilbara	E 45/4626	ELA 45/4924	100%	
NE GOLDFIELDS- Mt Eureka				
Gunbarrel	E53/1299,1300 +/ * 1893, 1957 -1961		100%	+2.5% NPI Royalty to Pegasus on Cullen's interest (parts of E1299); *1.5% NSR Royalty to Aurora (other parts of E1299 and parts of E1300)
Irwin Well	E53/1637		100%	
Irwin Bore	E53/1209		100%	
MURCHISON	E20/714	ELA 59/2305	100%	
YINNETHARRA	E09/2179		100%	
WONGAN HILLS	E70/4882		90%	
GREENBUSHES		ELA 70/4802		
EASTERN GOLDFIELDS / SW W.AUSTRALIA				
Killaloe* Bromus Lake King	E63/1018, E63/1199*	 ELA 63/1894 ELA 70/5066	20%	*Matsa Resources Limited 80%
FORRESTANIA				
Forrestania JV	M77/544		20%	Hannans Reward Ltd 80% Gold rights only
FINLAND				
	Rita ,Kaatiala Outu, Vesikko (Risti) Anges ,Sulkava Korvenkylä		100% - Registered Reservations	
TENEMENTS RELINQUISHED, SOLD and APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN DURING THE QUARTER				
	E53/1635, 1892	ELA 63/1882		
	Surrendered	Withdrawn		

Data description as required by the 2012 JORC Code - Section 1 and Section 2 of Table 1
Soil sampling programme – E53/1299 and E53/1209 (Terra Leach)

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Comments**
Sampling technique	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 XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Soil samples (200-300g) were collected with a hand tool from 0-0.1m depth on an approximately 100m x 100m triangular grid.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Sample locations were determined using a hand held GPS, with an estimated error is +/-5 m. Soil sample co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z51). Elevation was determined by hand held GPS and is approximate only. No measurement tools other than a hand held GPS were used.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	Soil samples were analyzed using Intertek's proprietary **Terra Leach** (TL1 MS) partial leach method and ICP-MS for gold only (Au). Intertek's laboratory QAQC includes standards, blanks and repeats. Precision and accuracy of the analyses, based on the available data, are acceptable
Drilling technique	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).	No drilling used
Drill Sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	No drilling used
	Measurements taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling used
	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 drilling used.

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.	No drilling used
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.	No geological/mineralogical descriptions of soil samples recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling used
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable - no core taken
	If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable - no drilling used
	For all sample types, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were dry at the time of sampling. Samples were dry sieved to -180µm by the laboratory. Sampling was carried out in accordance with Intertek's sampling protocols for "TERRA LEACH TM" partial digests.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No field duplicates taken
	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.	No field duplicates taken
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered adequate given the grain size of the material analyzed (-180µm).
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Soil samples were analyzed using Intertek's proprietary Terra Leach (TL1 MS) partial leach method and ICP-MS. Terra Leach laboratory QAQC includes standards, blanks and repeats. Precision and accuracy of the analyses, based on the available data, are acceptable.
	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.	Not applicable, no geophysical parameters reported. No geophysical tools were used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (egg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Intertek's laboratory QAQC includes standards, blanks and repeats. Precision and accuracy of the analyses, based on the available data, are acceptable
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No applicable – no drilling used
	The use of twinned holes	No applicable – no drilling used

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physically and electronic) protocols.	All field location data are recorded manually on handheld GPS and transferred into digital format, Excel sheets.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to assay data other than the replacement of 'less than detection limit' with a value of half of the respective detection limit.
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 Resources estimation.	Not applicable – soil sampling only.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid are in UTM grid GDA94, Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	There is currently no topographic control and the RL is a nominal 500m for all samples.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Samples were collected on an approximately triangular 100 x 100m grid pattern. A subset of samples at 100m spacing on lines 500m apart was analyzed and further samples were assayed around first-pass anomalies as reported here. Data not used for Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing was applied.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Reserve and Ore Re4serve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	No drilling used
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling used

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.	Due to the reconnaissance nature of the programme, sampling was along lines perpendicular to the dominant lithological strike of the greenstone sequence. No drilling used.
	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 drilling used
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples are handled, transported and delivered to the laboratory by Cullen staff or Cullen contractors. All samples were accounted for. Samples were collected in individually numbered ziplock bags and packed in large plastic bags secured with cable ties.
Audits or reviews	The results of and audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been conducted to date.
Section 2 Reporting of exploration results		
Mineral tenements 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 interest, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The sampling was located on E53/1299 and E53/1209, each is 100% owned by Cullen Exploration Pty Ltd (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cullen Resources Limited). Cullen has signed an agreement with the Wiluna traditional owners who have determined native title over the tenements. The area of sampling and access tracks were cleared by the traditional owners prior to commencement of these activities. There are no particular 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 tenure is secure and in good standing at the time of writing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous surface geochemistry in the general survey area by other parties includes lag sampling by WMC Resources in 2002 (WAMEX report A66603)
Geology	Deposit type, geological settings and style of mineralisation.	The targeted mineralisation is orogenic, shear-hosted gold mineralisation.
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material for the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	No drilling used
	· E*asting and northing of the drill hole collar*	No drilling used
	· Elevation or RL (Reduced level-elevation above sea level in metres)and 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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling used
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration results, weighing averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.	No drilling used
	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.	No drilling used
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No drilling used
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling used
	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')	No drilling used
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts would 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.	No drilling used – not applicable

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.	No drilling used. All analytical results for gold by Terra Leach shown in 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 containing substances.	A geological interpretation of aeromagnetic data by Terra Resources, Perth, is shown in the body of the announcement for the area of the sampling.
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).	Analysis of infill samples has been concluded and drill-testing of anomalies is under consideration.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.	See included figure.

Data description as required by the 2012 JORC Code - Section 1 and Section 2, Table 1

Rock-chip sampling – E53/1637, 1209 (Actlabs) Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

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 XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	*A total of 24 reconnaissance rock chip samples were collected in June 2013.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	*Samples were handpicked of potentially "gossanous" horizons. Coordinates are in grid GDA94 Z51*
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public report	*Note of regolith setting and topography, and a rock chip description was made for each sample.*
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 collected by hand from areas spatially associated with ultramafic horizons*.
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.).	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Drill Sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Measurements taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
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.	*Some photographs were taken of sub-crop, landform and setting where appropriate.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.	*Logging is qualitative only*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	*No subsampling or sieving is done in the field. The total sample is submitted to the laboratory and all sample preparation is done there.*
	If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	*All samples were collected dry by hand.*

	For all sample types, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*All sample preparation is carried out at Actlabs laboratory and is considered appropriate and to industry standard, to the best of our knowledge.*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Laboratory international standards and duplicate splits were inserted by Actlabs*
	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.	*No sample duplicates taken.*
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*Samples are considered adequate in size for the type of material sampled.*
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	*The assaying is industry standard in quality and total, and appropriate for the objectives of the sampling. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates.* *Samples were submitted to Actlabs and analysed for a suite of elements via Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA), and Fire Assay for Au, Pt and Pd.*
	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.	*Not applicable – no such instruments used in the field.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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.	*No control procedures or external checks done. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	The use of twinned holes	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physically and electronic) protocols.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
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 Resources estimation.	*Samples located using a handheld GPS.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*GDA94 Z51*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*No topographic control.*
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	*Samples are irregularly spaced and of a reconnaissance nature*
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Reserve and Ore Re4serve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*No compositing applied.*
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.	*Sampling is at a very early stage of exploration.*

	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*All samples were collected, bagged and transported to the laboratory by Cullen staff and consultants*
Audits or reviews	The results of and audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	*No reviews or audits of techniques and data.*

Section 2 Reporting of exploration results

	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interest, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	*The samples were taken on EL 53/1209 and EL53/1637 which are held in the name of Cullen Exploration Pty 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.	*Tenements are approved with heritage agreements as required for exploration on determined Native Title land (Wiluna Group).*
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*Previous work by Cullen and others has been extensive-geophysical, geochemical and drilling – as reported continuously.*
Geology	Deposit type, geological settings and style of mineralisation	*The sampling targets Archaean nickel sulphide base metal deposits and orogenic gold 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)and the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration results, weighing 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.	*No averaging or aggregation techniques have been used. No top cuts and no metal equivalent values have been used in this report.*
	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*Not applicable - no metal equivalent values have been used in this report.*

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	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')	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
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..	*Not applicable – a general location figure depicting the geological setting of area and exploration history is appropriate and included.*
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 relevant pathfinder elements of the samples taken are reported.*
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations, geophysical survey results, geochemical survey results, bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or containing substances.	*Previous work shown in figures and referenced in this report.*
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 geological mapping and prospecting and drilling programmes are panned to test geochemically anomalous stratigraphy highlighted herein.*
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.	*Figure included showing location and geological setting of the compilation results. No drilling used.*

Data description as required by the 2012 JORC Code - Section 1 and Section 2, Table 1
Laterite sampling at Wongan Hills – EL 70/4882 (Bureau Veritas, Laser Abalation)

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

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 XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	*A total of **27** reconnaissance samples of lateritic residuum i.e. ferruginous gravel and ferruginous duricrust. In addition, two rock chip samples were collected at surface.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	*Samples were handpicked of available material at surface and a handheld GPS was used to determine the sample locations. Coordinates are in grid GDA94 Z50*
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public report	*Notes of colour, roundness, regolith setting and topography were made for each sample.*
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 collected by hand from an area measuring approximately 5m x 5m. Where material is scarce, a larger area was sampled (10m x 10m) to obtain sufficient sample*.
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.).	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Drill Sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Measurements taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
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.	*Laterite samples were examined and described for all features and the geology, topography and surface type noted. Photographs were taken of sub-crop, landform and setting where appropriate.*
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.	*Logging is qualitative only*
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	*No subsampling or sieving is done in the field. The total sample is submitted to the laboratory and all sample preparation is done there.*
	If non-core, whether riffles, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	*All samples were collected dry by hand.*

	For all sample types, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	*All sample preparation is carried out at Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratory and is considered appropriate and to industry standard, to the best of our knowledge.*
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	*Laboratory international standards and duplicate splits were inserted by BV.*
	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.	*No field duplicates were collected.*
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	*Samples are considered adequate in size for the type of material sampled*
	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	*The assaying is industry standard in quality and total, and appropriate for the objectives of the sampling. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals (BVM) in Perth sorted, dried, and whole sample crushed and pulverize to 85% passing –75µm. A barren flush was pulverised between each sample. The samples were analysed by laser ablation ICPMS using XRF beads. Gold and some other elements were analysed following an Aqua Regia digest.*
	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.	*Not applicable – no such instruments used in the field.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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.	*No control procedures or external checks done. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates. Samples dried, pulverized with 85% passing -75µm established.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	The use of twinned holes	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physically and electronic) protocols.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
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 Resources estimation.	*Samples located using a handheld GPS.*
	Specification of the grid system used.	*GDA94 Z50*
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*No topographic control.*
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	*Samples are irregularly spaced and of a reconnaissance nature*
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Reserve and Ore Re4serve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*No compositing applied.*
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.	*Sampling is at a very early stage of exploration.*

	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*All samples were collected, bagged and transported to the laboratory by Cullen staff and consultants.*
Audits or reviews	The results of and audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	*No reviews or audits of techniques and data.*
Section 2 Reporting of exploration results		
	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interest, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	*The samples were taken on E70/4882 which is held in the name of Cullen Exploration Pty Ltd. - 90%; and Tregor Pty Ltd -10%.*
	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.	*Tenement is approved with a heritage agreement in place with Native Title Party. The tenement includes private land and a compensation agreement will be required to be signed with key landowners to allow progress to any drill testing.*
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*Previous work by others has included soil and laterite sampling and some drilling - as referenced in this report.*
Geology	Deposit type, geological settings and style of mineralisation	*The sampling targets Archaean volcanic hosted massive sulphide base metal deposits and gold 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)and the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration results, weighing 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.	*No averaging or aggregation techniques have been used. No top cuts and no metal equivalent values have been used in this report.*
	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.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	*Not applicable - no metal equivalent values have been used in this report.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*

	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
	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')	*Not applicable – no drilling used*
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..	*Not applicable – a general location figure depicting the geological setting of the laterite anomalies is appropriate and included.*
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 relevant pathfinder elements of the whole sample suite are reported.*
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations, geophysical survey results, geochemical survey results, bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or containing substances.	*From ground examination there does not appear to have been any previous drilling or exploration in the area of the historic geochemical anomaly reported in the YLA and referenced in this report, or in the western half of the EL.*
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 programmes, including drilling, are anticipated and will be possible once the required land access agreements are in place and cropping is concluded this season (expected in November 2018).*
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, providing this information is not commercially sensitive.	*Figures included showing location and geological setting of the geochemical results and sampling. No drilling used.*

Table of rock chip sample assays – E53/1637 and 1209

				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
SAMPLE ID	TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	Ni	Cu	Cr	Mn	Zn	Au	Pt	Pd
OME001	Rock chip	355268	7038597	28	47	90	142	16	-2	0	0
OME012	Rock chip	353515	7040204	102	166	118	179	724	-2	0	0
OME13	Rock chip	354518	7039013	66	290	280	420	190	5	19.8	10
OME14	Rock chip	354101	7039182	17	211	81	488	79	-2	0	0
OME15	Rock chip	354081	7039183	48	503	94	498	238	-2	0	0
OME25	Rock chip	353955	7042068	309	198	121	271	188	-2	0	0
OME26	Rock chip	354099	7042197	387	379	4770	110	146	13	0	0
OME27	Rock chip	354097	7042238	350	636	7290	123	138	16	3.6	2.2
OME28	Rock chip	353811	7042123	59	274	149	292	140	4	0	0
OME29	Rock chip	354150	7039714	463	346	1910	2150	131	2	5.2	2.1
OME30	Rock chip	354173	7039708	49	472	35	2100	150	-2	0	0
OME31	Rock chip	354141	7039769	238	344	671	220	51	1	1.7	0.8
OME32	Rock chip	354136	7039793	197	465	238	150	153	-2	0	0
OME33	Rock chip	354113	7039909	81	339	224	106	350	24	0	0
OME34	Rock chip	354548	7038838	299	217	138	663	137	23	7.7	3.2
OME37	Rock chip	353849	7039860	293	122	433	133	275	5	5.6	1.9
OME38	Rock chip	353856	7039860	358	175	103	227	270	-2	0	0
OME39	Rock chip	353848	7039936	154	256	216	305	264	-2	0	0
OME40	Rock chip	353219	7040076	260	122	256	305	152	-2	0	0
OME41	Rock chip	353234	7040059	88	59	868	79	46	-2	0	0
OME42	Rock chip	353205	7040171	382	399	1450	392	483	6	31.4	8.5
OME43	Rock chip	353122	7040418	207	241	652	208	186	2	29	12
OME45	Rock chip	353281	7039837	2200	184	4150	299	1340	2	3.4	2.2
OME59	Rock chip	355025	7046101	10	35	225	48	5	-2	0	0

Notes: Au, Pt and Pd by Fire Assay. Where Pt and Pd = "0", sample not assayed, where Au "-2", Au below detection of 1ppb. Pt and Pd detection limit of 0.5ppb. Other assays by Neutron activation analysis.

Table of laterite sample assays – E70/4882

Sample ID	GDA94 E	GDA94 N	Sample type	Ag_LA	As_LA	Bi_LA	Mo_LA	Sb_LA	Se_AR	Sn_LA	W_LA	CHI6*	Au_AR	Cu_LA	Pb_LA	Zn_LA
Units				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Index	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
213091451	464249	6593934	Lateritic gravel	0.1	112	2.24	4.2	5.5	-0.5	26.4	6	1020	-0.2	44	15	-5
213091452	464249	6593934	Lateritic duricrust	0.1	68.2	2.7	2.4	2.9	-0.5	6.2	2	320	1.8	170	4	15
213091453	464388	6593919	Lateritic gravel	0.2	130	1.7	3.8	4.4	-0.5	17.2	9.5	789	-0.2	52	19	-5
213091454	464388	6593919	Lateritic duricrust	0.3	150	1.3	4.8	4	-0.5	15.6	9.5	762	0.8	58	9	-5
213091455	464453	6593499	Lateritic duricrust & gravel	0.6	57.2	0.4	2.4	4.1	-0.5	2.8	1	193	-0.2	382	18	15
213091456	464331	6593466	Lateritic gravel	0.2	76.6	0.8	5.8	5	-0.5	10.2	4.5	475	-0.2	84	15	10
213091457	464331	6593466	Lateritic duricrust	0.1	43.8	0.7	3.2	2.3	-0.5	5.2	3.5	261	1.8	64	3	15
213091458	464415	6593269	Lateritic gravel	-0.1	76.2	0.8	3.6	4.7	-0.5	5.6	2.5	300	-0.2	38	14	-5
213091459	464415	6593269	Lateritic duricrust	0.2	189	1.1	7.2	6.2	-0.5	10.4	3.5	595	-0.2	94	6	10
213091460	464441	6593037	Lateritic gravel	0.2	74.4	0.92	3.8	5.6	-0.5	7.8	4.5	398	-0.2	34	15	-5
213091461	464441	6593037	Lateritic duricrust	0.2	48.2	0.82	3.8	5.9	-0.5	8.8	5	407	3.2	32	10	-5
213091462	463978	6593105	Lateritic duricrust	0.7	14.6	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.6	1	169	1.6	514	12	50
213091463	463919	6593131	Iron segragation	1	25.6	0.42	0.8	0.8	0.5	4.2	6	N/A	5.2	270	10	645
213091464	463920	6593102	Lateritic duricrust	0.1	112	6.36	5.4	4.1	-0.5	91.8	34.5	3307	1.8	58	10	-5
213091465	463869	6593056	Lateritic duricrust	0.2	184	13.3	2.6	2.8	-0.5	36.8	13	1573	18.6	126	31	-5
213091466	463869	6593056	Lateritic gravel & duricrust	0.5	117	15.2	1.8	9.6	-0.5	56.2	11.5	2123	2.2	180	19	10
213091467	463984	6590355	Lateritic gravel	-0.1	7.8	0.34	3.8	1.2	-0.5	5.6	3.5	225	-0.2	32	13	-5
213091468	463972	6592583	Lateritic duricrust	0.3	158	1.68	5.6	5.2	-0.5	28.4	10.5	1174	-0.2	90	4	-5
213091469	464147	6592498	Rock chip	0.9	81.4	0.18	1.6	4.3	1.5	6.8	2	N/A	1	374	11	135
213091470	464203	6592301	Iron segragation	0.1	25	-0.02	0.4	0.8	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	N/A	0.4	214	3	250
213091471	464243	6592257	Lateritic duricrust	0.2	46.2	0.56	2.8	7.8	-0.5	6.4	2.5	309	3.6	226	12	20
213091472	464243	6592257	Lateritic duricrust	0.6	62	0.52	4.8	11.1	-0.5	5.8	2	331	18.2	190	12	10
213091473	464209	6591220	Lateritic duricrust	0.3	25.4	0.98	2.6	4.5	-0.5	8	2	326	-0.2	138	3	20
213091474	464131	6590995	Lateritic duricrust	0.2	17.2	1.2	8	2.1	-0.5	8	4.5	350	-0.2	58	6	-5
213091475	464131	6590995	Lateritic gravel	0.5	23.2	0.78	5.8	2.9	-0.5	7.2	3	318	-0.2	64	9	10
213091476	464066	6591445	Rock chip	0.2	175	3.86	0.8	3.3	-0.5	66.2	2	N/A	-0.2	116	5	50
213091477	464047	6591423	Lateritic duricrust	0.4	52.2	0.5	2.6	3.5	-0.5	8.6	2.5	371	26.6	110	4	10
213091478	464103	6592072	Lateritic duricrust	0.4	37.8	2.8	2	4.5	-0.5	14	3.5	553	5	82	3	-5
213091479	464057	6592253	Lateritic duricrust	0.6	129	2.06	1.6	4.1	-0.5	17	4.5	740	3.2	204	5	10

Note 1: The CHI6* index was calculated for positive values only. Negative ones (below detection) were substituted with half the detection limit. 2: All values used for the CHI6 index with the exception of Se are based on the laser ablation/MS analyses. Selenium and gold analyses are by aqua regia/ICPMS. **(CHI6* - Ref: Smith, R.E., and Perdrix, J.L**., 1983).