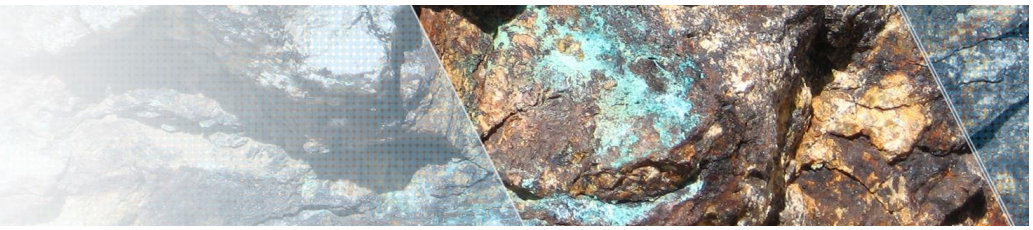

ASX: AZS **15 APRIL 2015**

ALACRÁN PROJECT

STRONG RESULTS FROM LA MORITA AND SAN SIMON

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZS**) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that surface and underground sampling has returned high grades of copper, gold and silver from the La Morita and San Simon prospects, located at the Alacrán Copper Project.

Highlights:

- **Surface and underground sampling of polymetallic precious and base metal mineralisation at La Morita and San Simon returned high grades, including up to:**

  7.87% Copper 2.61g/t Gold 272g/t Silver
- **A 271m long underground tunnel was discovered at La Morita, containing a 15m wide zone of mixed oxide and sulphide copper mineralisation**
- **Two additional tunnels were identified at San Simon, cutting zones of strong alteration containing significant gold and silver mineralisation**
- **Results have identified several high priority targets to be followed up with an IP survey and drilling**

Photo 1: Copper oxide mineralisation in La Morita mine workings: a 1.8m channel sample (ALR-1060) across the back returned a grade of 5.36% Cu

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Azure's Managing Director, Tony Rovira, welcomed these results, stating; "We're very encouraged by this initial sampling at the La Morita and San Simon prospects, with results continuing to indicate that the Alacrán Project is one of the best under-explored copper projects in Mexico. I look forward to updating the market with further progress as we commence our fully funded drilling program."

Exploration Update

In preparation for an initial drilling program, Azure has been undertaking mapping and sampling of the La Morita and San Simon prospects, located in the western part of the Alacrán project area (see Figure 1).

Sampling, comprising channels across defined mineralised zones and selective sampling from mine dumps, was undertaken in and around these old mine workings, with a total of 40 samples collected from La Morita and six from San Simon. Many samples returned elevated copper, gold and silver results (see Figure 2).

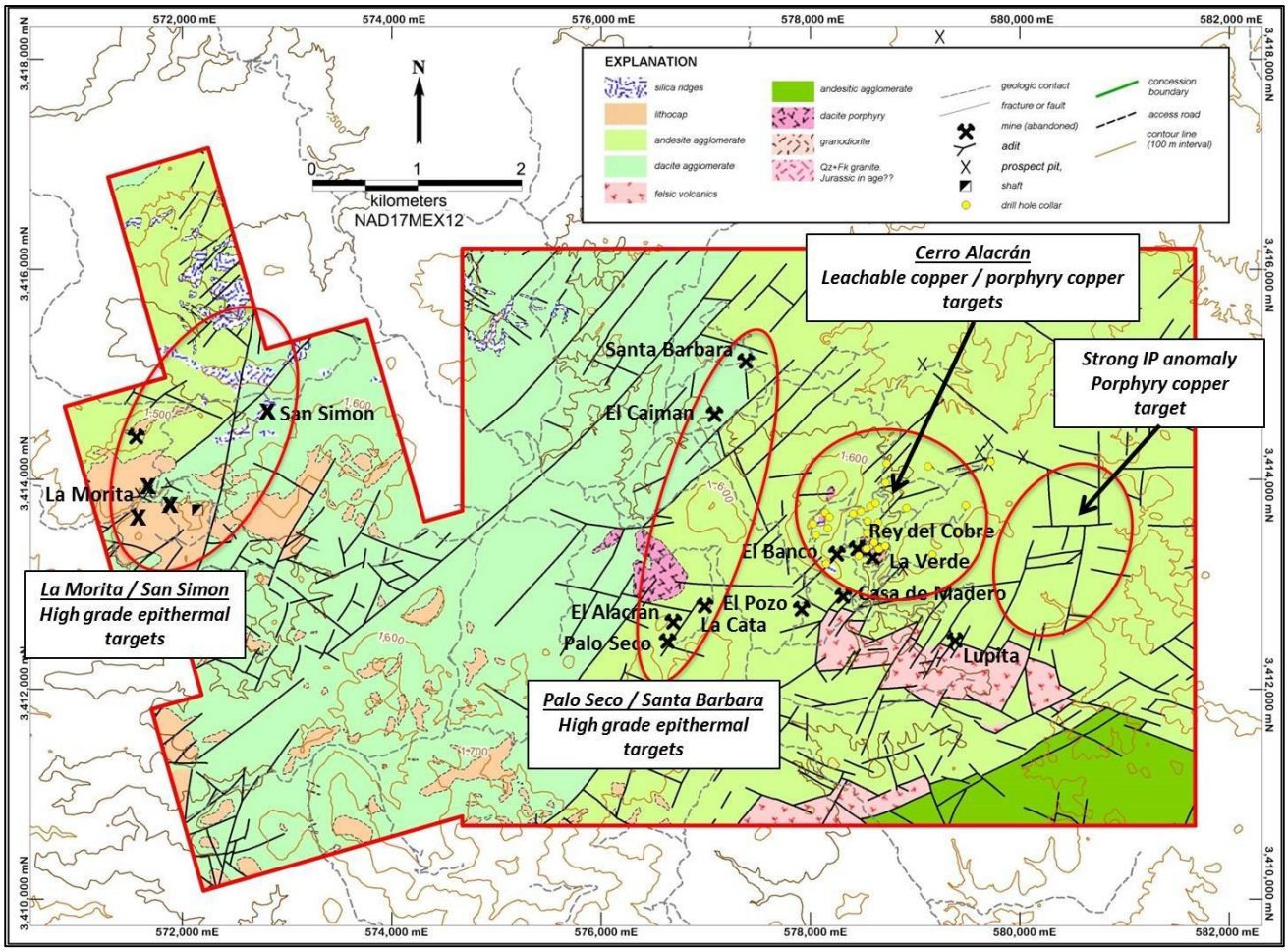

Figure 1: Alacrán geology plan showing locations of historical mines and drilling

La Morita

Azure has previously reported (refer ASX release dated 03/03/15) the presence of historical mine workings at La Morita, ranging from small producing operations to exploratory diggings, associated with extensive zones of outcropping, strongly altered rocks, gossans and vuggy silica containing visible copper oxide and chalcocite (copper sulphide) mineralisation.

Samples from the La Morita mine workings have returned strong copper grades, including a channel sample of **1.8m @ 5.36% Copper** across the back of one of the old workings (sample ALR-1060; see Figure 1), and a mine dump grab sample of **5.39% Copper** (sample ALR-1063).

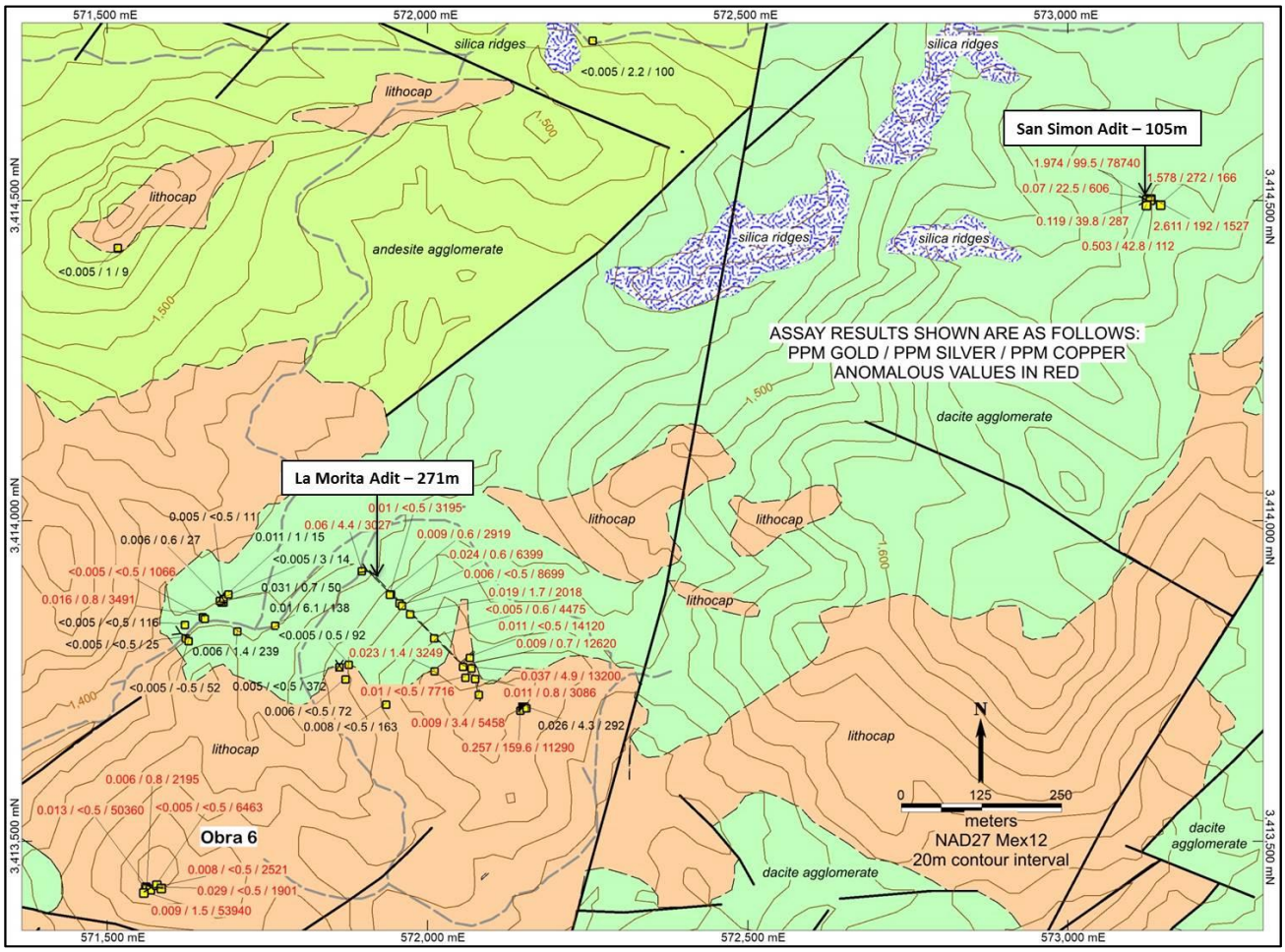

Figure 2: Sampling from the La Morita and San Simon mine workings

Additionally, the Company's geologists discovered a 271m long adit (a horizontal tunnel) excavated through the La Morita zone, entering from the side of a hill and terminating at a depth of about 100m beneath the surface. Mapping of this adit revealed a 15m wide zone of copper oxide and mixed sulphide mineralisation located at the end of the tunnel.

Systematic channel sampling of this mineralisation in the adit returned the following copper assays:

Channel Sample No	Sample Length	Copper Grade
ALR-1038	4.8m	1.26%
ALR-1052	3.3m	0.31%
ALR-1053	4.2m	0.55%
ALR-1054	2.0m	0.77%
ALR-1055	1.5m	1.32%
ALR-1056	1.35m	1.41%
ALR-1057	1.3m	0.29%
ALR-1058	1.6m	0.32%

These copper results are significant in terms of both grade and width, suggesting there is good potential for mineralised extensions in the deeper sulphide zone, as indicated by the historical IP data (refer ASX release dated 03/03/15), and making this a high priority drill target for Azure.

San Simon

Between 1.0km and 1.5km northeast of La Morita is the **San Simon** prospect which comprises several vertical shafts and two horizontal adits, one 15m long and the other 105m long. Reconnaissance sampling collected six samples from the old workings, returning strong gold and silver assays from a zone of strongly altered vuggy silica.

A single grab sample from the old mine dump assayed **1.97g/t Gold, 99.5g/t Silver and 7.87% Copper** (sample ALR-1069). Channel sampling of the vuggy silica zone across the roof in both adits returned the following gold and silver assays:

Channel Sample No	Sample Length	Gold Grade	Silver Grade
ALR-1066	1.4	2.61g/t	192 g/t
ALR-1067	1.35	0.12 g/t	39.8 g/t
ALR-1068	1.8	0.07 g/t	22.5 g/t
ALR-1070	1.8	0.50 g/t	42.8 g/t
ALR-1071	1.7	1.58 g/t	272 g/t

NEXT STEPS

The La Morita and San Simon prospects are high priority targets for the Company, and future work will include geophysical surveying and drilling of identified targets.

An Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey will commence shortly. This survey will consist of 18 east-west lines totalling 48 line kilometres and will cover an area of approximately 3km x 3km in the western part of the property, including the La Morita and San Simon prospects.

This area was previously covered by an IP survey undertaken by the Mexican Geological Survey in 1981. Although rudimentary in comparison to modern IP technology, this survey did identify chargeability and resistivity anomalies in the vicinity of the La Morita and San Simon mine workings (see ASX release dated 03/03/15).

The observation of copper mineralisation associated with sulphides and strong silica alteration in the old mine workings, together with the historical IP anomalies, indicate there is good potential for significant copper sulphide and epithermal gold-silver mineralisation in this district.

BACKGROUND

Alacrán is located in northern Mexico approximately 50km south of the USA border. The property covers 54km^2 of highly prospective exploration ground in the middle of the Sonora-Arizona Copper Province. This is one of North America's most prolific copper-producing districts, extending from northern Mexico into the southern United States.

The property lies close to several large copper mines, including the world class, giant Cananea Copper Mine where annual copper production capacity is forecast to reach 510,000 tonnes in 2015.

Azure has signed an Agreement with Minera Teck S.A. de C.V. ("Teck"), a Mexican subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited to acquire 100% of the property, subject to an underlying back-in right retained by Teck and a 2% NSR retained by Grupo Mexico; (refer ASX release dated 07/01/15).

Teck is Canada's largest diversified resource company and Grupo Mexico is Mexico's largest and one for the world's largest copper producers.

La Morita and San Simon are located five kilometres to the west of the old Palo Seco and El Alacran mines, where previous sampling by Azure returned high grade assays of up to 14.9% zinc, 309g/t silver and 1.5g/t gold (see ASX release dated 19/01/15).

-ENDS-

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Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Rovira, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Rovira is a full-time employee and Managing Director of Azure Minerals Limited. Mr Rovira has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Rovira consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results has been crossed-referenced in this report to the date that it was reported to ASX. Azure Minerals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcement.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: Assay results from sampling of old mine workings at La Morita and San Simon

LOCATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LENGTH (m)	EAST (mE)	NORTH (mN)	ELEVATION (mASL)	GRADE		
							Cu ppm	Au g/t	Ag g/t
La Morita	ALR-1026	Mine Dump Grab	Not Applicable	571681.0	3413875.0	1403	11	0.005	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1027	Channel	2.7	571678.0	3413875.0	1402	50	0.031	0.7
La Morita	ALR-1028	Channel	3.3	571675.5	3413877.5	1402	27	0.006	0.6
La Morita	ALR-1029	Channel	2.3	571681.5	3413881.0	1404	14	<0.005	3
La Morita	ALR-1030	Channel	3.3	571689.0	3413888.0	1405	15	0.011	1
La Morita	ALR-1031	Channel	1.5	571649.0	3413852.0	1400	3491	0.016	0.8
La Morita	ALR-1032	Channel	2.3	571652.0	3413850.0	1400	1066	<0.005	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1033	Channel	3.0	571621.0	3413840.0	1397	116	<0.005	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1034	Channel	2.0	571622.5	3413819.0	1395	25	<0.005	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1035	Channel	1.7	571627.0	3413815.0	1395	52	<0.005	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1036	Channel	3.5	571762.0	3413839.0	1404	138	0.01	6.1
La Morita	ALR-1037	Mine Dump Channel	5.0	571897.0	3413924.0	1412	3027	0.06	4.4
La Morita	ALR-1038	Rock Chip	4.8	572055.5	3413774.5	1412	12620	0.009	0.7
La Morita	ALR-1039	Channel	2.2	571956.0	3413874.0	1412	6399	0.024	0.6

Table 1 (Cont.): Assay results from sampling of old mine workings at La Morita and San Simon

La Morita	ALR-1040	Channel	2.1	571960.0	3413870.0	1412	8699	0.006	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1041	Channel	2.8	571973.0	3413857.0	1412	2018	0.019	1.7
La Morita	ALR-1042	Channel	2.2	572010.0	3413819.0	1412	4475	<0.005	0.6
La Morita	ALR-1043	Channel	4.0	572011.0	3413768.0	1412	3249	0.023	1.4
La Morita	ALR-1044	Channel	2.0	571862.0	3413774.0	1456	372	0.005	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1045	Channel	5.5	571872.0	3413755.0	1468	72	0.006	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1046	Channel	5.2	571877.0	3413778.0	1469	92	<0.005	0.5
La Morita	ALR-1047	Rock Chip	5.0	571935.0	3413716.0	1496	163	0.008	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1048	Mine Dump Grab	Not Applicable	572145.0	3413706.0	1530	11290	0.257	159.6
La Morita	ALR-1049	Rock Chip	7.0	572154.0	3413710.0	1531	292	0.026	4.3
La Morita	ALR-1050	Channel	3.0	571516.0	3414429.0	1576	9	<0.005	1
La Morita	ALR-1051	Channel	1.5	571703.0	3413830.0	1404	239	0.006	1.4
La Morita	ALR-1052	Channel	3.3	572074.5	3413756.0	1412	3086	0.011	0.8
La Morita	ALR-1053	Channel	4.2	572080.0	3413731.0	1412	5458	0.009	3.4
La Morita	ALR-1054	Channel	2.0	572059.0	3413757.5	1412	7716	0.01	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1055	Channel	1.5	572068.5	3413772.0	1412	13200	0.037	4.9
La Morita	ALR-1056	Channel	1.35	572066.0	3413789.0	1412	14120	0.011	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1057	Channel	1.3	571943.0	3413887.5	1412	2919	0.009	0.6
La Morita	ALR-1058	Channel	1.6	571941.0	3413887.0	1412	3195	0.01	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1059	Channel	3.7	572258.0	3414752.0	1522	100	<0.005	2.2
La Morita	ALR-1060	Channel	1.8	571560.0	3413431.0	1503	53600	0.013	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1061	Channel	2.2	571561.5	3413429.0	1502	2195	0.006	0.8
La Morita	ALR-1062	Channel	3.8	571567.0	3413427.0	1504	2521	0.008	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1063	Mine Dump Grab	Not Applicable	571557.0	3413422.0	1501	53940	0.009	1.5
La Morita	ALR-1064	Channel	0.8	571577.0	3413434.0	1509	6463	<0.005	<0.5
La Morita	ALR-1065	Channel	2.3	571584.0	3413428.5	1505	1901	0.029	<0.5
San Simon	ALR-1066	Channel	1.4	573129.5	3414505.0	1617	1527	2.611	192.0
San Simon	ALR-1067	Channel	1.35	573126.5	3414505.0	1617	287	0.119	39.8
San Simon	ALR-1068	Channel	1.8	573123.0	3414503.5	1617	606	0.07	22.5
San Simon	ALR-1069	Mine Dump Grab	Not Applicable	573129.0	3414503.0	1622	78740	1.974	99.5
San Simon	ALR-1070	Channel	1.8	573122.5	3414494.5	1588	112	0.503	42.8
San Simon	ALR-1071	Channel	1.7	573145.0	3414495.5	1588	166	1.578	272.0

NB: Highlighted samples returned assays greater than 0.5% Cu and/or 1.0g/t Au and/or 60g/t Ag

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Targets were sampled by: 1. Grab samples of rock material with visible mineralisation or alteration. 2. Continuous chip sampling along a marked channel over a defined length perpendicular across the strike of the observed mineralised zone. Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS. Samples preparation was undertaken at Acme Laboratories (a Bureau Veritas Group company) in Hermosillo, Sonora,, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the Acme tracking system. Samples were dried and each sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75 micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g sample pulps were sent via courier to the Acme laboratory in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Samples were dissolved by four-acid digest and analytical methods used were MA300 (for silver and base metals) and Fire Assay method FA430 for gold.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	This release has no reference to drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*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.*	This release has no reference to drilling.
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	This release has no reference to drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	No samples were collected from drilling. The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Samples were prepared at the Acme laboratories in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the Acme tracking system. The sample was dried and the entire sample was fine crushed to >70% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250g split was pulverised using a ring and puck system to >85% passing 75 micron screen. Envelopes containing the 250g pulps were sent via courier to the Acme laboratory in Vancouver. No standard and blank check samples were submitted. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the*	The analytical techniques for all elements (other than gold) involved a four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP-ES

Laboratory tests	*technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	analysis. This technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values. Internal laboratory control procedures comprised duplicate sampling of randomly selected assay pulps, as well as internal laboratory standards and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	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.	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologists and Exploration Manager) inspected the samples. No drilling was undertaken. Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site. All measurements and observations were recorded onto hard copy templates and later transcribed into the Company's digital database. Digital data storage, verification and validation are managed by an independent data management company. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The grid system used is NAD27 Mexico UTM Zone 12 for easting, northing and RL.
Data spacing and distribution	*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.*	Samples were collected on the basis of visual recognition of alteration or mineralisation. Sample spacing was not relevant as this was a reconnaissance program. Data spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. No composite samples were collected.
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.* *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.*	Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unknown at this time and it is not possible to determination potential sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Assay samples were placed in poly sample bags, each with a uniquely numbered ticket stub from a sample ticket book. Sample bags were marked with the same sample number and sealed with a plastic cable tie. Samples were placed in woven polypropylene "rice bags" and a numbered tamper-proof plastic cable tie was used to close each bag. The rice bags were delivered by company personnel directly to the Acme laboratory for sample preparation. The numbers on the seals were recorded for each shipment. Acme audited the arriving samples and reported any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All digital data is subject to audit by the independent data manager.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.

The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>The Alacrán Project comprises 22 mineral concessions 100% owned by Minera Teck SA de CV, a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited.

<table>
<tr><th>CLAIM</th><th>FILE</th><th>TITTLE</th><th>HECTARES</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo</td><td>1794</td><td>166374</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 2</td><td>1796</td><td>166369</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 3</td><td>1797</td><td>166368</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 4</td><td>1798</td><td>166366</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 5</td><td>1799</td><td>166370</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 6</td><td>1800</td><td>166371</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 7</td><td>1801</td><td>166373</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 8</td><td>1802</td><td>166372</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hidalgo 9</td><td>1803</td><td>166375</td><td>99.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kino 2</td><td>1886</td><td>166313</td><td>100.00</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Kino 15</td><td>1899</td><td>166365</td><td>100.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kino 16</td><td>1800</td><td>166367</td><td>100.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>San Simón</td><td>1894</td><td>166376</td><td>100.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>San Simón 2</td><td>1895</td><td>166377</td><td>100.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>El Alacrán</td><td>E.4.1.3/1182</td><td>201817</td><td>3,442.36</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL SURFACE</td><td></td><td></td><td>5,433.36</td></tr>
</table>

Azure Minerals has an Option to acquire 100% ownership of these concessions by spending US$5 million over four years, subject to Teck having a one-off right to buy back up to 65% ownership.

A 2% Net Smelter Royalty is held by Grupo Mexico.

The tenements are secure and are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>The project area has a history of industrial-scale commercial mining and small-scale artisanal mining dating back to the early 20th century, which ended shortly after the start of the Mexican Revolution in 1910. After the Revolution ended in the 1920's, the property was explored intermittently.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company is known to have done some exploration, including drilling, on the property prior to the late 1960's. Data relating to this work has been located but has yet to be reviewed.

Between 1969 and the early 1980's, the Consejo de Recursos Minerales (Mexican Geological Survey) carried out occasional exploration programs, including drilling 6 holes in 1970 and undertaking geophysical surveys over the Palo Seco and La Morita prospects in 1981.

Grupo Mexico acquired the project after the CRM completed their drilling. Grupo Mexico drilled an additional 26 holes on the project in two phases. The first phase was done in 1991 (24 holes) and the second phase was done in 1997 and 1998 (two holes).

Minera Teck S.A. de C.V., a Mexican subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited acquired the property in 2013 and undertook limited surface exploration.

Azure Minerals acquired the rights to the project in December 2014 through its fully owned Mexican subsidiary company Minera Piedra Azul SA de CV.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Various styles of mineralisation occur on the property.

Intermediate sulphidation epithermal veins and stockworks host silver, lead, zinc, copper and gold in Cretaceous volcaniclastic rocks (the La Morita, Palo Seco and Alacrán mines).

Secondary copper oxide and chalcocite mineralisation occur in volcanic rocks.

Primary copper mineralization is hosted in porphyry rocks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material</td><td>Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.</td></tr>
</table>

	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.* *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) or cut-off grades were applied. No metal equivalency values or factors have been used.
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').*	Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unknown at this time.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in attached report
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
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.*	This announcement refers to previous exploration results including geophysics, geochemistry and geology.
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*	Further work to better understand the mineralisation systems in the project area is likely to comprise geological mapping, surface and underground sampling, geophysical surveys (IP and magnetics) and drilling.