MBK's Initial Exploration Programme Identifies Broad High Grade Copper System

Mason Valley Copper Project, Nevada, USA

- **Large, untested copper system recognised and centered on historic Bluestone copper mine.**
- **High grade copper results from initial surface composite / channel rock chip sampling programme.**
- **Historically mined high grade ore zones untested below open cut and underground workings (100m deep).**

Highlights

Bluestone Prospect

- High grade copper results returned from initial surface composite / channel rock chip sampling including:
  - 40m @ 2.68% Cu including **28m @ 3.05% Cu**
  - 38m @ 2.06% Cu including **12m @ 3.8% Cu** and **4m @ 2.94% Cu**
- Broad zones of outcropping copper mineralisation associated with a breccia style mineral system, centered on the historical Bluestone mine identified from recent geological mapping.
- The mineralised breccia system is interpreted to extend to depth based on a new structural interpretation.
- Extensions to the high grade ore zones below the historical workings (100m depth) have not been tested.

Nutcracker Prospect

- A new outcropping skarn mineral system has been identified between the Bluestone mine and the Copper Hill mine. Initial composite / channel rock chip sampling results include:
  - 16m @ 1.37% Cu including **4m @ 3.17% Cu**
  - 20m @ 0.70% Cu

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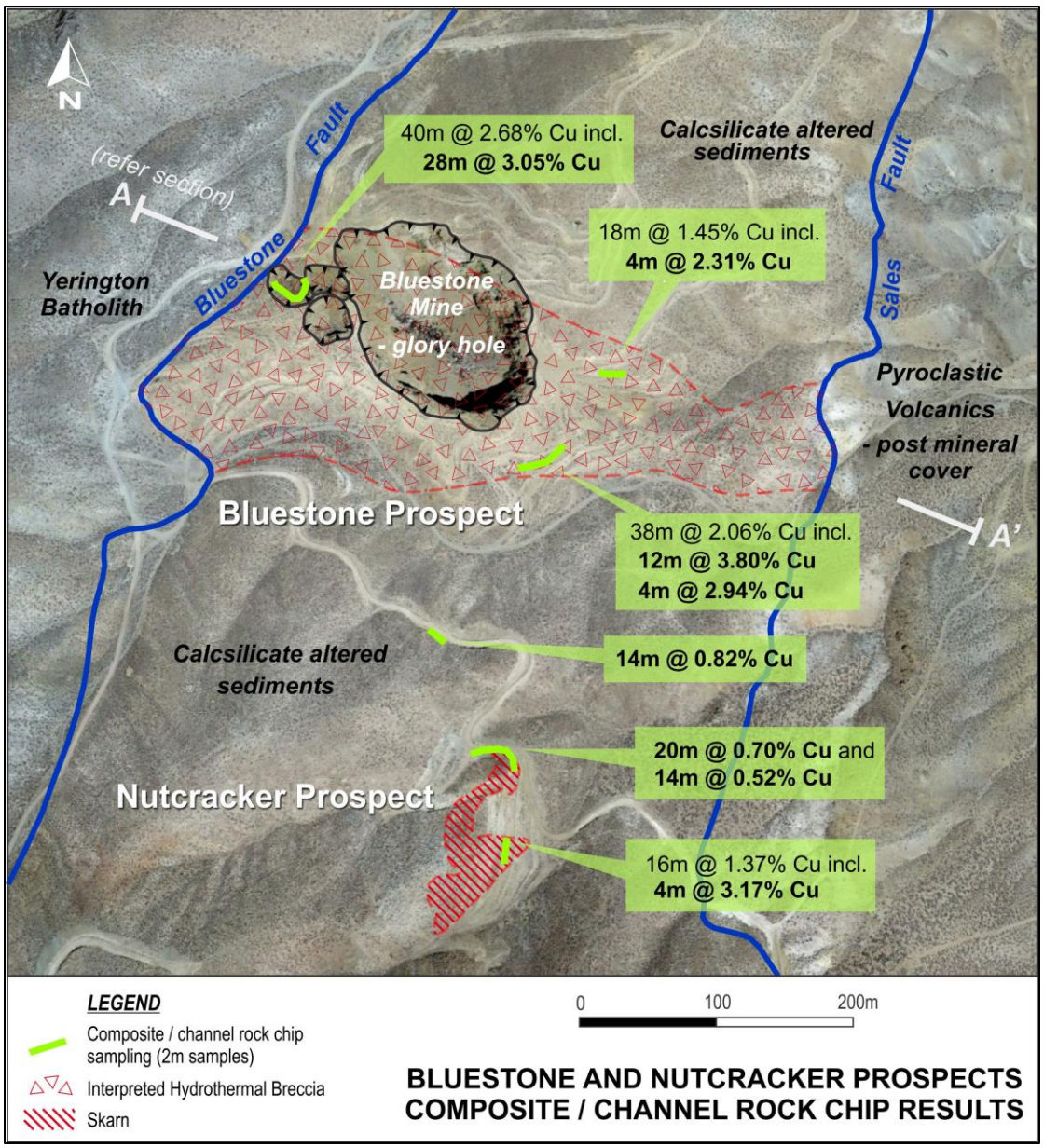

Figure 1: Location of composite / channel rock chip results from the Bluestone and Nutcracker Prospects as well as the location of the Bluestone long section shown in Figure 2.

Inés Scotland, Chair of MBK said:

"New geological mapping and surface rock chip sampling have significantly increased the size and prospectivity of the Bluestone mineral system centred on the high grade Bluestone copper mine which has received almost no modern exploration.

The Bluestone mine represents just one of our priority targets and we look forward to progressing exploration on our other high grade copper targets including the Mason Valley mine where the highest copper grades in the district were mined. Drilling is planned to commence May-June at Bluestone."

The Board of Metal Bank Limited (ASX: MBK) (**MBK** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has received geochemical results for the initial composite / channel rock chip samples completed at the Bluestone prospect and the Nutcracker Prospect, Mason Valley Copper Project (the **Project**) within the Yerington Copper District, Nevada, USA.

Bluestone Prospect

Detailed geological / structural mapping has identified broad zones of outcropping copper oxide mineralisation associated with a hydrothermal breccia zone centred on the historical Bluestone copper mine. Initial composite / channel rock chip sampling (2m composite samples) returned significant results including:

- 40m @ 2.68% Cu including **28m @ 3.05% Cu**
- 38m @ 2.06% Cu including **12m @ 3.80% Cu** and **4m @ 2.94% Cu**
- 18m @ 1.45% Cu including **4m @ 2.31% Cu**

Refer to Figure 1 above showing the location of the results.

A new structural interpretation indicates that the Bluestone breccia system has a shallow dip of approximately 30 degrees towards the southeast. The depth extent/continuation of the mineralised breccia is interpreted to be preserved within a fault bounded block between the Bluestone and Sales faults; refer to Figure 2 below.

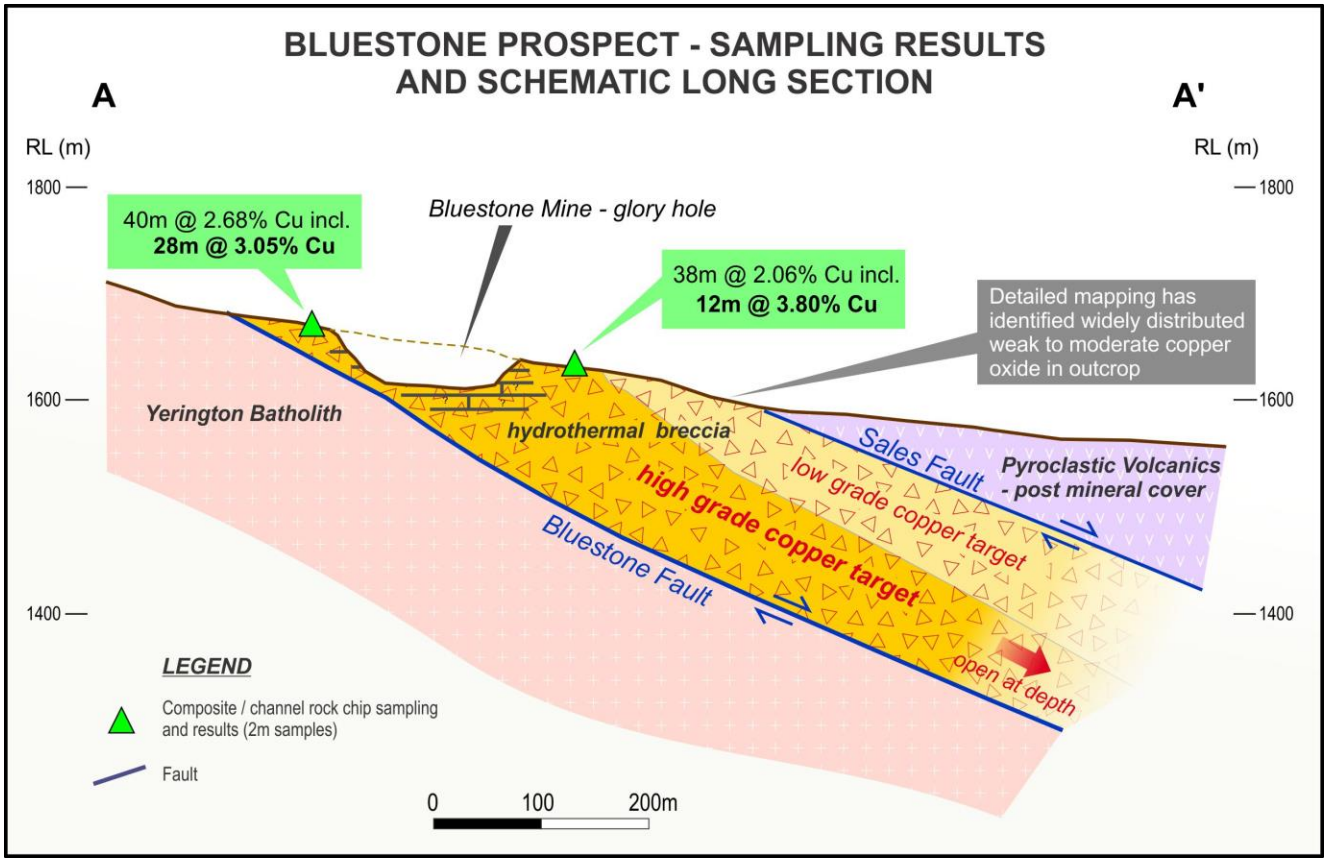

Figure 2: Interpreted long section through the Bluestone breccia hosted copper system. Refer to Figure 1 showing the location of the long section.

Historical records indicate approximately 1.5Mt of ore was removed from underground stopes at the Bluestone mine from 1917 to 1930 at an average grade of 2.5% with underground development completed to a depth of 100m below surface.

Some limited drilling was completed in the Bluestone mine area during the 1960's although the details of the drill holes including location are not known. Compilation of available historical data including some 1960's IP data is in progress and will be reviewed prior to completing an initial drill programme in Q3.

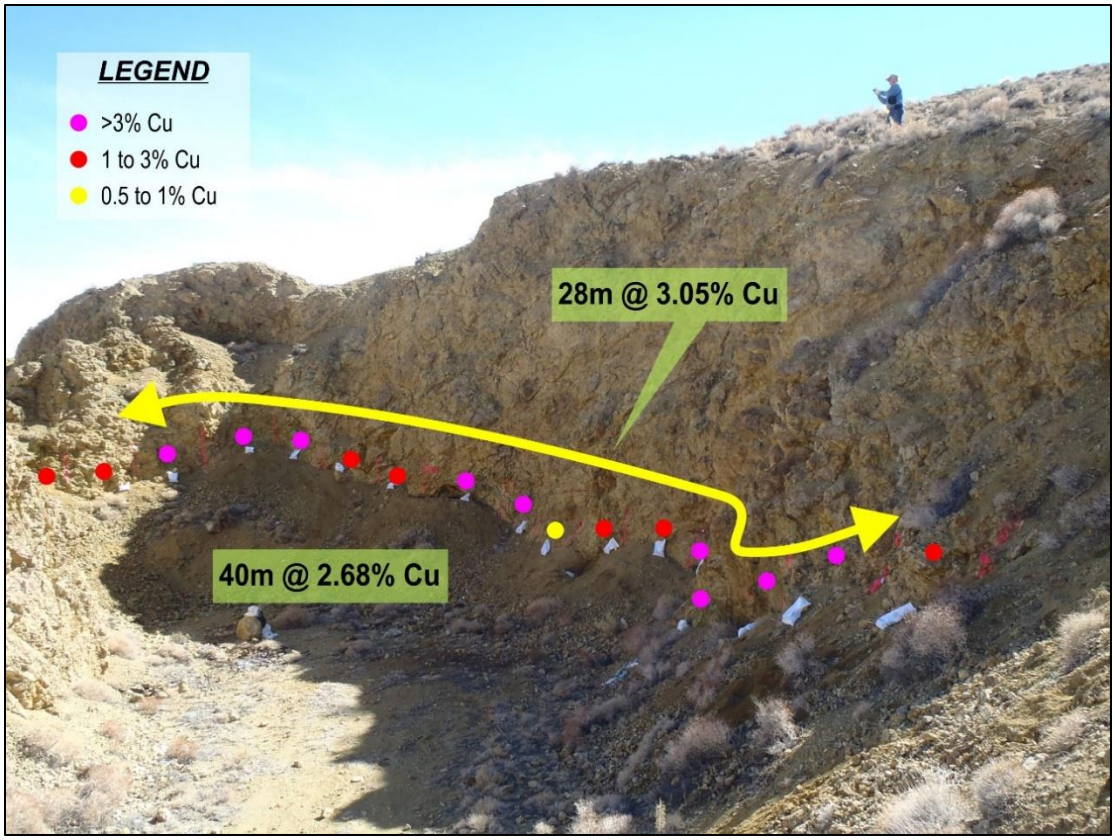

Figure 3: Sampling of an exposed cutting immediately to the west of the Bluestone open cut (2m composite samples).

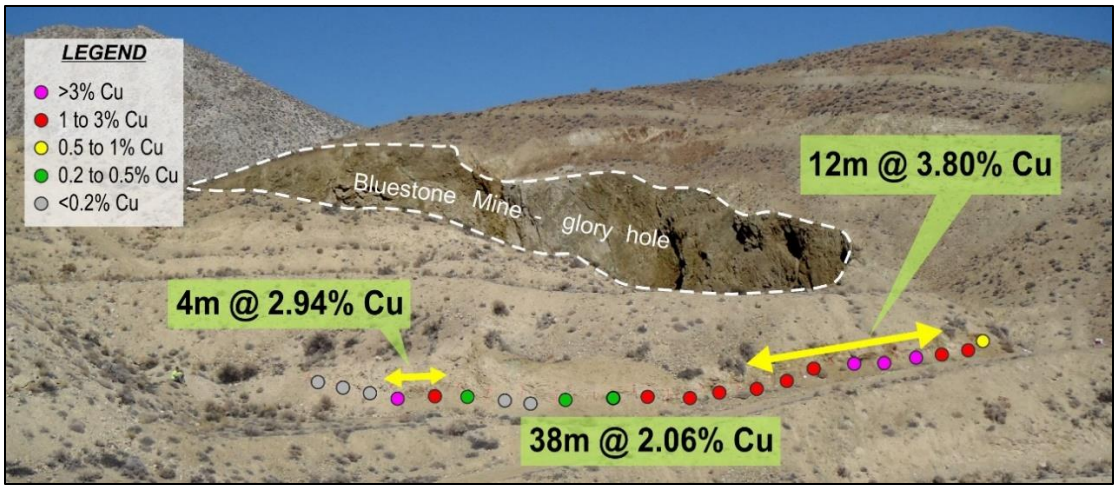

Figure 4: Photo looking NW towards the Bluestone mine collapsed stopes (pit) with results of sampling of road cutting shown in the foreground (2m composite samples).

Nutcracker Prospect

New broad zones of outcropping copper mineralisation associated with skarn alteration are identified through recent geological mapping at the Nutcracker prospect. Initial composite / channel rock chip sampling (2m composite samples) over the zones returning significant results including:

- 14m @ 0.82% Cu
- 20m @ 0.70% Cu and 14m @ 0.52% Cu
- 16m @ 1.37% Cu including **4m @ 3.17% Cu**

Refer to Figure 1 showing the location of the results.

The mapped skarn alteration / copper mineralisation is coincident with an historical IP anomaly which remains to be drill tested.

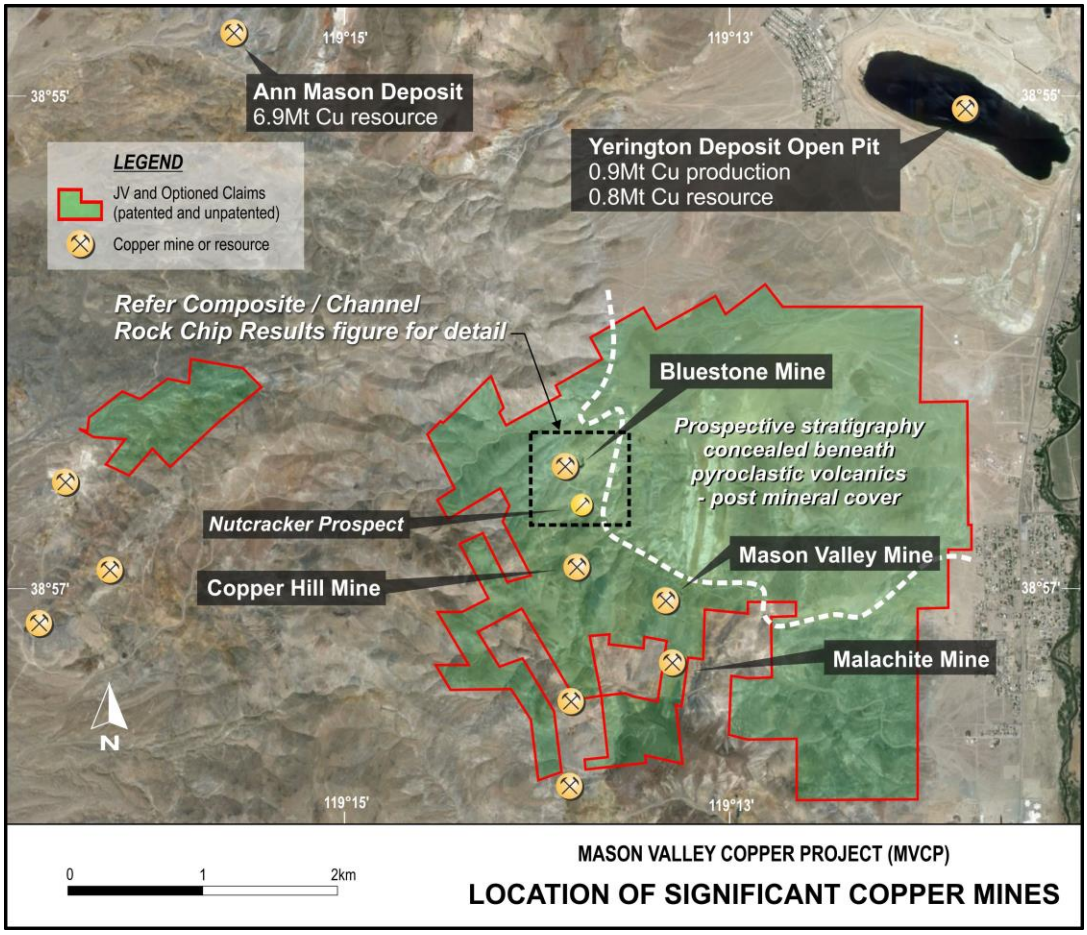

Figure 5: Showing the Mason Valley Copper Project and the location of Figure 1 insert where composite / channel rock chip sampling has been completed as part of the initial phase of exploration on the Project.

About the Mason Valley Copper Project

The Yerington camp is a significant copper district with world class statistics supported by a resource base of over 12Mt of copper[1] and past production of approximately 1Mt of copper.

[1] Source: Nevada Copper, Entrée Gold and Quaterra Resources NI43-101 reports

Mineralisation within the Yerington copper district is intimately associated with the Yerington batholith creating large scale porphyry style deposits together with associated skarn and breccia style deposits.

The Project includes three main historical underground copper mines (high grade copper skarn and breccia style deposits) with average mined grades of between of 2.5% to 6% copper and with underground mining to depths of approximately 150m.

The Project consists of numerous historical underground mines from which three of the mines for which historical documentation is currently available collectively produced approximately 3.8Mt at a grade of 2.5% to 6.2% copper from 1910 to 1931. The closure of these mines coincided with the onset of the 'Great Depression'. The three copper mines for which documentation is available are:

- **Mason Valley Mine** historical production 1.7Mt @ 2.5% to 6% Cu
- **Bluestone Mine** historical production 1.5Mt @ 2.5% to 3.5% Cu
- **Malachite Mine** historical production 0.6Mt @ 3.5% to 6.2% Cu

Copper mineralisation within the Yerington district is intimately associated with the Yerington Batholith (Jurassic age) with significant porphyry copper style mineralisation and high grade skarn style copper mineralisation collectively amounting to approximately 13Mt in copper resources and past production in the district[2].

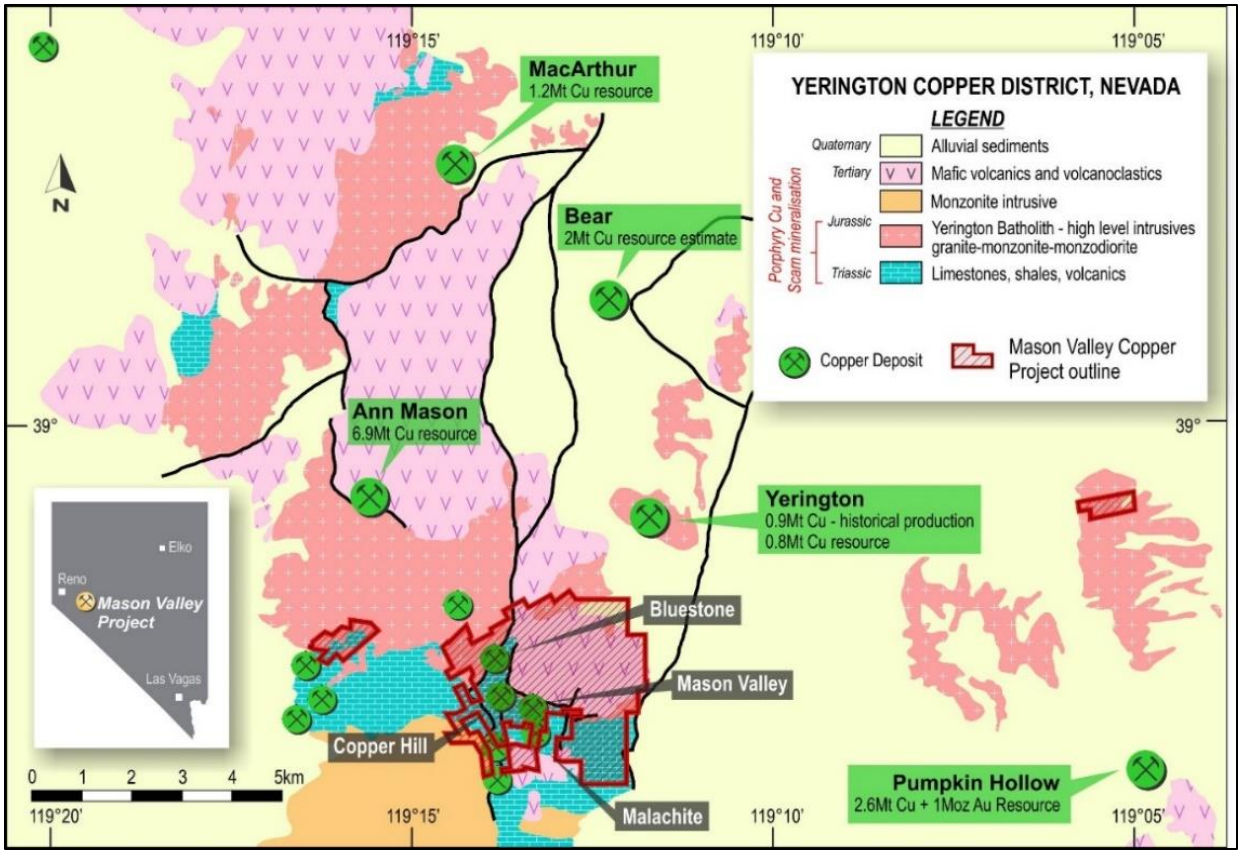

Figure 6: Regional geological setting showing Mason Valley Copper Project and copper deposits.

[2] Source: Nevada Copper, Entrée Gold and Quaterra Resources NI43-101 reports

Bluestone Prospect Composite / Channel Rock Chip Results

Line #	Prospect	Sample_ID	From_m	To_m	Cu %
Line 1	Bluestone	300001	0	2	0.83
Line 1	Bluestone	300002	2	4	1.64
Line 1	Bluestone	300003	4	6	2.75
Line 1	Bluestone	300004	6	8	2.74
Line 1	Bluestone	300005	8	10	1.03
Line 1	Bluestone	300006	10	12	3.04
Line 1	Bluestone	300007	12	14	3.04
Line 1	Bluestone	300008	14	16	3.26
Line 1	Bluestone	300009	16	18	2.77
Line 1	Bluestone	300010	18	20	2.20
Line 1	Bluestone	300011	20	22	4.28
Line 1	Bluestone	300012	22	24	3.24
Line 1	Bluestone	300013	24	26	0.97
Line 1	Bluestone	300014	26	28	1.14
Line 1	Bluestone	300015	28	30	2.40
Line 1	Bluestone	300016	30	32	3.08
Line 1	Bluestone	300017	32	34	4.37
Line 1	Bluestone	300018	34	36	5.30
Line 1	Bluestone	300019	36	38	3.57
Line 1	Bluestone	300020	38	40	1.95
Line 2	Bluestone	300021	0	2	0.16
Line 2	Bluestone	300022	2	4	0.03
Line 2	Bluestone	300023	4	6	0.04
Line 2	Bluestone	300024	6	8	**3.30**
Line 2	Bluestone	300025	8	10	**2.57**
Line 2	Bluestone	300026	10	12	0.31
Line 2	Bluestone	300027	12	14	0.05
Line 2	Bluestone	300028	14	16	0.08
Line 2	Bluestone	300029	16	18	0.36
Line 2	Bluestone	300030	18	20	0.29
Line 2	Bluestone	300031	20	22	1.65
Line 2	Bluestone	300032	22	24	1.48
Line 2	Bluestone	300033	24	26	1.99
Line 2	Bluestone	300034	26	28	1.93
Line 2	Bluestone	300035	28	30	2.89
Line 2	Bluestone	300036	30	32	2.61
Line 2	Bluestone	300037	32	34	4.95
Line 2	Bluestone	300038	34	36	3.79
Line 2	Bluestone	300039	36	38	6.28
Line 2	Bluestone	300040	38	40	2.30
Line 2	Bluestone	300041	40	42	1.58
Line 2	Bluestone	300042	42	44	0.65

40m @ 2.68% Cu

28m @ 3.05% Cu

4m @ 2.94% Cu

38m @ 2.06% Cu

12m @ 3.80% Cu

Continued over

Cont. Bluestone Composite / Channel Rock Chip Results

Line #	Prospect	Sample_ID	From_m	To_m	Cu %		
Line 3	Bluestone	300043	0	2	0.49		
Line 3	Bluestone	300044	2	4	1.52		
Line 3	Bluestone	300045	4	6	1.08		
Line 3	Bluestone	300046	6	8	1.62		
Line 3	Bluestone	300047	8	10	2.17	**18m @ 1.45% Cu**	**4m @ 2.31% Cu**
Line 3	Bluestone	300048	10	12	2.45		
Line 3	Bluestone	300049	12	14	1.98		
Line 3	Bluestone	300050	14	16	1.14		
Line 3	Bluestone	300051	16	18	0.64		
Line 3	Bluestone	300052	18	20	0.13		

Nutcracker Composite / Channel Rock Chip Results

Line 4	Nutcracker	300053	0	2	0.02		
Line 4	Nutcracker	300054	2	4	0.27		
Line 4	Nutcracker	300055	4	6	0.14		
Line 4	Nutcracker	300056	6	8	0.60		
Line 4	Nutcracker	300057	8	10	0.77	**14m @ 0.82% Cu**	
Line 4	Nutcracker	300058	10	12	2.04		
Line 4	Nutcracker	300059	12	14	1.51		
Line 4	Nutcracker	300060	14	16	0.40		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300061	0	2	1.02		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300062	2	4	2.12		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300063	4	6	0.06		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300064	6	8	0.12		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300065	8	10	0.77		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300066	10	12	0.06	**20m @ 0.70% Cu**	
Line 5	Nutcracker	300067	12	14	0.57		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300068	14	16	1.00		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300069	16	18	0.42		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300070	18	20	0.77		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300071	20	22	0.16		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300072	22	24	0.16		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300073	24	26	0.19		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300074	26	28	1.34		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300075	28	30	0.82		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300076	30	32	0.10		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300077	32	34	0.29	**14m @ 0.52% Cu**	
Line 5	Nutcracker	300078	34	36	0.23		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300079	36	38	0.24		
Line 5	Nutcracker	300080	38	40	0.63		
Line 6	Nutcracker	300081	0	2	2.57		**4m @ 3.17% Cu**
Line 6	Nutcracker	300082	2	4	3.76		
Line 6	Nutcracker	300083	4	6	0.79		
Line 6	Nutcracker	300084	6	8	1.19		
Line 6	Nutcracker	300085	8	10	0.53	**16m @ 1.37% Cu**	
Line 6	Nutcracker	300086	10	12	0.98		
Line 6	Nutcracker	300087	12	14	0.43		
Line 6	Nutcracker	300088	14	16	0.70		

About Metal Bank

Metal Bank Limited is an ASX-listed minerals exploration company (ASX: MBK).

Metal Bank's core focus is creating value through a combination of exploration success and quality project acquisition. The company's key project is the Mason Valley Copper Project situated in the World Class Yerington copper district, Nevada, USA. In addition the company is also focused on the Eidsvold and Triumph Gold Projects situated in the northern New England Fold Belt of central Queensland, Australia, which hosts the Cracow (3Moz Au), Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8Moz Au, 0.4Mt Cu) and Gympie (5Moz Au) gold deposits.

The company has an experienced Board and management team that brings regional knowledge, expertise in early stage exploration and development, relevant experience in the mid-cap ASX-listed resource sector and a focus on sound corporate governance.

Board of Directors and Management	**Registered Office**
Inés Scotland (Non-Executive Chairman) Guy Robertson (Executive Director) Tony Schreck (Executive Director) **Company Secretary** Sue-Ann Higgins	Metal Bank Limited Suite 1, Level 16 60 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000 AUSTRALIA Phone: (+61) (3) 9639 0558 Facsimile: (+61) (3) 9671 3299 www.metalbank.com.au **Share Registry** Advanced Share Registry Services 110 Stirling Highway Nedlands WA 6009 AUSTRALIA Phone: (+61) (8) 9389 8033 Facsimile: (+61) (8) 9262 3723 www.advancedshare.com.au Please direct all shareholding enquiries to the share registry.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Tony Schreck, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schreck is an employee of the Company. Mr Schreck has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type 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 Schreck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it applies.

The Exploration Targets described in this announcement are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources. Any resources referred to in this announcement are not based on estimations of Ore Reserves or Mineral Resources made in accordance with the JORC Code and caution should be exercised in any external technical or economic evaluation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.	• Rock chip samples were collected as 2m continuous chip / channel samples. Average sample size was 2kg. • Intervals were marked out using a tape measure with each location perma-tagged with the sample number so samples can be relocated. • In most sample intervals visible oxide copper mineralisation was present and care was taken to ensure samples were as representative as possible. • Continuous weathered rock exposure was present at each of the lines that were sampled which allowed for continuous samples to be collected for each 2m interval.
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.).	• No drilling was completed as part of this programme. • Limited historical drilling has been completed on the project with indications of approximately 12 holes being completed by Anaconda in the Bluestone mine area in 1976 although almost no information is available on the drilling details (including location) and assay results of the drill holes. • Superior Oil are also reported to have drilled approximately 8 holes on the MVCP although locations and details of the holes have not been located. • Three historical hole collars (vertical) have been located in the Bluestone Prospect area but not details on the holes or results are available. • Five shallow diamond drill holes for a total of 177m were completed by Ste. Genevieve Resources Ltd over the Malachite Mine area in 2004. Details of the drilling data are not known.
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.	• No recovery information is available for the historical drill holes.
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.	• No geological data is available for any of the historical drilling • Photographs and field descriptions are collected for each 2m composite / channel rock chip sample and stored as part of MBK's data base.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 information on sub-sampling is provided for the historical drill holes.
Quality of 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. • 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples were analysed by ALS Global in Reno, Nevada • QA/QC procedures and results are reported by ALS Global.
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.	• No repeat or verification sampling has been completed on the rock chip results reported in this release. • No adjustments to the assay results has occurred. • All samples locations are photographed and field descriptions/ locations are stored in MBK's database.
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.	• All samples locations are located using a handheld Garmin GPS (approximately +/- 3m accuracy). In addition sample location are plotted in GIS software and minor adjustments are made to the co-ordinates to ensure the location of each sample relative to the next 'looks right'.
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.	• Sample lines were chosen where good continuous rock exposures (such as a road cutting or old pit) were located and containing visible copper oxide mineralisation. This sampling programme only targeted broad exposures of copper mineralisation. Numerous smaller exposures contain visible copper oxide mineralisation but were not sampled at this time. • Continuous / channel rock chip results reported in this release are not suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. They could be used however as a guide to support where near surface ore block intersected in future drilling could project to surface. • All samples collected are 2m composite / channel samples.
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.	• The sampling lines where dictate by the rock exposures and may not be perpendicular to the orientation of the copper mineralisation. • The mineralisation is breccia hosted and will take additional work to understand the orientation of the mineralisation. No other information is provided in the historical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample were under MBK staff supervision and securely stored until delivered by MBK staff to the analytical laboratory (ALS Global, Reno).
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All sampling procedures are reviewed and approved by MBK's Technical Director.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 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 Project tenements comprise 59 Patented Mining Claims and 76 Unpatented Mining Claims held by MVCP and/or GRG in Yerington, Nevada – Lyon County, and a further 24 Patented Mining Claims held by third parties over which GRG has a 3 year option to purchase for US$500,000 (less option payments paid) should the option be exercised. Options payments are US$10,000 per year for Years 1 and 2 and US$20,000 for Year 3. Both Bluestone Prospect and Nutcracker Prospect lie on private Patented lode claims as part of the MVCP JV.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical exploration between 1900 and 1970 is not well documented and appears incomplete. Some historical documents reference historical mined tonnages and copper grades with some geological descriptions. • Only limited exploration reports relating to the exploration completed by Anaconda from 1975 to 1979 have been located and the data available appear very much incomplete. Anaconda appear to have drilled approximately 12 holes around the Bluestone mine although details of the drill holes and assay results are not available. Anaconda claim to have defined a very shallow 1Mt copper resource at a grade of approximately 1% Cu based in limited shallow drilling although no reports could be located to support this. No information could be validated. • Ste. Genevieve Resources in 2004 completed held claims covering the Malachite mine and completed 5 shallow diamond drill holes for 177m with a best intersection of 4m @ 2.1% Cu from 8m (Hole M5). No follow-up have been completed. • GRG in the last 4 years have compiled and reviewed all available historical data together with completing some IP surveys, geological mapping and rock chip sampling. • Historical copper production tonnes and grades presented in this report are based on historical reports and the reliability of this data is not known.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The style of mineralisation present is copper rich skarn and breccia style mineral system hosted by limestone units intruded by monzonite dykes.
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.	• No drill data has been accuracy located and details of previous drilling is incomplete.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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.	• Composite / channel rock chip assay results were collected on 2 metre intervals. Significant assay reporting intervals have been calculated using a 0.2% Cu trigger value (cut-off value). No more than 2 samples (4m) of results of less than 0.2% were included in the significant assay reporting intervals. • Highly significant results (high grade) were calculated using a 2.0% trigger value (cut-of). No more than 2 samples (4m) of results of less than 2.0% were included in the significant assay reporting intervals.
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 orientation of the mineralisation is not known. • The mineralisation is breccia hosted and will take additional work to understand the geometry and orientation of the mineralisation.
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 contained within this report showing the location of the 6 sample lines and a summary of assay results. All results from the sampling is included in this 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.	• All assay results from the composite / channel rock chip sampling have been 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.	• Detailed geological mapping has recently been completed over the project by international expert geological mapping consultant Nick Tate (Geomap). His observations and interpretation for a large component of the geological interpretations within this release.
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.	• Detailed helimagnetic survey is planned along with an IP survey prior to drill testing.