ASX Announcement
4 June 2015

THE WAY LINGGO PROJECT – UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL EXPLORATION UPDATE

Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX: KRM) is pleased to announce recent results from its ongoing exploration program at the Way Linggo Project in South Sumatra, Indonesia.

The following presentation outlines the work undertaken as part of the Company's long term 3 tier growth strategy systematically targeting near mine opportunities, advanced projects and wider Project scale exploration.

-ENDS-

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Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX:KRM) owns 85% of the Way Linggo Gold Project in Southern Sumatra, Indonesia. The Project is held under a 100km^2 4th Generation Contract of Work (CoW) and is located on the mineral rich Trans-Sumatran Fault, part of the Pacific Rim of Fire. The Project has established infrastructure with a 140Ktpa processing plant and the historical Way Linggo Mine produced 65,000oz of gold at an average grade of 13.1g/tAu.

The Company is currently transitioning to full production at its second mine on the Project area – Talang Santo, which, based on current development is pointing to being a significantly larger mineralised system than that seen at the original Way Linggo Mine. In addition, significant exploration upside exists on the wider Project area, in particular at the Talang Samin prospect which presents the potential for continued organic growth.

KINGSROSE
MINING LIMITED

The Way Linggo Project

"Unlocking the Potential"

Exploration Update

June 2015
ASX: KRM

Highlights

Near Mine - High grade results underpin medium term production

- Continued high grade results from Talang Santo underground definition drilling
  - UDH-050 **3.1m @ 21.01 g/t Au and 99 g/t Ag** (4L-Hanging Wall vein)
  - UDH-051 **3.2m @ 10.78 g/t Au and 43 g/t Ag** (4L- Mawi vein)

Advanced Projects - Shallow high grade intercepts above Talang Santo mine development

- Follow up drilling from Talang Santo orientation soil geochemistry intersects high grade gold above upper limit of the current underground workings:
  - DDH-405 **1.6m @ 39.00 g/t Au and 85.5 g/t Ag from 36m**
  - DDH-414 **1.1m @ 11.52 g/t Au and 11.2 g/t Ag from 18m**
- Highlights the potential and need for further work to be undertaken to evaluate the recovery of the upper portion of remaining resource upon completion of underground mining

Project Scale Exploration – Blind gold veins identified by systematic exploration strategy

- Two priority targets, Talang Toha and Mitra Jaya have had soil geochemistry completed and trenching undertaken with a strong gold in soil anomaly at Mitra Jaya
- This is a significant development with identification of mineralized quartz veining at Talang Cluster which increases the likelihood of additional discoveries and supports the exploration potential
  - Talang Toha Trenching:

    0.4m @ 7.22 g/t Au and 5.5 g/t Ag in quartz vein below soil cover

    0.6m @ 3.61 g/t Au in stringer zone below soil cover

Disciplined & Systematic Growth Strategy: A 3 Tiered Approach

Near Mine Opportunities

Focus on near-mine resource development opportunities within range of existing **Talang Santo** mine infrastructure

Appraise Advanced Projects

Evaluate advanced exploration play at **Talang Samin**

Recovery of remnant resource from **existing mines**

Project Scale Exploration

Continue to evaluate prospects on **broader Project area**

Near Mine Resource Definition

Resource Definition

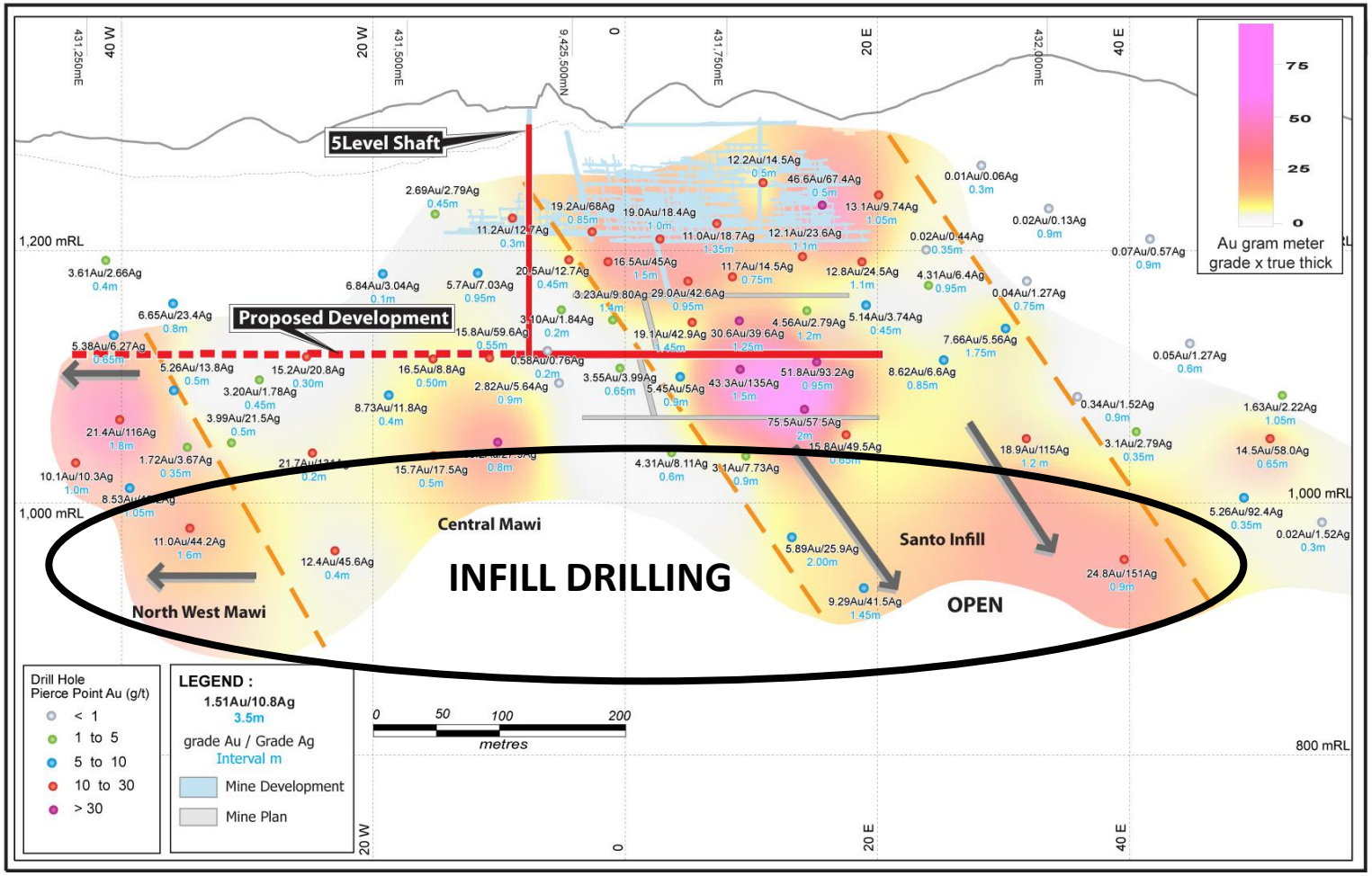
- Objective is to infill existing drilling pre-development and confirm new vein systems from the current structural model
- High grade results from 4 Level definition drilling continue to define higher grade areas not previously indicated by wider spaced resource drilling:
  - UDH-051 (Mawi vein) **3.2m @ 10.78 g/t Au and 43 g/t Ag**
  - UDH-050 (HW vein) **3.1m @ 21.01 g/t Au and 99 g/t Ag**
  - UDH-047 (Splay vein)**1.3m @ 44.80 g/t Au and 92 g/t Ag***
  - UDH-048 (Mawi vein) **3.7m @ 11.97 g/t Au and 43 g/t Ag***

* As reported in the March 2015 Quarterly Activities & Cashflow Report

UDH-050 | 4 Level – Hanging Wall Vein

Resource Definition - Next Steps

- Drill platform to be established on the 5 Level to infill the current inferred resource below the base of the current mine plan at the 6 Level, and increase confidence in the along strike mineralised occurrences

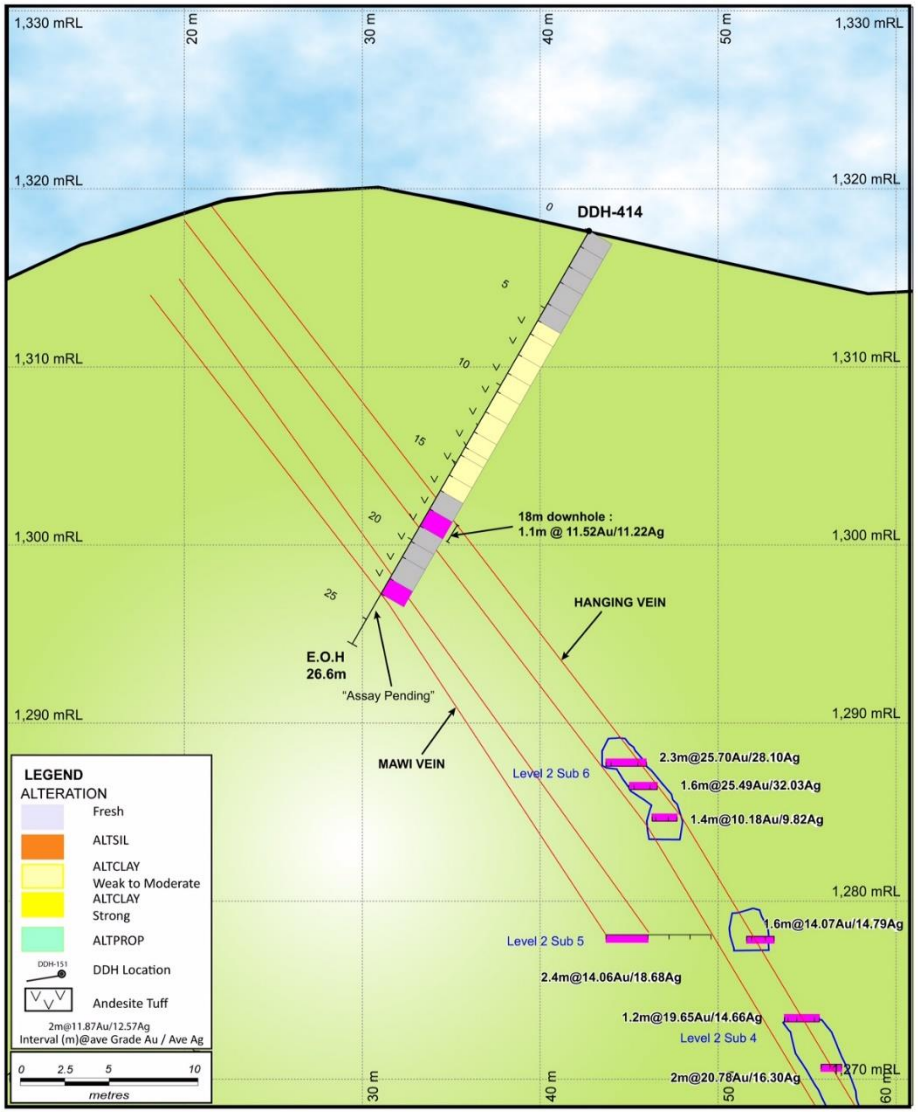


Expanding Exploration Footprint Within the Project

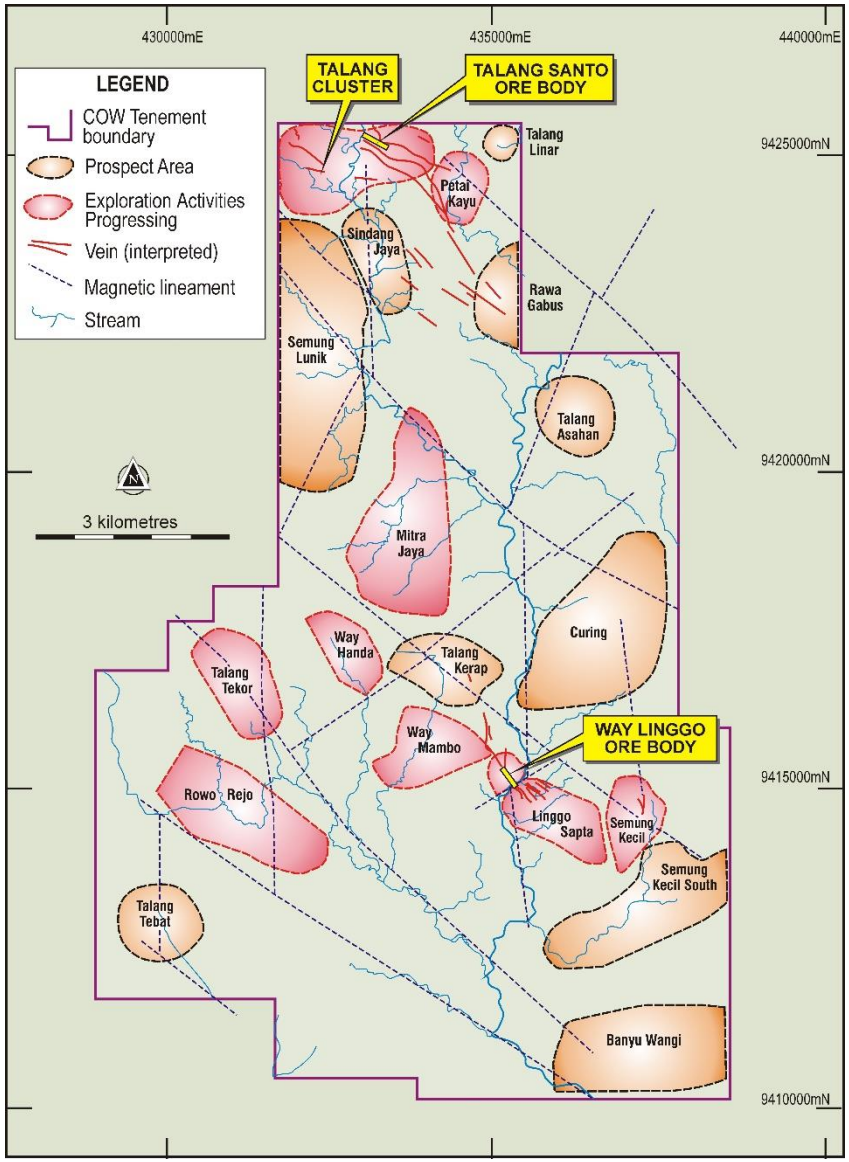
Advanced - Talang Santo Surface

Geochemistry Orientation Survey

- Identified known mineralisation by using geochemistry proving the method by back-analysis over existing deposit
- Limited drilling between surface and 50m depth
- Drilling was undertaken to define the upper limit of mineralisation and put the geochemical signatures in context
- **DDH-405 1.6m @ 39.00 g/t Au and 82.5 g/t Ag from 34m**
- **DDH-414 1.1m @ 11.52 g/t Au and 11.2 g/t Ag from 18m**
- Supports the need for further work and the fact that economic mineralisation extends towards surface which cannot be recovered from the current underground workings, but may present an opportunity for recovery via surface mining methods



Real Scope for Organic Growth at the Project Scale



- Multiple epithermal targets within the existing 100km^2 Project area
- A systematic exploration approach is starting to pay dividends with early success at Talang Toha and Mitra Jaya identifying blind mineralised quartz veins and strong lead indicators to mineralisation
- Drill testing of initial targets based on further work on these results in the coming months

The Process - “Boots on the Ground”

- Review and gap analysis of the existing dataset was undertaken throughout 2014
- This identified areas for increased focus, including alteration and geological mapping, and in particular a lack of soil geochemistry which has played a part in the discovery of other large epithermal systems (Gosowong and Pajingo)
- A “boots on the ground” program was initiated to infill the dataset and utilising historical data, rank existing and newly identified prospects for first pass soil geochemistry
- This was completed in early 2015 with soil geochemistry initiated over existing mineralisation at Talang Santo for orientation surveys and priority targets at Talang Toha (Talang Cluster) and Mitra Jaya

Talang Toha/Talang Samin

Prospect Level Geochemistry

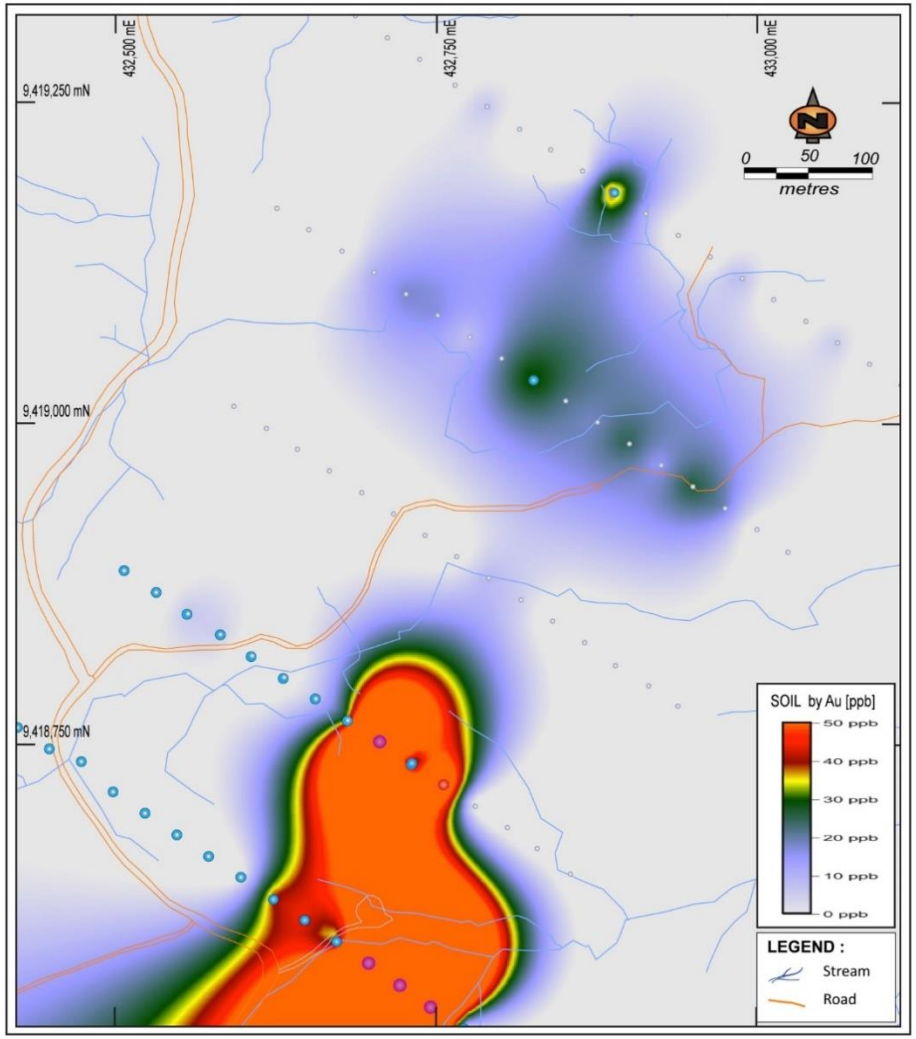
- Gold in soil anomaly, within the Talang Cluster
- Immediate results with blind mineralised veins exposed in trenching
- All results undercover
  - **0.4m @ 7.22 g/t Au in quartz vein**
  - **0.6m @ 3.61 g/t Au in quartz stringer zone**
- Detailed prospect work underway to refine targets prior to drill testing

Mineralised veins at Talang Toha

Mitra Jaya Prospect

Prospect Level Geochemistry

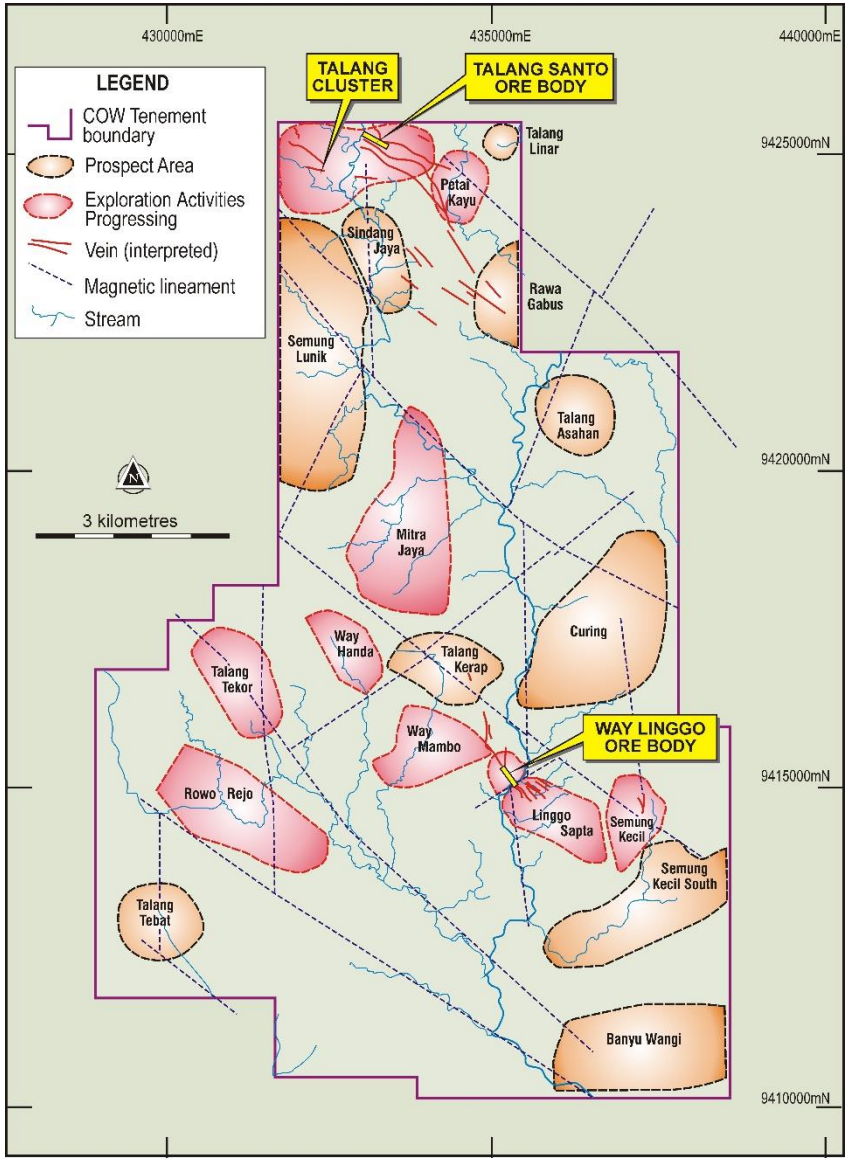
- Significant gold in soil anomaly
- No veining in outcrop
- Coincident geophysics
- High grade quartz float including:
  43 g/t Au and 220 g/t Ag, 33.5 g/t Au and 199.5 g/t Ag and 16.7 g/t Au and 65.23 g/t
- 0.77g/t Au in clay alteration in initial test pit under cover
- Detailed prospect work underway to refine targets prior to drill testing



Gold in soil anomaly at Mitra Jaya

Building the Framework for the Next Discovery

- Soil geochemistry is a key piece of the puzzle, providing the key to unlocking the exploration upside
- Validated by the identification of mineralised veining undercover
- Confirms the potential for the application of this method over a number of previously discounted and high priority targets allowing rapid turnover of multiple targets across the broader Project area increasing the probability of **new discoveries**



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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this presentation that relates to exploration results, data quality, geological interpretations, potential for eventual extraction and estimates of exploration potential, is based on and fairly represents information complied by or under the supervision of Scott Huffadine, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director and full time employee of Kingsrose Mining Limited. Mr Huffadine has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Huffadine consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this presentation that relates to Talang Santo exploration results on page 5 was first reported by the Company in compliance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code in its March 2015 Quarterly Report (20-04-2015). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the March 2015 Quarterly Report and further confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results contained in the March 2015 Quarterly Report continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1 | Material Drill Holes from Underground and Surface Drilling at Talang Santo

Hole No	N	E	RL	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	RL	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au gpt (uncut)	Ag gpt (uncut)	Est. True Thickness (m)
UDH050	19126.22	14954.90	1330	433302.98	9425261.62	1163.28	-13.27	314.11	27.20	17.80	20.90	3.10	21.01	99.00	1.43
										22.90	23.70	0.80	1.24	2.22	0.41
										25.35	26.05	0.70	4.08	1.92	0.37
										26.70	27.20	0.50	1.51	2.40	0.23
UDH051	19124.10	14956.53	1330	433305.59	9425261.02	1163.63	-0.07	356.32	37.70	4.00	5.00	1.00	2.89	4.94	0.82
										5.00	7.20	2.20	14.36	60.35	1.36
										7.20	8.80	1.60	2.33	15.75	1.26
DDH-405	19106.24	14902.19	1315	433301.57	9425260.79	1314.62	-39.00	198.16	41.30	37.40	38.30	0.90	4.29	18.47	0.68
DDH-414	19033.49	14931.12	1317	433343.61	9425174.95	1317.01	-60.00	190.00	26.60	18.00	19.10	1.10	11.55	11.22	0.97

Table 2 | Project Scale Exploration – Soil Geochemistry & Trenching

Site No.	Location	Sample Type	Description	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation	UTM	Lithology	Alteration	Au	Ag	Thick (m)
HSB104431	Talang Toha	RCH	OC, 0.6 m, white to reddish, BXVN, clay, limonite, vughy, host rock ashtuff, AZ N170E/65. quartz altered	431819	9425393	806	48S	ANDSTF	QRTZ	3.61	1.46	0.6
HSB104433		RC	White, grap sample, breccia vein, vughy, limonite, clay, rock ashtuff.	431819	9425393	806	48S	ANDSTF	QRTZ	2.23	0.95	-
HSB104445		RCH	White to brownish, OC. 0.4m Bxvn, clay, limonite, manganes, AZ N160E/60.	431900	9425224	778	48S	ANDSLTFF	QRTZ	7.22	5.45	0.4
HSB104447		RCH	White to brownish, grap sample, bxvn, clay, limonite in vughy, rock ands lithic tuff	431900	9425224	778	48S	ANDSLTFF	QRTZ	4.50	4.12	
HSB102505		RC	White to brownish, oc. 0.1m, breccia vein, clay, limonite, manganese in vughy, strike dip. az N145E/60, rock ashtuff, quartz altered	431809	9425418	820	48S	ASHTUFF	QRTZ	1.83	0.63	
AB116689	MITRA JAYA	RC	OC, Yellowish to brownish, moderate weathered, limonite in fracture, clay to weathered altered, free qtz <1%, rubble qtz <1%, pumice, stibnite in open space, CLAY-WEATHERED ALTR ANDSTF	432721	9418557		48S	ANDSLTFF	ALTCLAY-WTHD	0.77	0.24	

Table 3| Face Sampling at Talang Santo

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth From	Depth to	Recovery	Au	Ag	Thickness	Average_Au	Average_Ag
L2_S6_ST_08E_HW_W06_MS119597	433344.72	9425175.43	1287.57	0	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.04	2.3	25.70	28.10
				0.3	1.8	1.5	4.24	6.52			
				1.8	2.3	0.5	105.39	107.86			
L2_S6_ST_08E_HW_W05_MS119679	433345.42	9425176.62	1286.27	0	0.3	0.3	59.03	88.92	1.6	25.49	32.03
				0.3	1.2	0.9	1.74	5.45			
				1.2	1.6	0.4	53.77	49.15			
L2_S6_DR_08E_HW_W04_MS119390	433344.28	9425178.16	1284.49	0	0.2	0.2	1.36	7.54	1.4	10.18	9.82
				0.2	0.9	0.7	3.04	6.4			
				0.9	1.4	0.5	23.69	15.52			
DS_L2_S5_HWV_7E_S02_DS118432	433346.42	9425181.14	1278.11	0	1.2	1.2	6.46	13.68	2.4	14.06	18.68
				1.2	2.4	1.2	0.68	12.86			
				2.4	3.6	1.2	0.99	9.44			
				3.6	6	2.4	14.06	18.68			
L2_S5_HWV_7E_E02_MS118310	433345.18	9425184.96	1278.01	0	0.5	0.5	12.73	16.72	1.6	14.07	14.79
				0.5	1.3	0.8	20.14	18.49			
				1.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.71			
L2_S3_HWV_8E_STP_W01_MS113843	433345.9	9425185.42	1273.22	0	0.2	0.2	8.04	6.84	1.8	23.09	18.12
				0.2	0.7	0.5	36.73	31.48			
				0.7	1.7	1	3.99	2.6			
				1.7	2	0.3	58.65	43			
R7E_L2_S3_HWV_E01_MS113045	433344.41	9425188.95	1270.84	0	0.3	0.3	62.32	41.23	1.2	19.65	14.66
				0.3	0.7	0.4	0.88	1.9			
				0.7	1.2	0.5	9.06	8.93			

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• This Table 1 relates to sampling by diamond drilling, face sampling, float sampling and rock chip sampling. Sample intervals are designed to honour geological boundaries. • Core is aligned and measured by tape, referenced to downhole core blocks. • Diamond drilling and face sampling are completed to industry standard using various sampling intervals (0.1m to 1.5m) domained by geological constraints (e.g. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation). • Rock chip samples are collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected at one location for each sample. • Rock chip sample locations are picked up by a handheld GPS. Sample rock types were recorded where the rock was identifiable. • Rock chip samples are collected directly from the rock. Samples taken were dry. • Rock chip and float chip samples are inherently variable and do not accurately represent the average grade of the surrounding rock. Rock chip and float samples are used as a non-quantitative guide for assessing prospectivity hence are regarded as suitable for this purpose. • Diamond drilling samples are crushed and pulverised to create a 30g charge for fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. Analysis for silver is via gamma ray spectrometry. • Face samples are analysed for gold and silver via an aqua regia digestion of a 30g charge with an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. • Float rock samples are taken from the surface and not from in-situ outcrop. • Float rock sample locations are picked up by hand-held GPS and sample description take to be reviewed in conjunction with other geological data. This includes vein type and host/country rock.
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).	• Underground diamond drill core. Several core sizes are used: NQ (47.6mm nominal core diameter). HQ (63.5mm nominal core diameter). PQ (85.0mm nominal core diameter).
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.	• Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage of measured core against downhole drilled intervals. Achieved ≈90% recoveries. • Standard drilling practice used to ensure maximum core recoveries. • A documented relationship between core recoveries and grade has not yet been established although core loss occurred in some of the high-grade intersections due to the friable nature of the vein material.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource	• Core logging is conducted by PT. Natarang Mining ("PTNM") geologists, who delineate intervals on geological, structural, alteration and/or mineralogical boundaries, to industry standard.

	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.	• Logging is qualitative and all core is photographed. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation are all recorded. • 100% of drill core is logged.
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.	• Core is cut by diamond saw and half core used for sampling, the remaining half is archived. For gouge, soft and friable core a knife splitter is used to halve the core. • Face chips are nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub set by geological features. • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is deemed adequate. • Duplicate samples are not routinely sampled. • External laboratories coarse duplicates are used. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.	• Gold concentration in diamond drilling samples is determined by fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry, and is considered to be total gold. Analysis for silver is via gamma ray spectrometry, and is considered total silver. • Gold and silver concentrations in face samples is determined by aqua regia digestion with an AAS finish, and is considered to be total gold. • Geophysical tools etc are not applicable to this report. • One in 25 (1:25) drill core coarse duplicates are sent to an external laboratory, PT Intertek Utama Services, as part of quality control testing. • The QAQC protocols used include the following: • Commercial blanks are used at an incidence of 1 in 10 samples. • Drill core coarse duplicates are sent to an external laboratory, PT Intertek Utama Services, at an incidence of 1 in 25 samples.
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.	• Significant intersections were reviewed by senior exploration geology and mining geology managers from PTNM and by Kingsrose Mining Limited (“KRM”) personnel. • Twinned holes have not been used to date as they are not considered necessary. • Data is manually checked by PTNM staff geologists prior to input into excel for transfer to an access database. • Hard copies of face sampling, core log sheets, surveys and assay results are stored on site. • No adjustment is made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Surface diamond holes are set-out and picked-up by the site survey team using a Leica TGRA+1203 total station. • Exploration drillholes are surveyed with Sure-Shot digital downhole camera at nominally fifty metre intervals. • Rock chip sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values

		recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. • The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system is used. No local grid system is used at Talang Santo Mine. • Topographic data is not relevant to the underground mine. For general use remote sensing data with the incorporation of local scale topographic surfaces, collected by the site survey team, is used.
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.	• Exploration result data spacing can be highly variable, as little as 5m and up to 100m. • Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classifications applied. • Sampling is based on geological intervals. Compositing is not applied until estimation stage.
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.	• Intercept angles are generally of suitable orientation (40° to 90°) to the vein system to provide unbiased sampling results. Development openings on strike of the vein system confirm this. • The rock chip sampling method is used to provide a surface sample only. • Generally drilling orientation is not considered to introduce a sampling bias due to the relatively high (40° to 90°) intercept angles.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples retrieved from drilling are stored securely in a locked facility patrolled by onsite security. Samples are then logged, cut and stored in numbered sample bags for transported by PTNM employees to the ISO17025 accredited onsite assay laboratory operated by PT. Geoservices Geo-assay Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Independent review conducted in 2011 which resulted in work practices being modified and brought in line with industry standards. • Data handling and management is performed by PTNM geologists and is to industry standard. • Data is stored in an access database.

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 licence to operate in the area	• Tenure is occasioned via a fourth generation Contract of Work (CoW) held by PTNM. • PTNM is 85% owned by KRM with the remaining 15% interest held by an Indonesian national. • The mine, mill and camp area are all located within agricultural land that produces primarily coffee and cocoa. • Good relations with local community. • CoW is valid until 2034.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration at the Way Linggo Project has been completed by PTNM/KRM.

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Talang Santo deposit is an epithermal gold / silver deposit. Mineralisation is hosted within a vein system of brecciated parallel quartz veins with a dominantly clay supported matrix which also contains clay altered volcanic fragments.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• All material data is periodically released to the ASX.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All reported assay results have been length weighted to provide an intersection width. A maximum of 2m of barren material between mineralised samples has been permitted in the calculation of these widths. • No assay results have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut off grade of 2gpt has been used to identify significant results, although lower results are included where a known ore zone has been intercepted, and the entire intercept is low grade. • No metal equivalents are reported.
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').	• Exploration results report estimated true width. • Due to the complex nature of the mineralisation geometry and varying intercept angles the true width is manually estimated on a hole by hole basis. • Exploration results are reported with both true width and down hole lengths.
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 Pages 7, 9, 10, 13 and 14 in this ASX release.
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.	• Underground and Surface Diamond drilling results and rock chip sample results are attached to this ASX release. • All material data is periodically released to the ASX, including representative reporting of exploration results.
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;	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.

	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• Diamond drilling will continue as required for grade control and resource development. • Included in previous ASX announcements. *(Refer ASX Announcement dated 16/01/2014, 10/04/2014, 23/07/2014, 27/08/2014, 21/11/2014 and 27/11/2014 March 2014 Quarterly Activities Report, June 2014 Quarterly Activities Report, September 2014 Quarterly Activities Report, December 2014 Quarterly Activities Report, March 2015 Quarterly Report & Investor Presentation – 29/04/2015*