ASX Announcement **2 July 2018**

More Significant Gold Hits at Boorara Project Near Surface 14m at 4.16 g/t gold (Au)

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Crown Jewel and Northern Stockwork continues to intersect significant gold results along strike (see figure 3).

- Results from 32 more drill holes at the MacPhersons Crown Jewel and Northern Stockwork deposit within the Boorara Gold Project reported included excellent results (uncut) of:

  - **BORC 430 - 14 metres at 4.16 g/t Au incl 7m at 7.70 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 415 - 25 metres at 2.49 g/t Au incl 14m at 3.88 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 409 - 6 metres at 3.11 g/t Au incl 1m at 12.15 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 412 - 20 metres at 1.41 g/t Au incl 1m at 13.30 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 427 - 8 metres at 1.88 g/t Au incl 1m at 9.69 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 431 - 19 metres at 1.61 g/t Au incl 1m at 12.20 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 431 - 12 metres at 2.54 g/t Au incl 1m at 14.90 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 433 – 14 metres at 1.65 g/t Au incl 1m at 11.75 g/t Au**

- The results from the Company's recent drilling at Boorara give confidence to advance the Boorara Gold Project. The company has a number of advanced potential development options for the project with the advantages being: close location to Kalgoorlie, granted Mining Leases, most statutory permitting completed, connected mains power, established borefield and proximity to close nearby existing milling operations.

109 Maritana Street, Kalgoorlie WA 6430, Australia: P O Box 10977 Kalgoorlie WA, Australia
ABN 98 139 357 967 **T** +61 8 9068 1300 **F** +61 8 9068 1300 **E** info@mrpresources.com.au
W www.mrpresources.com.au

MacPhersons Resources Limited ("the Company") (ASX: MRP) is pleased to announce more excellent RC results to follow up on our recent announcement of 24 May 2018. This drilling is part of the current 20,000 metre RC program at the 100% owned Boorara Gold Project 10 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. One RC drill rig commenced drilling north of the Southern Stockwork deposit on Friday the 13th of April 2018; we are reporting the results of another 39 holes (5,177 metres of RC drilling) to 2 July 2018.

RC Drilling Program Summary

These latest gold results relate to 39 RC drill holes (BORC 396-434) for a total of 5,177 metres that extend from north of the Southern Stockwork (SSW) deposit to the Crown Jewel Deposit and north to the Northern Stockwork (NSW) deposit (see Table 1, Figure 3).

Consistent significant shallow drilling results (BORC 427, 430, 431 & 433) are being reported from the NSW Eastern contact granophyric dolerite lode that represents a significant target for future drilling and potential resource expansion.

The reported drilling results (BORC 396-425) at Crown Jewel represent the results of infill 40m x 10m RC drilling that has continued to intersect high gold grade quartz vein arrays that will be amenable to open pit mining. All the results reported in this release are downhole length and do not reflect the true width of mineralisation.

The aim of this planned drilling is to define a potentially continuous zone of open pittable gold mineralisation that will enable all three deposits to be joined together.

The RC drilling is part of a resource development program that is planned to potentially expand the existing Boorara gold resource that targets the mineralisation above a vertical depth of 250 metres.

The extensive independent structural work undertaken at Boorara clearly demonstrates that the 060° drill azimuth is preferred as it intersects the three dominant vein geometries and therefore provides an accurate estimate of the grade of the quartz veins and quartz vein arrays.

Significant results from recent drilling include:

✓	BORC 401: 6m at 2.01 g/t Au from 32m, **including 1m at 6.29 g/t**	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 403: 3m at 2.28 g/t Au from 110m	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 404: 5m at 2.36 g/t Au from 0m, **including 1m at 7.77 g/t Au**	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 409: 6m at 3.11 g/t Au from 50m, **including 1m at 12.15 g/t Au**	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 412: 20m at 1.41 g/t Au from 74m, **including 1 m at 13.30 g/t**	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 412: 7m at 1.45 g/t Au from 110m	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 413: 1m at 14.5 g/t Au from 29m	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 415: 25m at 2.49 g/t Au from 97m, **including 14m at 3.88 g/t**	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 424: 23m at 1.07 g/t Au from 18m, **including 5m at 2.39 g/t**	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 425: 8m at 1.63 g/t Au from 65m, **including 1m at 8.21 g/t**	Crown Jewel	060° Azi
✓	BORC 427: 8m at 1.88 g/t Au from 13m, **including 1m at 9.69 g/t**	NSW	060° Azi
✓	BORC 430: 14m at 4.16 g/t Au from 8m, **including 7m at 7.70 g/t**	NSW	060° Azi
✓	BORC 431: 19m at 1.61 g/t Au from 85m, **including 1m at 12.20 g/t**	NSW	060° Azi
✓	BORC 431: 12m at 2.54 g/t Au from 107m, **including 1m at 14.90 g/t**	NSW	060° Azi
✓	BORC 433: 14m at 1.65 g/t Au from 67m, **including 1m at 11.75 g/t**	NSW	060° Azi

Combined with the current RC drilling program, the Company has ongoing studies that will contribute to the Definitive Feasibility Studies for the Boorara Project.

1. Current metallurgical sighter test work on composite transition ore samples from the SSW and NSW deposits is encouraging with excellent recoveries regardless of grind size and high gold recoveries reporting to the gravity concentrate as below.

NSW (P80)	75 micron grind size	**93%** - Overall recovery	**60%** - Gravity Gold
NSW (P80)	180 micron grind size	**92%** - Overall recovery	**56%** - Gravity Gold
SSW (P80)	75 micron grind size	**86%** - Overall recovery	**51%** - Gravity Gold
SSW (P80)	180 micron grind size	**88%** - Overall recovery	**60%** - Gravity Gold

This transition ore sighter testwork was based on composite samples collected from RC drill chips, NSW composite consisted of 45 individual samples composited into one sample and SSW composite consisted of 21 individual samples composited into one sample.

What is highly encouraging is that the laboratory calculated head grade has been consistently higher than MacPhersons average fire assay grade.

	Average MRP Fire Assay grade	Lab Calculated Head Grade
NSW Composite 75 Micron	**1.66 g/t**	**2.52 g/t**
NSW Composite 180 Micron	**1.66 g/t**	**2.19 g/t**
SSW Composite 75 Micron	**1.93 g/t**	**2.25 g/t**
SSW Composite 180 Micron	**1.93 g/t**	**2.42 g/t**

2. Geotechnical studies has been completed with an independent consultant (estimating rock strengths, open pit wall stability which ultimately assist in open pit design engineering) that has resulted in an improvement in overall pit slope angles compared to previous geotechnical work undertaken on the Boorara Gold Project. We are encouraged by this result moving forward with future open pit mining engineering studies.

3. Test work to characterise the Boorara ore under Semi-Autogenous Grinding (SAG) milling conditions has begun via the JK Drop Weight Test; this is the industry standard for determining these comminution properties.

Achievements to date:

- **Upgraded independent Boorara Gold Resource - up 118% to 507,000 ounces (16.45 Million tonnes grading 0.96 g/t cut-off 0.5 g/t), see ASX release 6th March 2018.**
- **Mining Leases granted totalling 3560 Ha.**
- **Aboriginal heritage clearance completed.**
- **Fully permitted and approved tailings dam facility - 4.8 million tonne capacity.**
- **DMIRS (Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) approved Boorara open pit and heap leach mining proposal.**
- **Mains power connected - 1.5 Mw allocation.**
- **Licenced borefield to extract 1.5 million kilolitres per year.**
- **Flora and Fauna surveys completed.**
- **Established site offices and associated infrastructure onsite.**
- **Sterilisation drilling completed.**
- **Sighter metallurgical testwork ongoing.**
- **Geotechnical study nearing completion.**

Boorara Trial Open Pit;

- **Grade control drilling and mill processing reported a grade overcall in November 2016 from the 20 metre deep Boorara trial open pit at the Southern Stockwork deposit, when compared with the overall resource grade for that deposit.**
- **The Southern Stockwork deposit wire framed resource grade at 0.4 g/t cutoff was 1.20 g/t (see ASX release 25th January 2017).**
- **Close spaced 4m x 4m vertical RC grade control pattern resulted in defining a resource of 28,673 t at 2.00 g/t and a diluted reserve of 30,572 t at 1.78 g/t.**

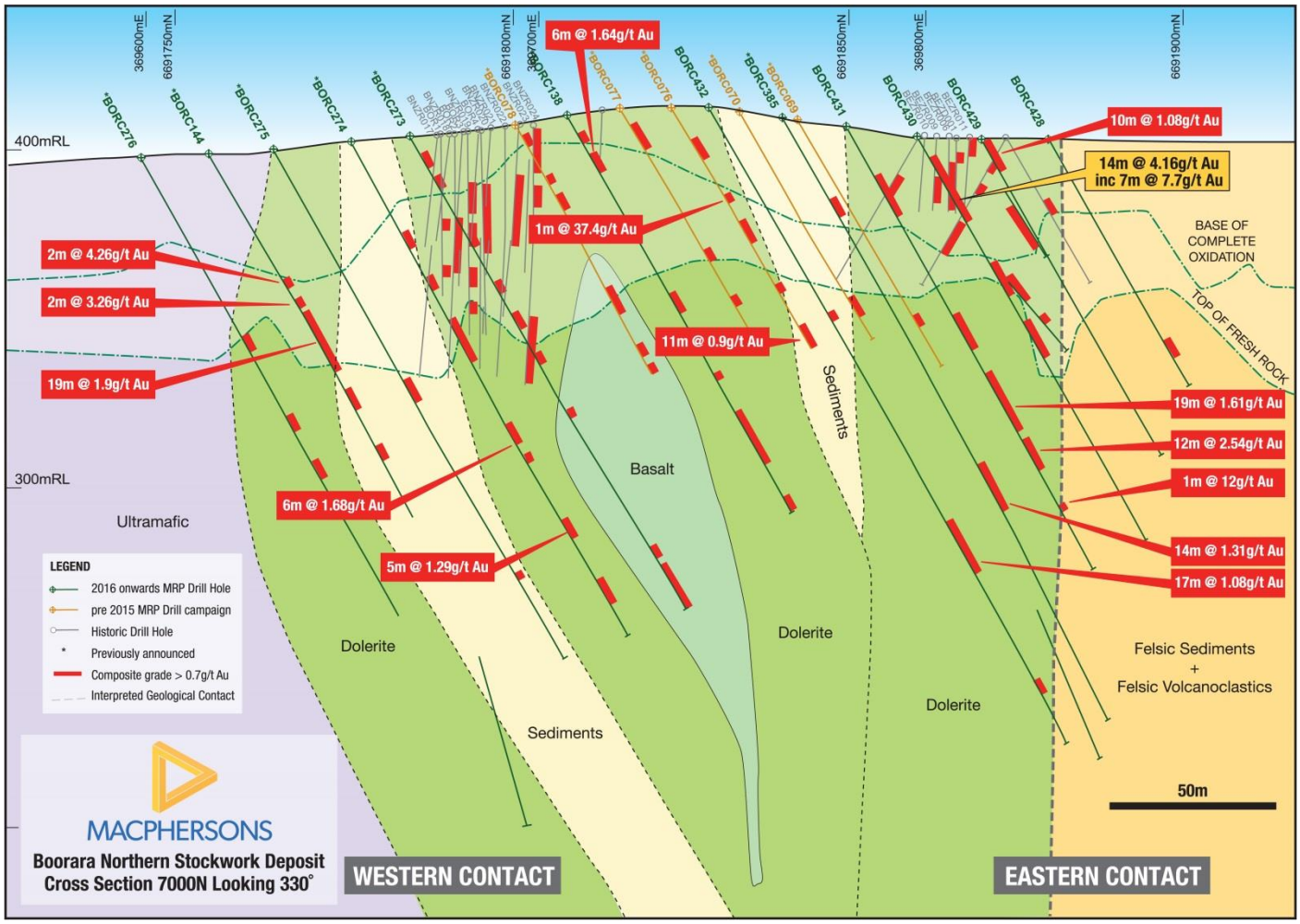


Figure 1: Cross section view of Boorara drill holes with interpreted geology.

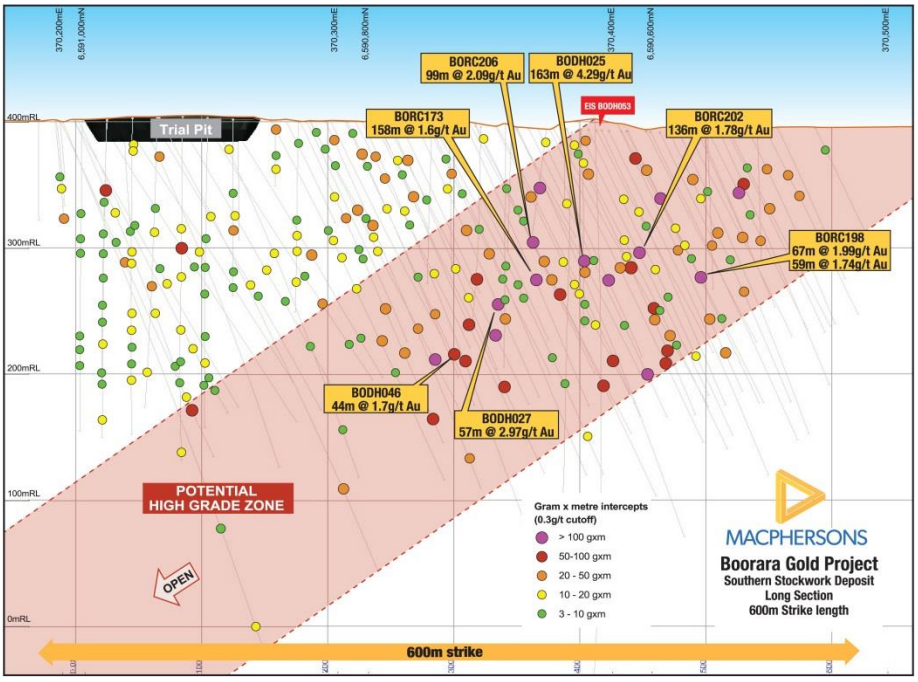


Figure 2: Boorara Southern Stockwork Deposit- long section with gram x metre intercepts.

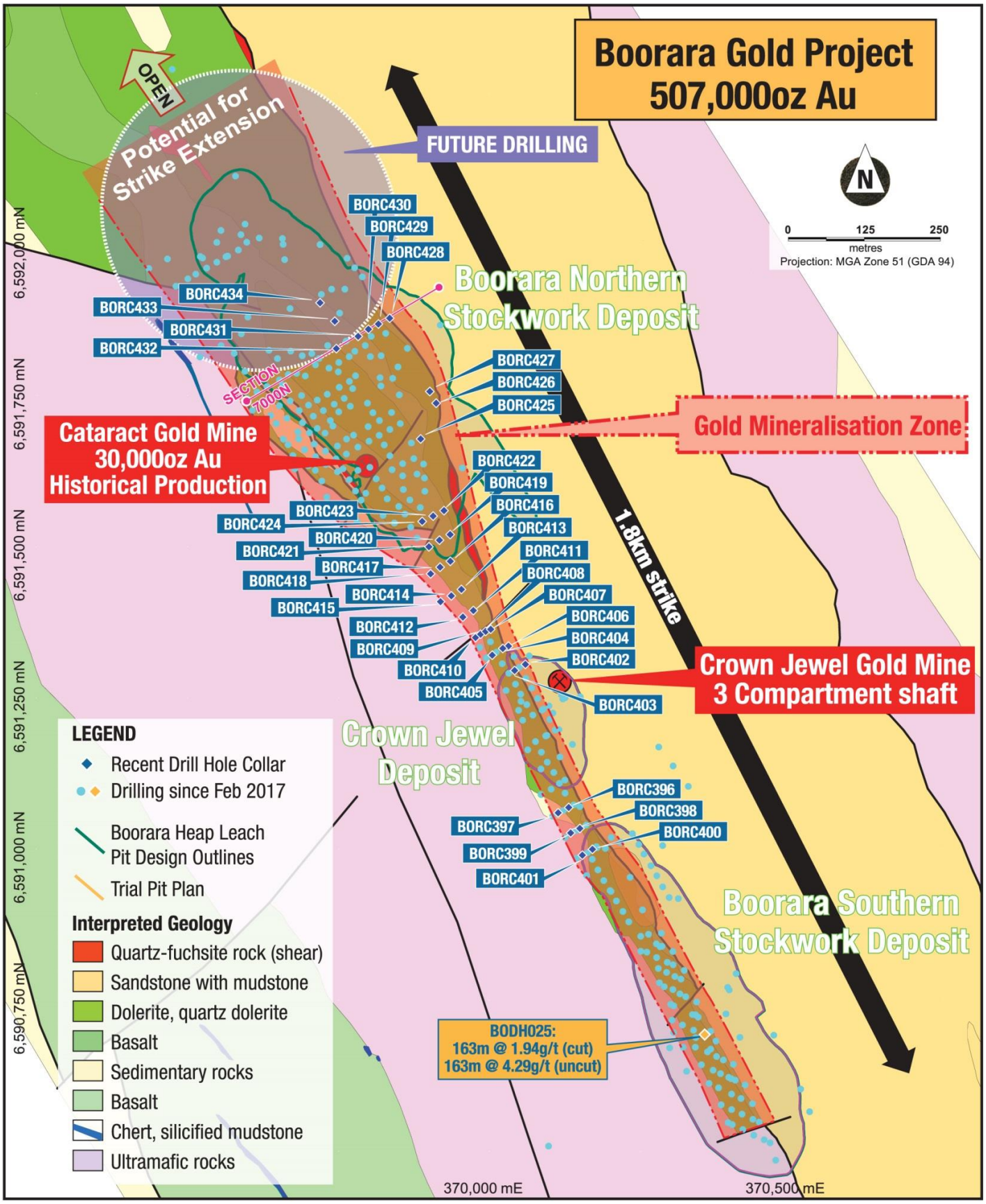


Figure 3: Plan view of Boorara drill holes with interpreted geology.

For further information please contact:

Jeff Williams
Managing Director
+61 418 594 324

OR

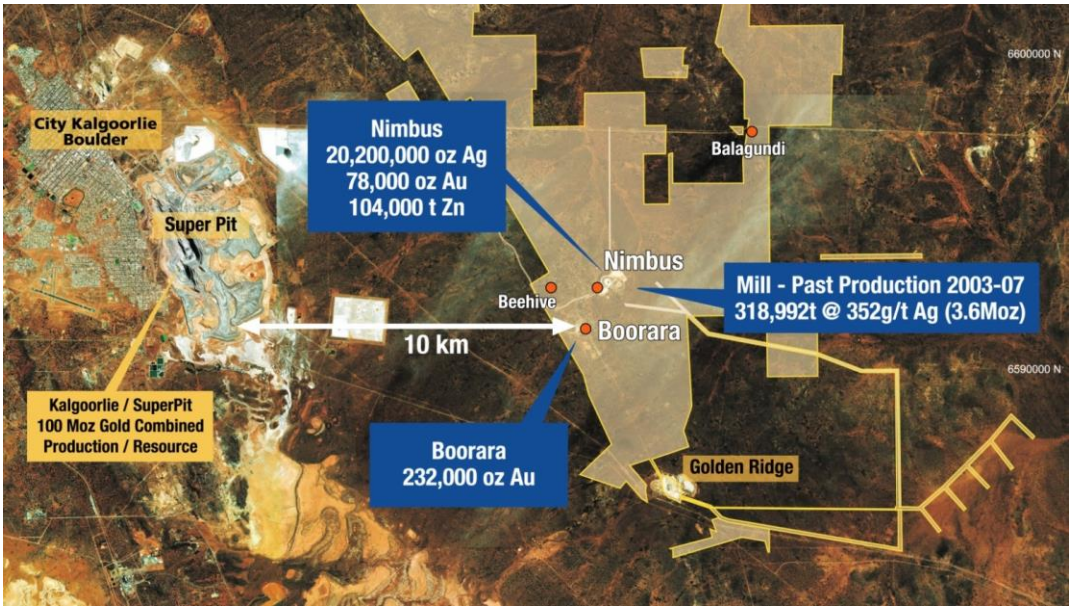
Andrew Pumphrey
General Manager
+61 419 965 976

About MacPhersons

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

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

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



Competent Person's Statement

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

Table 1: Boorara RC significant composite intervals > 0.7 g/t Au, 0.3 g/t Au cut off – max 2m internal dilution at zero grade.

HOLE-ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	INTERVAL (m)	Au (g/t)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	mRL	Area
BORC 396	20	21	1	0.93	61.44	-59.81	126	370128.701	6591068.890	400.608	CJ
BORC 396	33	35	2	2.76	61.44	-59.81	126	370128.701	6591068.890	400.608	CJ
BORC 396	58	67	9	0.92	61.44	-59.81	126	370128.701	6591068.890	400.608	CJ
BORC 397	84	88	4	0.76	63.13	-59.81	137	370110.866	6591059.118	399.878	CJ
BORC 397	120	121	1	1.46	63.13	-59.81	137	370110.866	6591059.118	399.878	CJ
BORC 398	38	53	15	0.88	59.17	-59.84	126	370148.815	6591035.003	400.507	CJ
incl	39	44	5	1.88	59.17	-59.84	126	370148.815	6591035.003	400.507	CJ
BORC 398	74	75	1	2.26	59.17	-59.84	126	370148.815	6591035.003	400.507	CJ
BORC 398	85	92	7	0.91	59.17	-59.84	126	370148.815	6591035.003	400.507	CJ
BORC 398	103	105	2	0.82	59.17	-59.84	126	370148.815	6591035.003	400.507	CJ
BORC 398	175	176	1	2.52	59.17	-59.84	126	370148.815	6591035.003	400.507	CJ
BORC 399	94	101	7	0.75	60.76	-59.61	126	370131.323	6591025.193	399.772	CJ
BORC 400	55	56	1	1.17	59.57	-59.53	162	370168.666	6590999.815	400.480	CJ
BORC 400	77	80	3	0.83	59.57	-59.53	162	370168.666	6590999.815	400.480	CJ
BORC 400	88	89	1	1.76	59.57	-59.53	162	370168.666	6590999.815	400.480	CJ
BORC 400	115	128	13	1.1	59.57	-59.53	162	370168.666	6590999.815	400.480	CJ
BORC 400	124	125	1	7.5	59.57	-59.53	162	370168.666	6590999.815	400.480	CJ
BORC 401	9	10	1	0.97	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
BORC 401	32	38	6	2.01	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
incl	36	37	1	6.29	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
BORC 401	48	52	4	0.8	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
BORC 401	55	56	1	1.85	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
BORC 401	72	76	4	0.76	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
BORC 401	85	104	19	1.1	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
BORC 401	115	119	4	1.04	61.60	-58.99	138	370151.405	6590990.363	400.245	CJ
BORC 402				NSR	63.97	-59.56	138	370057.529	6591305.098	401.539	CJ
BORC 403	10	26	16	0.99	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 403	29	34	5	0.91	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 403	110	113	3	2.28	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 403	124	127	3	1.1	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 403	143	144	1	1.53	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 403	149	150	1	1.08	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 403	160	165	5	0.95	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 403	170	173	3	1.11	65.20	-59.93	186	370040.594	6591295.625	400.554	CJ
BORC 404	0	5	5	2.36	60.12	-60.33	180	370020.197	6591330.953	399.477	CJ
incl	1	2	1	7.77	60.12	-60.33	180	370020.197	6591330.953	399.477	CJ
BORC 404	31	40	9	0.71	60.12	-60.33	180	370020.197	6591330.953	399.477	CJ

HOLE-ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	INTERVAL (m)	Au (g/t)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	mRL	Area
BORC 404	44	45	1	1.33	60.12	-60.33	180	370020.197	6591330.953	399.477	CJ
BORC 404	50	54	4	1.06	60.12	-60.33	180	370020.197	6591330.953	399.477	CJ
BORC 405	56	78	22	0.72	61.43	-59.72	192	370002.994	6591321.031	399.251	CJ
BORC 405	79	87	8	0.72	61.43	-59.72	192	370002.994	6591321.031	399.251	CJ
BORC 405	157	158	1	1.25	61.43	-59.72	192	370002.994	6591321.031	399.251	CJ
BORC 405	183	186	3	1.43	61.43	-59.72	192	370002.994	6591321.031	399.251	CJ
BORC 406	66	67	1	1.17	60.68	-60.25	140	370029.234	6591334.664	399.833	CJ
BORC 406	122	123	1	1.99	60.68	-60.25	140	370029.234	6591334.664	399.833	CJ
BORC 407	19	20	1	0.94	61.76	-59.72	120	370000.552	6591365.343	398.366	CJ
BORC 407	22	23	1	0.77	61.76	-59.72	120	370000.552	6591365.343	398.366	CJ
BORC 407	56	57	1	1.18	61.76	-59.72	120	370000.552	6591365.343	398.366	CJ
BORC 408	17	18	1	1.24	63.38	-60.31	141	369991.801	6591360.590	398.296	CJ
BORC 408	42	46	4	1.08	63.38	-60.31	141	369991.801	6591360.590	398.296	CJ
BORC 409	50	56	6	3.11	62	-59.36	126	369983.394	6591355.723	398.130	CJ
incl	54	55	1	12.15	62	-59.36	126	369983.394	6591355.723	398.130	CJ
BORC 410	69	70	1	1.09	65.44	-59.97	115	369974.872	6591350.212	397.770	CJ
BORC 410	72	75	3	0.87	65.44	-59.97	115	369974.872	6591350.212	397.770	CJ
BORC 410	77	95	18	0.91	65.44	-59.97	115	369974.872	6591350.212	397.770	CJ
BORC 411	6	7	1	1.48	58.24	-60.09	120	369971.835	6591394.701	398.768	CJ
BORC 411	14	15	1	1.4	58.24	-60.09	120	369971.835	6591394.701	398.768	CJ
BORC 412	74	94	20	1.41	62.44	-60.01	120	369954.148	6591384.711	397.849	CJ
incl	78	79	1	13.3	62.44	-60.01	120	369954.148	6591384.711	397.849	CJ
BORC 412	110	117	7	1.45	62.44	-60.01	120	369954.148	6591384.711	397.849	CJ
BORC 413	2	4	2	0.94	61.73	-60.26	108	369951.585	6591429.199	399.156	CJ
BORC 413	29	30	1	14.5	61.73	-60.26	108	369951.585	6591429.199	399.156	CJ
BORC 413	41	42	1	2.17	61.73	-60.26	108	369951.585	6591429.199	399.156	CJ
BORC 414	20	22	2	1.36	62.71	-59.86	132	369934.265	6591419.583	398.339	CJ
BORC 414	35	36	1	1.45	62.71	-59.86	132	369934.265	6591419.583	398.339	CJ
BORC 414	53	56	3	0.79	62.71	-59.86	132	369934.265	6591419.583	398.339	CJ
BORC 414	83	85	2	0.86	62.71	-59.86	132	369934.265	6591419.583	398.339	CJ
BORC 414	91	92	1	1.05	62.71	-59.86	132	369934.265	6591419.583	398.339	CJ
BORC 415	52	53	1	1.42	63.64	-59.46	168	369916.719	6591409.687	397.454	CJ
BORC 415	111	136	25	2.49	63.64	-59.46	168	369916.719	6591409.687	397.454	CJ
incl	112	126	14	3.88	63.64	-59.46	168	369916.719	6591409.687	397.454	CJ
incl	112	113	1	18.5	63.64	-59.46	168	369916.719	6591409.687	397.454	CJ
incl	124	125	1	19.9	63.64	-59.46	168	369916.719	6591409.687	397.454	CJ
BORC 415	150	156	6	1.07	63.64	-59.46	168	369916.719	6591409.687	397.454	CJ
BORC 416	55	56	1	0.79	61.07	-60.48	114	369932.031	6591476.449	400.590	CJ
BORC 417	27	28	1	1.94	59.94	-59.88	150	369916.585	6591467.422	399.686	CJ
BORC 417	61	68	7	0.76	59.94	-59.88	150	369916.585	6591467.422	399.686	CJ

HOLE-ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	INTERVAL (m)	Au (g/t)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	mRL	Area
BORC 418	35	36	1	3	60.07	-60.27	227	369900.072	6591456.683	398.343	CJ
BORC 418	40	42	2	0.86	60.07	-60.27	227	369900.072	6591456.683	398.343	CJ
BORC 418	101	111	10	0.84	60.07	-60.27	227	369900.072	6591456.683	398.343	CJ
BORC 418	118	120	2	0.84	60.07	-60.27	227	369900.072	6591456.683	398.343	CJ
BORC 418	186	188	2	1.44	60.07	-60.27	227	369900.072	6591456.683	398.343	CJ
BORC 419				NSR	60.97	-60.25	102	369932.638	6591522.177	403.464	CJ
BORC 420	62	68	5	1.2	60.77	-60.05	114	369915.278	6591512.467	401.246	CJ
BORC 421	7	8	1	1.77	62.44	-59.80	127	369896.801	6591501.449	399.670	CJ
BORC 421	19	22	3	0.77	62.44	-59.80	127	369896.801	6591501.449	399.670	CJ
BORC 421	26	29	3	0.75	62.44	-59.80	127	369896.801	6591501.449	399.670	CJ
BORC 421	40	41	1	1.49	62.44	-59.80	127	369896.801	6591501.449	399.670	CJ
BORC 421	99	101	2	1	62.44	-59.80	127	369896.801	6591501.449	399.670	CJ
BORC 422	25	32	7	1.13	60.71	-59.70	84	369921.051	6591562.022	405.106	CJ
BORC 422	53	55	2	1.54	60.71	-59.70	84	369921.051	6591562.022	405.106	CJ
BORC 423	66	72	6	0.94	61.04	-59.85	108	369904.205	6591552.238	403.135	CJ
BORC 423	80	82	2	0.82	61.04	-59.85	108	369904.205	6591552.238	403.135	CJ
BORC 423	96	97	1	1.76	61.04	-59.85	108	369904.205	6591552.238	403.135	CJ
BORC 424	1	10	9	0.72	64.37	-59.95	132	369887.545	6591542.401	401.173	CJ
BORC 424	18	41	23	1.07	64.37	-59.95	132	369887.545	6591542.401	401.173	CJ
incl	18	23	5	2.39	64.37	-59.95	132	369887.545	6591542.401	401.173	CJ
BORC 424	78	89	11	0.76	64.37	-59.95	132	369887.545	6591542.401	401.173	CJ
BORC 425	65	73	8	1.63	60.86	-60.10	90	369882.602	6591678.896	403.921	CJ
incl	66	67	1	8.21	60.86	-60.10	90	369882.602	6591678.896	403.921	CJ
BORC 426	5	9	4	0.76	60.26	-58.37	30	369908.756	6591739.754	406.725	NSW
BORC 427	4	6	2	0.7	58.34	-60.09	48	369898.600	6591756.740	406.284	NSW
BORC 427	13	21	8	1.88	58.34	-60.09	48	369898.600	6591756.740	406.284	NSW
incl	14	15	1	9.69	58.34	-60.09	48	369898.600	6591756.740	406.284	NSW
BORC 428	57	58	1	0.77	61.45	-59.95	84	369831.895	6591879.662	403.064	NSW
BORC 428	70	74	4	0.8	61.45	-59.95	84	369831.895	6591879.662	403.064	NSW
BORC 429	3	13	10	1.08	62.86	-60.01	108	369814.393	6591869.526	403.471	NSW
BORC 430	8	12	14	4.16	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
incl	13	20	7	7.7	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
incl	13	14	1	7.78	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
incl	15	16	1	28	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
incl	16	17	1	6.89	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
incl	17	18	1	6.67	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
BORC 430	44	48	4	0.88	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
BORC 430	54	55	1	4.05	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
BORC 430	64	73	9	1	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW
BORC 430	75	76	1	2.1	60.09	-60.56	138	369797.687	6591860.088	404.113	NSW

HOLE-ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	INTERVAL (m)	Au (g/t)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)	Easting (GDA)	Northing (GDA)	mRL	Area
BORC 431	27	30	5	0.7	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
BORC 431	51	55	4	0.82	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
BORC 431	65	77	12	0.76	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
BORC 431	85	104	19	1.61	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
incl	88	89	1	12.2	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
BORC 431	107	119	12	2.54	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
incl	115	116	1	14.9	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
BORC 431	130	131	1	12	60.03	-60.53	150	369779.694	6591849.533	406.956	NSW
BORC 432	78	79	1	0.93	61.54	-60.21	216	369744.121	6591829.107	412.184	NSW
BORC 432	88	89	1	1.68	61.54	-60.21	216	369744.121	6591829.107	412.184	NSW
BORC 432	142	159	17	1.08	61.54	-60.21	216	369744.121	6591829.107	412.184	NSW
incl	149	150	1	5.36	61.54	-60.21	216	369744.121	6591829.107	412.184	NSW
BORC 432	174	177	3	0.72	61.54	-60.21	216	369744.121	6591829.107	412.184	NSW
BORC 433	67	81	14	1.65	62.05	-59.52	180	369741.601	6591874.039	411.205	NSW
incl	70	71	1	11.75	62.05	-59.52	180	369741.601	6591874.039	411.205	NSW
BORC 433	85	93	8	0.74	62.05	-59.52	180	369741.601	6591874.039	411.205	NSW
BORC 433	112	115	3	0.81	62.05	-59.52	180	369741.601	6591874.039	411.205	NSW
BORC 433	122	125	3	0.8	62.05	-59.52	180	369741.601	6591874.039	411.205	NSW
BORC 434	48	49	1	1.78	61.15	-59.74	174	369717.430	6591906.325	411.143	NSW
BORC 434	52	54	2	1.1	61.15	-59.74	174	369717.430	6591906.325	411.143	NSW
BORC 434	82	87	5	0.84	61.15	-59.74	174	369717.430	6591906.325	411.143	NSW
BORC 434	98	99	1	10.2	61.15	-59.74	174	369717.430	6591906.325	411.143	NSW

***NSR: Denotes a drill hole with no significant result**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The Boorara Deposit 39 RC holes (BORC 396-434 5,177 m), azimuth 060° dipping -60°. The RC samples are collected from the drill rig cyclone in a green plastic bag in 1m intervals and are laid out in rows of either 20 or 40 samples. A 2-4kg representative sample is split via the rig mounted cone splitter and placed on top of the green plastic for that metre interval. Diamond drilling completed using one metre sampling lengths, core half cut adjacent to bottom of hole orientation line.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All sampling is undertaken using MacPhersons Resources sampling procedures and QAQC in line with industry best practise which includes certified standards on average every 30 samples. The RC drill rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 2-4 kg sample is collected from the drill rig via a cone splitter which is representative of that metre. HQ diamond core was half cut to produce a 2-4 kg sample for analysis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Historic hole collars have been recovered where possible and surveyed by a licenced surveyor using a DGPS (0.01). Historic holes were down hole surveyed where possible for deviation by north seeking gyroscope method by local contactor ABIMS.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The RC one metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. The diamond half core sample intervals were typically a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. All analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish with the exception of cases where visible gold has been observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The RC drilling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer using 137mm drill bits. The diamond drilling was undertaken using HQ3 (triple tube) and HQ3 (standard tube) techniques.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Each metre of RC sample is checked and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher. Sample weights reported by laboratory can also give an indication of recoveries Drill core was measured and compared to drilled intervals, and recorded as a percentage recovery. Recovery in oxidised rock can be reasonable whereas recovery in fresh rock is excellent.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drillers experience is important. Steady drilling, using modern well maintained drilling equipment, regular cleaning of cyclone and splitter, pausing the drilling at each metre to allow sample to pass through drill string and reducing sample loss. Using a RC rig equipped with auxiliary and booster compressors is critical to maintaining good RC sample recovery. Using professional and competent core drilling contractor minimises issues with sample recoveries through the use of appropriate drilling equipment techniques and drilling fluids suited to the particular ground conditions.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	RC sample recoveries from the mineralised zones are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust) and some natural voids do exist. No sample was lost from 2-4 kg split from cyclone that was submitted for analysis, some loss of sample occurred from large green bags and some bias may have occurred to that sample as water was flowing from sample bag – this sample has not been analysed and therefore will not affect results reported in this release. The core sample recovery in the transitional and fresh rock zones is very high and no significant bias is expected. Recoveries in oxidised rock were lower. Although no exhaustive studies have been undertaken, no significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	Each RC metre drilled underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour,

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration veining and sulphide content. Diamond core metres underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, and type and intensity of alteration, veining and sulphide content. Structural, density and geotechnical data is also collected on drill core.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	All logging is qualitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state and colour with estimates of intensity of mineralisation, alteration and veining. Wet and dry photographs were completed on the core.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were geologically logged in full (100%).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was half cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in core trays. In some instances oxidised and non-competent clay zones are carefully split in half using sampling wedge and sampled as half core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter system mounted on the drill rig. An estimated 30% of samples were moist to wet in nature that passed through the cyclone – splitter system.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were analysed via a 50 gram fire assay. Following that analysis in cases where visible gold has be observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and those results reported instead of the fire assay result. Sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. When received, samples are processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system and bar code attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sampling equipment and sample bags are kept clean at all times. The RC drill rig mounted cone splitter is adjusted to ensure that the 1m split sample weighs on average between 2-4kg. The cone splitter is cleaned using an air nozzle after every drill rod – 6m.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		MacPhersons Resources sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	For drill core, the entire core is sampled at one metre intervals to ensure that samples are representative of the entire in-situ rock being tested. The laboratory ensures that the entire sample submitted is crushed and split appropriately to provide a representative sub-sample. No duplicate samples are taken from the core
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes (0.5 kg to 4 kg) are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Boorara. Half cut HQ diamond core samples over 1m length (normally at the end of hole) were up to 4kg.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures are industry standard for Archaean mesothermal lode gold deposits. The fire assay technique will result in a total assay result. In cases where visible gold has be observed or a fire assay grade has exceeded 100 g/t or coarse gold is suspected then a screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) has been undertaken on those samples and reported instead of the fire assay result.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	None of these tools are used
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified Reference Materials (standards) are purchased from an independent supplier of such materials. Blanks are made up from samples previously collected from other drill programs at Boorara –Nimbus that have analysed as less than detection Au values. A standard sample followed by a blank sample are inserted every 30th sample. A duplicate sample is taken every 25 samples. Evaluation of the Macphersons submitted standards and blanks analysis results indicates that assaying is accurate and without significant drift.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. At least two different company personnel visually verified intersections in the diamond core. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed. Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core samples.

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling at Boorara is at: • 10m line x 5m hole • 20m line x 10m hole • 20m line x 20m hole • 40m line x 10m hole • 40m line x 20m hole The holes reported in this release were on 40m spaced lines that are 10m apart along the lines.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralized domains to support the current MRE classifications as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012 Edition) reporting criteria.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied in the field within the mineralised zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Diamond drill holes and RC holes were orientated 115°/-60° which is considered to be perpendicular to the dominant quartz vein arrays or at 060°/-60° perpendicular to geology contacts but also is preferred orientation for estimating grade of quartz veins and arrays. Various other orientations have been tried historically to try and capture the best orientation to drill various different structures and vein orientations. Historically diamond core holes were orientated 060°/-60°. BORC 396-434, were orientated 060°/-60°. The 115°/-58° orientated holes are close to perpendicular to the dominant quartz vein geometry.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	It is not believed that drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias as the dominant mineralised quartz vein arrays at SSW area at Boorara are orientated 020°/48°NW, 040°/55° NW, 060°/40°NW & 100°/43°N .
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by MRP. Field samples are stored overnight in a shed onsite (if not delivered to laboratory) which is equipped with security cameras and caretaker in residence who is an employee of MacPhersons. Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by MRP personnel once the hole is completed. Whilst in storage at the laboratory, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up online to track the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS for a period of time and then returned to MRP.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	CSA completed a review in early 2015 of the MRP sampling protocols as part of their Resource estimation work and were satisfied that the adequacy of sample preparation, sample security and analytical procedures support the Mineral Resource classification discussed and are of industry standard. MRP have maintained those sampling protocols from that time.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 2 Report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Boorara Project is located approximately 17km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie, 2km west of Nimbus and 6km north-northwest of Golden Ridge' The Boorara project is situated within mining leases M26/29, M26/277 and M26/318 accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Bulong Road via an unsealed haul road. The tenements are located within the Hampton Hill Pastoral Station. Normal Western Australian state royalties apply. A third party royalty of $1/t is payable to a maximum of $1 million on M26/277. A third party royalty based on production milestones is payable on M26/29, M26/318 & M26/161 as below; • 25,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable • 50,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable • 75,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable • 100,000 ounces gold production – 375 ounce royalty payable Situated within the Boorara Project area are the reserves associated with the Boorara townsite. Proposed open pit operations will not impact on the reserves. The location of waste dumps will be sited so as to avoid mineral resources, exploration targets and to work with other mining infrastructure associated with the Nimbus operations located within 2km of the proposed Boorara open pits. MRP purchased the Nimbus property on 8th September 2011 from Kalgoorlie Ore Treatment Company Pty Ltd (KOTC). The tenements are held by KOTC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MacPhersons Resources Ltd.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic gold production at Boorara produced 30,673 oz's from the treatment of 54,731 tonnes of ore. This production was from underground mining at the Cataract shaft, East Lode shaft and the Crown Jewel shaft. Historic mine plans and sections show two orientations of mine stopes, one at 040°/25° NW and another at 315°/65°W. Dampier Mining Pty Ltd and Texas Gulf Australia Ltd in 1980 drilled 20 RC holes for 1,038m and 10 diamond holes for 1,695m. Western Reefs NL in 1985 undertook soil sampling on a 40m x 20m grid. They also completed 180 RAB holes for 9892m, 268 RC holes for 20,831m and 26 diamond holes for 2,609m. Geological mapping was undertaken by Western Reefs including costean mapping and sampling. The Cataract shaft was refurbished and geologically mapped and surveyed. The Crown Jewel shaft was mapped and surveyed also. Windsor Resources in 1988 drilled 174 RC holes for 11,274m. Newmont in 1990 drilled 338 RAB holes for 15,446m, 39 RC holes for 4,319m and 4 diamond holes for 718m. Geological mapping and soil sampling was also undertaken. Mt Monger Gold Project in 1993 drilled 116 RC holes for 6,222m. Fimiston Mining NL in 1995 drilled 110 RC holes for 7,257m and 1 diamond hole for 195m. The data relating to the Boorara gold deposits comprising the Southern Stockwork Zone, Northern Stockwork Zone, Cataract Area, East Lode and Digger Dam was reviewed. The database was updated to incorporate the drilling completed by Fimiston and cross sections and interpretations made. A global polygonal based resource estimate was made which estimated resources of 2.25 million tonnes @ 1.40g/t Au at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t or 1.42 million tonnes @ 1.72 g/t Au at a cut off of 1.0 g/t to be estimated. Block modelling of this polygonal data was then completed which returned a total oxide resource of 1,293,000 tonnes @ 1.49 g/t, and a total fresh resource of 1,095,000 tonnes @ 1.86g/t. New Hampton Goldfields Ltd in 2001 undertook a resource estimate at Boorara which resulted in a JORC compliant undiluted mineral resource of 1,506,000t @ 1.85 g/t Au. Open pit design of the Southern Stockwork, Cataract and the Northern

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Mineralisation envelopes at Boorara consist of three dominant orientations: 1. NW trend of sub-vertical mineralisation which is typified by the East Lode workings, and interpreted as sub parallel to lithology contacts 2. NW moderate NE dipping structure at Crown Jewel, sub parallel to lithology contacts 3. NE striking, shallow to moderate NW dipping vein arrays as seen in the Boorara trial pit and at the Cataract workings.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *1. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *3. dip and azimuth of the hole* *4. down hole length and interception depth* *5. hole length.*	Please refer to table 1 in the report for full details.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Other relevant drill hole information can be found in Section 1-"Sampling techniques, "Drilling techniques" and "Drill sample recovery".
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All one metre diamond drill results are reported in Appendix 1 Section 2 of JORC table 1. Holes include up to 2m of internal dilution - host dolerite was intersected in the 2m diluted section with significant alteration. A bottom cut off grade of 0.3 g/t was used and no top cut grade was applied. The procedure applied to the aggregate intercepts quoted is length weighted average (sum product of interval x corresponding interval assay grade), divided by sum of interval lengths and rounded by one decimal place.
	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.	

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	These drill holes are designed to drill perpendicular to the dominant quartz vein array geometry within the Boorara dolerite at Boorara which gives MRP geologists a good understanding of mineralisation widths encountered. The dominant mineralisation geometries seen at the Boorara gold project are; 1. Shear zone hosted mineralisation on the dolerite east contact which strikes 320˚ and is steeply dipping to the west. 2. Quartz vein sheeted vein array hosted mineralisation that is orientated 020˚/48˚NW, 060˚/40˚NW & 100˚/43˚N. The estimated true width of the granophyric dolerite has been estimated at 17m and this based on BORC 157 intersection - 23m @ 2.02 g/t. BODH 035 intersected 22m @ 2.1 g/t which has also been used to estimate true width. The true width of the ore at the Boorara gold resource is reasonably well known from the earlier deeper resource drilling, but at Boorara does not appear to be consistent in width due to the structural setting of the mineralisation. Greater than 90% of all drill holes would define both boundaries to mineralisation from which a true width can be reasonably determined.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Please refer to the body of the report.
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.*	Please refer to table 1 in the body of the report.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The diamond holes were also utilised for bulk density measurements.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further RC & Diamond drilling is planned to further test mineralisation associated with this release.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	Please refer to the body of the report.