

A1 Dome Delivers Significant Copper in Initial Drilling

- Six widely spaced drill holes completed at A1 Dome, 22km from T3 Copper Project
- Exceptional downhole widths of disseminated copper intersected in two holes at A1 Dome:
 - MO-A1-005D: 130m @ 0.52% Cu and 3.5g/t Ag from 590m
 - MO-A1-006D: 52m @ 0.61% Cu and 4.6g/t Ag from 624m, including 1.4m @ 3.8% Cu and 26g/t Ag on NPF Contact
- Drilling again confirms model for discovering substantial mineralisation within domes

MOD Resources Limited ('MOD' or the 'Company') (ASX: MOD) is pleased to report substantial downhole widths of disseminated chalcocite mineralisation and high grade NPF (Ngwako Pan Formation) contact mineralisation in the initial phase of drilling to test the potential of the large A1 Dome in the Kalahari Copper Belt in Botswana.

The ~12km long A1 Dome, located 22km east of MOD's 60Mt T3 Copper Project, is the second 'buried dome' outside the T3 Copper Project to be drilled by the MOD/Metal Tiger JV within the T3 Expansion Project (963km²). Following a reinterpretation of the EM data, A1 Dome now comprises the A1, A2, A3, A21 and A27 prospects. A1 Dome and the A4 Dome, 8km west of the T3 Copper Project, form part of the strategy to explore for potential resources which could be processed at the planned T3 process plant and potentially add significant value to the project.

Hole MO-A1-005D intersected an exceptional downhole width of disseminated mineralisation within the host sediments which assayed **130m @ 0.52% Cu and 3.5g/t Ag from 590m** downhole depth. MO-A1-005D was terminated before intersecting the NPF contact and will be deepened to test this very prospective contact.

Eight hundred metres to the east of MO-A1-005D, hole MO-A1-006D intersected another zone of disseminated mineralisation which assayed **52m @ 0.61% Cu and 4.6g/t Ag from 624m** downhole depth, including **1.4m @ 3.8% Cu and 26g/t Ag** on the NPF contact.

Hole MO-A1-003D, 4.2km west of MO-A1-006D, intersected **19m @ 0.8% Cu and 6g/t Ag from 660m** downhole depth, including **3m @ 2.0% Cu and 15g/t Ag** on the NPF contact. Refer to Table 1 for significant drill hole intersections within A1 Dome and Figure 1 for location of drill holes.

MOD's Managing Director, Julian Hanna, said:

"The six hole program intended to scope out the potential along a 4km section of the A1 Dome has been very successful in intersecting significant mineralisation over a wide area. While drilling is still at an early stage, the big widths of disseminated copper and high grades intersected on the NPF contact demonstrate the excellent potential of this large structurally complex dome and the regional copper-belt scale opportunity."

"The results also validate the exploration model being used to locate NPF contact mineralisation which may form a locally flat lying blanket along this regional geological contact. NPF contact mineralisation has been intersected in many holes below the vein hosted and disseminated mineralisation in the A4 Dome and has now been intersected in the A1 Dome ~25km to the east."

"Drilling at the A1 Dome is now on hold while results are being interpreted and a high level conceptual underground mining study is being undertaken on the potential of the NPF contact."



The NPF contact is a regional geological contact interpreted to host most of the known copper mineralisation in the eastern part of the copper belt with around 7 million tonnes of copper contained in resources, including the 100Mt @ 2% Cu ‘Zone 5’ resource held by Cupric Canyon Capital, approximately 100kms east of MOD’s licences.

HOLE_ID	A1 SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS	Style	Assay Status
MO-A1-002D	7m @ 0.9% Cu & 14g/t Ag from 190m downhole	Vein	Complete
MO-A1-003D	19m @ 0.8% Cu & 6g/t Ag from 660m downhole	Disseminated	Complete
Incl.	3m @ 2% Cu & 15g/t Ag from 676m downhole	NPF Contact	
MO-A1-005D	130m @ 0.52% Cu & 3.5g/t Ag from 590m downhole	Disseminated	Hole to be deepened
MO-A1-006D	52m @ 0.61% Cu & 4.6g/t Ag from 624m downhole	Disseminated	Complete
Incl.	1.4m @ 3.8% Cu & 26g/t Ag from 673m downhole	NPF Contact	

Table 1: Significant downhole width intersections from initial 6 hole diamond drilling program at A1 Dome (Note: Further drilling is required to determine true widths)

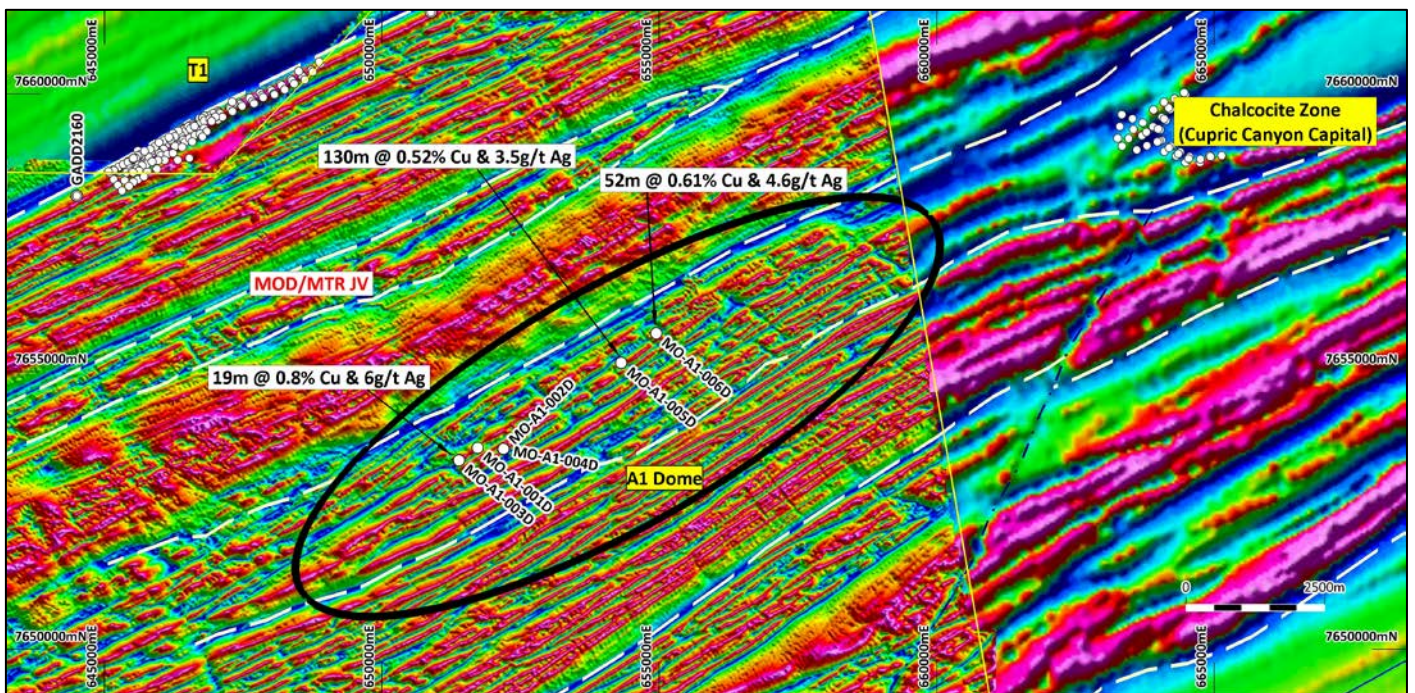


Figure 1: Magnetic image showing A1 Dome (interpreted from EM data) and location of six drill holes to date

A4 Dome

Further assay results from the recently completed 20 hole initial diamond drilling program at the A4 Dome are expected soon, increasing the Company’s understanding of the potential of the T3 Expansion Project.

T20 Exploration Project

Drilling has commenced at the interpreted T23 Dome which forms part of the T20 Exploration Project, ~100km west of the T3 Expansion Project. The objective of the T23 drilling is to test the potential of the NPF contact at shallow depth within what may be another large, structurally complex dome.



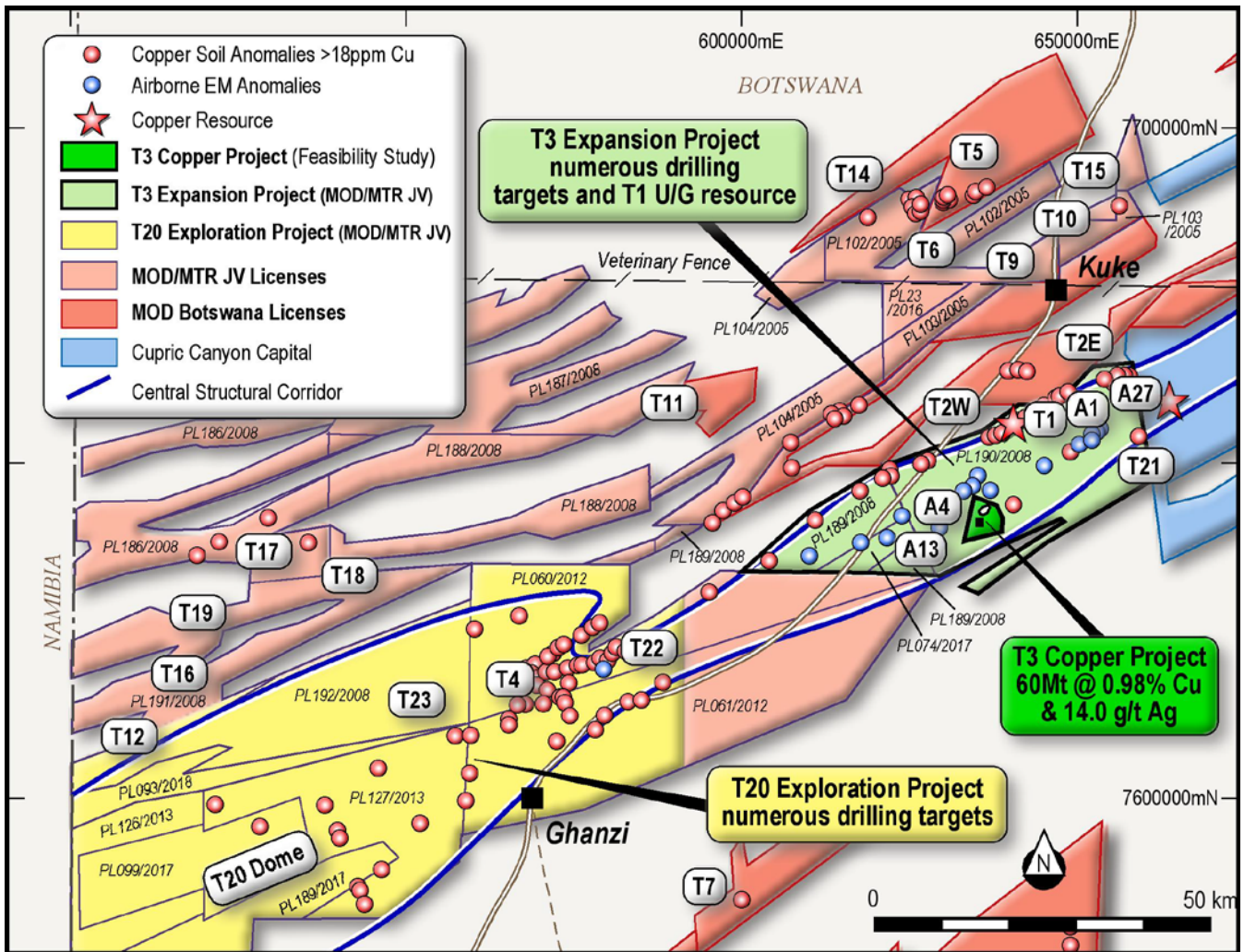


Figure 2: Plan of Licences showing location of A1 Dome within T3 Expansion Project

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Julian Hanna
Managing Director

Mark Clements
Executive Chairman and Company Secretary

Jane Stacey
AMN Corporate
+61 412 159 433
jane@amncorporate.com

Subscribe at: www.modresources.com.au

Follow us on:

About MOD Resources

MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD) is an Australian-listed copper company with a goal of becoming a substantial copper producer. After discovering copper in the first drill hole in March 2016, MOD is now approximately six months away from completion of a feasibility study for its 100% owned 60Mt T3 Project in the central Kalahari Copper Belt, Botswana. In parallel with the development of the T3 Project, a major exploration program is underway across a combination of 100% owned and JV licenses covering approximately 11,500km² in this under-explored region.



The A1 Dome is the second dome to be drilled outside the T3 Copper Project in the T3 Dome Complex which is part of a broader area within transport distance of the T3 Copper Project, now referred to as the T3 Expansion Project. It forms part of the strategy to explore for additional resources that could be processed through the planned T3 plant, to potentially add significant value to the expanded project. The T1 (MOD 100%) and T3 Underground Projects also form part of this strategy.

Total cost of discovery of T3 and delineation of the maiden resource was an exceptionally low US\$1.7 million, equivalent to only US0.22 cents/lb copper contained within the resource. After a number of resource upgrades, the total resource now comprises **60Mt @ 0.98% Cu and 14 g/t Ag containing ~590.3 Kt copper and 26.9 Moz silver**. Results of the pre-feasibility study, announced on 31 January 2018 suggest a robust, long life, open pit mining and processing operation at T3 with 9 year Base Case for 2.5Mtpa production, pre-tax NPV A\$370m, IRR of 39% and payback within 2.7 years.

MOD's state of the art exploration techniques have developed the Company's understanding of the unique 'dome' style geology in the region. Drilling at multiple high priority exploration targets, supported by airborne electromagnetics (EM) has already proved successful in discovering encouraging copper mineralisation within the 5km long A4 Dome which lies only 8kms from the T3 Project.

There are two styles of mineralisation being tested by drilling in the domes around the T3 Project; shallower high-grade vein hosted and disseminated mineralisation and deeper sediment contact hosted mineralisation known as the NPF contact. NPF contact mineralisation is an important target as this contact hosts most of the substantial copper deposits located east of MOD's licences, including the **~100Mt @ 2% Cu 'Zone 5' resource** planned to be mined underground by Cupric Canyon Capital.

MOD owns 70% of a UK incorporated joint venture company, Metal Capital Limited, with AIM-listed Metal Tiger Plc (30%). Metal Capital's wholly owned subsidiary, Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd (Tshukudu) is the Botswana operating company, which owns the T3 Copper Project. Tshukudu also hold the prospecting licences which cover the major part of the ~950km² T3 Expansion Project.

On 18 July 2018, MOD announced the Company had entered into a binding agreement with MTR to acquire MTR's 30% interest in the T3 Copper Project and rights for an option to acquire MTR's interests in any new JV resource which progresses to a scoping study within 3 years of completion of the agreement.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and the T3 Mineral Resource described in this release is reviewed and approved by Mr Bradley Ackroyd, BSc (Hons), Manager Mine Geology for MOD Resources Ltd. Mr Ackroyd is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has reviewed the technical information in this report. Mr Ackroyd has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity, which it 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 Ackroyd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Exploration Targets and Results

This announcement refers to Exploration Targets as defined under Sections 18 and 19 of the 2012 JORC Code. The Exploration Targets quantity and quality referred to in this announcement are conceptual in nature.



There has been insufficient exploration at Exploration Targets, which include targets within the T3 Expansion Project and the T20 Exploration Project, and other EM targets and conductive domes mentioned in this announcement to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Exploration Targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource.

Forward Looking Statements and Disclaimers

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which are outside the control of MOD Resources Limited.

Examples of forward looking statements included in this announcement are: 'A1 Dome and the A4 Dome, 8km west of the T3 Copper Project, form part of the strategy to explore for potential resources which could be processed at the planned T3 process plant and potentially add significant value to the project.' and 'MO-A1-005D was terminated before intersecting the NPF contact and will be deepened to test this very prospective contact.' and 'The six hole program intended to scope out the potential along a 4km section of the A1 Dome has been very successful in intersecting significant mineralisation over a wide area. While drilling is still at an early stage, the big widths of disseminated copper and high grades intersected on the NPF contact demonstrate the excellent potential of this large structurally complex dome and the regional copper-belt scale opportunity.' and 'The results also validate the exploration model being used to locate NPF contact mineralisation which may form a locally flat lying blanket along this regional geological contact.' and 'Drilling at the A1 Dome is now on hold while results are being interpreted and a high level conceptual underground mining study is being undertaken on the potential of the NPF contact.' and 'The NPF contact is a regional geological contact interpreted to host most of the known copper mineralisation in the eastern part of the copper belt with around 7 million tonnes of copper contained in resources, including the 100Mt @ 2% Cu 'Zone 5' resource held by Cupric Canyon Capital, approximately 100kms east of MOD's licences.' and 'Further assay results from the recently completed 20 hole initial diamond drilling program at the A4 Dome are expected soon, increasing the Company's understanding of the potential of the T3 Expansion Project.' and 'Drilling has commenced at the interpreted T23 Dome which forms part of the T20 Exploration Project, ~100km west of the T3 Expansion Project. The objective of the T23 drilling is to test the potential of the NPF contact at shallow depth within what may be another large, structurally complex dome.'

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, MOD Resources Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

This announcement has been prepared by MOD Resources Limited. The document contains background information about MOD Resources Limited current at the date of this announcement. The announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all-inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement.

The announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this announcement nor information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction.

The announcement may not be distributed in any jurisdiction except in accordance with legal requirements applicable in such jurisdiction. Recipients should inform themselves of the restrictions that apply to their own jurisdiction as a failure to do so may result in a violation of securities laws in such jurisdiction.

This announcement does not constitute investment advice and has been prepared without taking into account the recipient's investment objectives, financial circumstances or particular needs and the opinions and recommendations in this announcement are not intended to represent recommendations of particular investments to particular persons.



Recipients should seek professional advice when deciding if an investment is appropriate. All securities transactions involve risks, which include (among others) the risk of adverse or unanticipated market, financial or political developments.

To the fullest extent of the law, MOD Resources Limited, its officers, employees, agents and advisers do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the currency, accuracy, reliability or completeness of any information, statements, opinion, estimates, forecasts or other representations contained in this announcement. No responsibility for any errors or omissions from the announcement arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted.

Drill Hole ID	WGS84_34S_E	WGS84_34S_N	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azi (UTM)	Dip	COLLAR SURVEY
MO-A1-001D	651729	7653627	1085	469.70	150.00	-60.00	GPS
MO-A1-002D	652195	7653606	1085	526.90	150.00	-60.00	GPS
MO-A1-003D	651391	7653402	1085	694.20	150.00	-60.00	GPS
MO-A1-004D	652193	7653606	1085	524.10	330.00	-85.00	GPS
MO-A1-005D	654316	7655157	1085	731.80	150.00	-60.00	GPS
MO-A1-006D	654947	7655689	1085	700.50	150.00	-60.00	GPS

Table 2: Drill hole parameters for A1 Dome drill holes (discussed or included in figures in this announcement)



JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1 Reporting Exploration Results from Botswana Copper/Silver Project
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core from A1 diamond core holes described in this announcement has been sampled in 1m intervals or as appropriate to align with the geological contacts All samples are geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site Samples will be submitted to ALS Laboratories in Johannesburg
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diamond drilling referred to in this release was either drilled by HQ diameter drill core or NQ diameter drill core
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling recorded recovery. Core recovery was 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the core logging geologists follow MOD's standard operating procedure for RC and Diamond logging processes. The metre interval (from and to) is recorded and the data below is described within the drill logs:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major rock unit (colour, grain size, texture) • Weathering • Alteration (style and intensity) • Mineralisation (type of mineralisation, origin of mineralisation, estimation of % sulphides/oxides) • Veining (type, style, origin, intensity) • Data is originally recorded on paper (hard copies) and then transferred to Excel logging sheets • Logging is semi quantitative based on visual estimation • For diamond drilling the geological logging process documents lithological and structural information as well as geotechnical data such as RQD, recovery and specific gravity measurements
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All NQ diameter core samples for the drill hole intersections will be taken as half core samples. HQ diameter drill core samples will be taken as quarter core samples • MOD takes photos of all core samples on site • MOD has implemented an industry-standard QA/QC program. Drill core is logged, split by sawing and sampled at site. Samples are prepped at the ALS sample-prep lab onsite, bagged, labelled, sealed and shipped to ALS laboratories in Johannesburg, SA. • At the onsite prep-lab the split for analysis is milled to achieve a fineness of 90% less than 106 µm (or a fineness of 80 % passing 75 µm. Prep QC: At least one out of every 10 samples of every batch is screened at 75µm or 106µm, whichever is applicable, to check that 80% of the material passes. The % loss for samples screened should be <2% • Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10. ALS also has its own internal QA/QC control to ensure assay quality
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10 on site • Analysis for Cu and Ag by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. ME-ICP61 as well as Nonsulfide Cu by sulfuric acid leach and AAS: Cu-AA05 is standard. • Results will be reported as down hole widths



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic protocols). Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15-20% QA/QC checks are inserted in the sample stream, as lab standards, blanks and duplicates
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collar coordinates of the drill hole were taken by handheld GPS and is reflected in Table 2 Down hole surveys will be done on all diamond holes
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples of drill core for assaying will be taken throughout at a maximum of 1m intervals
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect the target mineralisation at approximately right angles
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulps will be tagged, logged and transported to ALS laboratory in Johannesburg.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOD's sampling procedure is done according to standard industry practice

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PL190/2008 is a granted Prospecting Licence held by 100% by Discovery Mines (Pty) Ltd which is wholly owned by Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd which is wholly owned by Metal Capital Limited which is owned 70% MOD Resources Ltd and 30% Metal Tiger Plc. In October 2018, the Minister of Minerals, Water and Energy extended the licence date to 30 September 2020



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	
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"> Limited previous exploration in the area of drilling apart from widely spaced soil sampling conducted by Discovery Mines, as well as two previously drilled, diamond drill holes
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visible copper mineralisation intersected in drill holes on PL190/2008 is interpreted to be a Proterozoic or early Palaeozoic age vein related sediment-hosted occurrence similar to other known deposits and mines in the central Kalahari Copper Belt
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 relating to the diamond drill hole described in this announcement are listed in Table 2 of the release All diamond drill holes are surveyed There is no material change to this drill hole information
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant copper and silver intersections will be compiled and reported by MOD when assay results are received from the laboratory
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths are estimated and are subject to confirmation by further drilling Down hole widths are used throughout



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	
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: Drill hole plan on airborne magnetic image at A1 Dome
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 accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note
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"> • All substantive data is reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (tests for lateral, 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"> • Any further work on A1 Dome and PL190/2008 will be dependent on results from diamond drilling programs along strike and down dip from the current A1 target.

