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**ASX: ENR**

Company Announcements Office  
Australian Securities Exchange  
4th Floor, 20 Bridge Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

## **New Intrusive Related Copper Targets in the Paterson Province**

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- **High quality intrusive related copper-gold opportunities identified at the Lamil Prospects located in Encounter's 100% owned Telfer West project in the Paterson Province of WA**
  - **Broad zones of copper-gold anomalism associated with series of discrete magnetic anomalies located on a regional scale gravity lineament**
  - **Historical drilling in the area by Newmont in the 1980s, targeting gold, intersected thick zones of strong copper anomalism in shallow drilling:**
    - **Lamil 1:**
      - **58m @ 922ppm Cu from 32m to end of hole (LSR87-31)**
      - **33m @ 1004ppm Cu and 0.45g/t Au from 96.6m (LSPC1) including:**
        - **5.5m @ 0.38% Cu & 1.2 g/t Au from 124.7m**
      - **Broad zones of copper-gold anomalism (LHS88-4) with narrow intersections up to 1.2% Cu and 2.1g/t Au (wide zones of missing assays to be re-analysed)**
    - **Lamil 3:**
      - **62m @ 0.1% Cu from 42m (LSPC3) including:**
        - **15m @ 0.22% Cu from 42m**
        - **narrow intersections of up to 2.32% Cu towards end of hole**
  - **Structural setting of the Lamil Prospects is analogous to Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold discovery**
  - **Encounter currently plans to complete airborne EM and/or ground IP prior to drilling**
  - **Potential to introduce a suitable joint venture partner for the Lamil Prospects in the future, consistent with Encounter's project generator model**
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The directors of Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter / the Company") are pleased to provide an update on generative activities in the Paterson Province.

In light of the insights gained from the recent exploration success at Rio Tinto Ltd's (ASX:RIO) Winu copper-gold discovery ("Winu"), a regional structural review of Encounter's Paterson Province tenure was completed as part of ongoing target generation activities.

This review has identified a series of discrete magnetic anomalies with known copper-gold mineralisation in the southern area of the Telfer West Project ("Telfer West") on a major regional gravity-lineament. The setting is similar to that at Winu and is considered prospective to host intrusive related copper-gold deposits and will now be progressed by Encounter in conjunction with other activities.

Winu is located adjacent to the margin of the Waukarlycarly rift basin which is highlighted by a regional-scale, north-west trending gravity lineament. The gravity lineament marks the location of a significant structure and deformation zone that would have acted as a major pathway for ore forming fluids during the formation of the Proterozoic aged deposits. This gravity lineament cross-cuts the north-northwest trend of the Paterson Basin and also has a spatial relationship to Greatland Gold plc's Havieron prospect on the east margin of the Paterson (Figure 1).

A second parallel, north-west trending gravity lineament is located ~40km south west along the margin of the Waukarlycarly rift basin. Encounter's Lamil copper-gold prospects are adjacent to this major gravity structure. Shallow drilling in the 1980s by Newmont intersected thick zones of strong copper-gold anomalism (Figure 2) which may be significant given the learnings from Winu.

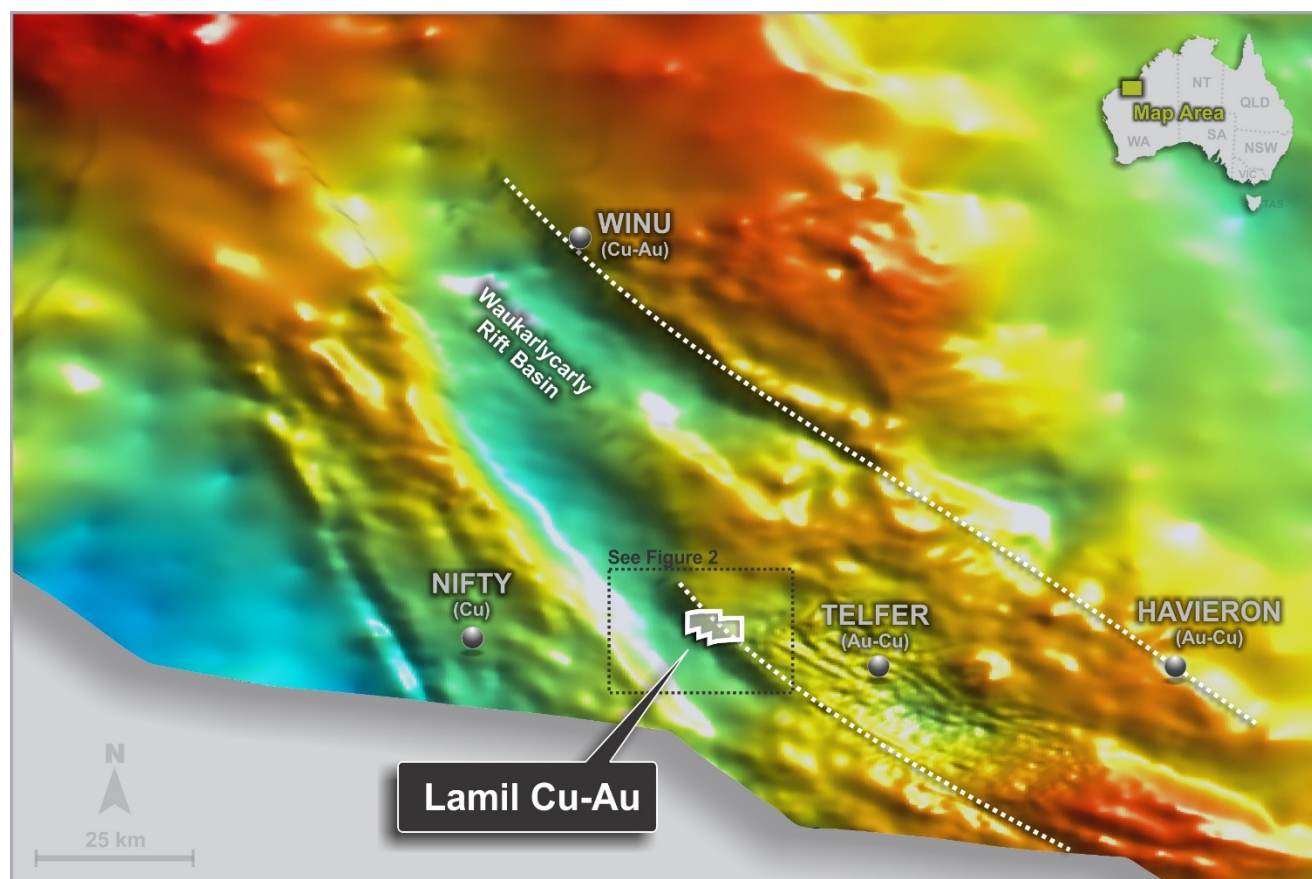
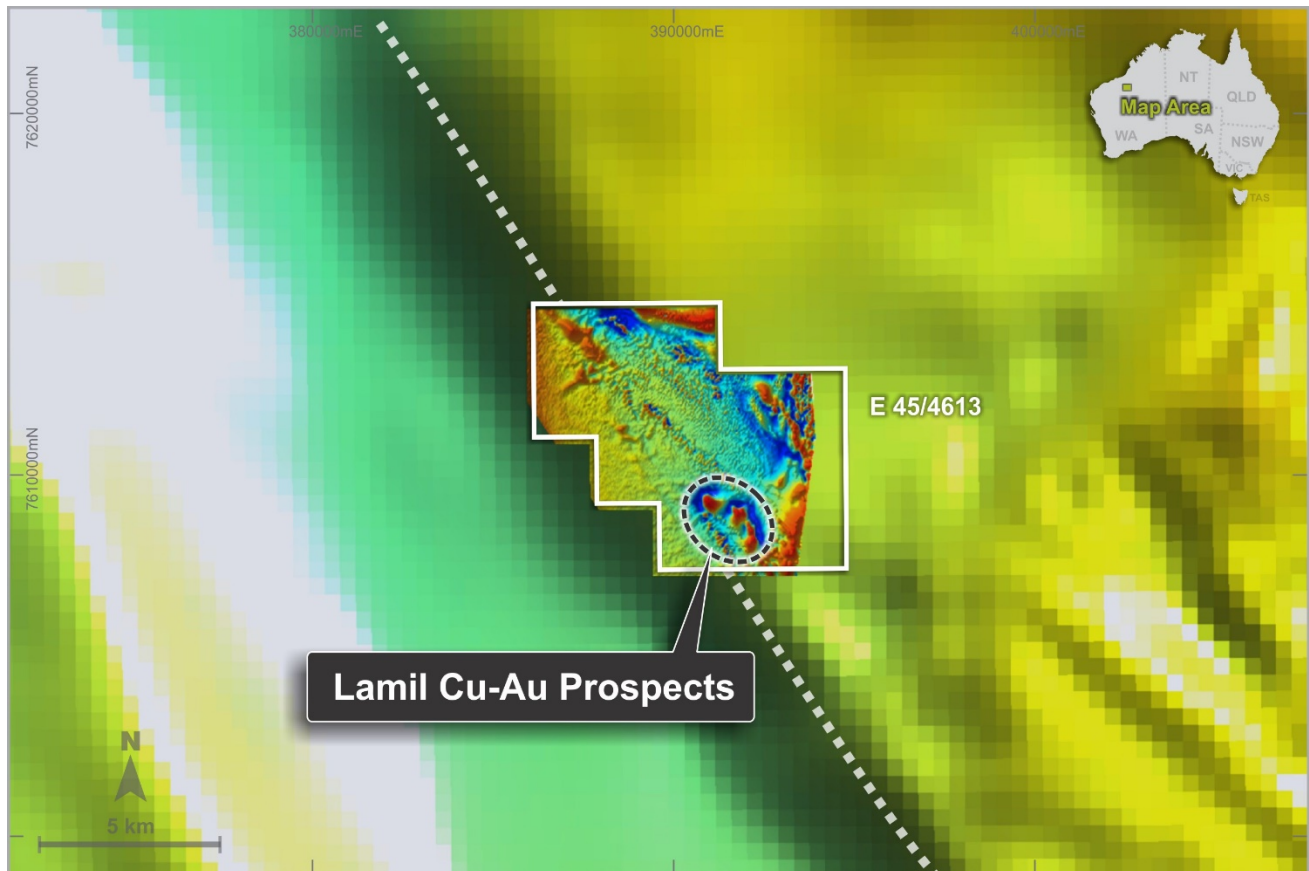


Figure 1 – Regional gravity over Seabase depth to Proterozoic basement image (red = shallow, blue = deep)

#### Lamil Copper-Gold Prospects at Telfer West (E45/4613, 100% Encounter)

Telfer West covers an area of ~61km<sup>2</sup> and is located 25km northwest of the major gold-copper mine at Telfer, owned by Newcrest Mining Ltd (ASX:NCM) and 40km north of Encounter's Yeneena Copper-Cobalt Project in the Paterson Province. Yeneena is subject to an Earn-In Option as part of an exploration partnership with Independence Group NL (ASX:IGO) (refer to ASX announcement dated 12 November 2018).

Telfer West contains the Lamil prospects where historical gold exploration, in the vicinity of a series of magnetic anomalies, was conducted by Newmont from 1983-1993. There was no exploration between that phase of exploration and the commencement of gold exploration activities by Encounter in late 2016.



**Figure 2 – Detailed aeromagnetics over regional gravity image showing the location of magnetic anomalies on the margin of the Waukarlycarly rift basin**

Newmont's limited shallow drilling specifically targeted a series of magnetic features and intersected strong copper anomalism, associated with gold anomalism, at the Lamil prospects (Figures 3 & 4):

**Lamil 1:**

- 58m @ 922ppm Cu from 32m to end of hole (LSR87-31)
- 33m @ 1004ppm Cu and 0.45g/t Au from 96.6m (LSPC1) including:
  - 5.5m @ 0.38% Cu & 1.2 g/t Au and from 124.7m
- Broad zones of copper-gold anomalism (LHS88-4) with narrow intersections up to 1.2% Cu and 1.9 g/t Au (thick areas of missing assays to be re-analysed (see Figure 4))

**Lamil 3:**

- 62m @ 0.1% Cu from 42m (LSPC3) including:
  - 15m @ 0.22% Cu from 42m
  - narrow intersections up to 2.32% Cu towards end of hole



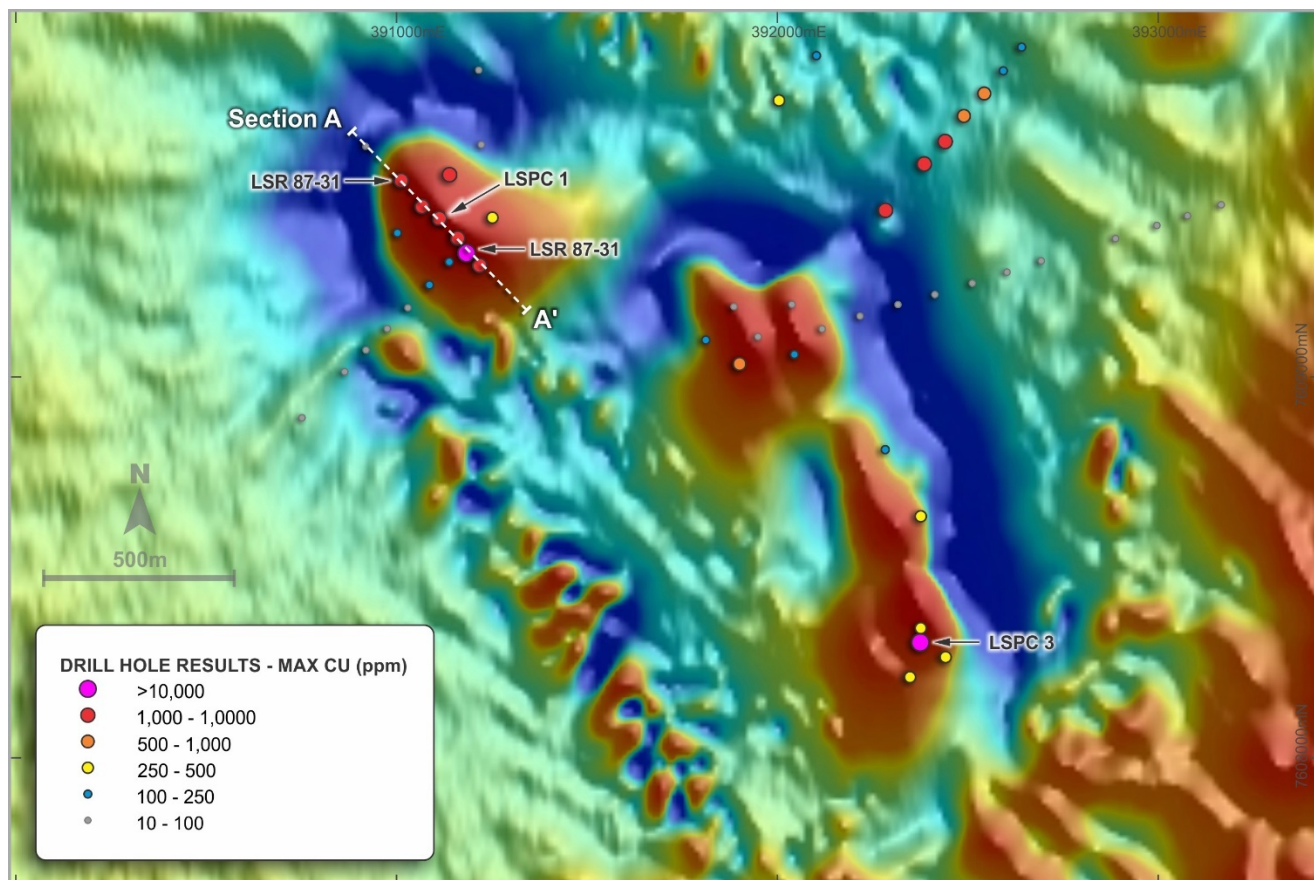


Figure 3 – Drill location plan max in hole Cu with aeromagnetic background (TMI 1VD pseudo colour image)

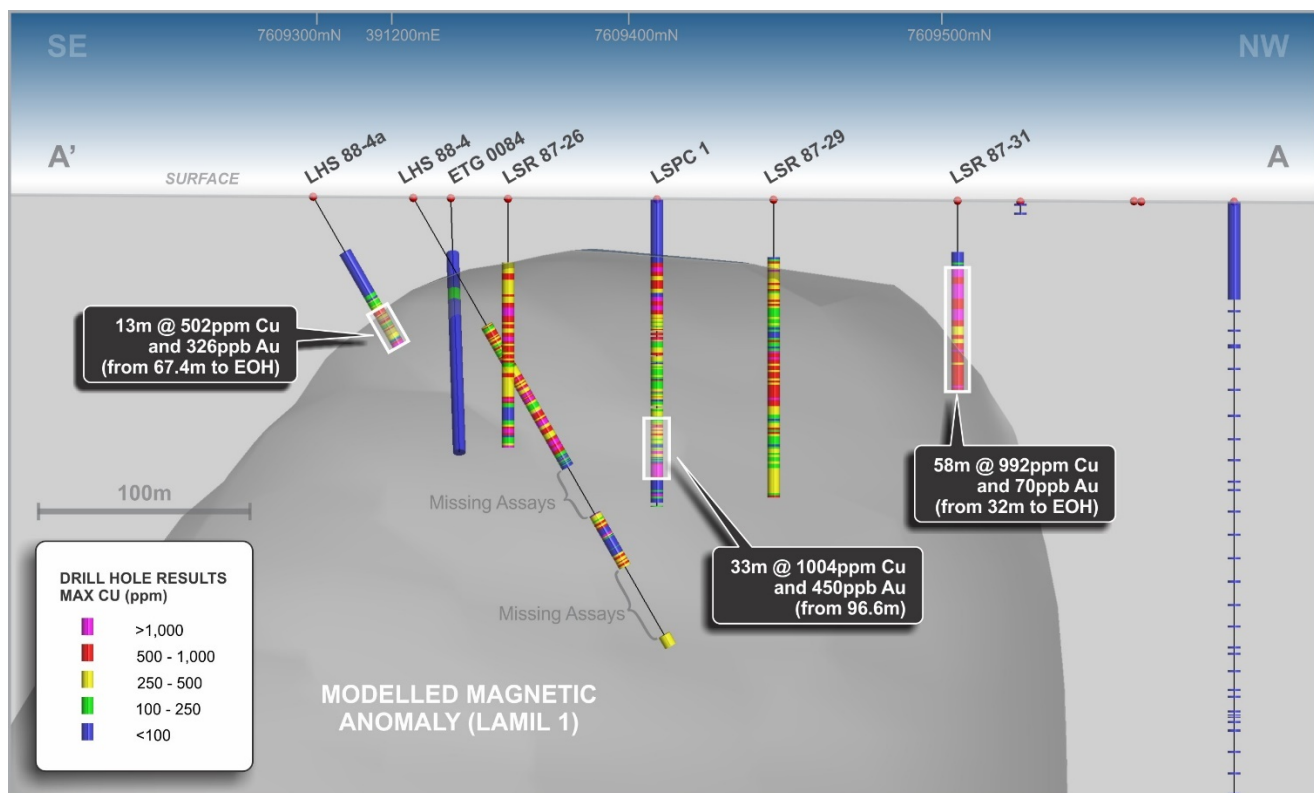


Figure 4 – 3D magnetic model of Newmont drilling at Lamil 1 (colour by copper grade)

While copper exploration has not been the historical focus at Lamil, the geological processes to form high-grade copper mineralisation have been active along a major regional gravity-lineament which is almost certainly representative of a major crustal structure.

Whilst there is a broad spatial relationship between copper anomalism intersected in the historic drilling and the Lamil magnetic anomalies, the Company believes that the magnetic anomalies may not be the direct primary target. Rather the magnetic anomalies may provide a general indication that mineralisation and related alteration has been focused in this area. The broad area outlined by the Lamil magnetic anomalies will be targeted by the Company in the next phase of exploration.

Airborne Electromagnetic Surveys (AEM) were used to define the initial drill target at Winu and various AEM tools are currently being assessed for deployment at Lamil.

### Next Steps

The historical drill core from Newmont will be relogged and resampled where required. A detailed AEM survey, or potentially, a ground IP survey, will be completed by Encounter at Lamil to define targets for the next phase of drilling.

In addition, there is potential to introduce a suitable joint venture partner for the Lamil Prospects in the future, consistent with Encounter's project generator model.

Hole_ID	Drill Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi	Prospect
LHS86-3 *	DDH	7609605	390917	279	307	-90	0	Lamil 1
LHS88-4 *	DDH	7609324	391182	279	243.2	-60	308	Lamil 1
LHS88-4a *	DDH	7609292	391217	279	80.9	-60	308	Lamil 1
LHS89-1 #	DDH	7609610	391221	278	80	-50	355	Lamil 1
LHS89-2 #	DDH	7609814	391177	279	80	-50	355	Lamil 1
LHS89-3 #	DDH	7610004	391157	276	80	-50	175	Lamil 1
LHS89-4 #	DDH	7610214	391137	278	90	-50	175	Lamil 1
LSPC1 *	DDH	7609415	391111	280	144.5	-90	0	Lamil 1
LSPC2 *	DDH	7609112	392006	280	63	-90	0	Lamil 2
LSPC3 *	DDH	7608302	392375	280	147	-90	0	Lamil 3
LSPC4 *	DDH	7608104	393420	280	36.5	-90	0	Lamil 4
LSR87_11	RC	7608809	392283	284	75	-90	0	Lamil 4
LSR87_14	RC	7609059	392044	282	70	-90	0	Lamil 2
LSR87_16	RC	7609191	392037	282	70	-90	0	Lamil 2
LSR87_17	RC	7609106	391948	282	122	-90	0	Lamil 2
LSR87_18	RC	7609034	391900	283	70	-90	0	Lamil 2
LSR87_2	RC	7608264	392441	286	75	-90	0	Lamil 3

LSR87_20	RC	7609185	391884	282	70	-90	0	Lamil 2
LSR87_21	RC	7609097	391811	282	80	-90	0	Lamil 2
LSR87_26	RC	7609364	391159	279	117	-90	0	Lamil 1
LSR87_28	RC	7609531	391138	279	89	-90	0	Lamil 1
LSR87_29	RC	7609448	391066	279	140	-90	0	Lamil 1
LSR87_3	RC	7608212	392348	287	75	-90	0	Lamil 3
LSR87_30	RC	7609378	391001	278	90	-90	0	Lamil 1
LSR87_31	RC	7609515	391011	278	90	-90	0	Lamil 1
LSR87_5	RC	7608340	392376	286	75	-90	0	Lamil 3
LSR87_8	RC	7608634	392376	285	75	-90	0	Lamil 4

**Table 1: Historical diamond and RC drill hole collar locations – Lamil Prospects**

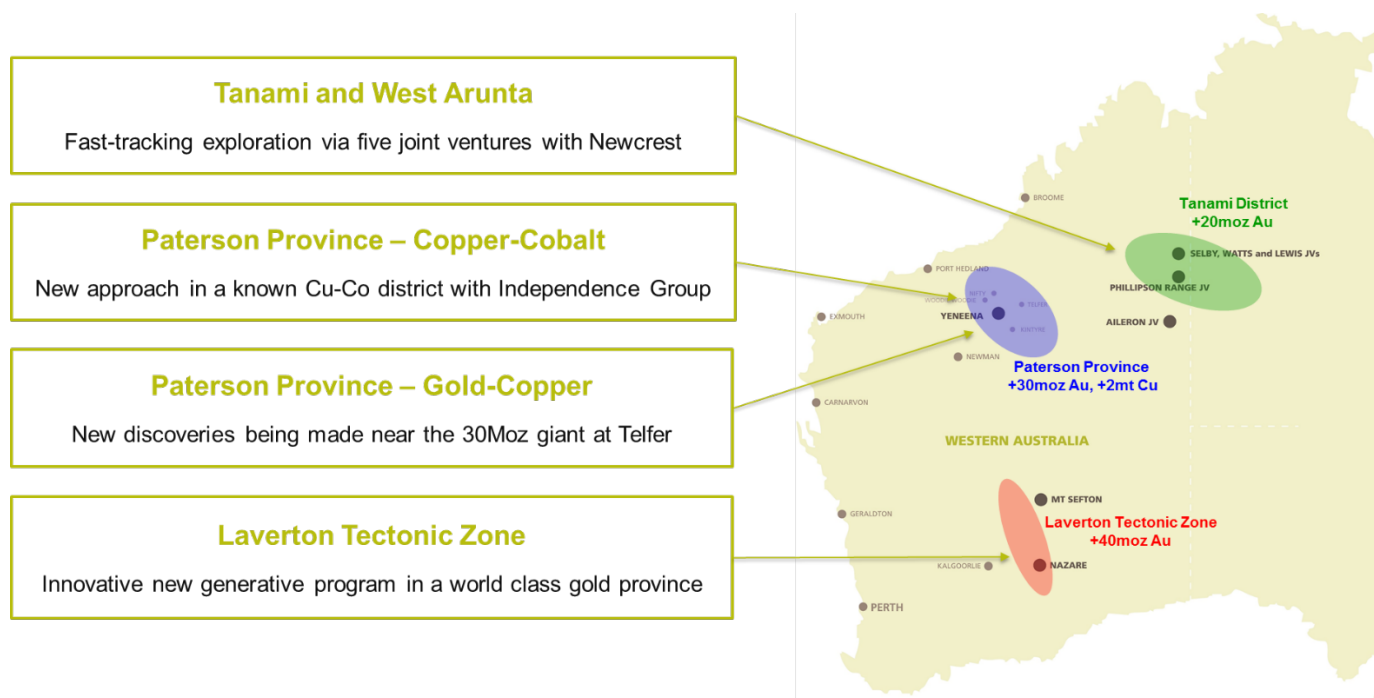
*Estimated drill hole coordinates GDA94 zone 51 datum. Identified collars positioned via handheld GPS (+/-5m), Unidentified collar (#) position estimated from location of historic drill sump and positioned via GPS (+/-15m) Unidentified collars without sumps (\*) position estimated from historical reports. EOH = End of hole depth; m=metre; azi=azimuth.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper ppm
<b>LHS 88-4</b>	69.2	82.5	13.3	0.33	522
incl.	69.2	69.7	0.5	1.50	298
and	71.2	71.7	0.5	2.15	209
and	85.5	88.5	3	0.14	1140
and	93.5	94	0.5	1.92	296
and	108.6	110.1	1.5	0.13	2677
and	120.6	123.2	2.6	0.05	1740
and	131.4	136.2	4.8	0.03	1445
	146	171.5	35.5	missing assays	
and	171.5	171.8	0.3	0.92	11700
and	182	183.5	1.5	0.35	1984
	200	237.1	37.1	missing assays	
<b>LHS 88-4a</b>	67.4	80.9*	13.5	0.32	502
incl.	79	80	1	1.23	1240
<b>LSPC 1</b>	30	66.2	36.2	0.04	652
and	96.6	130.2	33.6	0.45	1004
incl.	96.6	97.1	0.5	10.5	443
and	124.7	130.2	5.5	0.38	1189
<b>LSPC 3</b>	42	103.68	61.68	0.04	993
incl.	103.52	103.68	0.14	0.4	23200
<b>LSR87-26</b>	30	95	65	0.04	540
and	108	111	3	0.04	1303
and	116	117*	1	0.08	1690
<b>LSR87-29</b>	33	140*	107	0.07	410
<b>LSR87-31</b>	32	90*	58	0.07	992

**Table 2: Historical diamond and RC drilling assay results – Lamil Prospects**

*Intervals are calculated at a 100ppm Cu lower cut. Internal higher grade intervals calculated at a 1g/t Au lower cut-off. Associated copper results above 100ppm included.*

*\* = bottom of hole intersection*



## About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited is one of the most productive project generation and active mineral exploration companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Encounter's primary focus is on discovering major gold deposits in Western Australia's most prospective gold districts: the Tanami, the Paterson Province and the Laverton Tectonic Belt.

The Company is advancing a highly prospective suite of projects in the Tanami and West Arunta regions via five Joint Ventures with Australia's largest gold miner, Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX:NCM).

Encounter also controls an extensive, underexplored project position covering the southern extension of the +40Moz Laverton Tectonic Zone.

Complementing its expansive gold portfolio, Encounter controls a major ground position in the emerging Proterozoic Paterson Province where it is exploring for copper-cobalt deposits with highly successful mining and exploration company Independence Group NL (ASX:IGO).

For further information, please contact

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## SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p>Historical drilling at the Lamil prospects was sampled by Newmont Australia Ltd. The drilling was completed over several drilling campaigns from 1984-1993.</p> <p>Drill core intervals selected for sampling varied from specific narrow intervals based on geological logging and routine 1m composite samples. Sampling, when completed, was half core. Not all drill core was sampled and in some holes sampling was selective.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Where drill site locations were evident the collars were recorded by Encounter staff using a handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m. Where collars could not be found they were approximated based on the position of the historic drill sump. The estimated accuracy of these holes (noted in TABLE 1 in the main body of this document) is +/- 15m.
	<i>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 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</i>	The diamond core was drilled at either HQ or NQ diameter. Samples submitted were half core samples.
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<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>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).</i>	Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from the diamond or RC drilling. Diamond holes were either HQ or NQ sized holes.
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<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	All zones of core loss were logged as individual units.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Unable to determine from historical reports.
	<i>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.</i>	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or grade has been undertaken for this drill project.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes by Newmont geologists, with lithology, alteration, structure and sulphide recorded. Based on the information available in the historical reports these diamond holes were not orientated.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and other features of the samples.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All drill holes were logged in full by Newmont geologists.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	The core samples reported in this announcement were half cut core.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Unable to verify from historical geological reports.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Unable to verify from historical geological reports.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No QAQC samples were submitted with these holes.
	<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>	No duplicate samples were submitted with these holes
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the gold and base metal anomalism and mineralisation at Lamil.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	No information is available in the historic reports on the nature of the assaying completed.
	<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>	No Geophysical tools used
	<i>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.</i>	No information is available in the historic reports on laboratory QAQC procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The intersections included in this report have been verified by Will Robinson (Managing Director)
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data for the diamond drilling at the Lamil prospects was collected from historical WAMEX reports submitted by Newmont Australia Ltd (A16534, A19179, A25469 and A29563)
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data from Lamil.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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>	<p>Historic drill hole collar locations (where located) were verified by Encounter personnel using a handheld GPS(+/-5m). Where collars could not be located the hole location was estimated from the location of the drill sump (+/-15m)</p> <p>Down hole surveys were reported as being collected during this drilling program at approx. 100m intervals downhole but no information relating to the downhole surveys can be found in the historical reports.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Estimated RLs were assigned using a handheld GPS. These RLs are to be corrected at a later stage using a DTM created during the recent detailed aeromagnetic survey.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drilling detailed in this report are drilled over 2km of strike in a series of short sections, broad grids and individual holes. Estimated collar locations for diamond and RC holes are shown in TABLE 1 of the main report.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<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>	Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Selected internals of copper and gold anomalism have been reported as composites with reported intervals not previously reported shown in TABLE 2 of the main report.
	<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>	N/A – this is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	This is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The chain of custody of the samples taken was not detailed in the historic report.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No QAQC or sample audit information was found in the historic WAMEX reports.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>		

## SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p>	<p>The Lamil prospects are situated in the south of the Telfer West project, within the tenement E45/4613 which is 100% held by Encounter. The prospect area is subject to a production royalty of A\$1 per dry metric tonne of ore mined.</p> <p>This tenement is contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights.</p> <p>No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>A regional LAG sampling program in the early 1980s conducted by WMC Resources identified a copper / arsenic anomaly over the area of the Telfer West project. Detailed mapping and ~2km spaced, shallow bedrock drilling by WMC was completed to produce a interpreted geology map of the area. Anomalous values of 150-520ppm As with no gold and low tenor copper values were recorded.</p> <p>In 1983 Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (later Newmont Australia Ltd) entered into a joint venture with WMC over Telfer West.</p> <p>In 1984 Newmont and BHP entered an agreement with WMC to continue the joint venture with Newmont as operator. Newmont completed a regional aeromagnetic and radiometric survey in 1984 and colour photography survey. 144 rock chip samples and a bulk stream sediment sampling was also completed prior to a 15 hole RC drill program (total of 756m, LSR series) targeting the Upper Malu/ Puntapunta contact.</p> <p>In 1985, Newmont completed 4 diamond holes (LSPC 1-4) for a total of 391m in the south of the dome testing the Lamil magnetic anomalies. Drilling returned encouraging results with Au-Cu-W 'skarn style' mineralization hosted in the Isdell Formation.</p> <p>Four diamond holes (LHS86 series) for 677m were drilled across the project testing the Egg, Lamil Magnetic anomaly and the northern Malu fold nose.</p> <p>In 1987, the JV partners completed RC drilling (LSR 87 series) of 16 holes for 1383 were drilled in the vicinity of the Lamil magnetic anomalies. It is unclear at this stage if this drilling effectively tested the magnetic features.</p> <p>In 1988, Newmont completed 4 diamond holes (LHS 88-1, 4, 4a and 7) with drilling completed at the Egg, Stuttgart and Lamil 1.</p> <p>In 1990/91, 30 RAB holes (LHB series) were drilled on the Northern and Lamil Magnetic anomalies and along the interpreted fold axis for a total of 1734m. Drilling was hampered by ground water resulting in the program being largely ineffective.</p> <p>No additional drilling was completed at the project and most recent on ground activities occurred in 1993. The final tenement surrenders occurred in 1997 and it is assumed the joint venture</p>

		<p>terminated at the same time.</p> <p>No exploration work has been conducted over the Lamil prospects since the termination of the WMC / Newmont / BHP joint venture.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i></p>	<p>The Telfer West project is situated in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. A simplified geological interpretation shows a domal feature with Isdell Formation in the core of the fold being overlain by Malu Formation and the Puntapunta Formation forming the uppermost unit. The Telfer West project is considered prospective for sediment – hosted ‘Telfer style’ gold-copper mineralisation and intrusive related copper-gold mineralisation.</p>
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>Hole length</i></li> </ul>	<p>Refer to Table 1 in the body of this announcement for the details of the holes drilled at the Lamil prospects.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregated 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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.1g/t gold lower cut-off or 500ppm Cu considered anomalous in the context of the geological setting. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.</p> <p>Higher grade intervals that are internal to broader zones of gold - copper anomalism are reported as included intervals, using a lower cut-off of 1g/t Au or 1% Cu and no minimum width.</p> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to body of this announcement.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All diamond and RC holes drilled at the Lamil prospects that have been assayed for copper have been listed in TABLE 1. Holes reported in the body of the text and shown in TABLE 2 are representative of the type of copper-gold anomalism drilled at Lamil 1 and 3 prospects.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
<b>Further Work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling). 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>	Future work programs are currently being designed and are likely to include either an airborne electromagnetics or ground Induced Polarisation program to define follow up drill targets at Lamil. Diamond or RC drilling will be used to test any significant geophysical targets.