ASX Announcement

Monday 13th April 2015

Sirius Resources NL

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Projects:

Fraser Range nickel-copper, gold

Polar Bear gold, nickel

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Key points

- Thick, high grade primary gold mineralisation intersected in several diamond holes beneath Baloo
- Drilling confirms primary gold shoot up to 10 metres thick, 70 metres wide and open down plunge to south
- Assays awaited for a further seven holes and drill testing of the primary gold zone is continuing
- Large, strong EM conductor identified close to copper anomaly at Lake Harris in Fraser Range Joint Venture area

Sirius Resources NL (ASX:SIR) ("Sirius" or the "Company") advises that diamond drilling beneath the Baloo oxide gold deposit has intersected significant primary gold mineralisation. This mineralisation comprises thick, high grade intercepts in a gently south plunging shoot which is open down plunge.

Additionally, a ground electromagnetic (EM) survey undertaken in the vicinity of a copper anomaly at Lake Harris has identified a large, strong EM conductor.

Thick, high grade gold hits beneath Baloo

Thick, high grade zones of gold mineralisation have been intersected in several diamond holes drilled beneath and to the south of the previously identified oxide gold zone at Baloo.

The intercepts define a mineralised shoot which dips 30 degrees to the east and plunges gently to the south from beneath the oxide zone. This shoot is up to 10 metres thick and 70 metres across, and remains open down plunge to the south (*see Figures 1 and 2*). Key intercepts, which are considered to *approximate true width*, are as follows:

- **7.6m @ 8.35 g/t gold** from 125.2 metres in SPBD0100 on the 840N section
- **9.8m @ 4.97 g/t gold** from 111.5 metres in SPBD0101, 40m south of SPBD0100 on the 800N section

- **12.8m @ 3.1 g/t gold** from 95.8 metres in SPBD0099, 40m down dip from SPBD0100

Two drill holes (SPBD0106 and SPBD0108), drilled a further 40 metres south of these holes on the 760N line, have been completed and are awaiting assay results (*see Figure 1*).

Hole SPBD00097, drilled on the 720N line a further 40 metres south of SPBD0108, intersected 45.04m @ 0.55 g/t gold in a position now understood to be substantially up dip of the projected plunge extension of the high grade zone (*see Figure 1*). Drilling is currently underway down dip of this hole where the shoot is interpreted to be situated.

The shallow south plunging orientation of the primary gold zone explains why the initial drilling immediately beneath the oxide zone did not replicate the oxide intersections, that is, because the oxide zone is actually the upper tip of a relatively flat lying shoot that is located to the south of the oxide zone at depth.

This shoot is currently open down dip and down plunge to the south, and diamond drilling is continuing in order to scope out its extent and continuity.

Large, strong EM conductor at Lake Harris

A moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey recently undertaken in the vicinity of a copper geochemical anomaly at Lake Harris has identified a large, strong, late time EM conductor.

Lake Harris is located at the northern end of the Fraser Range Joint Venture area, approximately 40 kilometres north of Nova (*see Figure 3*), and the EM survey was designed to follow up a copper in soil anomaly originally identified in the 1960's by Newmont and recently verified by Sirius.

The modelled conductor strikes in a northeast direction, dips moderately to the northwest and measures approximately 1 kilometre along strike and 200 metres down dip (*see Figure 4*). It has a high conductance and time constant consistent with that of sulphide bodies.

This conductor is scheduled to be drilled in the next few weeks.

Mark Bennett, Managing Director and CEO

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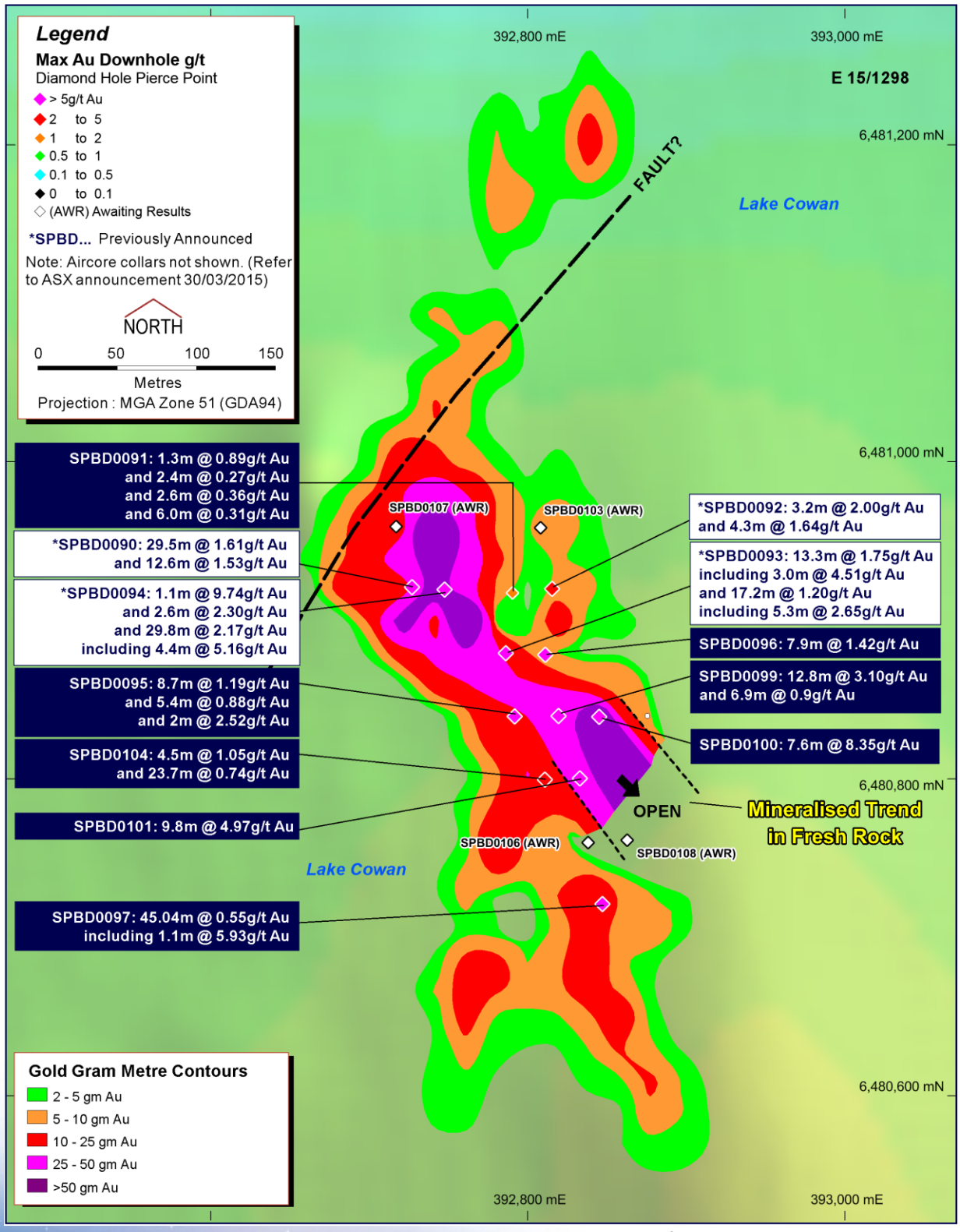

Figure 1. Plan projection showing the primary gold shoot plunging southeast from below Baloo oxide gold zone.

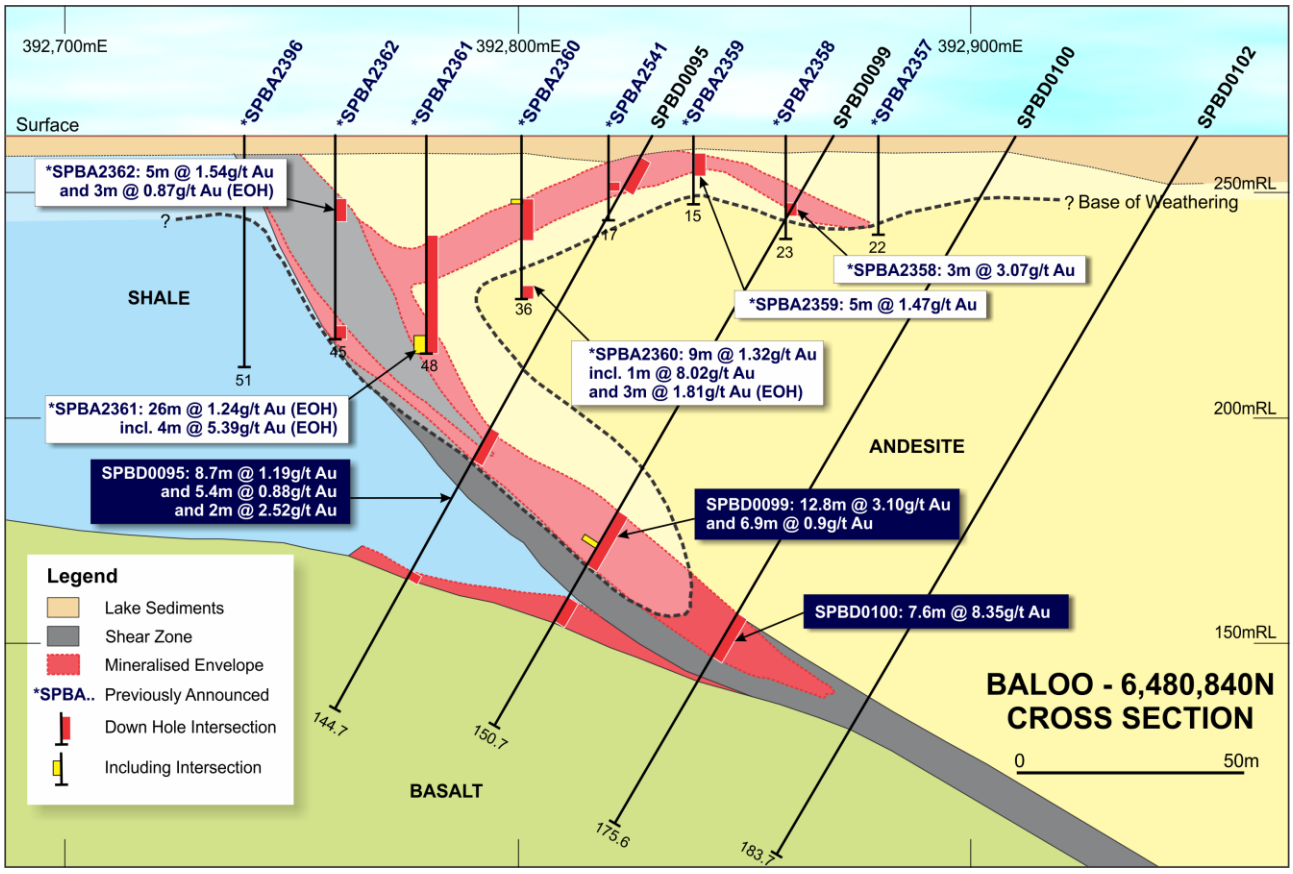

Figure 2. Cross section 6,480,840N, showing diamond drill intercepts of the high grade shoot beneath Baloo.

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John Bartlett and Andrew Thompson who are employees of the company and fairly represents this information. Mr Bartlett and Mr Thompson are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bartlett and Mr Thompson have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bartlett and Mr Thompson consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC) and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling samples are collected as composite samples of 4 or 2 metres and as 1 metre splits (stated in results). Mineralised intersections derived from composite samples are subsequently re-split to 1 metre samples to better define grade distribution. Core samples are taken as half NQ core or quarter HQ core and sampled to geological boundaries where appropriate. The quality of RC drilling samples is optimised by the use of riffle and/or cone splitters, dust collectors, logging of various criteria designed to record sample size, recovery and contamination, and use of field duplicates to measure sample representivity. For soil samples, PGM and gold assays are based on an aqua regia digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) finish and base metal assays may be based on aqua regia or four acid digest with inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES) or atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. In the case of reconnaissance RAB, AC, RC or rock chip samples, PGM and gold assays are based on lead or nickel sulphide collection fire assay digests with an ICP finish, base metal assays are based on a four acid digest and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES) and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish, and where appropriate, oxide metal elements such as Fe, Ti and Cr are based on a lithium borate fusion digest and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) finish. In the case of strongly mineralised samples, base metal assays are based on a special high precision four acid digest (a four acid digest using a larger volume of material) and an AAS finish using a dedicated calibration considered more accurate for higher concentrations. Sample preparation and analysis is undertaken at Minanalytical, Genalysis Intertek, and Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The quality of analytical results is monitored by the use of internal laboratory procedures and standards together with certified standards, duplicates and blanks and statistical analysis where appropriate to ensure that results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision. Where quoted, nickel-copper intersections are based on a minimum threshold grade of 0.5% Ni and/or Cu, and gold intersections are based on a minimum gold threshold grade of 0.1g/t Au unless otherwise stated. Intersections are length and density weighted where appropriate as per standard industry practice. All sample and drill hole co-ordinates are based on the GDA/MGA grid and datum unless otherwise stated. Exploration results obtained by other companies and quoted by Sirius have not necessarily been obtained using the same methods or subjected to the same QAQC protocols. These results may not have been independently verified because original samples and/or data may no longer be available.

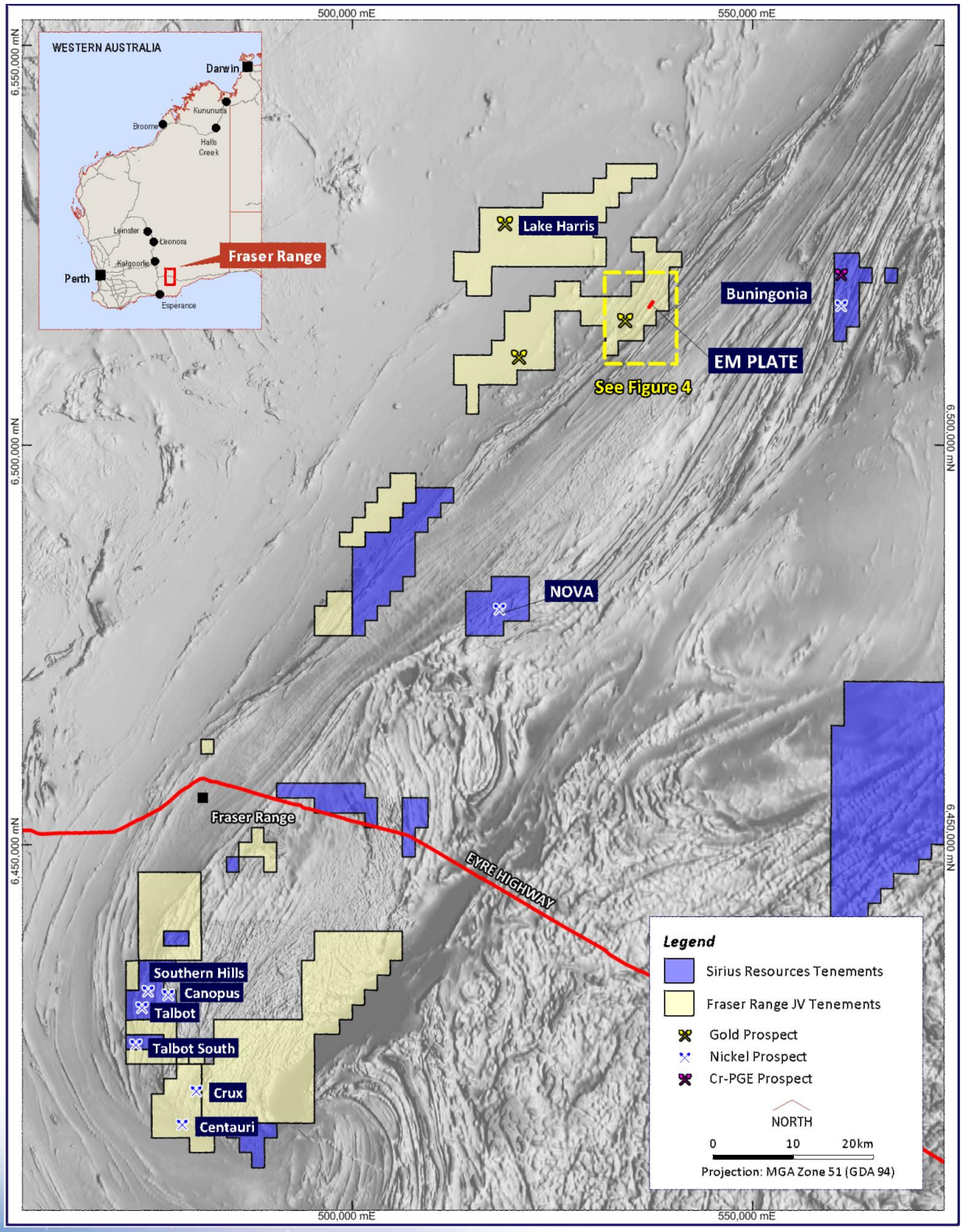

Figure 3. Location of the new EM conductor at Lake Harris, within the Fraser Range Joint Venture area.

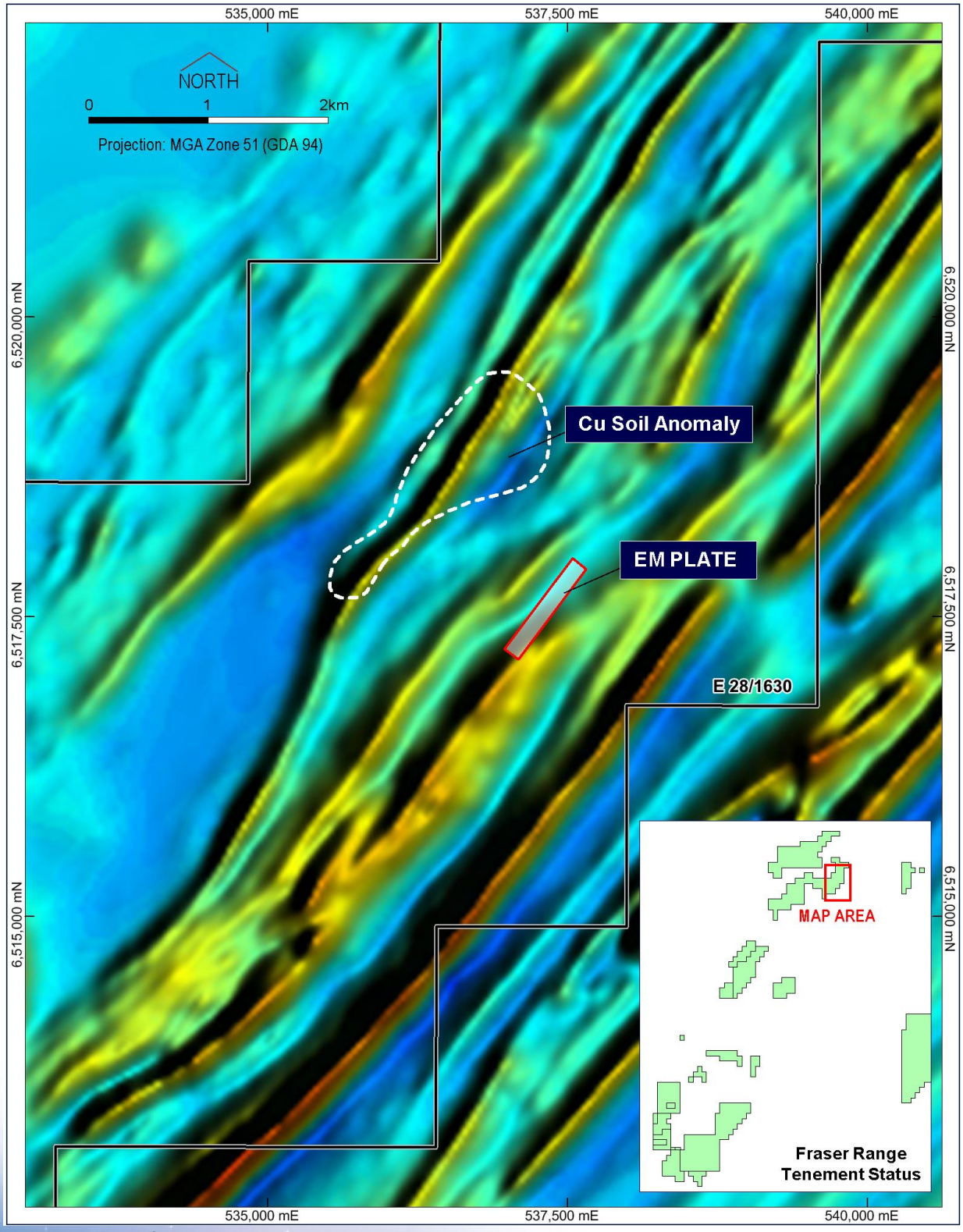

Figure 4. Detail of the new EM conductor at Lake Harris

Annexure 1 – Baloo diamond drilling

Hole No.	Zone	Total depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Au g/t
SPBD0090	Baloo	174.1	6480920	392710	262	-60	090	4.5	34.0	29.5	1.61
	and							48.15	60.8	12.6	1.53
SPBD0091	Baloo	310	6480920	392815	262	-60	270	52.0	53.3	1.3	0.89
SPBD0092	Baloo	146.9	6480920	392870	262	-60	270	63.4	66.6	3.2	2.00
	and							113.9	118.2	4.3	1.64
SPBD0093	Baloo	143.8	6480880	392820	262	-60	270	15.5	28.8	13.3	1.75
	including							20.8	23.8	3.0	4.51
	and							65.2	82.4	17.2	1.20
	including							72.7	78	5.3	2.65
SPBD0094	Baloo	122.7	6480920	392770	262	-60	270	20.6	21.7	1.1	9.74
	and							27.7	30.3	2.6	2.30
	and							33.7	63.5	29.8	2.17
	including							38.0	42.4	4.4	5.16
SPBD0095	**Baloo**	**144.7**	**6480880**	**392860**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**5.4**	**14.1**	**8.7**	**1.19**
	and							**75.9**	**81.3**	**5.4**	**0.88**
	and							**110.5**	**112.5**	**2.0**	**2.52**
SPBD0096	**Baloo**	**140.8**	**6480840**	**392830**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**100.6**	**108.5**	**7.9**	**1.42**
SPBD0097	**Baloo**	**175.3**	**6480720**	**392920**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**113.8**	**158.84**	**45.04**	**0.55**
	including							**133.3**	**134.4**	**1.1**	**5.93**
SPBD0098	**Baloo**	**164.8**	**6480960**	**392900**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**AWR**
SPBD0099	**Baloo**	**150.7**	**6480840**	**392870**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**95.8**	**108.6**	**12.8**	**3.10**
	and							**117.4**	**124.3**	**6.9**	**0.90**
SPBD0100	**Baloo**	**175.6**	**6480840**	**392910**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**125.2**	**132.8**	**7.6**	**8.35**
SPBD0101	**Baloo**	**173.9**	**6480800**	**392890**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**111.5**	**121.3**	**9.8**	**4.97**
SPBD0102	**Baloo**	**183.7**	**6480840**	**392950**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**NSI**
SPBD0103	**Baloo**	**137.9**	**6480960**	**392860**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**AWR**
SPBD0104	**Baloo**	**170.5**	**6480800**	**392930**	**262**	**-60**	**270**	**50**	**54.5**	**4.5**	**1.05**
	and							**68.1**	**91.8**	**23.7**	**0.74**
SPBD0105	**Baloo**	**150.9**	**6480840**	**392990**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**ABD**
SPBD0106	**Baloo**	**199.3**	**6480760**	**392900**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**AWR**
SPBD0107	**Baloo**	**129**	**6480960**	**392700**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**AWR**
SPBD0108	**Baloo**	**218.5**	**6480760**	**392940**	**262**	**-60**	**270**				**AWR**

AWR – results awaited, ABD – abandoned, NSI – no significant intercept, BOLD – new assay results

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The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The mineralised trend at Baloo is sampled by aircore drilling on a nominal 40 m hole spacing and 100 m line. A total of 503 aircore holes have been drilled to an average depth of 33 m for a total of 16,643m. Infill AC drilling has been conducted where warranted at a 40m x 20m spacing. Aircore holes are drilled vertically to refusal. Extensional drilling is being conducted at 80m x 20m 19 diamond holes have been completed with PQ3, HQ3 and NQ core being drilled for a total of 2023m. The Lake Harris prospect is sampled by auger soil and calcrete sampling on a nominal 400m (northing) x 320m (easting) grid spacing with infill to 200m x 160m. A total of 3639 auger soil samples and 3641 auger calcrete samples have been drilled to an average depth of 2m, all holes are drilled vertical. Six traverses of RAB and Aircore holes at between 40 and 80m spacing were drilled across peak calcrete anomalies.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The drillhole locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Sirius protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	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	Reconnaissance aircore samples are composited at 4 m to produce a bulk 3 kg sample. Samples were crushed, dried, pulverised (total prep), and split to produce a 25 g sub sample which is analysed using aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit. Infill Aircore is sampled at 1m intervals with the same total prep and then fire assayed using a 50g charge. Diamond core is sampled to geological boundaries of no more than 1m and no less than 30cm. Oxide PQ3 and NQ3 core is whole core sampled and then dried, crushed to -2mm and then rotary split to a 3kg sample for pulverisation and 50g fire assay. The reject of the rotary split is stored for duplicate assays work at Sirius Resources warehouse facility.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Aircore drilling currently accounts for the majority of Sirius' current drilling at the Baloo and Monsoon prospect (531holes). 19 holes by diamond drilling have been completed to augment the Aircore drilling with oxide triple tube holes and deeper holes into fresh primary material.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Aircore recoveries are logged visually as a percentage. Diamond core is logged for recovery percentage for each core run. Diamond core recovery in the oxide has averaged 85%. Recovery in the primary has exceeded 95%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down hole and/or cross-hole contamination. Triple tube diamond core through the weathered zone is too broken to allow core cutting and therefore the core is sampled whole to ensure no bias is introduced.
	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.	Aircore drilling samples were occasionally wet which may have resulted in sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. Further diamond drilling will need to be undertaken to evaluate these effects. Core drilling has short lengths of no recovery in areas of very soft clays and fault gouge within the weathered zones. These are recorded as poor or zero recovery and not assigned grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	The initial 4m composited sampling is not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique. Infill aircore has been logged and sampled at 1m intervals downhole and is being assessed for suitability as part of a Resource Estimation Diamond triple tube drilling is being conducted in the oxide to determine whether the infill aircore samples are appropriate for mineral resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of aircore records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	PQ3 and HQ3 core in the weathered zone is sampled whole core. Oxide whole core is submitted to the lab in samples not exceeding 6kg and then coarse crushed to <2mm. Samples are then rotary split to provide a 3kg sub sample for pulverisation. Weakly weathered and fresh core is sawn and half core sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Aircore chips are sampled by scoop. Samples were collected both wet and dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of aircore follows industry best practice in sample preparation All samples are pulverised utilising Essa LM1, LM2 or LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample. Samples are dried, crushed as required and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Reconnaissance aircore samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 4 m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. Infill aircore is collected as 1m samples with regular field duplicates and CRM inserted every 15 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.	Field duplicates are taken at regular intervals. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical technique used a 25g aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS finish for gold only. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in aircore drilling. This method is appropriate to detect anomalous gold mineralisation. Infill 1m samples and samples greater than 1 g/t are re-assayed using 50 g fire-assay with AAS finish which gives total digestion and is more appropriate for high-level samples.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate.
	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.	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Both the Managing and the Exploration Manager of Sirius has visually verified significant intersections in aircore drilling.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled at Baloo to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates using lookup codes. The information was sent to an external database consultant for validation and compilation into a Perth based SQL database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drillhole collars were located by GPS and DGPS. Elevation values were in AHD. Expected accuracy is +/– 0.05 m for easting, northing and 0.05m for elevation coordinates with DGPS. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is GDA94 (MGA), zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A topographic surface has been created from aerial geophysical data, This has been calibrated with DGPS survey data. Drillhole collars are corrected to this surface where DGPS pickup is not available.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is 40 m (easting) by 80 or 100 m (northing). Infill drilling has been conducted at a nominal 40m x 20m spacing. Regional drilling is being conducted at 320m x 40m
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of mineralised structures has not been ascertained. This is being determined by scissor diamond holes. To avoid bias drilling to date has been vertical. Drilling is mainly restricted to the overlying regolith and seldom penetrates fresh rock by more than a couple of metres.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Sirius. Samples are stored on site and either delivered by Sirius personnel to Perth and then to the assay laboratory, or collected from site by Centurion Transport and delivered direct to the assay laboratory. Whilst in storage, they are kept on a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Baloo drilling is located on Exploration Licence E15/1298. The tenement is 100% owned by Polar Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL. The Lake Harris prospect is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/1630. The tenement is part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Lake Rivers Gold Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. Both tenements sits within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Plutonic Operations Limited and Homestake Gold of Australia Limited conducted reconnaissance aircore drilling (PBAC prefix) over Lake Cowan on predominantly 100 m drillhole spacing and 800 m line spacing from 1997-1999. Location of these drillholes cannot be verified as the collars are now mostly obscured. Aircore sampling was done by 4 m composites with 1 m resplits on samples greater than 0.1 g/t. Samples were assayed by aqua-regia digest with AAS finish although this cannot be verified as the original laboratory certificates are not available. To the best of Sirius' knowledge no known historical drilling has occurred over the Lake Harris prospect. Multiple generations of historical soil/calcrete sampling on various grid spacings occur through the tenements. The locations and results cannot be verified, and are not included in the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Baloo is situated within the Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Belt which locally includes basalts, komatiites, metasediments, and felsic volcanoclastics. The primary gold mineralisation is related to hydrothermal activity during multiple deformation events. Indications are that mineralisation is focused on or near to the stratigraphic boundary between the Killaloe and Buldania Formation. The global geological setting is within the western margin of the Albany Fraser mobile belt. It is a high grade metamorphic terrane and is prospective for orogenic gold mneralisation (analogous to the Tropicana gold deposit) as well as mafic intrusive hosted nickel-copper (+/-PGE) mneralisation similar to the Nova deposit.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Refer to Annexure1 in body of text.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.2 g/t Au lower cut-off is used to report Aircore intersections and 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off is used for the diamond intersections.
	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.	High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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').	The geometry of the primary mineralisation is such that the down-hole interval approximates true thickness. The trend of mineralisation appears broadly north south and is coincident with an elevated arsenic trend in bedrock. Refer to Annexure 1 and Figures in body of text.
Diagram	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.	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant results are reported, with a 0.2 g/t lower cut-off for aircore drilling and a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off for diamond drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Refer to figures in body of text.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	At this stage, mineralisation is only indicative and requires further infill to test for coherency. Diamond drilling in the bedrock beneath anomalous zones has been started to establish the orientation and style of the mineralisation. Diamond coring with PQ3 and HQ3 will be used to verify current aircore results in the oxide zone to determine their suitability for resource definition. Aircore drilling will be used to further define anomalism along strike and in similar litho-structural positions inferred from aeromagnetic interpretation.