



ASX Announcement 31st October 2018

Activities Report for the Quarter Ending 30th September 2018

- **3D Resources Ltd progresses acquisition of 100% ownership of Haitian gold projects.**
- **Haitian partners to receive a net profit interest (NPI)**

1. HAITI GOLD PROJECTS

During the quarter 3D Resources Ltd. ("the Company") progressed negotiations to restructure its original acquisition of two gold projects in Haiti and on 16th October 2018, announced that Haiti Gold Aust Pty. Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) (**HGA**) had executed a new acquisition agreement securing the projects in Haiti subject to certain conditions precedent. These conditions include approval by the Bureau des Mines Et L'Energie and restructuring of certain debt which are yet to be fulfilled.

Background

While the Company had experienced difficulties under the former agreements designed to acquire an interest in the Haiti gold projects, the work that the Company was able to do in the period until the agreements were terminated had demonstrated that the projects offered an attractive investment opportunity. For this reason, after the Company terminated the original agreements, it continued negotiations to try and find a deal structure which was more suitable.

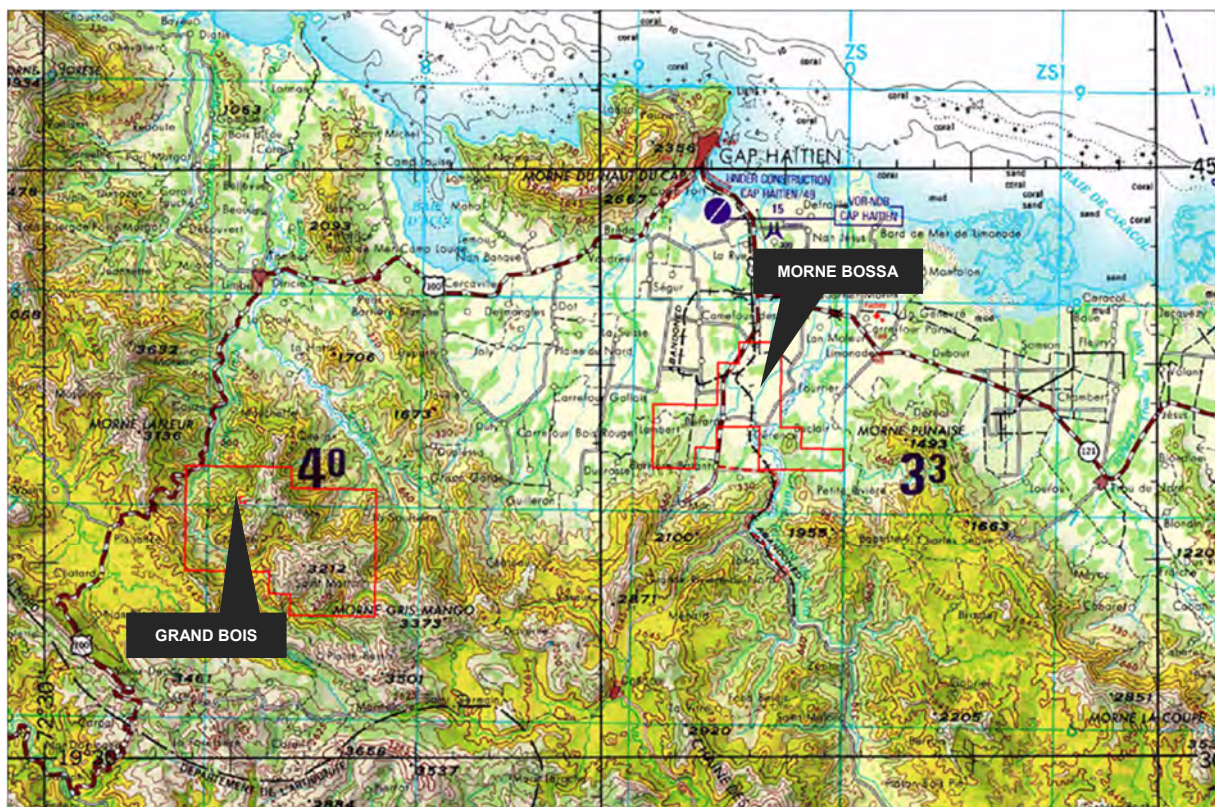
The Company had undertaken a number of studies that had been primarily designed as preparatory work for the planned Feasibility Study, but these studies also provided preliminary engineering/design work and an economic framework to help assess the project. This work had been completed by independent engineering groups and included:

- Engagement of Entech Pty Ltd to draw all the historical drill data into industry standard mining software and to create a new block model for the two deposits. Given the reliance on historical drill data for which no verification drilling has been completed by the Company, this assessment is not yet completed to a JORC standard. However, the drilling data used records and work completed by a number of exploration groups including Newmont, Eurasian Minerals, UN, VCS Mining, KWG Resources, and shows that the work has been completed to a reasonable quality control standard.(see Attachment 1 for details of the drill results and the JORC Table 1).
- A set of 3 metallurgical tests carried out by Bureau Veritas on composite samples taken from the Morne Bossa deposit that included both oxides and transitional ores. All three

composite samples gave results well in excess of 90% Recoveries within a 24hour leach cycle. (In the case of the Grand Bois deposit, additional work was viewed as unnecessary as the Newmont/Eurasian Minerals joint venture had already completed bottle roll cyanide leaching tests on 551 samples of oxide/transitional and fresh ores as well as composite larger scale testing that had similarly demonstrated high recoveries);

- An independent “Conceptual Plan” by CPC Engineering Pty Ltd which had reviewed the plant and infrastructure requirements for these projects following a site visit, compilation of local cost data, and review of the metallurgical data. This study determined the capital and operating cost parameters for a 500,000 tonnes per annum CIL plant that was designed to treat ores from both deposits.
- A pit optimisation study which was completed by Entech Pty Ltd that used a series of operating cost “assumptions” to re-assess what components of the Block Model were commercial to mine. The assumptions used incorporated the CPC Engineering Pty Ltd cost estimates as well as some additional mining cost estimates. Other assumptions used in this pit optimisation included a gold price of \$US1,200 , a 90% gold recovery in oxide ores and 80% in transitional/ fresh ores, as well as mine dilution and mine loss factors of 5%. This generated an overall economic model for open cut mining the two deposits that has been used as the base model to assess the project.

There has been an extensive amount of work carried out on these two deposits in the form of diamond drilling and preliminary financial assessments. However the two deposits have in the past been explored and evaluated independently of one another and the Company proposes to acquire both projects so that it can assess the options for developing the projects under a combined development plan.



Morne Bossa

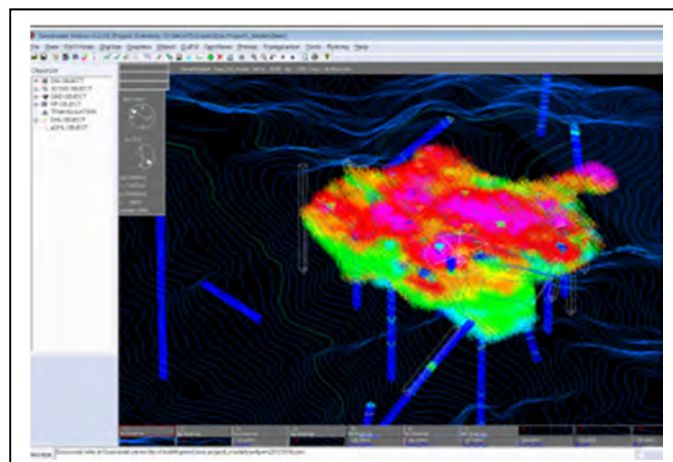
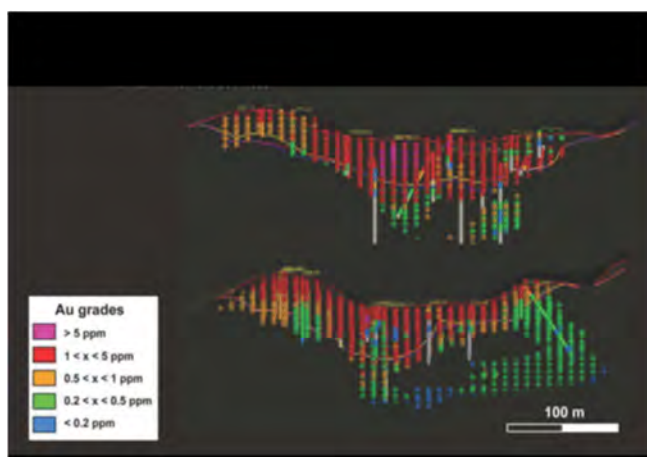
Morne Bossa is located just 1 km east of Highway #3 and just 11km south of the international airport and the container port of Cap Haitian. The deposit has been extensively drilled initially by a UN Aid program and Penarroya and later by KWG Resources and VCS Mining Inc. A feasibility study conducted in December 2011 by Data Technology Services, USA has demonstrated the project economics and lead to the grant of an Exploitation Permit for this project.

Three metallurgical tests carried out by the Company on composit samples of Oxide and Transitional ores from the Morne Bossa deposit taken from previous core samples produced by VCS Mining Inc gave >95% recoveries in each case. The figures below show an aerial view of the mine site and a 3D image of the deposit as well as a N-S cross section across the centre of the orebody.



Aerial view of Morne Bossa with the orebody in the foreground looking west towards the Highway in the middle distance running south from Cap Haitian to Milot.

Aerial view of the Grand Bois Site showing the location of the proposed Plant and camp site as well as existing access tracks to the site.



The color codes for the figures above are pink representing +5g/tAu and Red +1g/tAu

Attachment 1 sets out in more detail the drilling results by showing a plan with the location of all vertical drill holes within the higher grade zone of the deposits and also tabulating all the drill hole results from past explorers together with supporting information about the nature of this drilling, sampling and quality controls as previously reported.

2. HALLS CREEK JOINT VENTURE (3D RESOURCES 80%)

The Company has already undertaken a review of all the historical drilling and block modelling with a view to identifying extension of the known resource and possible exploration targets within the lease. The company is looking for additional resources to supplement development of this project.

3. COSMO NEWBERRY GOLD PROJECT (3D RESOURCES 100% EXCEPT E38/2274 3D RESOURCES 75%)

The company is awaiting an outcome from proposed meetings between the native title groups so that it can finalize an access agreement and commence work.

4. CORPORATE

The Company progressed its acquisition negotiations in respect to the Haiti gold projects and announced an agreement to acquire 100% of the projects after the end of the quarter.

The Company has reviewed and is in discussions in respect to several gold opportunities including projects based in the United States which it believes could complement its potential projects in Haiti.

The Company also reviewed several copper projects in Australia and Africa which it believes could assist it retain a focus on copper in addition to the gold projects it is pursuing.

TENEMENTS

Project and Location	Tenements Held At End at Commencement of Quarter	Tenements Acquired or Disposed of During Quarter	Beneficial Interest at End of Quarter	Notes
Haiti Gold Project Morne Bossa Deposit Grand Bois Deposit	0%	100% Subject to Conditions Precedent being met	100% Subject to Conditions Precedent being met	Original agreement terminated in June 2018. The Company has since entered into a revised agreement that gives the Company 100% ownership and control. Agreement signed subject to some conditions precedent as announced 16 Oct, and Completion of share transfers of the companies.
Halls Creek Joint Venture, East Kimberly WA	M80/247,	No Change,	80%,	Retained resources in Mt Angelo North Deposit
Cosmo Newbery, Laverton WA	E38/2274, E38/2627, E38/2774 E38/2850 E38/2851	No Change, No Change, No Change, Relinquished, No Change	75% 100% 100% 0% 100%	Agreement was reached over Aboriginal Reserve and a Mining Entry Permit issued by Minister for Aboriginal Affairs at end of December 2018. An initial exploration program completed. Awaiting new native title group to merge with Yilka to finalise new agreement for full long term access.

Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Exploration Results and geological data has been compiled by Mr. Peter Mitchell who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is Managing Director of 3D Resources Ltd. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the types of deposits being explored for and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Peter Mitchell has consented to the release of the announcement.

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ATTACHMENT 1

DRILL SUMMARY

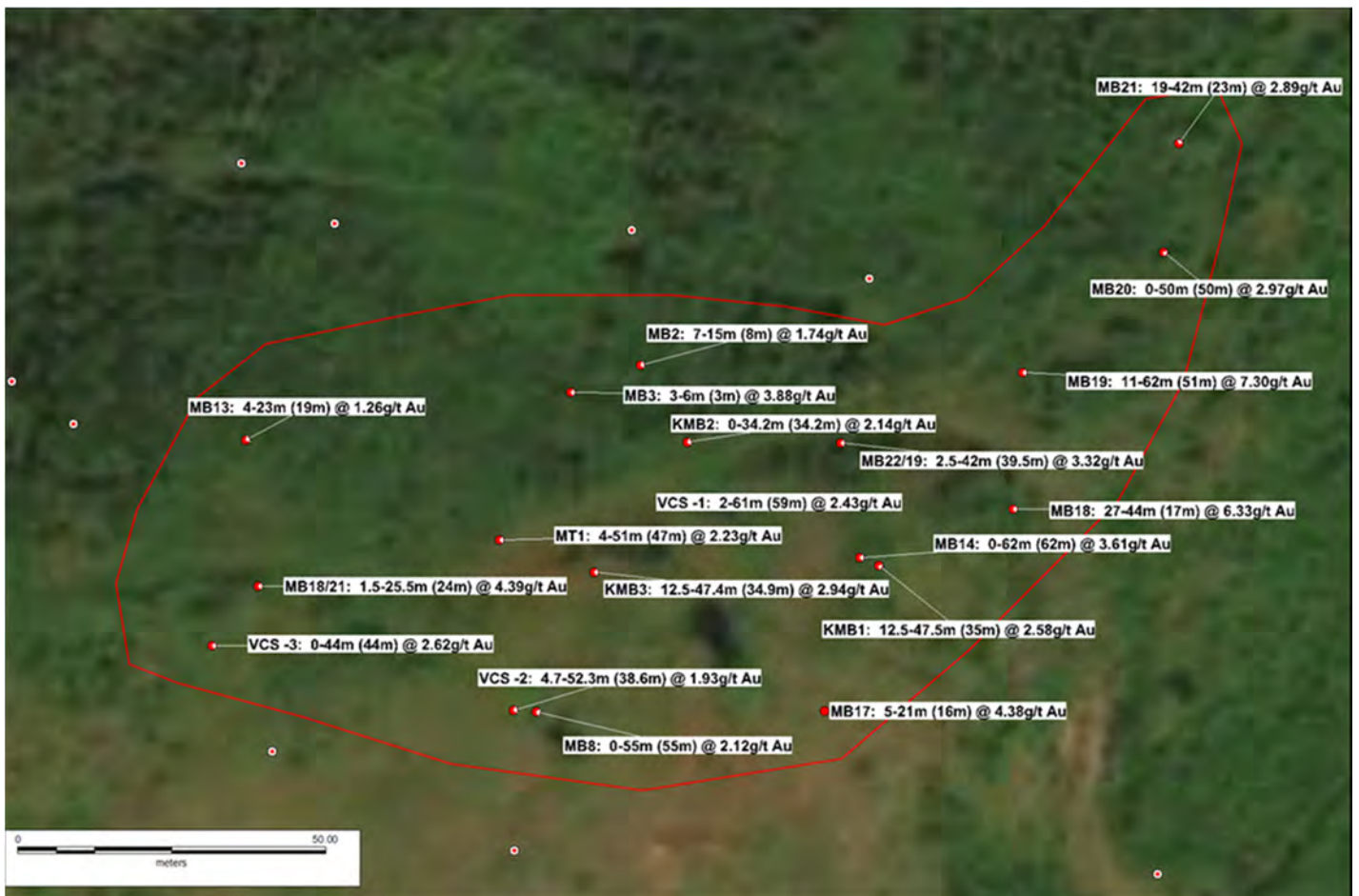


Figure 1: Morne Bossa Drill Summary(Vertical Holes only)

- Table 2 provide the tabulated details of all the intersection within the “high grade zone” from historical drilling on the Morne Bossa deposit including some additional inclined drill holes not shown in this figure. This figure needs to be considered in conjunction with the tabulated data
- All the drill holes shown on this map are vertical diamond drill holes

The mineralisation is not closed off by drilling in several directions in particular to the west which offers some potential for extensions

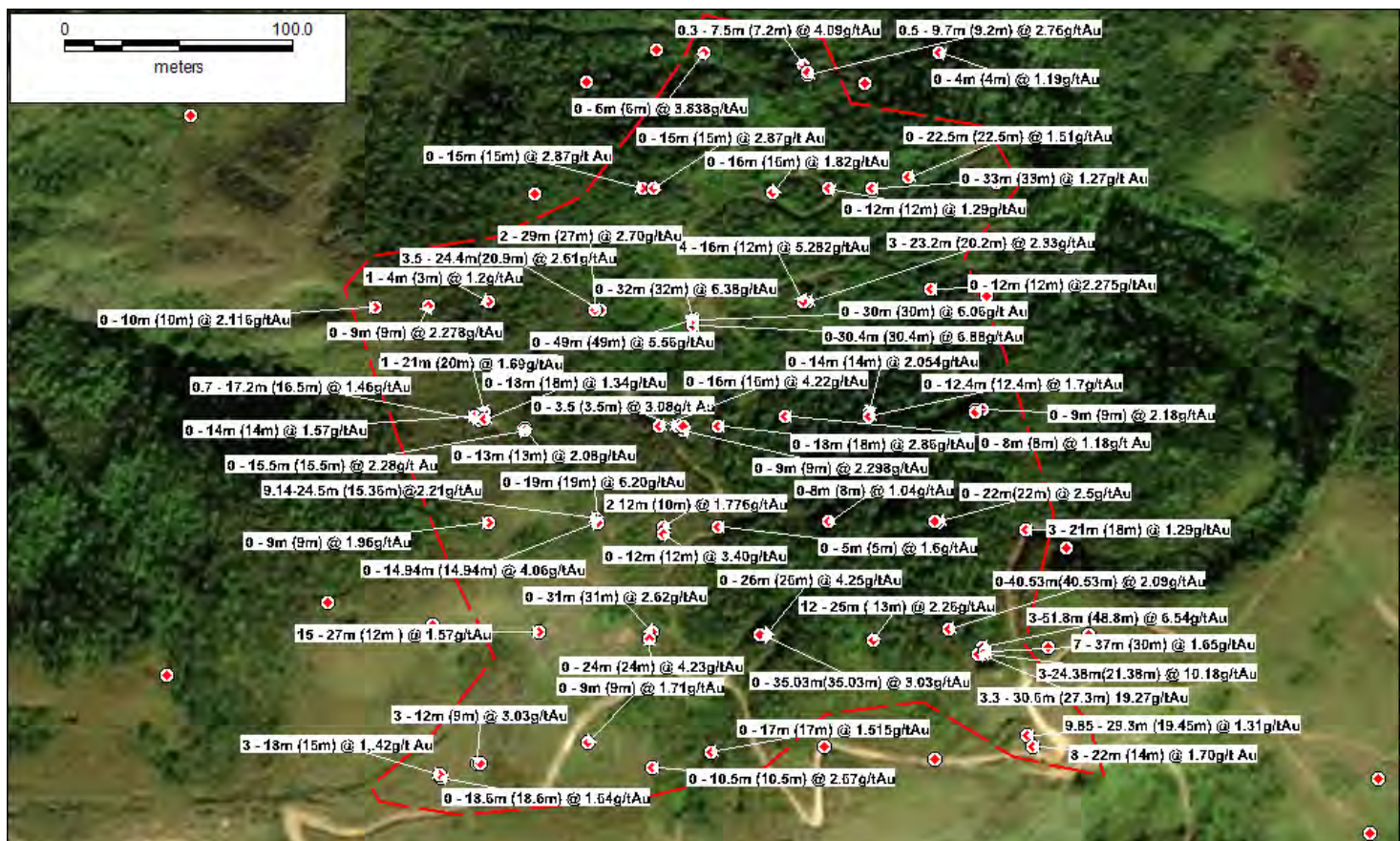


Figure 2: Grand Bois Drill Summary(Vertical Holes only)

Note: Table 1 provide the tabulated details of all the intersection within the “high grade zone” from historical drilling on the Grand Bois deposit including some additional inclined drill holes not shown in this figure. This figure needs to be considered in conjunction with the tabulated data. All the drill holes shown on this map are vertical diamond drill holes

Table 1: Drill Intersections for the Grand Bois Deposit

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Inclination (Azimuth)	Total Depth	Intersections		
						From	To	Grade(g/tAu)
GBDH-004	771768	2170238	674	45 ⁰ (090 ⁰ N)	181.36	0.0	14.5	1.53
GBDH-008	771768	2170133	713	Vertical	89.9	3.0	29.3	10.81
						29.3	51.8	1.54
GBDH-009	771768	2170130	713	Vertical	24.4	3.0	13.9	18.08
						13.9	24.4	1.97
GBDH-010	771640	2170275	640	Vertical	80.8	0.0	30.4	6.88
GBDH-011	771766	2170130	713	Vertical	30.6	3.3	18.1	33.70
						18.1	30.6	2.18
GBDH-016	771598	2170188	684	Vertical	30.5	0.0	12.1	4.71
						12.1	14.9	1.23
GBDH-017	771788	2170094	702	Vertical	43.0	9.9	29.3	1.31
GBDH-018	771671	2170139	689	Vertical	42.6	0.0	25.0	2.00
						25.0	35.0	5.69
GBDH-019	771691	2170286	645	Vertical	44.5	3.0	14.2	3.04
						14.2	23.2	1.45
GBDH-020	771599	2170282	644	Vertical	40.8	3.5	21.9	2.77
						21.9	24.4	1.40
GBDH-021	771529	2170076	670	Vertical	48.2	0.0	18.6	1.64
GBDH-023	771546	2170233	685	Vertical	42.8	0.7	17.2	1.46
GBDH-024	771764	2170340	630	60 ⁰ (090 ⁰ N)	26.0	5.1	20.0	1.93
GBDH-025	771691	2170386	607	Vertical	22.5	0.5	4.4	5.43
GBDH-027	771689	2170390	608	Vertical	18.0	0.3	7.5	4.09
DDH-01	771753	2170141	712	Vertical	140.8	0.0	12.0	3.37
						12.0	40.5	1.55
DDH-02	771597.5	2170190	684	Vertical	203.3	9.1	10.7	5.82
						10.7	24.5	1.82
GBS-A11	771769	2170131	723	Vertical	74.1	7.0	27.0	6.58
						27.0	37.0	1.80
GBS-A3	771572	2170140	684	Vertical	37.0	15.0	27.0	1.57
GBS-A5	771621	2170137	689	Vertical	38.5	0.0	19.0	5.04
						19.0	24.0	1.16
GBS-A7	771672	2170139	690	Vertical	35.2	0.0	16.0	5.94
						16.0	26.0	1.54
GBS-A7E45	771670	2170139	696	45 ⁰ (090 ⁰ N)	36.4	2.0	13.0	2.63
						13.0	20.0	1.32
GBS-A9	771720	2170136	700	Vertical	72.1	12.0	18.0	2.89
						18.0	25.0	1.73
GBS-B10	771749	2170189	695	Vertical	48.0	0.0	11.0	3.54
						11.0	22.0	1.46
GBS-B10E45	771748	2170188	704	45 ⁰ (090 ⁰ N)	45.0	0.0	10.0	4.36
						10.0	34.0	1.43
GBS-B10E60	771747	2170189	695	60 ⁰ (090 ⁰ N)	57.2	6.0	11.0	2.89
						11.0	43.0	1.52
						43.0	47.0	4.14
GBS-B2	771550	2170188	688	Vertical	40.6	0.0	3.0	3.80
						3.0	9.0	1.04
GBS-B4	771598	2170188	684	Vertical	29.2	0.0	15.0	7.28
						15.0	19.0	2.17
GBS-B4W45	771598	2170188	684	60 ⁰ (270 ⁰ N)	37.5	0.0	14.0	1.57
						14.0	24.0	3.53
GBS-B6	771627	2170186	676	Vertical	29.3	2.0	12.0	1.78
GBS-B8	771651	2170186	673	Vertical	25.3	0.0	5.0	1.60
GBS-C11	771765	2170238	674	Vertical	29.5	0.0	6.0	2.61
						6.0	9.0	1.33

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Inclination (Azimuth)	Total Depth	Intersections		
	(UTM 18 (NAD27))					From	To	Grade(g/tAu)
GBS-C2	771548	2170237	684	Vertical	49.6	1.0	21.0	1.69
GBS-C3	771566	2170230	683	Vertical	58.7	0.0	13.0	2.08
GBS-C5	771625	2170231	654	Vertical	32.0	0.0	16.0	4.22
GBS-C6	771636	2170229	656	Vertical	20.2	0.0	9.0	2.30
GBS-C7	771651	2170231	655	Vertical	31.0	0.0	9.0	1.49
						9.0	18.0	4.24
GBS-C9	771718	2170237	656	Vertical	28.0	0.0	14.0	2.05
GBS-D0	771500	2170283	665	Vertical	32.0	0.0	10.0	2.12
GBS-D1	771523	2170284	667	Vertical	26.8	0.0	9.0	2.28
GBS-D10	771745	2170291	644	Vertical	32.1	0.0	12.0	2.28
GBS-D2	771550	2170286	663	Vertical	35.5	1.0	4.0	1.20
GBS-D4	771597	2170282	644	Vertical	34.0	2.0	29.0	2.70
GBS-D6	771640	2170278	640	Vertical	73.1	0.0	40.0	6.39
						40.0	49.0	1.88
GBS-D8	771689	2170286	645	Vertical	29.5	4.0	16.0	5.28
GBS-E5	771618	2170336	630	Vertical	19.0	0.0	8.0	3.75
						8.0	15.0	1.87
GBS-E7	771675	2170334	625	Vertical	42.0	0.0	14.0	4.59
						14.0	16.0	1.53
GBS-E7W60	771675	2170334	625	60 ⁰ (270 ⁰ N)	64.0	0.0	3.0	4.69
						8.0	17.0	1.87
GBS-E9	771719	2170336	624	Vertical	46.0	0.0	4.0	1.68
						14.0	33.0	1.85
GBS-F12	771790	2170089	702	Vertical	56.0	8.0	22.0	1.70
GBS-F2	771545	2170082	670	Vertical	22.1	3.0	12.0	3.03
GBS-F2N45	771546	2170082	670	45 ⁰ (000 ⁰ N)	35.0	6.0	15.0	3.79
						15.0	17.0	1.58
GBS-F4	771594	2170091	673	Vertical	46.1	0.0	9.0	1.71
GBS-F6	771648	2170087	682	Vertical	46.0	0.0	17.0	1.52
GBS-X6	771645	2170396	607	Vertical	13.1	0.0	6.0	3.84
GBS-X8W45	771691	2170387	607	45 ⁰ (270 ⁰ N)	90.4	0.0	11.0	3.42
GBS-X10	771749	2170396	607	Vertical	58.8	0.0	4.0	1.19
GBS-X6	771645	2170396	607	Vertical	13.1	0.0	6.0	1.55
KGB-01	771640	2170278	640	Vertical	36.7	0.0	32.0	6.38
KGB-01-F3	771640	2170278	640	Vertical	86.0	0.0	6.0	1.55
						6.0	30.0	7.19
KGB-02	771633	2170231	656	Vertical	164.0	0.0	3.5	3.08
KGB-03	771700	2170188	680	Vertical	21.0	0.0	8.0	1.04
KGB-04	771718	2170235	656	Vertical	110.0	0.0	12.4	1.70
KGB-05	771681	2170235	656	Vertical	114.0	0.0	8.0	1.18
KGB-06	771566	2170229	683	Vertical	62.0	0.0	15.5	2.28
KGB-07	771544	2170235	682	Vertical	23.0	0.0	14.0	1.57
KGB-07A	771548	2170234	684	Vertical	47.0	0.0	18.0	1.34
KGB-08	771622	2170140	685	Vertical	324.0	0.0	31.0	2.62
KGB-09	771627	2170183	676	Vertical	167.0	0.0	12.0	3.40
KGB-10	771622	2170080	673	Vertical	148.0	0.0	10.5	2.67
KGB-11	771528	2170077	670	Vertical	55.0	3.0	18.0	1.42
KGB-12	771623	2170336	630	Vertical	194.0	0.0	10.5	4.51
						10.5	15.0	1.98
KGB-14	771735	2170341	624	Vertical	181.0	0.0	22.5	1.51
KGB-15	771700	2170336	622	Vertical	80.0	0.0	12.0	1.29
KGB-16	771787	2170185	714.1	Vertical	95.0	3.0	21.0	1.29
S-11	771675	2170334	625	60 ⁰ (225 ⁰ N)	130.55	0.0	28.0	3.09
S-20	771763	2170342	630	60 ⁰ (245 ⁰ N)	220.9	4.0	23.0	2.079
S-21	771636	2170231	656	60 ⁰ (245 ⁰ N)	174.3	0.0	6.0	1.56
S-22	771774	2170338	634	60 ⁰ (245 ⁰ N)	106.85	7.0	21.0	2.12

Table 2 : Drill Intersections for the Morne Bossa Deposit

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Inclination (Azimuth)	Total Depth	Intersections		
	(UTM 18 (NAD27))					From	To	Grade(g/tAu)
MT 1	795,575	2,175,939	85.35m	Vertical	192.7m	4.0	21.0	1.1
						21.0	29.0	3.48
						29.0	51.0	2.68
MB-2	795,597	2,175,967	77.63m	Vertical	43.55m	7.0	15.0	1.74
MB- 3	795,586	2,175,963	80.7m	Vertical	39.30m	3.0	6.0	3.88
MB -8	795,581	2,175,911	78.51m	Vertical	59.50m	0.0	12.0	1.59
						12.0	21.0	4.12
						21.0	55.0	1.77
MB- 13	795,534	2,175,955	97.78m	Vertical	48.10m	4.0	23.0	1.26
MB 14	795,633	2,175,936	72.52m	Vertical	64.50m	0.0	7.0	1.08
						7.0	62.0	3.93
MB17	795,627	2,175,912	64.01m	Vertical	21.0m	5.0	21.0	4.38
MB 18	795,658	2,175,944	65.21m	Vertical	53.15m	27.0	44.0	6.33
MB18/21	795,536	2,175,932	89.97m	Vertical	117.1m	1.5	6.0	5.10
						6.0	10.0	2.35
						10.0	25.5	4.71
MB 19S	795,659	2,175,966	63.73m	52 ⁰ (191 ⁰ N)	43.4m	1.0	43.0	4.68
MB 19	795,659	2,175,966	63.73m	Vertical	62.50m	11.0	62.0	7.30
MB 20	795,682	2,175,986	54.92m	Vertical	50.35m	0.0	20.0	1.68
						20.0	45.0	4.24
						45.0	50.0	1.78
MB20N	795,682	2,175,986	54.92m	60 ⁰ (005 ⁰ N)	20.05m	3	13	1.11
MB 21	795,684	2,176,003	51.05m	Vertical	43.80m	19.0	42.0	2.89
MB22/19	795,630	2,175,955	75.73m	Vertical	155.65m	2.5	13.5	1.36
						13.5	30.0	5.22
						30.0	42.0	2.49
KMB 1	795,636	2,175,935	72.5m	Vertical	44.46m	12.5	47.5	2.58
KMB 2	795,605	2,175,955	81.5m	Vertical	42.0m	0.0	34.2	2.14
KMB 3	795,590	2,175,934	82.8m	Vertical	198.0m	12.5	47.4	2.94
VCS10 -001	795,605	2,175,946	80.41m	Vertical	140.21m	2.0	19.0	1.44
						19.0	26.0	6.09
						51.0	61.0	1.54
VCS10 -002	795,577	2,175,912	76.58m	Vertical	60.96m	4.7	13.7	3.33
						13.7	18.3	1.36
						27.3	52.3	1.53
VCS10 -005	795,528	2,175,922	87.14m	Vertical	51.82m	0.0	44.0	2.62

Intersects measured in metres

Datum for Co-Ordinates provided - UTM(NAD 27 for US) Zone 18

Drilling Results had been previously reported by 3D Resources Ltd as they represent historical drilling on these properties. See JORC Table and notes below.

NOTES To Tables 1 & 2

The Company has assessed the historical drilling carried out by previous explorers on the two Haitian Projects and provides a summary of the drilling results in Figures 1 & 2 and a complete list of the intersections in the in Tables 1 and 2

These intersections represent a compilation and summary of the drill assay data from the historical drilling that was reported by the Company in May 2017. The data contained in these tables are the Company's compilation of the significant drill assay results from drilling carried out within the "higher grade oxide zone" and represent a weighted average summary of the intersections from more than 10,000 core sample assay results. This data base was generated by previous explorers Eurasian Minerals and Resource Generale Corporation and represents the base data that was used to generate the historical Foreign Resource estimates announced previously by the Company.

In presenting the results, the Company is satisfied that the results presented in this announcement are a reasonable representation of the mineralisation and data having regard to the following comments arising from a review of the data:

- 1) This drilling is a compilation of many exploration programs conducted by various parties including the UN, Newmont, Eurasian Minerals, VCS Mining, Kennecott, Penarroya, and KWG Resources
- 2) The latest drilling at the Grand Bois deposit (Hole ID Prefix "GBDH" in Table 1) completed by the Eurasian Minerals/Newmont joint venture and the drilling at Morne Bossa (Hole ID Prefix "VCS") had recorded reasonably good core recoveries and from a review of the data had applied appropriate quality control methodologies to derive the sample results generated by these diamond drill holes. Equally these two programs had used internationally acceptable laboratories to complete the assays and applied a reasonable level of duplicate sample assays to ensure quality controls.
- 3) These latest drilling programs had also twinned previous drill hole locations and the results of the twinned holes had generated reasonably comparable results that confirmed the results of earlier drilling programs. However as noted in the Company's previous statements on Foreign Estimated Resources, some of the very early drilling by the UN at Morne Bossa (Hole ID with Prefix "MB") had shown poor core recoveries that may have influenced grades and so may require some of these drill holes to be repeated in order to verify or determine accurate grades.
- 4) The Company was not present when this drilling took place so is unable to comment further at this stage. However, the Company has reviewed the residual core from the latest drilling and noted a diamond saw had been used to split the core where a full core was present, and has further reviewed the core photographs taken for Grand Bois.

The Company plans to undertake its own diamond drilling to twin previous drill holes to verify the previous drill results and also infill drilling to generate a presented in this announcement. So far, the results have highlighted our initial assessment that:

- That the deposits contain high grade zones that are readily accessible from surface with limited stripping.
- Mining could involve a simple open cut
- The detailed assessment of the historical drilling results is broadly confirming higher grade target zones that the company plans to focus its attention on in the early investigation.

NOTES TO TABLE 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables 1 & 2 provide a summary of the historical diamond drilling completed by previous explorers including the UN, Newmont, Eurasian Minerals, VCS Mining, Kennecott, Penarroya, and KWG Resources on the two deposits • Most recent drilling at the Grand Bois deposit (Hole ID Prefix “GBDH” in Table 1) completed by the Eurasian Minerals/Newmont joint venture and the drilling at Morne Bossa (Hole ID Prefix” VCS”) was conducted under JORC reporting regime. Most the core has been sampled and assayed on a regular basis down the full length of the core. The data base contains over 10,000 recorded sample assay results for gold silver and other elements. The intersections quoted are a summary of the main areas of interest with +1g gold values • The gold is moderately disseminated and no coarse gold is present so “nugget effect” is unlikely to be influenced materially by the sampling methodology. No data is available on the sampling methods used in early drilling but a review of the core for the later drilling shows that it has been sawn in two with a diamond saw.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond Drilling – No details regarding earlier drilling but mostly HQ (or NQ) diamond drilling in more recent programs
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill logs from previous explorers quote as a percent recovery in most cases, but in one case as a weight of core Methodology was used • In the case of early drilling by the UN at Morne Bossa there was higher than normal core losses and a correlation existed between high loss and

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>higher grades(Denoted by Hole ID “MB”).. Subsequent drilling at Morne Bossa appears to show improved core recoveries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grand Bois core recoveries in the latest drilling appear good
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Geological logs exist for most drill holes. No geotechnical logs except for Newmont drilling at Grand Bois where some geotechnical data was gathered Geological logging is qualitative but sampling generally completed on a regular interval. All the core is logged and sampled.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest drilling at the Grand Bois deposit (Hole ID Prefix “GBDH” in Table 1) completed by the Eurasian Minerals/Newmont joint venture and the drilling at Morne Bossa (Hole ID Prefix” VCS”) the core was sawn (or split where fragmented). Sample technique appears appropriate with quality control methods recorded. Almost all the drill core was sampled and assayed on a regular 0.5m or 1metre interval. Earlier drilling and sampling techniques are unknown No Coarse gold recorded at either deposits so nugget effect is likely to be small.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest drilling at the Grand Bois deposit (Hole ID Prefix “GBDH” in Table 1) completed by the Eurasian Minerals/Newmont joint venture and the drilling at Morne Bossa (Hole ID Prefix” VCS”) used internationally recognized laboratories to complete assays. Earlier drilling and sampling techniques are unknown but twinned holes gave comparable results Standard duplicates assayed and normal quality control procedures adopted in the latest drilling. Acceptable levels of accuracy.
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest drilling at the Grand Bois deposit

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of sampling and assaying	<p><i>intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>(Hole ID Prefix "GBDH" in Table 1) completed by the Eurasian Minerals/Newmont joint venture and the drilling at Morne Bossa (Hole ID Prefix" VCS") completed at least twinned holes on earlier programs. These demonstrated comparable results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current data base of assays stored electronically but earlier drill logs are physical. No Assay adjustments were made, or use of Gold Equivalent values for the silver and any other commercially recoverable elements
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent drilling surveyed by GPS and to the extent possible earlier programs have had the drill hole markers surveyed but in case of some of the early 1980's drilling some markers lost and position taken from map data. Elevation data may be less accurate. Co-Ordinates based on UTM (NAD27) Zone 18 Some discrepancies found between the drill hole elevations and the Digital Elevation contours at Grand Bois with collars higher than DEM data so a resurvey required but the effect most likely to increase block model tonnages.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling at Grand Bois largely on a 50mx50m grid while at Morne Bossa it is at 20m or 50m spacing. Further infill drilling required to improve the quality of the data for accurate resource estimation. The intersections supplied in Tables 1 and 2 are composite of several samples that are quoted on a weighted average basis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most the drilling is via vertical holes with all the drill holes contained within the zone generating intersections of +1g/tAu material. The mineralization is "massive" with continuity between drill holes as shown both in surface pitting and geological interpretation between drill holes. So orientation adequate. Some angle holes may need to be completed on Morne Bossa to better define the limits of the mineralization. However given the target is the Oxide ores, the vertical orientation best defines the depths to the sulphide contact.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown in most cases
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both projects subject to independent review and assessment of resources as previously announced

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of Morne Bossa the area is held under an Exploitation License with no further approvals required to proceed to mining. The Grand Bois area is subject to a renewal application for the Exploration License which the Department is expected to grant shortly. Both areas are subject to a "Mining Convention" similar to a "contract of works" that sets out the terms for development that includes a 2.5% royalty and a "local government royalty of \$0.20/tonne. Other agreed terms of the acquisition have been disclosed in previous announcements
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both projects have been the subject of several exploration programs by previous explorers including the UN, Newmont, Eurasian Minerals, VCS Mining, Kennecott, Penarroya, and KWG Resources. Results are generally consistent between each explorer
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the Morne Bossa deposit and Grand Bois deposit are associated with a siliceous breccia with moderately high sulphidation in a highly altered rhyolite. At Morne Bossa there is some elements of structural control
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information as set out in Table 1 and 2. Note the Figures 1 and 2 show only the vertical holes as this ensures intersections are comparable, however Table 1 and 2 represents all the drill holes for which records exist in both orebodies. Additional drilling has taken place outside the defined orebodies and the positions of those drill holes are shown in figures 1 & 2 but the intersections have been excluded from the tables and figures.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill intersections have been quoted as a composite of sample assay values. High grades were not cut, and the intersections were selected as zones of greater than 1g/tAu. Where two intersections are provided for a drill hole the mineralization is continuous but the intersection split broadly by grades (Low grade <2g/tAu, Medium 2-3g/tAu and higher grades >3g/tAu) No Metal Equivalent values are given. Some small quantities of silver may also be recovered in the case of Morne Bossa where the ratio of Silver to Gold ratio of roughly 1:1 but at Grand Bois the silver values are more significant with a Silver to

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	<p><i>in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>Gold ratio of approximately 8:1 but the lower recovery factors for silver are likely to lessen the significance of silver in the final bullion product.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mentioned above the mineralization is "massive" and continuous. Table 1 and 2 represent a complete set of all drill holes within the zone of interest so no drill hole showed mineralization less than 1g/t Au. The tabulated results do contain some angled holes as reported. Given the nature of the deposit and the objective of exploring the oxide ores, the mineralization has been drilled appropriately.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 1 and Figure 2 in this report provides a plan of the two deposits and a composite value for intersections of all vertical drill drilled in those zones of high grade material (so unbiased by "true width" considerations)
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report provides all the drill hole intersections within the zones of interest so are representative of the values in the Higher Grade zones, Outside the zones as depicted in Figures 1 and 2, the grades generated by drilling do drop off with few intersections of more than 5 metres of >1g/tAu
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some exploration potential exists and is reported above and there is some potential around the fringe of the deposit to increase the size but at this stage these aspects are under review. The report has focused on the oxide ores as they have been shown metallurgically to be amenable to cyanide leach
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan is to undertake about 2,000-3,000m of further drilling to infill and improve the resource estimation of the oxide zone. Both Figure 1 & 2 show the extent of drilling in the immediate area surrounding the deposit and so potential areas where the limits of the deposit are not constrained. Some twin holes may also be completed in this program