DRILLING COMMENCES AT MIYABI GOLD PROJECT

ASX RELEASE

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Rift Valley Resources Limited ("**Rift Valley**" or "**Company**") (ASX: RVY) is pleased to announce that drilling has commenced at its 100% owned Miyabi Gold Project in Tanzania.

A 26 hole RC program commenced today with drilling focused on a series of compelling targets, all defined by substantial drill intersections. The work will include infill and extension drilling at the high grade Dalafuma prospect discovered by Rift Valley in 2011. This should allow a maiden Mineral Resource estimate to be prepared for the deposit. Previous intersections at Dalafuma include:

- MBRC331 - 18m at 12.0g/t from 46m
- MBRC349 - 16m at 12.0g/t from 65m
- MBRC382 - 28m at 6.8g/t from 16m

Other targets to be tested include Dalafuma Northwest, Chui and Contact Zone where previous Rift Valley RC drilling intersected strong zones of shallow resource grade gold mineralisation. Previous intersections include:

- Dalafuma Northwest — MBRC360 59m at 1.8g/t from 6m
- Chui Prospect — MBRCD001 12m at 6.0g/t from 33m
- Contact Zone — MBRC366 19m at 1.4g/t from 53m

Each of these prospect areas have untested strike potential of >500m and have similar characteristics to the deposits making up the 520,000oz Mineral Resource at Miyabi.

Managing Director of Rift Valley, Geoff Gilmour said "Having consolidated ownership of the Miyabi Project, we are pleased to be able to resume exploration at the project. Our previous work led to the discovery of the high grade Dalafuma prospect and a series of other resource targets. We expect that continued success will allow us to add substantially to the 520,000oz resource base at Miyabi."

BACKGROUND

The Miyabi gold project is located 200km south of Mwanza within the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania (Figure 1). It lies 50km east of Acacia Mining's 4.5Moz Buzwagi gold mine, and 30km south of Resolute Mining's 0.9Moz Nyakafuru project.

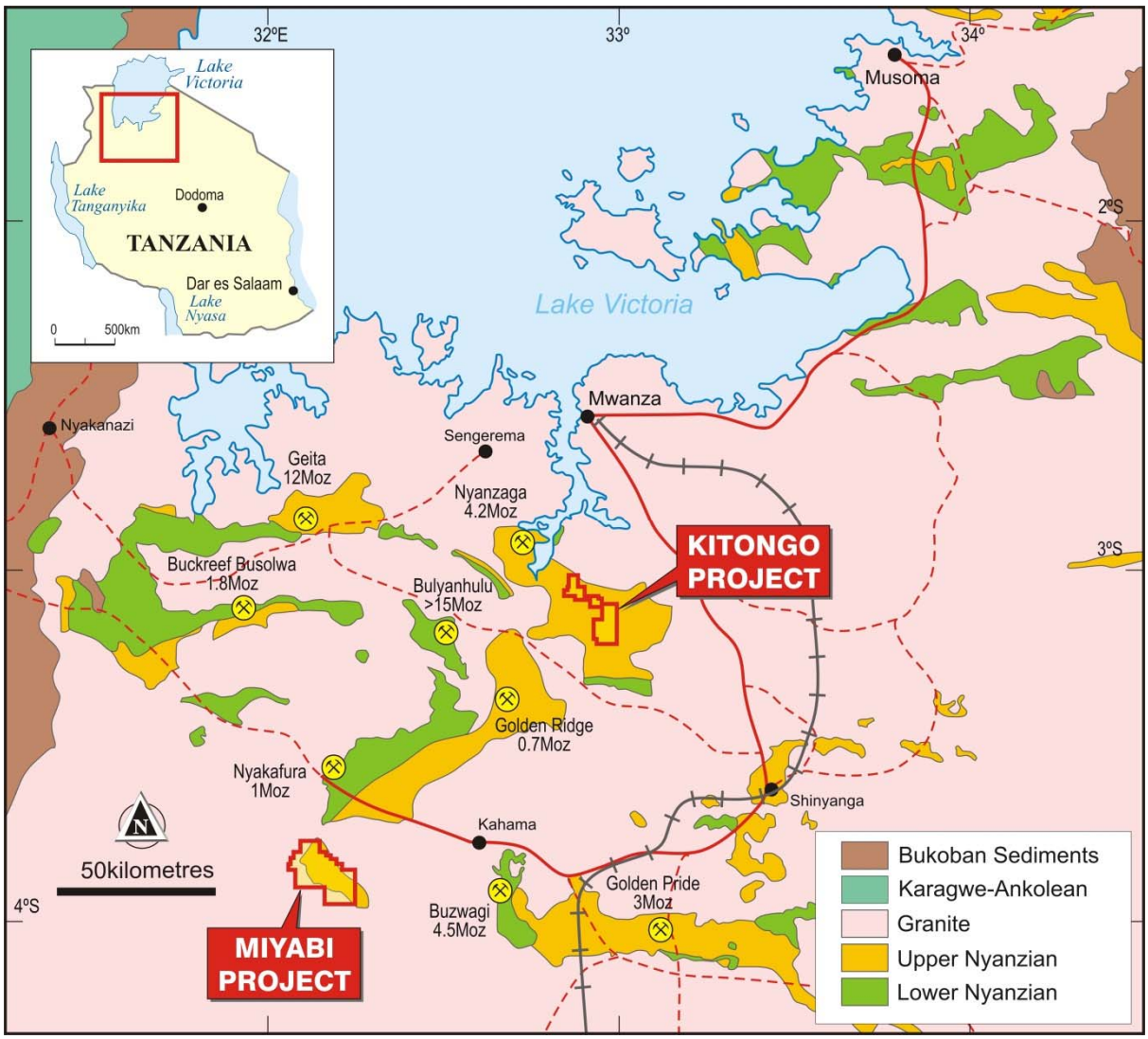

Figure 1: Rift Valley project location plan

Extensive exploration at the Miyabi Project was carried out by African Eagle Resources ("AFE") in 2007 and 2008 leading to the discovery of a series of shallow gold deposits with a 520,000oz Mineral Resource inventory (Table 1). The project area is shown in Figure 2 and a listing of significant intersections from the historic drilling is included in Appendix 2.

Rift Valley commenced work at the project in 2010 in joint venture with AFE. Excellent results from initial programs encouraged Rift Valley to move to 100% ownership in 2015.

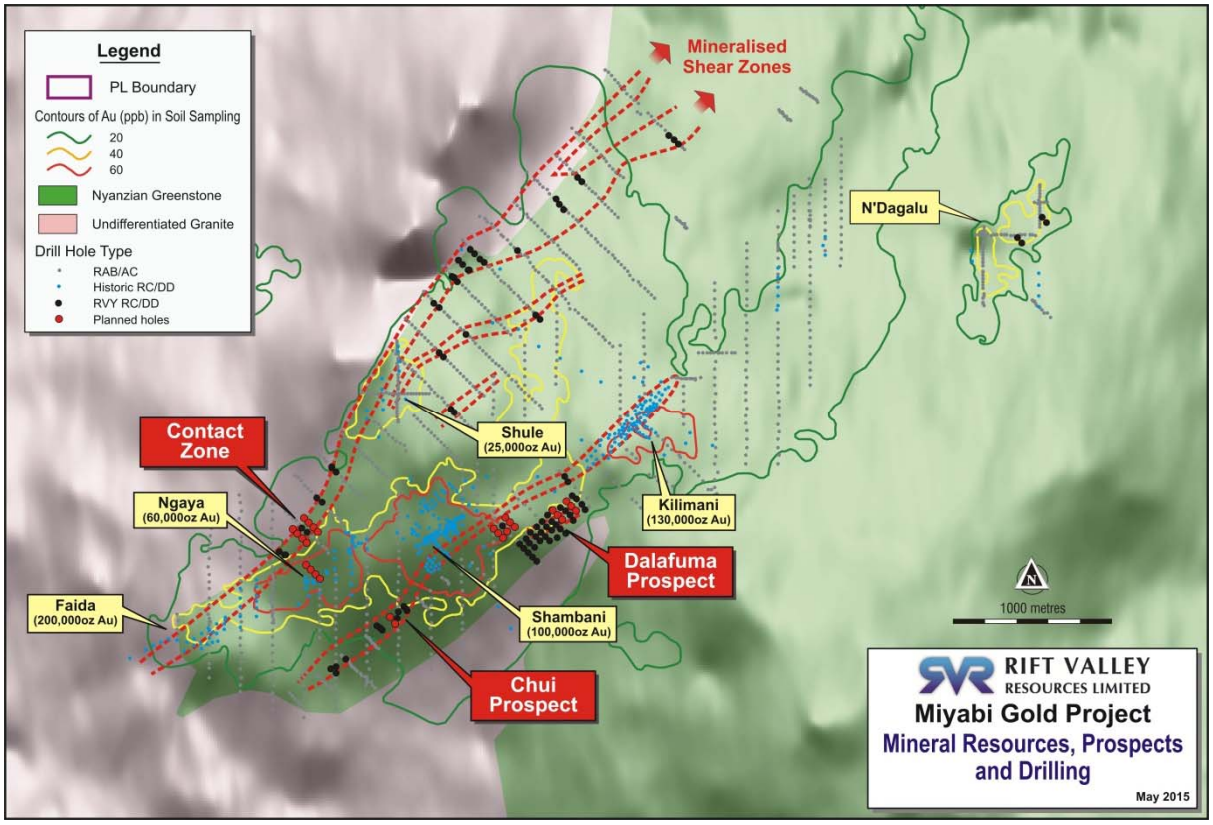

Figure 2: Miyabi project area

Planned Exploration Program

Rift Valley's initial work program comprises 26 RC holes in four prospect areas as shown in Figure 3. Representative cross sections are shown in Appendix 1. Unless otherwise noted, all intersection lengths are interpreted to be approximately equal to true width.

Dalafuma Prospect

The Dalafuma prospect was discovered by reconnaissance RAB drilling in 2012. It is now defined by a series of 50m to 100m spaced RC holes. The high grade mineralisation extends to within a few metres of surface and occurs within an anastomosing shear zone. Due to the variable dip of the mineralisation, a number of previous holes were not drilled deep enough to intersect the structure and therefore the mineralisation remains open at depth and to the east. The program includes infill and extension drilling at the high grade Dalafuma deposit which remains open to the east and at depth. Better intersections at Dalafuma include:

- MBRC331 - 18m at 12.0g/t from 46m
- MBRC349 - 16m at 12.0g/t from 65m
- MBRC382 - 28m at 6.8g/t from 16m

If the Dalafuma holes intersect mineralisation as planned, it will allow a Mineral Resource estimate to be prepared for the prospect.

Dalafuma Northwest

Strong mineralisation has been defined at the Dalafuma Northwest prospect and is interpreted to be developed within the same shear zone that hosts the 130,000oz Kilimani deposit lying 800m to the east. The structure has been intersected in two Rift Valley holes which are interpreted to have been drilled down dip however the mineralised zone is interpreted to be approximately 40m wide. An historic hole drilled 200m further west is also interpreted to have intersected the same structure and returned resource grade mineralisation. Previous intersections include:

- MBRC360 – 59m at 1.8g/t from 6m
    - Including 5m at 6.3g/t from 55m
- MBRC359 – 54m at 1.1g/t from 16m
- MBRC-155 – 24m at 1.2g/t from 33m
    - Including 6m at 3.5g/t from 51m

The program is planned to confirm geometry and define immediate extensions to the mineralisation.

Chui Prospect

A zone of high grade mineralisation has been intersected in RC drilling at the Chui prospect. Two holes have been planned to clarify the geometry and test the dip extent of the high grade mineralisation. Previous intersections include:

- MBRC378 - 12m at 6.0g/t from 33m
- MBRCD001 - 9m at 14.6g/t from 56m

Contact Zone

Previous RC drilling by Rift Valley intersected strong gold mineralisation adjacent to the northern granite contact. This is the same structural setting as the 200,000oz Faida deposit lying 500m to the west with very sparse drilling in between. Previous results at the contact zone include:

- MBRC366 - 19m at 1.5g/t from 53m
- MBRC365 - 12m at 1.0g/t from 12m

A series of holes has been planned to test the immediate extent of the defined mineralisation and to test for a possible trend linking to the Ngaya deposit to the southwest.

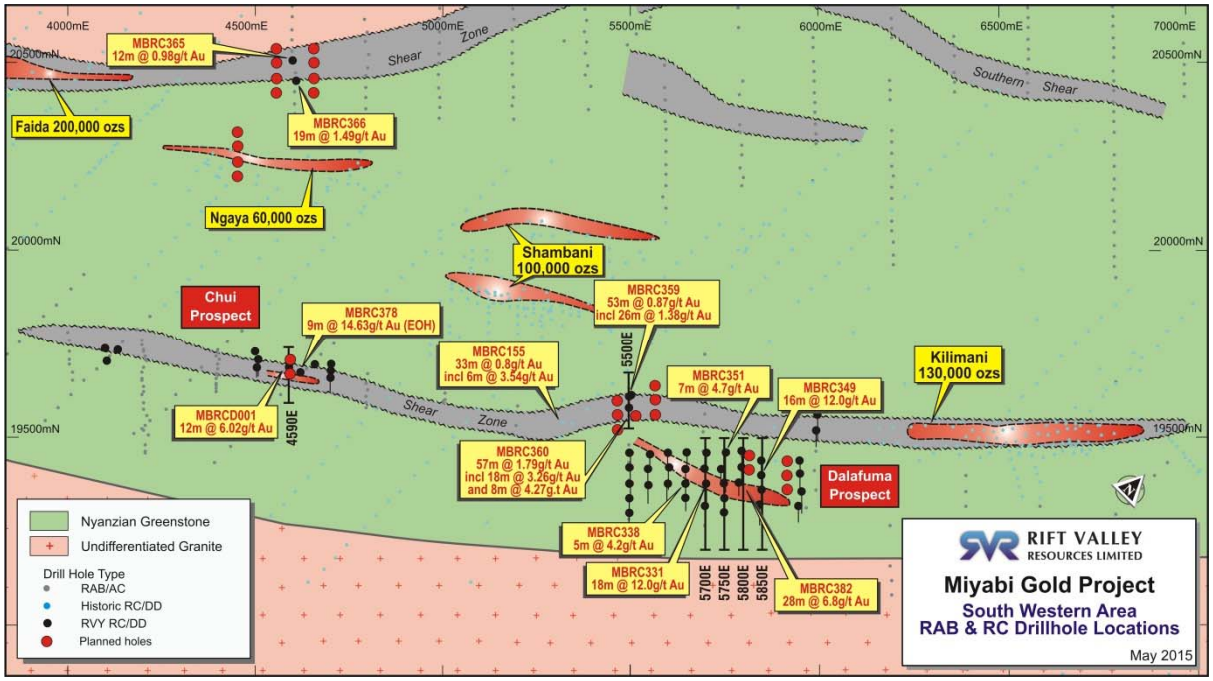

Figure 3: Miyabi Structural Corridor with historic results and planned drilling

Tenements and Access

The Miyabi project comprises a series of Prospecting Licences (PL) and Applications for Prospecting Licences (PLA). During the March Quarter 2015, the Company settled a deal to purchase the remaining 50% of the project from its joint venture partner African Eagle Resources so that Rift Valley now controls 100% of the Miyabi Project. Small scale artisanal mining has taken place at Miyabi for many years. A small number of artisanal miners continue to operate within a Primary Mining Licences (PML) which was granted over part of the Dalafuma deposit area. PMLs are granted for the purpose of Tanzanian small-scale mining operations and by law can only be granted to Tanzanian citizens or to companies or partnerships owned and controlled by Tanzanian citizens. The Dalafuma PML does not restrict access for exploration and will expire in 2016 after which there will be no further artisanal mining at the project. At no stage in the project history have exploration activities been restricted by artisanal mining.

Table 1: Miyabi Mineral Resource Estimate 0.5g/t Au Cut-off (SRK Estimate 2006)

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz
Faida	3.5	1.5	0.17	1.0	0.9	0.03	4.4	1.4	0.20
Ngaya	0.2	1.0	0.01	1.5	1.1	0.05	1.7	1.1	0.06
Shambani	1.6	1.5	0.07	0.8	1.1	0.03	2.4	1.3	0.10
Kilimani	2.6	1.4	0.12	0.3	1.6	0.01	2.9	1.4	0.13
Northern Zone				1.0	0.8	0.02	1.0	0.8	0.02
Total	**7.9**	**1.5**	**0.37**	**4.5**	**1.0**	**0.15**	**12.4**	**1.3**	**0.52**

*Rounding errors may occur

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Miyabi gold project is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a full time employee of Payne Geological Services and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a consultant to and a shareholder of Rift Valley Resources and 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 Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All information relating to Mineral Resources was prepared and disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last updated.

For further information please contact:

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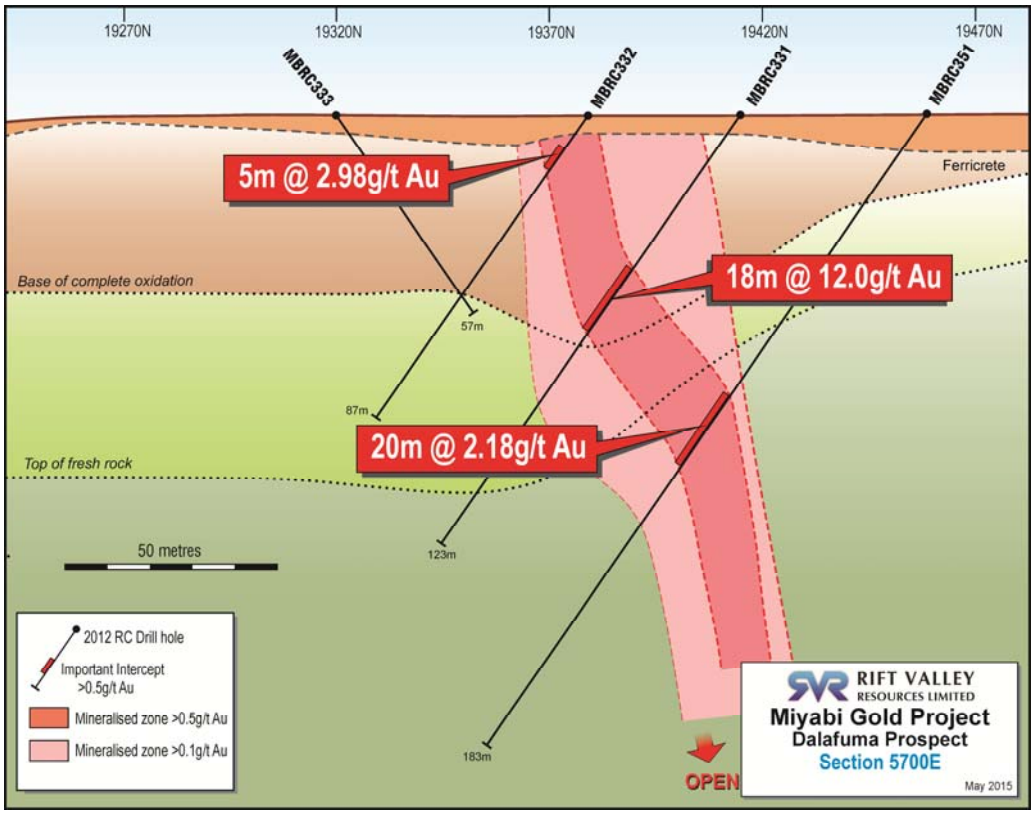
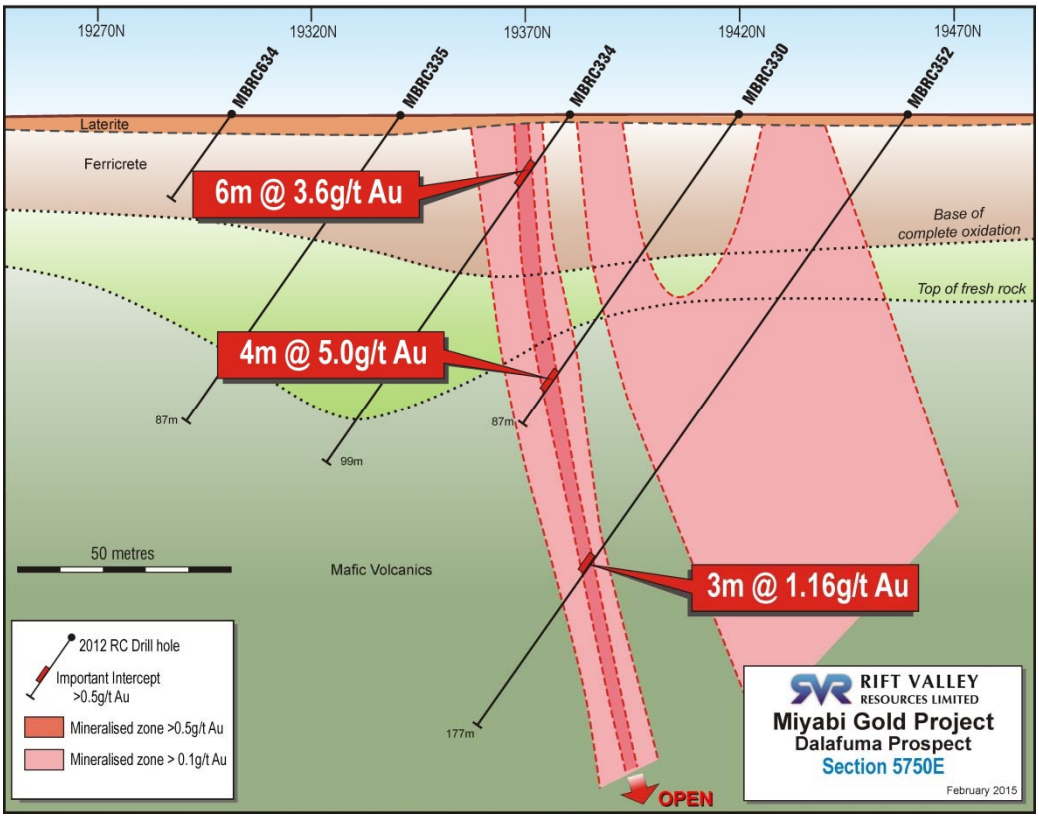
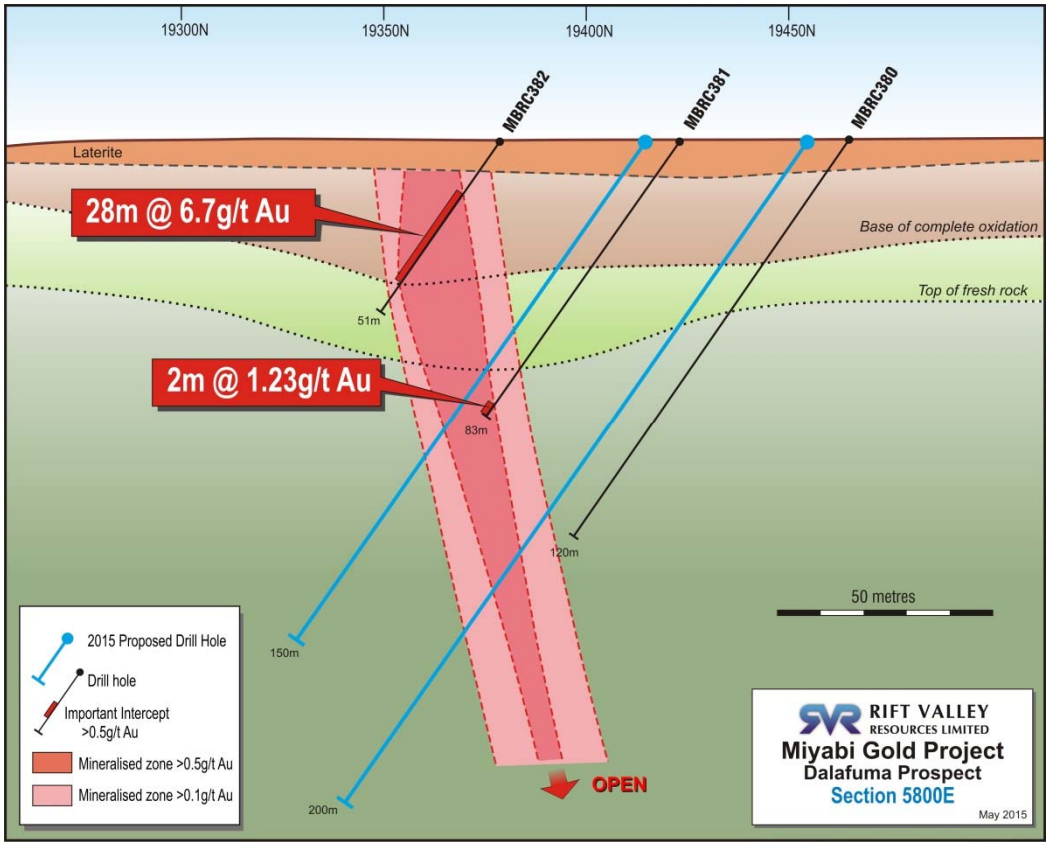
APPENDIX 1 – Representative Diagrams Showing Planned Drilling



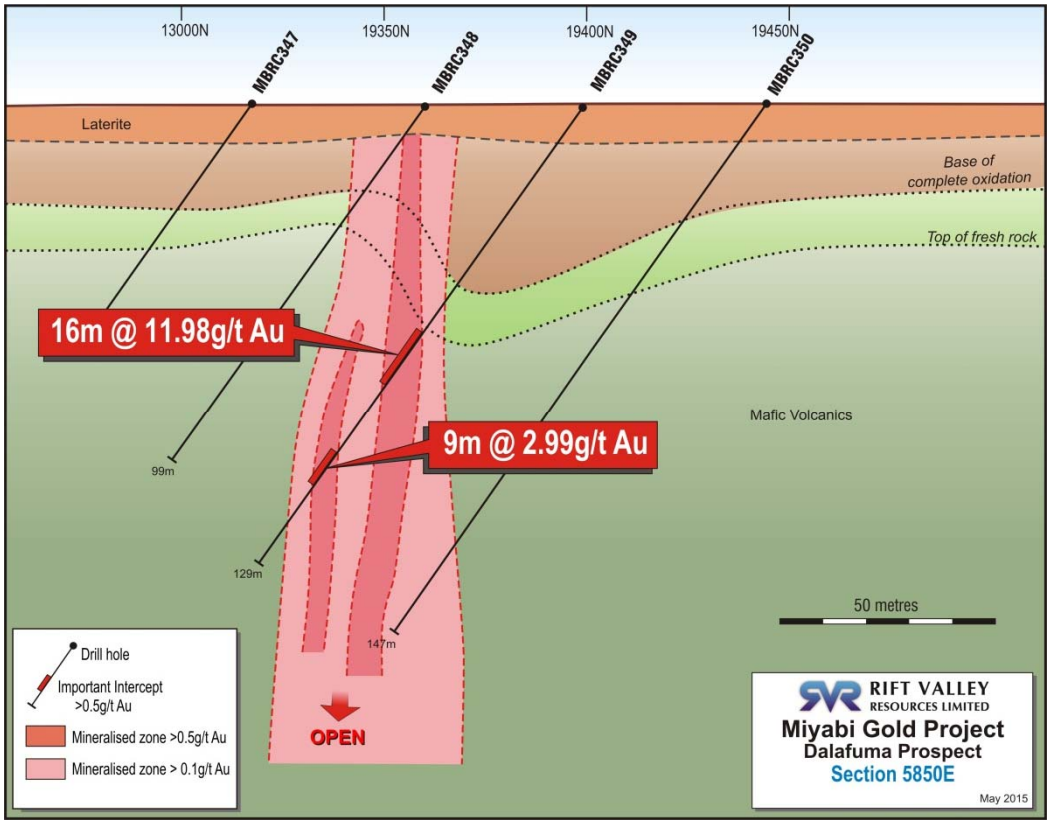
Dalafuma Cross Section 5700E



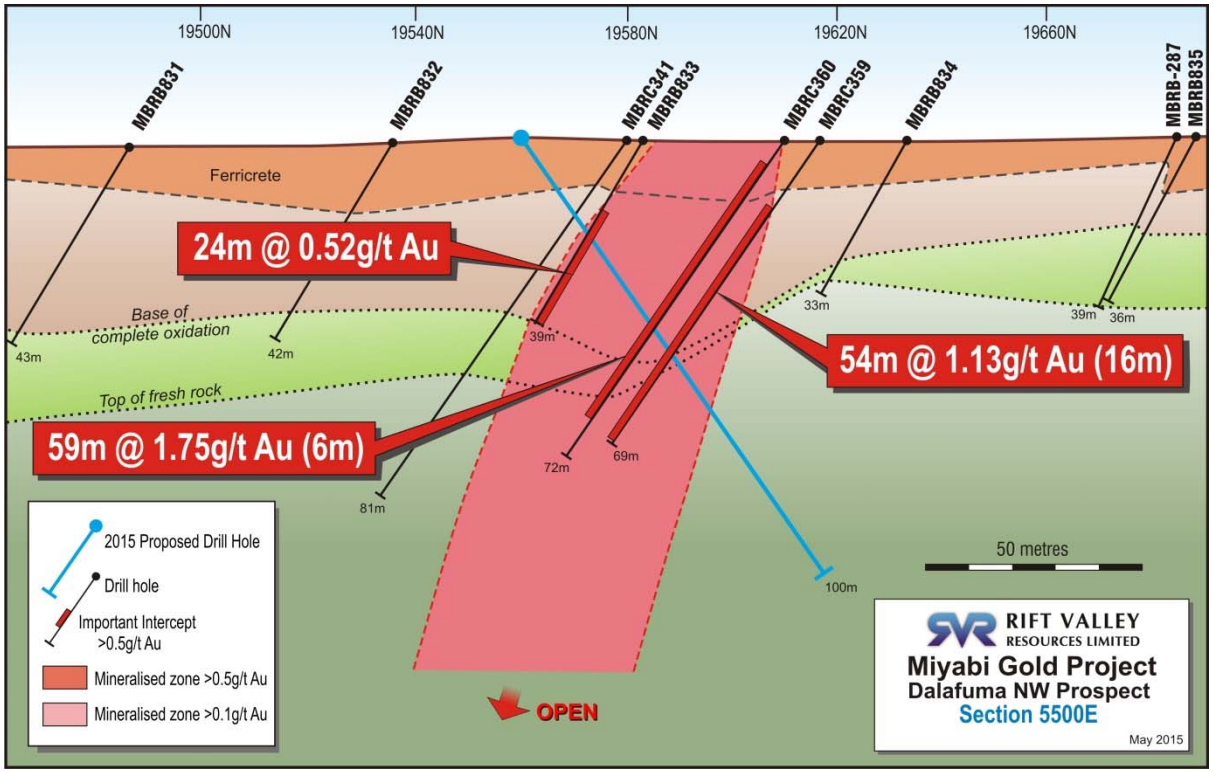
Dalafuma Cross Section 5750E



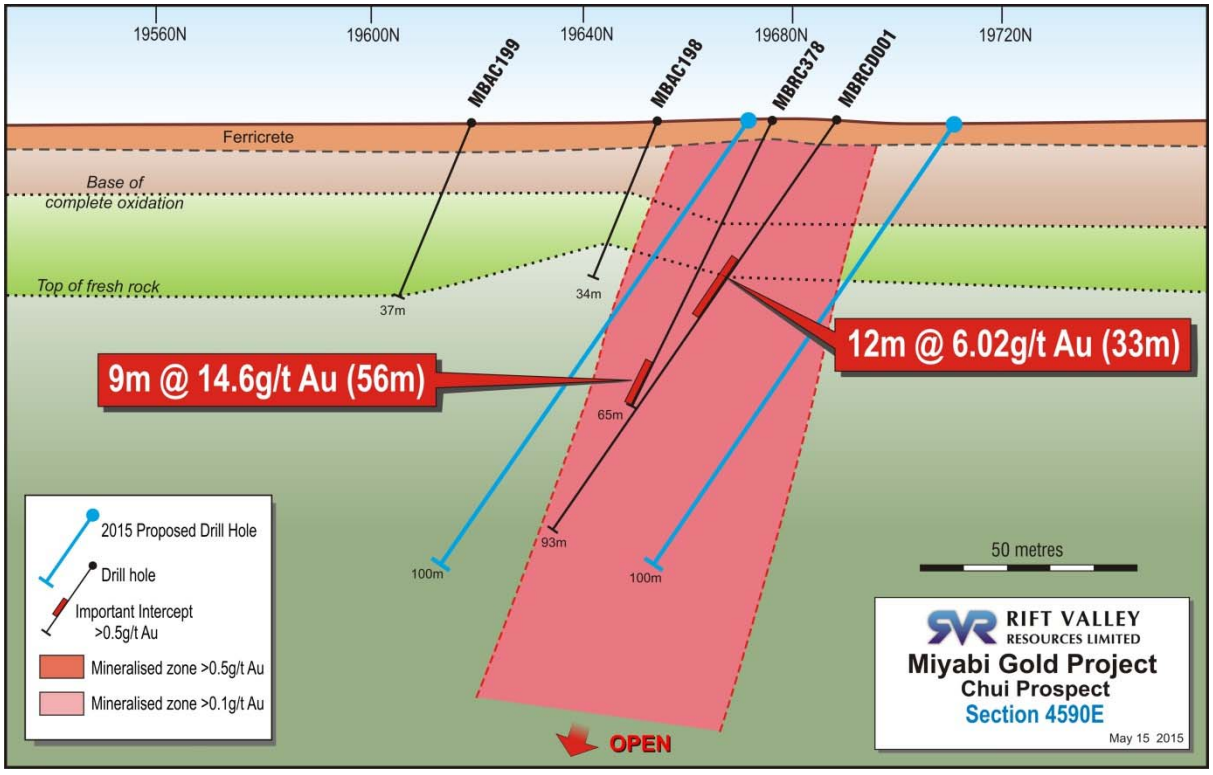
Dalafuma Cross Section 5800E



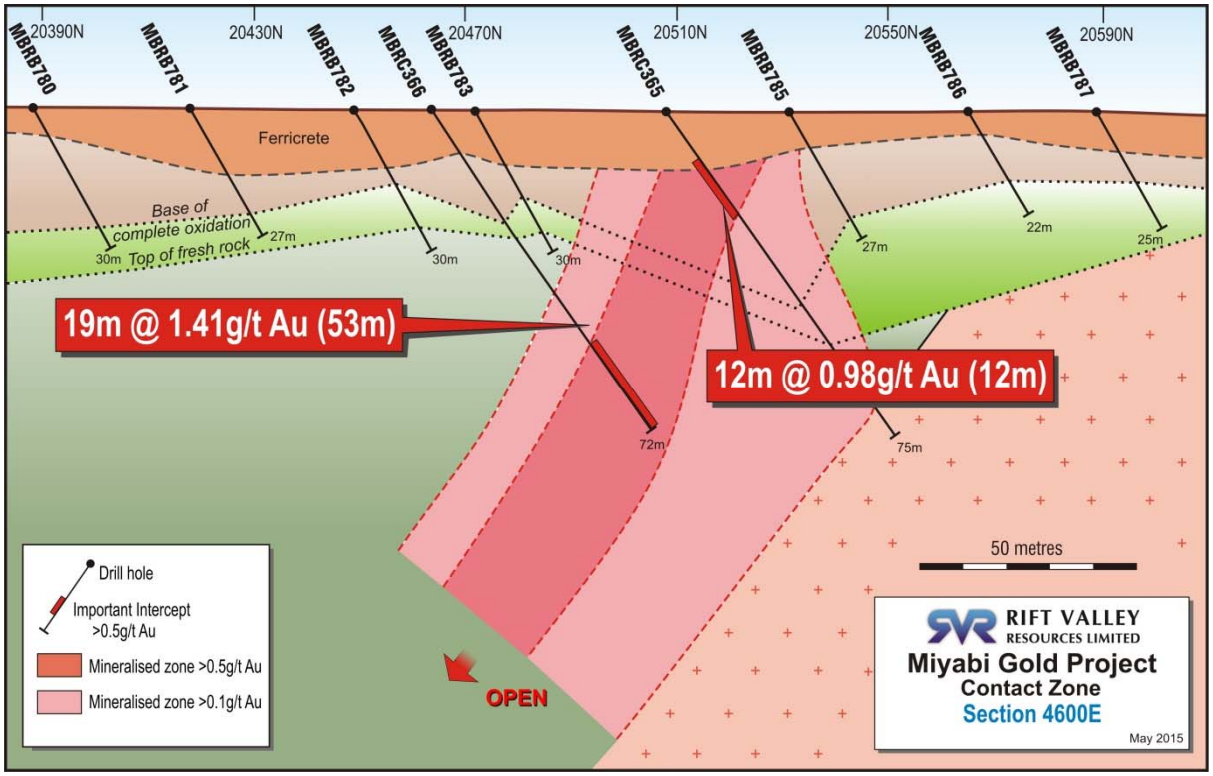
Dalafuma Cross Section 5850E



Dalafuma Northwest Cross Section 5500E



Chui Prospect Cross Section 4590E



Contact Zone Cross Section 4600E

APPENDIX 2 – JORC TABLE 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results and Mineral Resources. Note that all of the information relates to historic drilling carried out between 2007 and 2012.

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.*	• Drill holes at the deposit include 51 diamond holes (DD), 388 reverse circulation holes (RC), 359 air core holes (AC), and 892 rotary air blast (RAB) holes for a total of 77,553m of drilling; • Two main phases of drilling has been carried out with initial work carried out by Twigg Gold in 2007 and 2008, then by the Rift Valley/Twigg joint venture in 2011 and 2012; • In the deposit area, holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones; • Dry RC and AC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone in one metre intervals and split using a multi stage riffle splitter. Wet samples were also collected via a rig mounted cyclone, drained and a sample collected by spear sampling; • Below the water table (generally 70m), holes were blown dry after each rod change to minimize down hole contamination; • For RAB drilling, chips from each 1m interval were dumped on the ground and samples scooped from the chip piles; • For RC, AC and RAB drilling, all samples were composited into 3m intervals for assay with anomalous intervals resubmitted at 1m intervals. • DD core was cut using a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for analysis.
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).*	• RC drilling used a face sampling bit; • Diamond drilling was carried out with HQ and NQ sized equipment with standard tube; • Conventional equipment was used for RAB and AC 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.*	• Recoveries from historical drilling are unknown; • For RVY drilling sample recovery was good and sample size was visually monitored to ensure satisfactory recovery; • Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure. • RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes. • All drill holes were logged in full.
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.*	• Dry RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone in one metre intervals and split using a multi stage riffle splitter. Wet samples were also collected via a rig mounted cyclone, drained and a sample collected by spear sampling; • Below the water table (generally 70m), holes were blown dry after each rod change to minimize down hole contamination; • For Twigg Gold drill programs, samples were assayed at the Humac laboratory in Mwanza. Samples were dried, cone crushed to minus 2mm, then a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • Twigg Gold included a comprehensive QAQC programs of standards, blanks and duplicates to confirm assay integrity; • For RVY drill programs, 3m composite samples were fire assayed at the SGS laboratory in Mwanza. Samples from anomalous intervals were fire assayed by ALS and OMAC laboratories; • RVY included a comprehensive QAQC programs of standards, blanks and duplicates to confirm assay integrity; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
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.* • *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.*	• For Twigg Gold drilling, analysis was by aqua regia digestion and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) at the Humac Mwanza laboratory; • Samples from RVY drilling were assayed by fire assay by SGS in Mwanza, Tanzania or ALS in Australia; • The analytical techniques used approach total dissolution of gold in most circumstances. • Twigg Gold and RVY procedures included comprehensive QAQC programs of standards, blanks and duplicates to confirm assay integrity;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out. • Primary data was collected on manual logging sheets. This has allowed RVY personnel to verify database records by comparing to original logs. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
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.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used UTM Arc-1960 datum with transforms to various local grids. • The AFE survey method is not known. RVY used hand-held GPS for collar survey. • Topographic control is from drill hole collar surveys and DGPS traverses.
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.*	• For RAB and AC drilling, the nominal drill hole spacing is 200m by 40m; • For RC and DD drilling, the hole spacing is largely 50m by 50m at Dalafuma and Faida, and 20m by 20m in the other deposit areas; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2004 JORC Code. • Preliminary samples were based on 3m composites. The majority were re-assayed at 1m intervals.
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.*	• Holes were generally angled to grid south or grid north to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security measures were not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No documentation is available for audits and reviews; • The work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Miyabi project comprises a series of Prospecting Licences and applications. All main prospects are located within PL4536/07 which is 100% owned by RVY; • All other areas of the project are owned 100% by RVY or RVY has ongoing entitlement to the ground through access agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of work completed at the project was carried out by Twigg Gold (subsidiary of African Eagle Resources plc) between 2000 and 2008; • A small amount of work was completed by RandGold under JV.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Miyabi gold project comprises a series of shear hosted, mesothermal ore bodies located in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania; • Gold is typically disseminated through altered host rocks with some high grade mineralisation in quartz veins. • Weathering to a depth of 40-80m occurs throughout much of the project area; • A thin but laterally extensive veneer of laterite and transported ferricrete occurs across the deposit area.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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 (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.*
		• Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 of this report.
		• All significant intersections from historic RC and DD drilling is shown in Appendix 3 of this report.
		• AC and RAB holes are not included in Appendix 3 as they are either regional reconnaissance drilling without significant results, or they have been superseded by the extensive RC programs carried out within Miyabi Structural Corridor.

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.*	• Length weighting of assay results has been used where samples of uneven length were present; • No grade truncations have been used when reporting significant intersections. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Drill holes are angled to grid south or grid north, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend in the main part of the deposit so down hole length is approximately equivalent to true width. A small number of holes have been drilled down-dip resulting in exaggerated thicknesses of intersections.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• Drill hole collar coordinates used UTM Arc-1960 datum with transforms to various local grids. • The AFE survey method is not known. RVY used hand-held GPS for collar survey. • Down hole surveys were not carried out other than for DD drilling and RC drilling completed by RVY (BrightStar) in 2011. • All significant intersections at the project have been included in Appendix 3.
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.*	• Small scale artisanal mining activities have occurred in the deposit area. This has demonstrated the presence of gold and defined the trend of the mineralisation. There is currently minor artisanal mining at the Dalafuma prospect. • Extensive soil geochemical samples have been collected which led to the discovery of the gold deposits. Portions of this are now considered to be ineffective due to the presence of transported cover sequences.
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.*	• A small RC drilling program is about to commence to test for potential extensions to the defined mineralisation; • The planned drilling is shown in the main body of this ASX release.

APPENDIX 3 – Significant intersections from Previous Drilling at Miyabi

(All RC and DD intersections >20 grams*metres)

Collar Location and Orientation (local grid)								Intersection > 0.5ppm Au			
Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm
MBDH-1	DD	6,714	19,475	1,222	86.8	-55	180	34.4	74.0	39.6	1.93
MBDH-2	DD	6,680	19,490	1,222	93.5	-55.8	119	42.0	77.5	35.5	2.42
MBDH-4	DD	5,241	20,043	1,219	60.8	-54.8	318	23.0	38.0	15.0	2.26
MBDH-5	DD	5,248	19,853	1,215	65	-54	315	27.4	31.2	3.8	5.37
								44.5	55.8	11.3	6.29
MBDH-6	DD	5,126	19,891	1,215	50	-55.8	307	24.0	45.8	21.8	3.82
MBDH-8	DD	3,674	20,480	1,188	134.68	-48.7	0.3	49.3	72.8	23.4	2.83
MBDH-9	DD	3,783	20,456	1,190	150.88	-47.1	0	44.7	72.5	27.8	1.08
MBDH-12	DD	3,625	20,442	1,187	192.88	-47.6	3.6	127.1	153.2	26.1	2.11
MBDH-16	DD	3,688	20,429	1,189	210.65	-50.1	353.8	109.5	134.6	25.1	5.98
								142.8	157.3	14.5	3.12
MBDH-17	DD	3,744	20,415	1,190	223.93	-50.9	1	127.8	149.6	21.8	1.57
								160.2	189.0	28.9	2.28
MBDH-19	DD	3,721	20,463	1,189	160.98	-52	2.5	46.3	98.0	51.7	1.63
MBDH-21	DD	3,730	20,437	1,189	186.83	-51.3	356.6	82.8	91.8	9.0	3.28
								97.8	129.8	32.0	1.63
MBDH-24	DD	3,713	20,380	1,189	303.88	-50.8	0.1	193.9	240.9	47.0	2.01
MBDH-25	DD	3,650	20,407	1,188	260.13	-48.5	0.8	182.9	202.9	20.0	1.94
MBDH-26	DD	3,684	20,394	1,189	246.9	-43.1	4	148.9	169.1	20.2	2.77
								174.7	215.4	40.7	2.66
MBDH-28	DD	6,756	19,538	1,219	204.9	-54.8	120.4	116.9	146.9	30.0	1.62
MBDH-29	DD	6,706	19,537	1,219	231.9	-56.2	124.5	114.5	132.9	18.4	1.52
								138.9	158.4	19.5	1.30
MBRCD001	RCD	4,588	19,688	1,203	93.18	-55	135	33.0	45.0	12.0	6.03
MBRC-5	RC	6,735	19,473	1,221	102	-55	122	12.0	48.0	36.0	1.75
MBRC-6	RC	6,682	19,480	1,222	138	-55	122	30.0	75.0	45.0	2.76
MBRC-7	RC	6,633	19,486	1,222	98	-55	118	39.0	69.0	30.0	0.83
MBRC-8	RC	6,543	19,464	1,221	29	-55	122	12.0	29.0	17.0	1.40
MBRC-9	RC	6,540	19,479	1,220	114	-55	122	39.0	63.0	24.0	12.66
MBRC-12	RC	5,272	19,853	1,215	60	-55	318	42.0	51.0	9.0	4.78
MBRC-14	RC	5,124	19,897	1,215	60	-55	314	21.0	36.0	15.0	3.54
MBRC-18	RC	5,246	20,051	1,219	66	-55	320	21.0	39.0	18.0	2.73
MBRC-19	RC	4,755	20,205	1,208	42	-55	325	21.0	36.0	15.0	2.25
MBRC-20	RC	4,751	20,182	1,208	52	-55	325	24.0	45.0	21.0	1.38
MBRC-28	RC	6,677	19,499	1,221	108	-55	122	63.0	75.0	12.0	2.30
MBRC-29	RC	6,689	19,465	1,223	84	-55	122	18.0	60.0	42.0	1.92

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm
MBRC-30	RC	6,711	19,468	1,222	100	-55	122	21.0	60.0	39.0	1.66
MBRC-31	RC	6,702	19,494	1,221	96	-55	125	63.0	90.0	27.0	0.77
MBRC-32	RC	6,661	19,468	1,223	78	-55	120	15.0	54.0	39.0	1.64
MBRC-33	RC	6,660	19,491	1,222	90	-55	120	39.0	72.0	33.0	1.00
MBRC-34	RC	6,638	19,462	1,223	78	-55	118	9.0	36.0	27.0	0.97
MBRC-35	RC	6,609	19,451	1,223	72	-55	120	9.0	39.0	30.0	2.10
MBRC-36	RC	6,605	19,481	1,222	84	-55	120	36.0	66.0	30.0	1.34
MBRC-43	RC	6,546	19,460	1,222	60	-55	122	9.0	42.0	33.0	0.81
MBRC-44	RC	6,534	19,497	1,220	93	-55	122	66.0	87.0	21.0	1.16
MBRC-50	RC	6,517	19,469	1,221	78	-55	120	27.0	54.0	27.0	1.00
MBRC-51	RC	6,510	19,493	1,221	82	-55	120	51.0	57.0	6.0	6.71
MBRC-58	RC	5,273	19,868	1,216	49	-55	315	0.0	12.0	12.0	2.17
MBRC-80	RC	5,124	20,009	1,215	128	-58	302	70.0	100.0	30.0	2.17
MBRC-81	RC	5,124	19,983	1,215	141	-53	316	111.0	129.0	18.0	1.36
MBRC-82	RC	5,248	19,866	1,215	54	-55	315	30.0	48.0	18.0	1.58
MBRC-83	RC	5,249	19,841	1,215	66	-55	315	51.0	63.0	12.0	2.56
MBRC-87	RC	5,143	19,898	1,215	45	-55	315	15.0	36.0	21.0	1.25
MBRC-88	RC	5,145	19,887	1,214	72	-55	315	15.0	45.0	30.0	1.37
MBRC-91	RC	5,100	19,891	1,214	60	-54	316	24.0	39.0	15.0	1.89
MBRC-95	RC	6,769	19,479	1,219	74	-55	122	21.0	48.0	27.0	1.08
MBRC-96	RC	6,730	19,493	1,221	72	-55	122	51.0	72.0	21.0	4.07
MBRC-99	RC	6,724	19,459	1,222	100	-56	181	24.0	75.0	51.0	2.19
MBRC-100	RC	6,577	19,461	1,223	100	-58	180	15.0	39.0	24.0	1.02
MBRC-103	RC	6,695	19,480	1,223	108	-52	183	48.0	87.0	39.0	1.42
MBRC-106	RC	5,234	20,086	1,220	60	-53	137	21.0	48.0	27.0	0.85
MBRC-123	RC	6,729	19,520	1,219	132	-52	122	90.0	126.0	36.0	0.96
MBRC-124	RC	6,695	19,532	1,220	150	-52	126	72.0	75.0	3.0	7.75
								93.0	126.0	33.0	2.79
MBRC-125	RC	6,672	19,530	1,220	138	-52	119	120.0	132.0	12.0	1.73
MBRC-126	RC	6,668	19,542	1,220	172	-58	120	135.0	165.0	30.0	0.76
MBRC-151	RC	6,492	19,482	1,221	90	-50	120	27.0	63.0	36.0	1.12
MBRC-152	RC	6,295	19,540	1,221	121	-46	115	84.0	96.0	12.0	4.38
MBRC-156	RC	3,616	20,493	1,187	109	-55	360	66.0	105.0	39.0	1.46
MBRC-157	RC	3,728	20,473	1,189	90	-55	360	42.0	81.0	39.0	1.31
MBRC-170	RC	6,418	19,523	1,222	130	-55	120	76.0	106.0	30.0	1.66
MBRC-202	RC	5,140	19,863	1,214	100	-55	315	46.0	67.0	21.0	1.02
MBRC-205	RC	5,222	19,852	1,215	94	-55	315	25.0	64.0	39.0	1.43
MBRC-209	RC	5,097	19,866	1,214	109	-55	315	4.0	19.0	15.0	1.36
MBRC-211	RC	5,280	19,897	1,216	120	-55	180	31.0	61.0	30.0	34.46
MBRC-213	RC	4,788	20,229	1,208	121	-55	180	40.0	79.0	39.0	3.02
MBRC-216	RC	4,427	20,179	1,201	101	-55	360	67.0	88.0	21.0	1.20

Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Az	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm
MBRC-235	RC	5,222	19,902	1,216	121	-55	90	31.0	61.0	30.0	11.55
MBRC-236	RC	5,231	19,852	1,215	115	-55	360	37.0	61.0	24.0	2.80
MBRC-238	RC	5,285	19,845	1,215	120	-55	270	52.0	64.0	12.0	2.00
MBRC-249	RC	6,458	19,486	1,221	127	-55	120	43.0	64.0	21.0	7.70
MBRC-255	RC	6,764	19,511	1,219	122	-55	120	72.0	111.0	39.0	1.19
MBRC-258	RC	6,345	19,482	1,221	87	-55	120	18.0	24.0	6.0	4.22
MBRC-262	RC	6,623	19,511	1,219	120	-55	120	69.0	93.0	24.0	1.20
MBRC-264	RC	6,463	19,505	1,221	123	-55	120	57.0	84.0	27.0	2.58
MBRC-269	RC	6,401	19,508	1,222	125	-55	120	48.0	78.0	30.0	1.08
MBRC-280	RC	5,345	19,834	1,216	99	-55	315	30.0	60.0	30.0	1.16
MBRC-281	RC	5,345	19,851	1,217	69	-55	315	15.0	27.0	12.0	2.15
MBRC-282	RC	5,322	19,862	1,217	60	-55	315	15.0	21.0	6.0	16.66
MBRC-285	RC	5,266	19,819	1,215	60	-55	315	12.0	30.0	18.0	2.27
MBRC331	RC	5,700	19,415	1,215	123	-55	135	46.0	64.0	18.0	11.99
MBRC334	RC	5,750	19,380	1,215	99	-55	135	17.0	23.0	6.0	3.60
MBRC338	RC	5,650	19,420	1,214	87	-55	135	32.0	41.0	9.0	2.50
MBRC349	RC	5,853	19,400	1,216	129	-55	135	65.0	81.0	16.0	11.96
								99.0	108.0	9.0	2.99
MBRC351	RC	5,705	19,460	1,215	183	-55	135	81.0	88.0	7.0	4.71
MBRC359	RC	5,502	19,617	1,214	69	-55	135	16.0	69.0	54.0*	1.13
MBRC360	RC	5,498	19,611	1,214	72	-55	135	6.0	63.0	59.0*	1.75
MBRC366	RC	4,603	20,463	1,203	72	-55	315	50.0	72.0	22.0	1.31
MBRC375	RC	6,504	20,917	1,206	75	-55	315	34.0	55.0	21.0	1.30
MBRC378	RC	4,619	19,676	1,203	65	-55	180	52.0	65.0	13.0	10.38
MBRC382	RC	5,791	19,379	1,215	51	-55	135	16.0	44.0	28.0	6.75

Down hole length is generally equivalent to true width. Exceptions shown with * drilled down-dip