12 May 2015

Drilling re-commences at Kaoko Project, Namibia

RC drilling to commence at Okanihova

- RC drill rig mobilised at Okanihova (copper)
  - Phase 1 to include 7 RC holes for ~1500m covering central and SW parts of Okanihova lineament
  - Will test 4 remanent magnetic anomaly clusters in Okanihova SW over a strike length of 9km
  - Targets refined with new geophysical modeling

Diamond drilling commenced at Dolomite Ore Formation (DOF) and Ombazu

- First diamond hole completed at DOF for 139.5m to test covered section of DOF
  - DOF intersected between 63m and 65m
  - Second hole started
  - DOF is a stratabound copper-cobalt horizon analogous to Mine Series in DRC
- Drilling commenced at Ombazu geophysical/structural target near DOF

Improved geological understanding and assay results received for Okanihova diamond drilling

- 4 holes drilled for 1066m in October-December 2014
- Significant results
  - 76m @ 0.24% Cu from 169m, *including* 7m @ 0.48% Cu from 197m (hole KHD07)
  - 17m @ 0.26% Cu from 98m, *including* 1m @ 2.1% Cu from 114.5m (hole KHDW01)
- Mineralization modest but
  - New geophysical modeling indicates holes intersected only moderate remanent magnetic anomalies
  - Current RC drilling campaign will test one of peak magnetic anomalies
- Improved understanding of Okanihova lineament
  - IP targets confirmed to be pyrite
  - Remanent magnetic anomalies caused by pyrrhotite (iron sulphide), thus pyrrhotite shown to be good targeting tool for chalcopyrite (copper sulphide)

FAST FACTS

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue: 38.9 million

Market Cap @4c $1.56 million

Cash on hand $0.61 million

(31 March 2015)

Corporate Directory

Directors

Philip Werrett

Peter Pawlowitsch

Mike Leech

Managing Director

Brandon Munro

Company Secretary

Ian Hobson

Company Highlights

Mineral exploration for precious and base metals in Namibia.

Contact Details

Place of Business

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West Perth 6005

Website

www.kuneneresources.com

ASX Code: KNE

ABN 36 155 396 893

Drilling re-commences at Kaoko Project, Namibia

As announced on 14 April 2015, Kunene Resources has agreed with joint venture partner First Quantum Minerals to drill four targets at the Company's 95% owned Kaoko Project in Namibia. These targets were identified following extensive geochemical surveys, detailed structural analysis and a number of geophysical surveys – all of which received cutting-edge interpretation and modeling by experts from First Quantum.

Figure 1 shows the target areas to be drilled over the next two months on Exclusive Prospecting Licences 4347 and 4346.

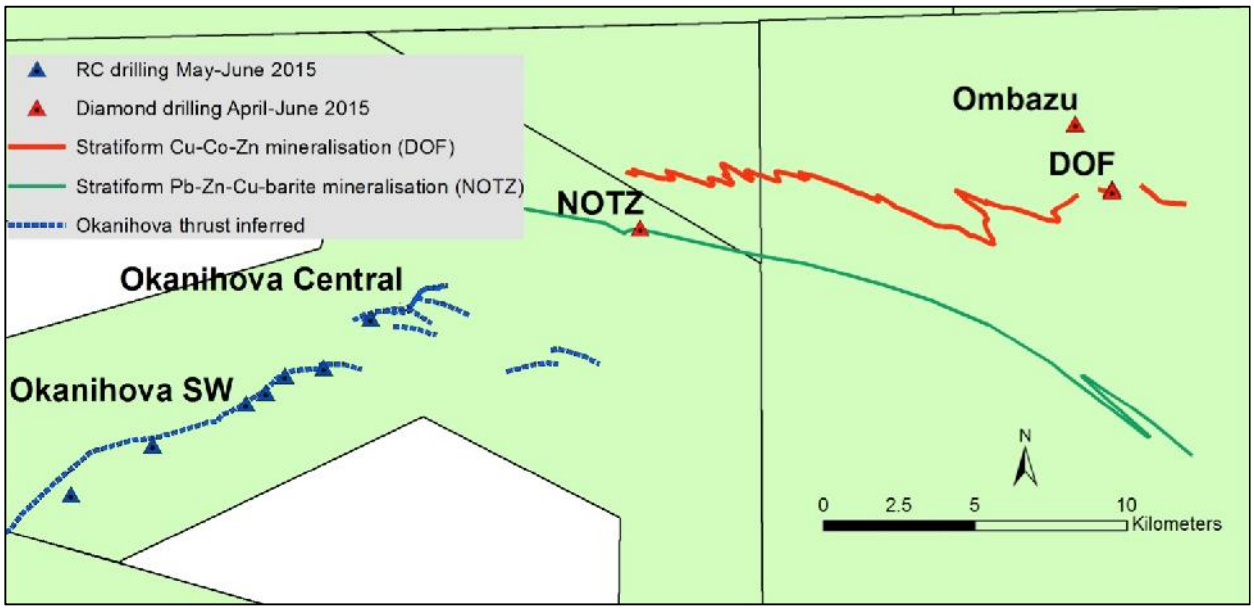

Figure 1: Overview of targets to be drilled (green shows Kaoko licences)

RC drilling to commence at Okanihova copper target

The RC drill rig is mobilised at Okanihova. Phase 1 of the RC campaign will drill 7 boreholes as shown on Figure 2 for approximately 1500m. The program will test:

- Four kilometer-wide clusters of remanent magnetic anomalies along 9 km strike length at the Okanihova SW target (boreholes PKHRC-02 to PKHRC-07, except PKHRC-03).
- Sandstone hosted target on the lineament that co-incides with a 2000 ppm Cu-in-soil anomaly and outcrops with visible chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite (borehole PKHRC-03).
- One of the peak remanent magnetic anomalies at Okanihova Central, where new geophysical data and modelling has shown that previous diamond drilling missed the key target (borehole PKHRC-01).

New geophysical modelling by First Quantum experts has significantly sharpened the targets. Previous diamond drilling has established that the remanent magnetism is caused by pyrrhotite (an iron sulphide) which has been shown to be co-genetic with chalcopyrite (copper sulphide). Accordingly, other than borehole PKHRC-03 which targets sandstone hosted copper, the RC boreholes have been positioned to intersect specific parts of the remanent magnetic anomalies. The anomalies are modelled to be at depth between 50 and 300m.

Four of the RC holes are projected to intersect strong conductors at relatively shallow depth (30-50m).

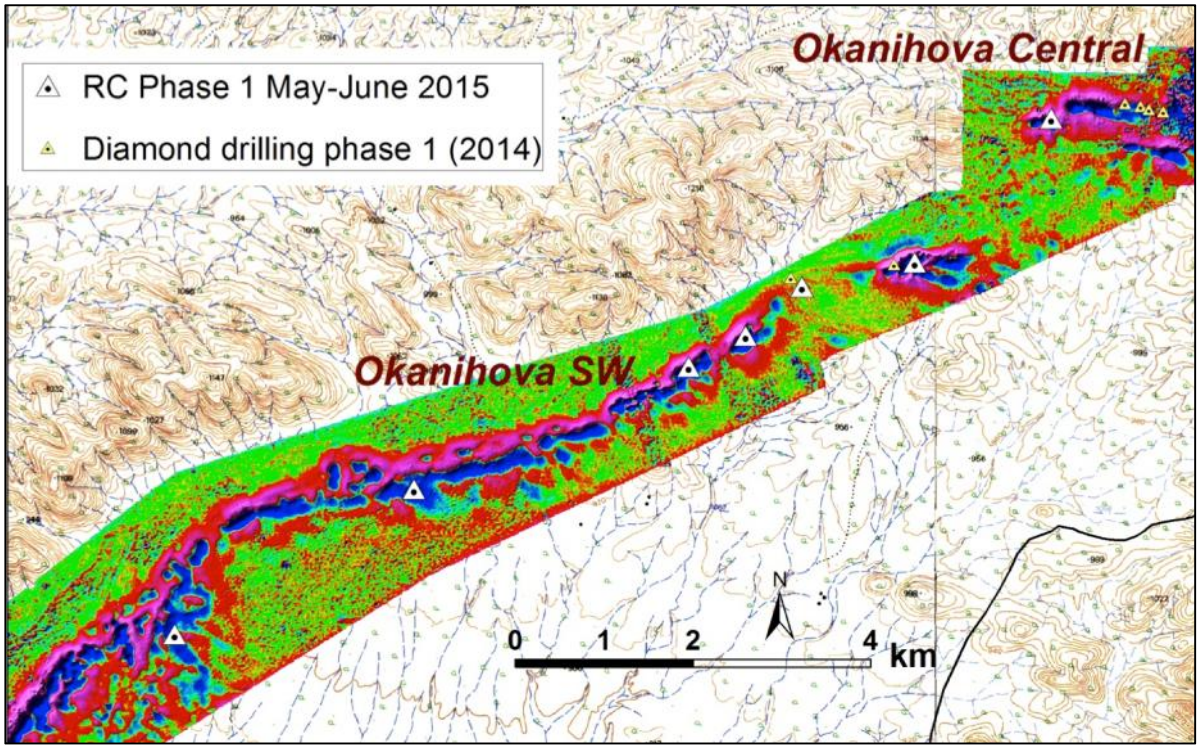

Figure 2: Part of the Okanihova lineament on ground magnetic image (reduced to pole, first vertical derivative) with Phase 1 RC boreholes and completed Phase 1 diamond boreholes. The blue is the targeted remanent magnetism.

Diamond drilling commenced at Dolomite Ore Formation (DOF) and Ombazu

The first diamond hole has been completed at the DOF target for 139.5m. The hole was to test a covered section of the DOF copper-cobalt horizon and to generate the first un-weathered samples of the DOF for further analysis and understanding of this horizon, which has been mapped at surface for more than 30 km. Core logging will be supervised by Prof Hitzman of Colorado School of Mines in May 2015.

Preliminary logging shows that the DOF horizon was intersected between 63m and 65 m with the target horizon still altered by weathering. A second hole has been started, which steps back 60 m from the first hole to likely intersect the un-weathered target horizon at about 115m depth. This will provide a valuable cross section of the DOF horizon. Both holes are shown on Figure 3.

Diamond drilling has also commenced at the Ombazu geophysical/structural target. The Ombazu target is a 15 km long distinct magnetic anomaly located about 800 m north of the copper-cobalt Dolomite Ore Formation (see Figure 3). The target area is completely covered and is interpreted to either be a magnetite banded iron formation of the lower Chuos formation (Grand Conglomerate) or pyrrhotite mineralization in the Chuos tillites, where faults might have acted as a fluid conduit mineralizing the Chuos tillites in a similar way to the Kamoa deposit in the DRC. The Ombazu diamond hole tests the nature of the anomaly.

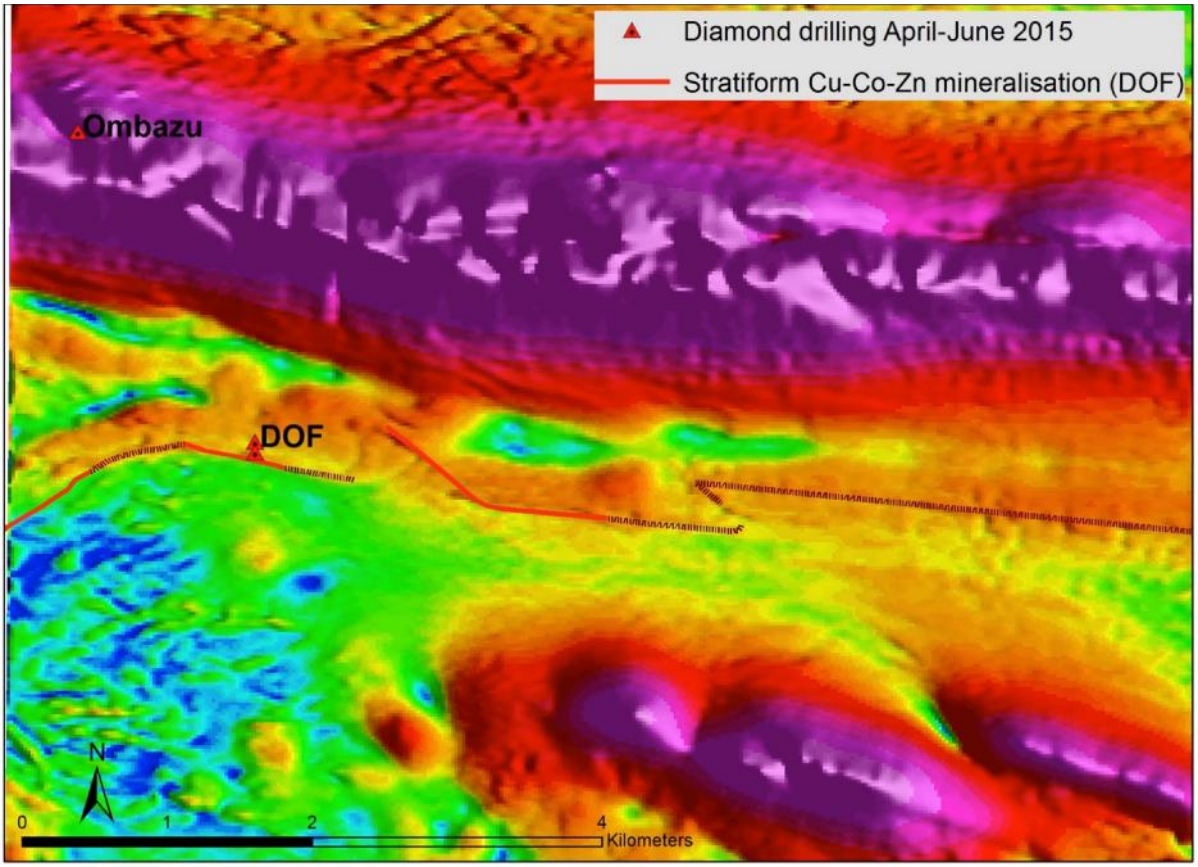

Figure 3: Position of the diamond boreholes targeting the magnetic anomaly of Ombazu and the copper-cobalt horizon DOF (Analytical signal of 70m line spacing aeromagnetic survey).

Improved geological understanding and results of diamond drilling at Okanihova

On 31 October 2014 the Company announced the commencement of drilling at the Okanihova copper target to test Induced Polarisation (IP) anomalies identified in the central part of the Okanihova lineament. The program was wound up for the Christmas break after completion of four diamond holes for a total of 1,066m, testing anomalies at Okanihova Central (Figure 4a) and Okanihova SW1 (Figure 4b). Detailed core logging was undertaken during January and February in conjunction with specialists from First Quantum Minerals.

Selected intersections from boreholes KDH05, KHD06, KHD07 and borehole KHDW01 (the camp water borehole extended to 343m) were identified from core logging, sampled and sent for ICP analysis. The results have demonstrated that the IP anomalies are largely caused by pyrite and graphite. Accordingly, further exploration will not focus on IP anomalies.

However, as discussed below, new modeling based on geophysical data acquired since the drilling was undertaken shows that the diamond holes drilled at Okanihova Central did not intersect the peak remanent magnetism (see Figure 5). This gives cause for optimism that economic grades may yet be discovered at Okanihova Central.

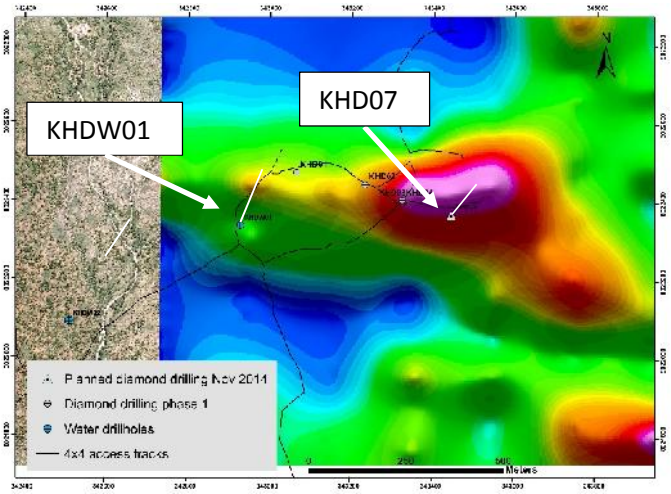

Figure 4a - Okanihova Central boreholes: Chargeability at 850m depth slice (approx. 150m below surface)

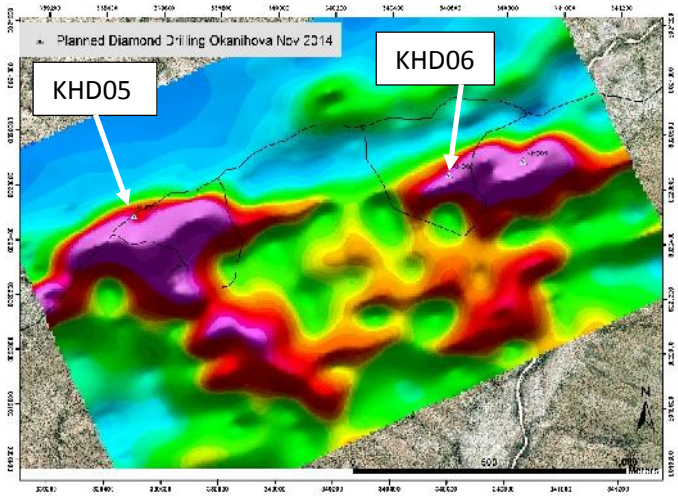

Figure 4b - Okanihova SW1 boreholes (shown on chargeability 950m depth slice (approx. 50m below surface)

Full assay results are set out in Table 1 and each hole is discussed below. Although the intersections are not of economic interest, the results have added greatly to the geological understanding of the Okanihova lineament.

Diamond borehole KHD05 (Okanihova SW1)

Diamond borehole KHD05 was drilled to a depth of 221.7m to test a chargeability anomaly that correlates with weak copper in soil results, but no remanent magnetic anomaly. Moderate visible sulphides were observed in the core (predominantly disseminated pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and no pyrrhotite veins).

Whilst copper mineralization was confirmed in the order of 0.1-0.3% Cu at several intervals, no significant results were returned.

It can be concluded from the results that disseminated pyrite was the cause of the chargeability anomaly. The black shale sequence intersected between 19 and 63 m represents an excellent reductant. The black shale was traced over 8 km to the southwest by a follow-up electromagnetic survey.

Diamond borehole KHD06 (Okanihova SW1)

Diamond borehole KHD06 was drilled to a depth of 252m to test a chargeability anomaly that correlates with both copper in soil results and a moderate remanent magnetic anomaly (Figure 4b). Moderate visible sulphides (predominantly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite) were observed in the intersected siltstones and sandstones). No significant assay results were returned.

It can be concluded from the results that pyrite was the cause of the chargeability anomaly and pyrrhotite was the cause of the moderate remanent magnetic anomaly.

Diamond borehole KHD07 (Okanihova Central)

Diamond borehole KHD07 was drilled to a depth of 341m to test an intense IP anomaly to the east of Okanihova outcrop (see Figure 4a) which correlated with a moderate remanent magnetic anomaly. Several percent of visible sulphides were observed in the core over wide intervals.

The assays confirmed the significant width of the mineralised zones with the largest intersection of 107m@0.2% Cu from 117m including 7m @ 0.48% Cu from 196.7m.

It was concluded that pyrrhotite was the cause of the remanent magnetic anomaly and the combination of the three sulphide minerals the cause of the intense IP anomaly. As noted below and shown on Figure 5, borehole KHD07 appears to have intersected only the moderate western edge of a strong remanent magnetic anomaly further to the northeast.

Water borehole KHDW01 (Okanihova outcrop)

Diamond borehole KHDW01 was drilled in late 2013 to a depth of 89m as a water borehole for the exploration camp. It was extended to 343m to improve the water supply and to provide geological information on the remanent magnetic anomaly to the west of Okanihova outcrop. The borehole also passed through an outer zone of an IP anomaly (see Figure 4a). Moderate visible sulphides were observed in the core (predominantly pyrrhotite with some chalcopyrite and pyrite).

Notable results include 17m @ 0.26% Cu from 98.5m including 1m@2.1% Cu from 114.5m.

The results of KHDW01 confirm the strong mineralogical association of the copper mineralisation with pyrrhotite. As noted below and shown on Figure 5, borehole KHDW01 appears to have intersected only a moderately remanent magnetic rock sequence to the east of a very strong and large anomaly.

New geophysical modeling at Okanihova outcrop shows best targets still untested

New 3D modeling by First Quantum experts based on recent ground magnetic data has significantly improved the understanding of the intensity and spatial distribution of the remanent magnetic anomalies, and thus, likely pyrrhotite mineralization.

Figure 5 shows a 1000m depth slice (about 50-100m below surface) of the magnetic anomalies at Okanihova Central (pink-red shows intense remanent magnetic anomaly), and the location of diamond boreholes drilled in 2013 and 2014.

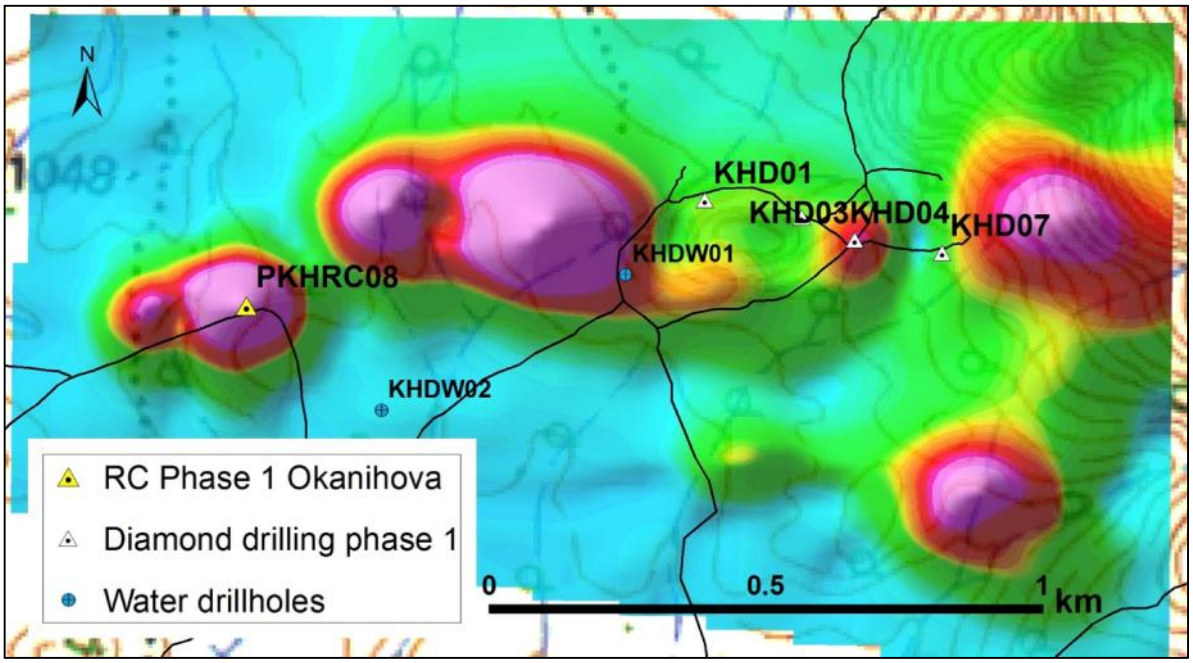

Figure 5: Result of 3D modeling of ground magnetic data showing peak remanent anomalies vs diamond holes drilled to date and proposed RC hole (1000m depth slice, about 50 to 100m below surface)

This demonstrates that the most intense anomalies were not tested by drilling to date (which was based on less sophisticated data and interpretation than what we have now).

Importantly, boreholes that intersected moderate anomalies returned encouraging copper mineralization. For example:

- Borehole KHD03 intersected a moderate (red) anomaly and returned 107m @ 0.27% Cu (1)
- Borehole KHD04 intersected a moderate (red) anomaly and returned 108m @ 0.27% Cu (1)
- Borehole KHD07 intersected a moderate (orange) anomaly and returned 76m @ 0.24% Cu (2)
- Borehole KHDW01 intersected a moderate (orange) anomaly and returned 17m @ 0.26% Cu including 1m @ 2.1% Cu (2)

Note (1): full results were announced to ASX on 6 March 2014.
Note (2): see Table 1 for full results.

RC borehole PKHRC08 has been positioned to test for the first time one of the peak anomalies.

Borehole	Depth (m)	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu
KHD05	221.73	8020490	339500	960	60	225	100.9	102.9	2	0.56%
KHD06	251.76	8020648	340605	997	60	225	nsr			
KHD07	341.06	8022383	343476	1087	60	45	181.75	257.75	76	0.24%
						Incl	*196.75*	*203.75*	*7*	*0.48%*
KHDW01	342.72	8022342	342,929	1048	70	21	98.5	115.5	17	0.26%
						incl	*114.5*	*115.5*	*1*	*2.13%*

Table 1: Results of diamond boreholes (ICP analysis) – true width not known

For further enquiries please contact:

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Competent Person Statement

The comments regarding the geology, prospectivity and exploration results, in this document, have been made by Simon Coxhell, (Member Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy), who is a consultant of Kunene Resources Ltd. Mr Coxhell has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Kunene Resources Limited

Kunene Resources Limited (ASX:KNE) is an emerging precious and base metals exploration company. Kunene Resources is focused on exploring its flagship Kaoko Project in Namibia. The project area has not been comprehensively explored in the past and there is potential for the discovery of new deposits.

Listed on Australian Securities Exchange, Kunene Resources is headquartered in Perth, Australia.

Kaoko Project highlights:

- ✓ 95% owned by Kunene Resources (5% owned by local partner, The Namibian Former Robben Island Political Prisoners Trust)
- ✓ seven exploration licences, total area of 3,478km^2
- ✓ emerging minerals province with similar geology to the Central African Copperbelt
- ✓ prospective for copper and other base metals, gold and rare metals
- ✓ project entirely located on communal farmland (ie government owned) with good community support
- ✓ experienced and well regarded in-country management

Infrastructure ready for development

- ✓ Power through Project area from Ruacana hydro station
- ✓ Water: year round water supply from Kunene River
- ✓ Roads: Excellent roads connecting with rail/port
- ✓ no environmental sensitivities or other hurdles

About Namibia

- ✓ Socially and politically stable, good security
- ✓ excellent infrastructure (#1 in Africa: Fraser Institute)
- ✓ history of mining with community acceptance and skills
- ✓ strong rule of law, private property rights in constitution
- ✓ English official language, competent government.

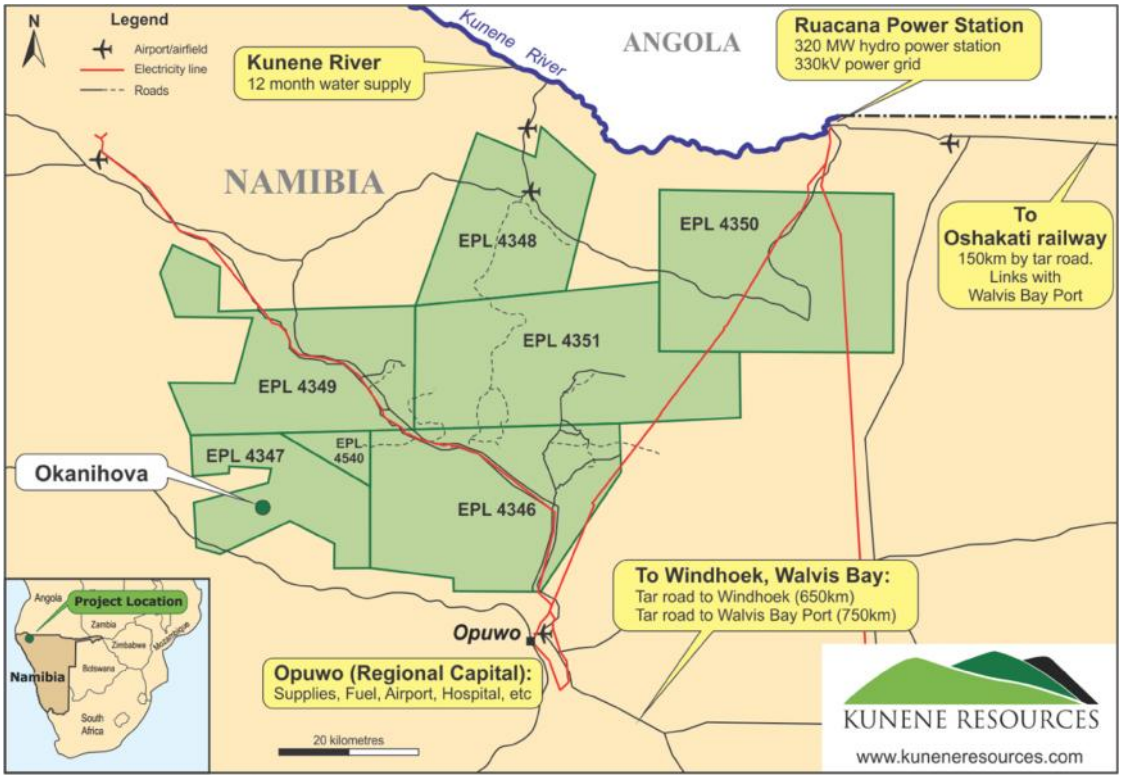

Table 2: JORC 2012 disclosures on sampling techniques and data

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	*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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling*	Between October and December 2014, the Okanihova project (EPL 4347) was sampled by 3 diamond drill holes. The drill core was fitted, oriented and marked by professional geotechnicians, and cut in half parallel to the orientation line using a core cutter diamond saw.
	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.	Core samples were logged in detail for lithology, alteration, foliation, veining, weathering and mineralization. Based on that half core samples are of good representivity.
	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.	N/A
Drilling	*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).*	Diamond drilling HQ for first 30-50m, followed by NQ core size. Core was oriented by drilling contractor with a Reflex Orientation Tool. A minimum of two orientation points within 10° were considered reliable.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The length of the core recovered is measured and recorded against the length of the run (i.e. core expected). The difference is automatically calculated in the exploration database. The number of driller induced breaks, which should be marked by the driller at the rig with red crosses. The natural breaks in the core. Within one core run if more than 1 meter is completely broken the natural breaks are indicated as 100. Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Recoveries are good and there are no significant sample recovery problems.
	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.	Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is available at the present stage to evaluate potential sample bias. As the nature of the copper mineralisation is thin veining of chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite and both minerals are regarded as brittle, copper grades might underreport as some fine sulphide material is lost with the drill fluid and core/core box cleaning.

Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Geotechnical logging is being conducted on all diamond drill holes by teams of experienced professional geologists. Information on lithology, mineralisation, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/Geotech table of the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core is of high quality with detailed record of lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, alteration, color and other features of the samples. Lithology – Information recorded on the lithology sheet consists of meters from and to, regolith, weathering intensity, lithology type, texture, grainsize, color and color tone. Alteration is recorded as individual types with the intensity and location of each using codes. Alteration assemblages can then be derived from the data collected. Mineralisation is recorded by identifying the individual minerals (oxides and sulphides) along with a percentage of concentration for the described interval. The location and style of the sulphide occurrences is also recorded. Structure - Structural measurements are taken using kenometers. Collect are foliation, bedding, veining particularly mineralised veining, fold hinges and lineations (mineral stretching, gouging, slickensides etc). Measurements taken using a kenometer are taken as alpha and beta angles, and converted to dip and dip direction using the conversion sheet.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes are being logged in full to end of hole.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Sampling of half core cut by diamond saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Half-core is regarded as the ideal sample type for representivity.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Solid orientation marks indicate the bottom of hole and are preserved in the sample retained in the core box after cutting and sampling. Therefore the cut line was offset from the orientation line by 15-30° and marked on the core with a wax pencil. The core was cut cleanly along the cutting line through the lengths of core dividing it into two equal halves.
	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.	N/A
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	N/A
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.*	Assays were carried out by ALS Johannesburg based on their high in-house standards and QA/QC. All samples were analysed using ALS code Cu-OG62, while a selection of samples underwent full characterization by ALS code CCP-PKG-01. Using 4-acid digest, the assays are regarded as total, as no refractory copper minerals (eg silicates) were observed.

	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 data of geophysical tools (Niton XRF analyser) were used in this report.
	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.	Full-core photographs were taken by the core technician, after orientation and metre marks have been annotated on the core but before the core is cut. Two sets of photos were taken, wet and dry. The QA/QC protocol is: - A standard is inserted every 50th sample - A blank is inserted every 50th sample. - A duplicate (taken as quarter core) every 25th sample.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	N/A.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled.
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	N/A
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	N/A
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.*	All drillholes have been located by GPS in UTM grid WGS84 Zone 33 (S). Downhole surveys were completed at the end of every hole where possible using a Reflex Ezitrack EMS downhole survey tool, taking measurements every 30m.
	Specification of the grid system used	The grid system is WGS 84 Z 33(S).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Topographic control is based on GPS.
Data Spacing and Distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	Drilling is conducted on a hole by hole basis in areas of outcrop, geochemical anomalism or geophysical targets. Drill core samples were taken over 1 meter in mineralised sections (tested with hand-held XRF) and as 3 meter composite samples in un-mineralised sections.
	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 three boreholes represent single reconnaissance holes spaced too far from each other to establish a resource. Sampling within each borehole was detailed and comprehensive, thus will be available for future resources estimations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	Un-mineralised sections (tested by hand-held XRF showing <300ppm Cu) were samples in 3 meter composites and sent for ICP analysis.
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.*	At this early stage and nature of drilling, the orientation is determined to provide initial geological control on key lithologies, first structural data and its possible control on mineralisation.

	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.	N/A
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Chain of custody is managed by the Company. The drill core is kept at the fenced-off company's premises in the regional capital Opuwo. Samples were bagged by trained employees and trucked directly to the ALS laboratory in Swakopmund by the Company's contract driller.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the data management system has been carried out.

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 Okanihova target is located wholly within Exclusive Prospecting Licence 4347, which is part of the company's 95% owned Kaoko Project. The Kaoko Project tenements cover an aggregate area of 3,478 km2 (347,800ha), granting the holders the right to explore for base and rare metals, precious metals and precious stones. The tenements are all wholly owned by the company's 95% owned subsidiary, Kunene Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd. The tenements are located in government owned communal farmland areas, where no native title issues, historical sites or environmental sensitivities are known to exist.
	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 tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No previous exploration work of any description is known to have taken place in the area on and around the Okanihova target. No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken on any part of EPL 4347.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The copper mineralisation is developed in a sedimentary succession of likely Nosib succession. Arkose quartzitic sandstones and conglomerates of the footwall Nosib Formation are exposed in anticlinal structures to the west and southwest as well as a possible thrust structure in the mountains to the east. The middle Nosib or Ombombo Formation consists of a sequence of finely intercalated siltstones and shales with minor sandstone, marlstone, limestone and dolostone layers. The true thickness cannot be established due to intense shearing and tied folding. The sequence is preliminarily interpreted as equivalents of the local units named by Teck as the Omivelo, or Okohongo Horizons which host mineralisation (including 10 Mt @ 1.1% Cu at Okohongo) to the south of the company's land holding.
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* • *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.*	Intercepts that form the basis of this announcement are tabulated in Table 1 of the announcement and incorporate Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth. The drill hole collar locations are determined by handheld GPS survey with an accuracy of +/- 5 meters. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement.

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.*	N/A.
	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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zone has not yet been established.
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.*	No significant discovery is reported.
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.*	N/A
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.*	Selected geophysical survey results are indicated in the body of the text.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.*	Future work at Okanihova target and EPL4347 has not been determined, but will likely include additional reconnaissance diamond/RC drilling, infill drilling, geophysical analysis and geochemical surveys.