ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

YELLOW ROCK DISCOVERS NEW HIGH GRADE VANADIUM AT GABANINTHA

Yellow Rock Resources is pleased to announce the discovery of new high-grade vanadium at its Gabanintha Vanadium Project near Meekatharra.
The final set of results from the Company's RC drilling program has returned intersections of up to 2.15% V_2O_5 – the highest grade ever seen at the project.
In addition, large widths of high grade mineralisation greater than 1.35% V_2O_5 have been found and confirm Gabanintha's world-class status and one of the highest-grade projects being advanced globally.

Highlights Include;

- Results add strong support to the robust grade and simple geometry.
- New results contain 158 significant intersections greater than 0.5% V_2O_5 and wider than 4 metres.
- Drilling has intersected individual high grades up to 2.15% V_2O_5, including 15 individual 1m assays over 1.50% V_2O_5 in seven separate drill holes and significant areas of very high grades never seen in previous wide spaced drilling.
- Widths greater than 30m drilled containing significant grades (see Table 1 and Appendix 2 for complete lists). Best intersections include;
    - 40m at 0.97% V_2O_5 from 24m in GRC0170 including 29m at 1.15% V_2O_5 from 34m (this zone includes assays up to 1.49% V_2O_5)
    - 39m at 0.84% V_2O_5 from 47m in GRC0194 including 13m at 1.22% V_2O_5 from 70m
    - 37m at 0.94% V_2O_5 from 65m in GRC0174 including 16m at 1.32% V_2O_5 from 86m (this zone include 4m at 1.47% V2O5 and 1m at 1.51% V_2O_5)
    - 37m at 0.82% V_2O_5 from 48m in GRC0203 including 15m at 1.18% V_2O_5 from 64m (this includes a zone of 6m at 1.33% V_2O_5)
    - 36m at 1.00% V2O5 from surface in GRC0192 including 20m at 1.18% V2O5 from 12m (this includes 9m at 1.32% V2O5)

- High-grade intersections greater than 1.35% V_2O_5 over widths of more than 4m (see Table 1 and Appendix 2 for complete lists) include;
    - 7m at 1.44% V_2O_5 from 27m in GRC0169 (this include 4m a 1.51% V_2O_5)
    - 7m at 1.44% V_2O_5 in GRC0173 from 70m(this include 1m at 1.51% V_2O_5 and 1m at 1.52% V_2O_5
    - 4m at 1.38 % from 55m in GRC0189
    - 12m at 1.36% V_2O_5 from 36m in GRC0163 including 7m at 1.40% V_2O_5 (includes 1m at 1.52% V_2O_5)
    - 10m at 1.36% V_2O_5 in GRC0204 from 98m including 8m at 1.43% V2O5 from 99m.
    - 7m at 1.35% V_2O_5 in GRC0164 from 57m
    - 5m at 1.35% V_2O_5 in GRC167 from 124m

- Eight diamond drill holes totalling 761m of large diameter PQ core are currently undergoing geotechnical logging and assay sampling.
- Metallurgical testing, updated resource estimation and pit optimisation/mining studies will commence on receipt of all assay results.
- 167 historical drill holes support a current Inferred Mineral Resource[1] of 125 Mt @ 0.70% V_2O_5, 8.64%TiO2, and 32.6% Fe including a separate High Grade Indicated and Inferred Resource of 60.4Mt @ 0.98% V_2O_5, 11.4% TiO2 and 42.15% Fe.

Yellow Rock chief executive Vincent Algar commented; "The new results, particularly the high grade "sweet spots" above 1.35% V_2O_5 are hugely encouraging for the project's development. It all confirms Gabanintha's significance as one of the highest-grade projects being progressed globally.
We now look forward to the diamond drill results and commencing the integration of all the valuable data into a clear pathway forward for the project".

1 Details of the current Resource Estimate for Gabanintha are contained in this release. The information that refers to Mineral Resources in this announcement was prepared and first 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 reported to ASX on 8th February 2011.

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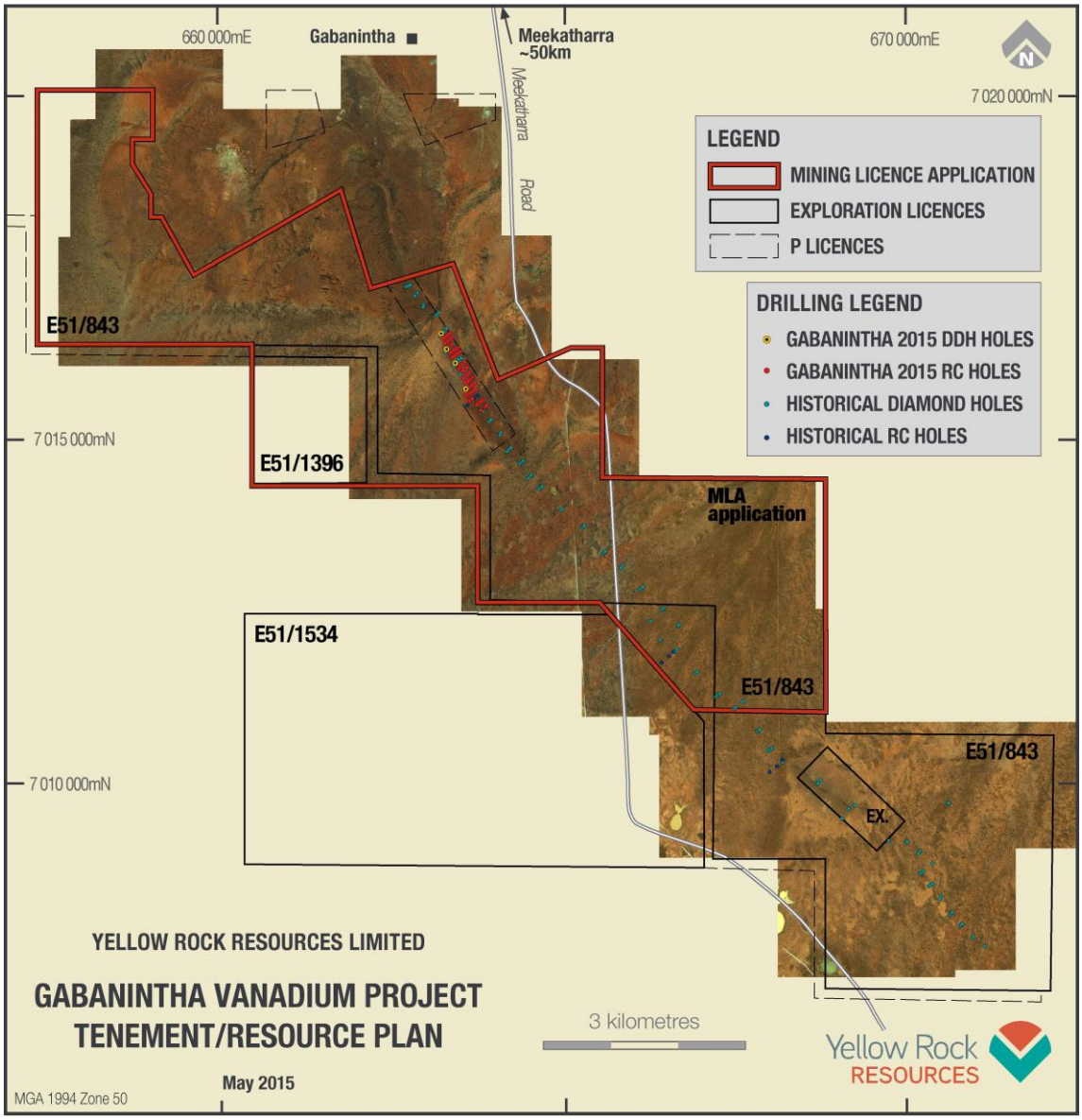

Figure 1: Plan view of the Gabanintha Vanadium Project showing the current and historical drilling.

RC drilling program final results extend high grades zones at Gabanintha

Final assay results have now been received from the recently completed infill RC drilling program at the Gabanintha Vanadium Project in the Murchison District of Western Australia (See Figure 1). The completion of the program of the 63 hole, 5,955m RC drilling program is the first step towards upgrading and updating the resource estimate at Gabanintha.

The assay results for the RC drilling identify two major positives for the Project which add value to the Company. These include;

- The consistent and predictable geology of the high grade vanadium magnetite zone, particularly its consistent thickness, provide a strong basis for the resource estimation process to commence shortly.
- The grade of the magnetite zone, showing consistent levels well above 1% V_2O_5, with high iron and titanium content, point to a resource which is comparable to other world class deposits currently in production or in development elsewhere.

The acquisition of high-quality data from the drilling process is ongoing, with geotechnical logging of the diamond and core sampling underway.

Analysis of the results from the RC drilling identified multiple drilled widths greater than 30m containing significant grades (see Table 1 and Appendix 2 complete lists). Best intersections include;

- 40m at 0.97% V_2O_5 from 24m in GRC0170 including 29m at1.15 % V_2O_5 from 34m (this zone includes assays up to 1.49% V_2O_5)

- 39m at 0.84% V_2O_5 from 47m in GRC0194 including 13m at 1.22% V_2O_5 from 70m
- 37m at 0.94% V_2O_5 from 65m in GRC0174 including 16m at 1.32% V_2O_5 from 86m (this zone include 4m at 1.47% V_2O_5 and 1m at 1.51% V_2O_5)
- 37m at 0.82% V_2O_5 from 48m in GRC0203 including 15m at 1.18% V_2O_5 from 64m (this includes a zone of 6m at 1.33% V_2O_5)
- 36m at 1.00% V_2O_5 from surface in GRC0192 including 20m at 1.18% V_2O_5 from 12m (this includes 9m at 1.32% V_2O_5)

The new results contain 158 significant (>0.5% V_2O_5, >4m in width) intersections as well as the highest-grade intersections identified on the project to date with up to 2.15% V_2O_5. These again confirm Gabanintha's position as one of the highest-grade vanadium deposits currently being advanced globally. The drilling intersected 15 individual 1m assays over 1.50% V_2O_5 in seven separate drill holes. Significant areas of very high grades never seen in previous wide spaced drilling have been identified in consecutive holes and over multiple adjacent sections. (See Figures 3, 4 and 5).

High grade intersections greater than 1.35% V_2O_5 over widths of 4m or more (See Table 1 and Appendix 2 for complete lists) include;

- 7m at 1.44% V_2O_5 from 27m in GRC0169 (this include 4m at 1.51% V_2O_5)
- 7m at 1.44% V_2O_5 in GRC0173 from 70m(this include 1m at 1.51% V_2O_5 and 1m at 1.52% V_2O_5
- 4m at 1.38% V_2O_5 from 55m in GRC0189
- 12m at 1.36% V_2O_5 from 36m in GRC0163 including 7m at 1.40% V_2O_5 (includes 1m at 1.52% V_2O_5)
- 10m at 1.36% V_2O_5 in GRC0204 from 98m including 8m at 1.43% V_2O_5 from 99m.
- 7m at 1.35% V_2O_5 in GRC0164 from 57m
- 5m at 1.35% V_2O_5 in GRC167 from 124m

Highlights and key information for the current RC drilling results are summarised below;

- Assay results in this report refer to 53 drill holes completed in the program from GRC0168 to GRC0220. Ten holes, including the upper portion of GRC168, have been previously reported on 25 May 2015.
- Complete lists of significant intersections greater than 0.5% V_2O_5 over an interval of 4m or greater drilled width are reported in Appendix 2 and significant intersections greater than 1.0% V_2O_5 over 4m drilled width are reported in Table 1.
- Drilling has identified extensive areas of +1.3% V_2O_5 in the basal "massive" magnetite zone which is identified along 2km of strike drilled. These "sweet spots" indicate area where vanadium has very effectively replaced some of the magnetite crystal structure during the igneous crystallization process. The grades are comparable to world-class magnetite vanadium operations which display similar physical and chemical characteristics.
- The consistent "massive" magnetite zone, which consists of a massive vanadium, titanium magnetite rock is consistently overlain by a vanadium mineralised banded magnetite zone - a magnetite banded gabbro, with massive magnetite bands from centimetre to metre scale. In turn, this is overlain by a disseminated magnetite zone - a gabbro containing grains of vanadium rich magnetite scattered throughout.
- The mineralization zones are westerly dipping at between 45 and 55 degrees. Drilling is oriented at -60 degrees to the east, and intersects the mineralisation at close to true widths.
- Figure 1 shows the location of all drill holes (current and historical) and the license tenure.
- Figure 2 shows the location of all the holes in the current program with the holes reported in this release.
- Figures 3, 4 and 5 show schematic drill sections containing the holes reported in this release. The section locations are shown in Figure 2
- The 2015 drilling program covers only 16% of the 12 km strike of the known mineralisation identified by wide spaced drilling. The mineralization remains open at depth.
- JORC 2012 Table 1 (Appendix 1) contains disclosures relating to exploration methods, sampling, QA/QC.
- Appendix 3 Contains drill collars for all RC drillholes completed in the 2015 program.

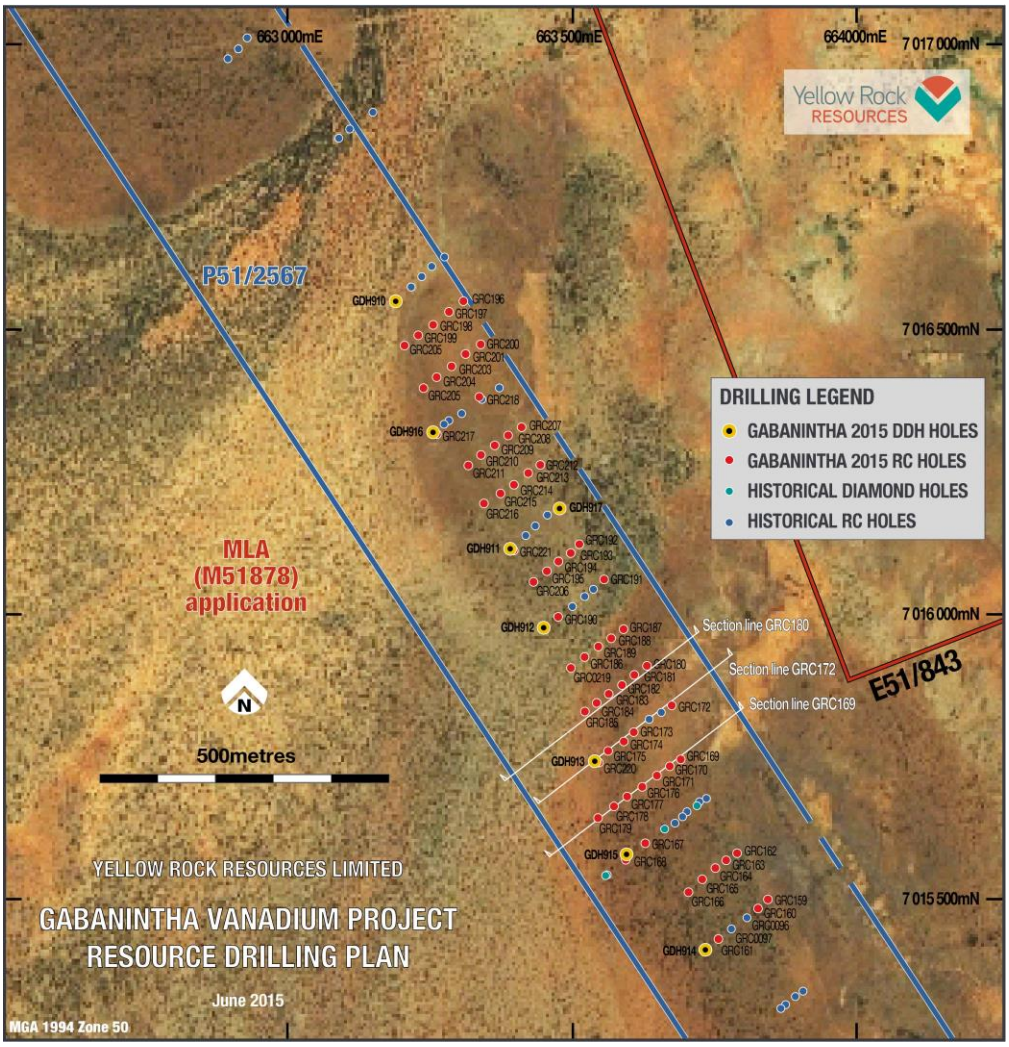

Figure 2 Detailed Location Diagram – New RC and Diamond Drilling, 2015

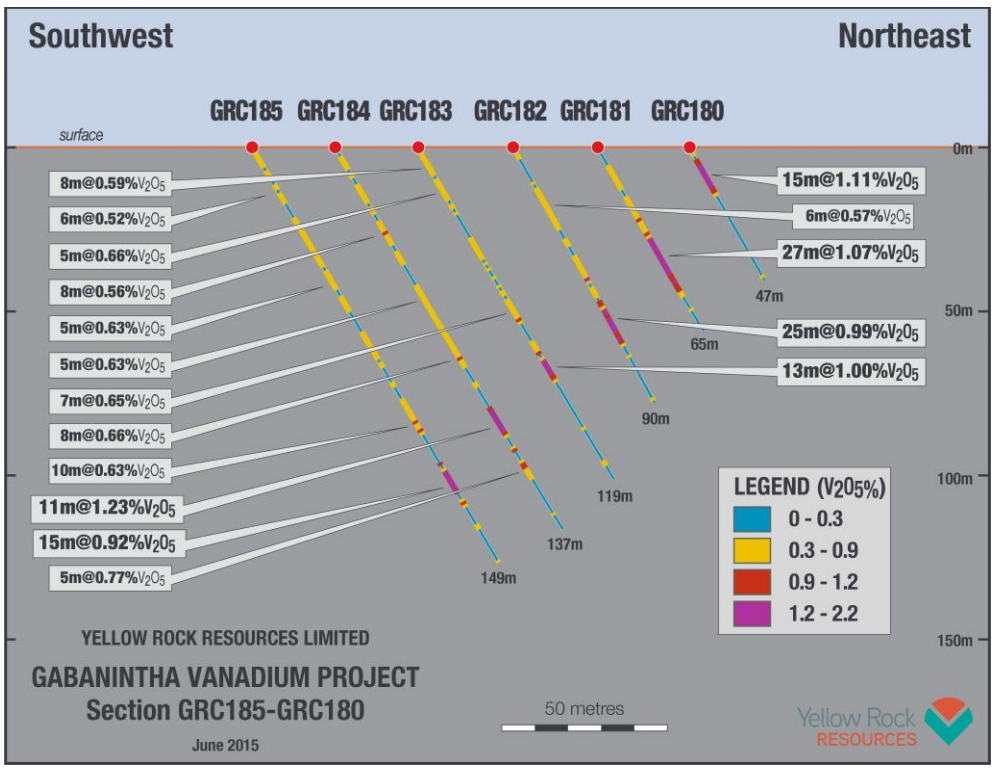

Figure 3 Cross Section GRC0185 to GRC0180

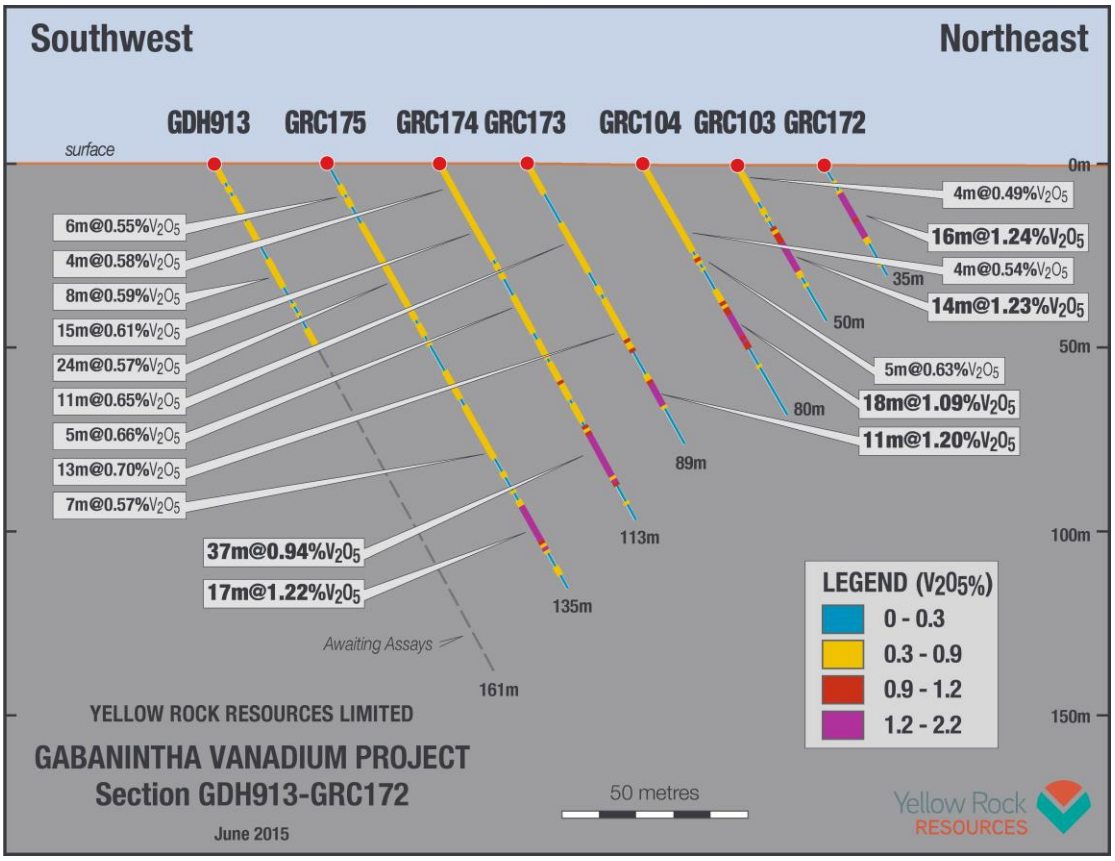

Figure 4 Cross Section GHD913 to GRC0172

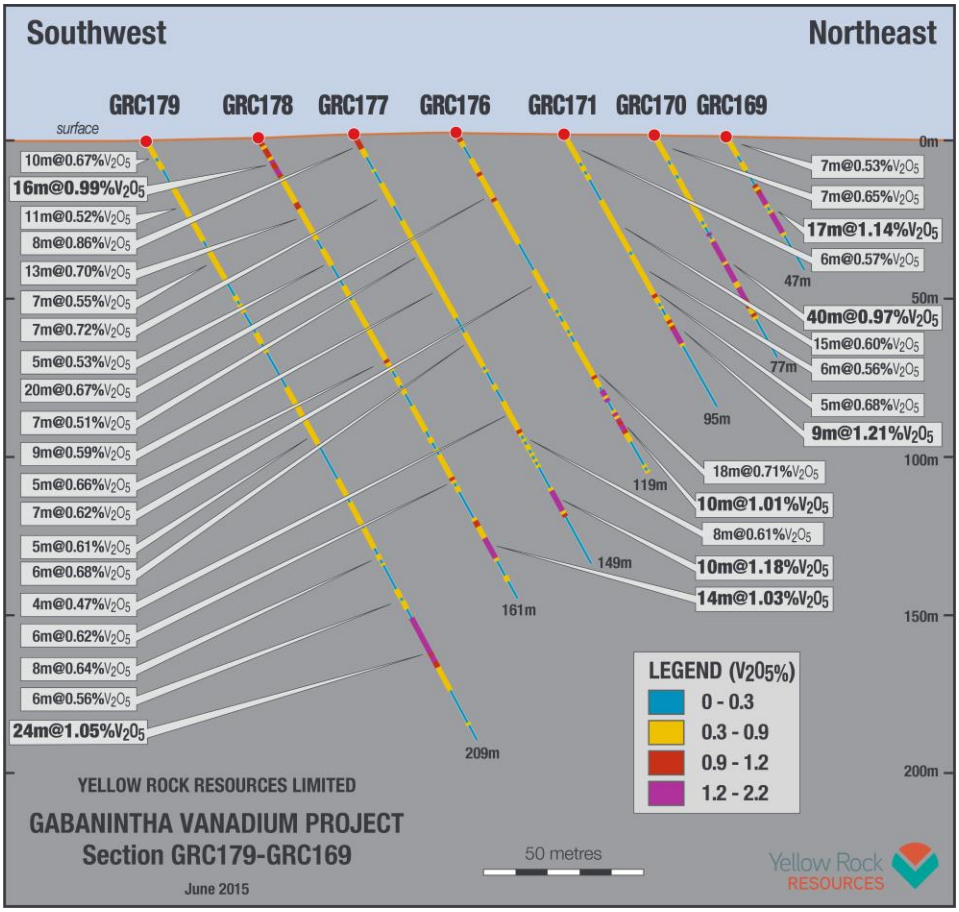

Figure 5 Cross Section GRC0179 to GRC0169

Activities underway focused on advancing Gabanintha towards feasibility

With the RC program results released and diamond drill hole sampling well underway, the Company is moving forward to key project advancement activities in the coming months;

- The large diameter diamond core is being used for geotechnical logging and rock strength measurements (used in the determination of ground conditions and pit stability estimates).
- The core is also a source for representative samples and data for metallurgical beneficiation and comminution test work set to commence on receipt of all diamond assay data. This work will commence in July 2015.
- Geological and mineralisation domain assessment using the core logs and RC sample data in 3-D modeling packages is underway and outcomes will be used to assist resource estimation consultants.
- A resource estimation consultant and mining consultant will be engaged during July 2015 to conduct an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and a subsequent mining study, which will include pit optimisation estimates.

On completion of the Mineral Resource Estimate and mining study, the Company will utilise the new results, combined with the metallurgical test results to commence and complete a Scoping Study report, based on the principles outlined in the previously released Concept Study (*ASX Announcement 15 September 2014*), which indicated the project's potential.

Vanadium market developments

Yellow Rock has initiated a series of high level studies and is actively engaging with key players in the Vanadium Redox Battery market. Research by the Company indicates that rapid acceleration in the development of renewable energy projects on a global scale is being accompanied by rapidly growing interest in the emergence of grid storage technologies. One of the strongly emerging technologies is the Vanadium Redox Flow Battery or VRB. The uptake of VRB technology along with other grid storage technologies could have a significant effect on the vanadium (V_2O_5) market as the use of V_2O_5 electrolyte is a large component (50% of current cost) of the battery units.

The unique characteristics of VRB's, specifically their scalability, long lifespan cycles and the use of one battery element, make them a strong candidate to earn up to 30% of the growing energy storage market, which is expected to grow from a current 0.4GW to 40GW in just the next 7 years. Yellow Rock, as a potential vanadium producer, recognises the importance of the steel markets, but is also actively seeking to link the use of its products to the rise of this globally significant use vanadium battery technology.

The Company will attend the Annual International Flow Battery Forum meeting in June 2015.

In the steel market, a vanadium supply restriction is taking hold as major producer, Evraz Highveld Steel, placed its South African business into "Business Rescue", a precursor state to Voluntary Administration in April 2015. Highveld Steel produces a significant percentage of global vanadium for use in steel markets. This adds to the ongoing frozen Windimurra Mine production from Australia.

The South African producer Vanchem stopped production to its global customers as at the 20th May 2015, due to the closing of the Mapochs Mine, its main supplier. Vanchem produce about 5,000t per year of vanadium products including ferro vanadium, vanadium pentoxide and vanadium chemicals.

Subsequent to these events, Vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) and Ferrovanadium prices rose for the first time in two years due to supply concerns.

Yellow Rock is an associate member of Vanitec, an association of global vanadium producers (www.vanitec.org)

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Investor Coverage

Recent news on the Company activities can be found on the Yellow Rock Resources website: www.yellowrock.com.au

About Yellow Rock Resources Limited

Yellow Rock is focused on developing its world-class Gabanintha vanadium resource to supply high-quality V_2O_5 flake product to both the steel market and the emerging vanadium redox battery (VRB) market.

Recent developments in vanadium redox technology for grid-scale energy storage have underpinned current work programs. These developments offer Yellow Rock an opportunity to gain first-mover advantage in the emerging VRB market.

The company is focused on defining the most economical start-up mining and product combination that reduces capital expense and maximizes value.

The company's Gabanintha resource is among the world's highest-grade vanadium deposits. Gabanintha is located in the Murchison Province 43kms south of the mining town of Meekatharra in Western Australia. The project consists of eight granted exploration licenses and one exploration license application in the Gabanintha Formation in the north of the Murchison granite-greenstone terrain of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton.

Mineralisation is associated with vanadiferous, titaniferous magnetite bands ranging in width from a few metres to 30m thick that outcrop at surface. There are two distinct zones of mineralization; a separate basal, massive, high grade zone and an upper disseminated zone with lower grade. The deposit is identified over 12km along strike, outcrops at surface and is largely continuous. Over 19,000m of drilling has been conducted on the deposit comprising reverse circulation (RC) holes and diamond (DD) holes. A JORC 2004 Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate was compiled in 2011 (Table below).

The Company's previously reported the results of a Concept Engineering Study *(see ASX announcement of 15 September 2014)* into the development of an open cut vanadium mine at Gabanintha that planned to mine, beneficiate and process ore to produce vanadium pentoxide flake and plans to update the study parameters during the course of 2015.

Material	JORC Resource Class	Million tonnes	In situ bulk density	V_2O_5 %	Fe%	TiO_2 %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	LOI%
High grade	**Indicated**	14.4	4.17	1.03	42.14	12.07	11.42	7.84	3.37
	Inferred	46.0	4.16	0.97	42.15	11.19	12.37	8.28	3.20
Subtotal		**60.4**	**4.16**	**0.98**	**42.15**	**11.40**	**12.15**	**8.17**	**3.24**
Low grade	**Indicated**	42.7	2.71	0.44	23.37	6.08	29.25	18.09	8.94
	Inferred	22.7	2.67	0.42	22.65	6.08	30.62	16.96	6.92
Subtotal	**Indicated**	57.0	2.97	0.59	28.10	7.59	24.76	15.51	7.54
Subtotal	**Inferred**	68.8	3.51	0.79	35.70	9.50	18.40	11.15	4.43
	Total	**125.8**	**3.25**	**0.70**	**32.60**	**8.64**	**21.29**	**13.13**	**5.84**

Note: In-situ dry bulk density has been assigned based on V_2O_5 grade, therefore density values quoted here are weighted average values. The Mineral Resource was estimated as a block model within constraining wireframes based upon logged geological boundaries and grade cut-offs of 0.30% V_2O_5 for Low Grade (LG) and 0.70% V_2O_5 for High Grade (HG). Tonnages have been rounded to reflect that this is an estimate.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this statement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by consulting geologist Brian Davis B.Sc (Hons), Dip.Ed. Mr Davis is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Brian Davis is employed by Geologica Pty Ltd and is the Non-Executive Chairman of Yellow Rock Resources Limited. Mr Davis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is undertaken 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. Davis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information made available to him, in the form and context in which it appears". The information that refers to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in this announcement was prepared and first 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 last reported.

Forward Looking Statements

No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information contained in this release. Any forward looking statements in this presentation are prepared on the basis of a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect and the current intention, plans, expectations and beliefs about future events are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside Yellow Rock Resources Limited's control. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the assumptions or expectations expressed or implied in this presentation include known and unknown risks. Because actual results could differ materially to the assumptions made and Yellow Rock Resources Limited's current intention, plans, expectations and beliefs about the future, you are urged to view all forward looking statements contained in this release with caution. The release should not be relied upon as a recommendation or forecast by Yellow Rock Resources Limited. Nothing in this presentation should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell shares in any jurisdiction.

Table 1. Significant Drill Intercept Summary – GRC0168-GRC0220 (V2O5>1% and intercept >4m in thickness). Assays determined using XRF methods. Composites length weighted averages of 1m samples.

Hole_Id	MGA Z50 East (m)	MGA Z50 North (m)	RL (m ASL)	Metres from	Metres to	Intercept (m)	V_2O_5 %	TiO_2%	Fe_2O_3 %
GRC0168	663590.88	7015570.01	469.19	156	163	7	1.28	14.19	69.43
GRC0169	663686.35	7015746.55	470.3	17	24	7	1.11	15.17	57.24
GRC0169				27	34	7	1.44	15.41	67
GRC0170	663668.52	7015733.56	470.61	34	63	29	1.15	13.87	55.01
GRC0171	663646.27	7015717.56	470.97	65	73	8	1.26	14.42	53.24
GRC0172	663672.09	7015841.37	468.73	9	23	14	1.34	15.19	66.04
GRC0173	663606.67	7015791.49	469.32	70	77	7	1.44	17.34	65.67
GRC0174	663587.61	7015776.6	469.44	86	102	16	1.32	16.34	61.62
GRC0175	663563.01	7015757.86	469.3	109	123	14	1.33	14.19	63.47
GRC0176	663619.81	7015698.3	471.47	90	94	4	1.06	11.83	49.83
GRC0176				98	105	7	1.15	12.45	64.54
GRC0177	663594.45	7015680.22	470.97	124	131	7	1.32	14.49	71.69
GRC0178	663570.76	7015663.31	470.01	5	13	8	1.21	7.88	39.35
GRC0178				140	147	7	1.29	14.2	74.4

GRC0179	663543.31	7015643.3	468.84	166	183	17	1.24	13.49	71.65
GRC0180	663629.51	7015908.66	467.72	4	16	12	1.26	14.32	67.4
GRC0181	663606.36	7015892.54	467.73	32	50	18	1.28	14.67	65.93
GRC0182	663584.95	7015877.5	467.76	54	68	14	1.26	14.82	56.28
GRC0183	663560.99	7015860.32	467.82	73	83	10	1.11	13.5	53.97
GRC0184	663540.13	7015845.59	467.83	94	103	9	1.33	15	69.5
GRC0185	663519.33	7015830.61	467.85	98	102	4	0.82	10.15	44.3
GRC0185				113	124	11	1.06	12.17	60.34
GRC0186	663517.85	7015925.22	467.84	79	94	15	1.22	13.74	65.73
GRC0187	663586.9	7015975	467.77	11	23	12	1.15	13.46	52.83
GRC0188	663564.97	7015959.52	467.75	31	41	10	1.24	14.01	66.39
GRC0189	663545.35	7015945.35	467.8	55	59	4	1.38	16.65	65.58
GRC0190	663472.69	7015994.49	468.07	95	108	13	1.13	12.42	69.45
GRC0191	663553.2	7016060.99	467.89	4	17	13	1.2	13.84	60.02
GRC0192	663512.35	7016125.57	467.93	12	32	20	1.18	13.53	64.23
GRC0193	663493.72	7016110.4	467.76	38	43	5	0.88	10.64	48.04
GRC0193				46	59	13	1.33	15.26	68.94
GRC0194	663472.89	7016093.38	467.44	70	83	13	1.22	13.47	71.79
GRC0195	663450.59	7016075.03	467.23	91	98	7	1.21	13.37	72.36
GRC0196	663305.64	7016550.58	467.1	11	26	15	1.23	14.13	65.84
GRC0197	663281.78	7016532.07	467.11	30	46	16	1.1	12.37	59.69
GRC0198	663254.57	7016510.98	467.08	55	64	9	1.25	14.06	67.67
GRC0200	663335.61	7016477.73	467.01	8	17	9	1.29	14.14	67.23
GRC0201	663310.1	7016457.45	466.98	30	43	13	1.31	15.13	69.53
GRC0202	663284.59	7016436.85	466.98	43	51	8	1.24	13.9	69.09
GRC0203	663259.18	7016416.64	466.93	64	79	15	1.18	13.52	65.23
GRC0204	663233.43	7016396.52	466.9	98	108	10	1.36	15.48	64.93
GRC0205	663200.82	7016468.32	467.09	89	94	5	1.24	14.26	63.82
GRC0205				99	103	4	1.31	16.6	60.52
GRC0206	663429.25	7016057.46	466.97	107	116	9	1.2	13.16	70.78
GRC0208				21	39	18	1.24	14.64	64.67
GRC0209	663360.55	7016299.17	466.77	55	72	17	1.24	14.04	66.31

GRC0210	663334.56	7016282.09	466.73	84	92	8	1.23	14.54	61.97
GRC0211	663314.21	7016268.8	466.62	104	117	13	1.28	13.98	69.97
GRC0212	663440.55	7016263.62	466.82	15	21	6	1.24	13.93	62.57
GRC0213	663440.55	7016263.62	466.82	35	42	7	1.24	14.11	63.49
GRC0214	663440.55	7016263.62	466.82	58	70	12	1.17	13.06	64.88
GRC0215	663440.55	7016263.62	466.82	80	95	15	1.08	12.33	63.39
GRC0216	663421.94	7016248.1	466.76	114	121	7	1.31	14.49	73.29
GRC0218	663339.74	7016376.87	466.9	21	25	4	0.88	10.39	51.18
GRC0219	663496.01	7015910.02	467.77	104	118	14	1.09	12.21	67.09

Appendix 1 JORC 2012 Table 1 Exploration Results – 2015 Drilling program		
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA **GABANINTHA VANADIUM PROSPECT – MAY 2015**		
CRITERIA		**EXPLANATION**
SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1.0m downhole interval chip samples. • The samples were collected through a cone splitter to obtain a nominal 2.0-5.0kg sample at an approximate 10% split ratio. • One 2-5kg (average) sample taken for each one metre sample length and collected in pre-numbered calico sample bags. • Sample was dried, crushed and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for laboratory analysis using XRF and total LOI by TGA. • Quality of sampling continuously monitored by field geologist during drilling. • To monitor the representivity of the sample, 5 duplicates are taken for every 200 samples (1:40). • Sampling carried out under Yellow Rock protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Sampling of core is conducted by detailed logging on log sheets and first pass geotechnical logging and photography of each core tray. The digital photos are retained in the database. Core is then marked up and cut as half core with sample intervals identified based on geological boundaries. Submission of samples to the laboratory for XRF analysis for the iron ore suite of minerals.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling employing a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer. • A nominal drill spacing of 75mN by 25mE has been completed. • Diamond drilling was completed at PQ size and x holes were completed
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.	• RC sample recovery is recorded by the geologist and is based on how much of the sample is returned from the cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Yellow Rock geologist is present during drilling and monitors the sampling process. Any issues are immediately rectified. • No significant sample recovery issues were encountered in the RC drilling. • No twin RC or diamond drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material or due to wet drilling. • Yellow Rock is a satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the mineralisation and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been demonstrated.

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.	• Logging of lithological intervals by collecting chips or clay sample every 1m corresponding with 1m sampled interval. This level of detail supports appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • RC logging records the abundance/proportions of specific minerals and material types, lithologies, weathering, colour and physical hardness is estimated by chip recovery and properties (friability, angularity). • The entire length of RC holes were logged on lithological intervals, 100% of the drilling was logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it is recorded as such. • Geophysical data collected from available RC holes only magnetic susceptibility collected by RT1 hand magnetic susceptibility metre on the outsides of the green bags. Results are recorded and downloaded onto the computer at the end of the day.
Sub-sample 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.	• Sampling technique: ▪ RC Chip Samples: ▪ ~4kg RC chip samples are collected via cone splitter for each 1m interval drilled in a prenumbered calico bag. Samples are kept dry where possible. ▪ The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation (massive magnetite/martite), the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. • Quality Control Procedures ▪ Duplicated sample: 5 every 200 samples (1:40). ▪ Certified Reference Material were prepared for Yellow Rock by Quantum Analytical Services in Perth containing a range of vanadium values . The assay standards were inserted: 5 in every 100 samples (1:20). ▪ Blank washed sand material: 5 every 200 samples (1:40). ▪ Overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:10. ▪ Sample weights recorded for all samples. The recorded weight included the entire sample (large green bag ~20kg) and the ~4kg calico bag ▪ Lab duplicates taken where large samples required splitting down by the lab. ▪ Lab repeats taken and standards inserted at predetermined level specified by the lab. Sample preparation in the laboratory: ▪ Sample dried *at 105°C for 18-24 hrs.* ▪ *Sample split* 50:50. One portion retained for future testing (metallurgical) ▪ Second portion crushed to nominal -3mm by Boyd crusher. ▪ Pulverised to 90% passing at 75µm using a LM2 mill. Sub-sample pulp to produce a 66 gram sample for analysis

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples reported from the 2015 drilling program were submitted to Quantum Analytical Services in Perth and Bureau Veritas in Perth and assayed for the full iron ore suite by XRF (24 elements) and for total LOI by thermogravimetric technique. The method used is designed to measure the total amount of each element in the sample. • Laboratory procedures are in line with industry standards and appropriate for iron ore deposits. • Samples are dried at 105^{o}C in gas fired ovens for 18-24 hours before being split 50:50. One portion is retained for future testing, while the other is then crushed to a nominal -3mm size by Boyd crusher, then pulverised to 90% passing 75 micron using a LM2 mill. Sub-samples are collected to produce a 0.66g sample that is dried further, fused at 110OC for 10 minutes poured into a platinum mould and placed in the XRF machine for analysing and reporting. • A total LOI is measured by Thermogravimetric methods (TGA). • Certified Reference Material assay standards, field duplicates and umpire laboratory analysis are used for quality control. • There were no discernable issues with sample representivity and all duplicate samples were within 10% of the original sample value. • Acceptable levels of precision have been achieved with all standard assays reporting within 2 standard deviations of the certified mean grade for the 12 main elements of interest. • Certified Reference Material assay standards having a good range of values were inserted at predefined intervals by Yellow Rock and randomly by the lab at set levels. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and precise. • Analysis of field duplicate and lab pulp repeat samples reveals that greater than 90% of pairs have less than 10% difference and the precision of samples is within acceptable limits, which concurs with industry best practice. The lab also inserts its own standards at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the XRF analysis. These results also reported well within the specified 2 standard deviations of the mean grades for all 12 main elements of interest. • XRF calibrations are checked once per shift using calibration beads made using exact weights. • The Laboratory performs repeat analyses of sample pulps at a rate of 1:20 (5% of all samples) these compare very closely with the original analysis for all elements.
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 have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The Competent Person has visited site and inspected the sampling process in the field and also inspected the Laboratory. • All primary data are captured on paper logs and entered into excel templates. • All paper copies have been scanned and both digital and paper copies stored. • All data is sent to Perth and stored in the secure, centralised Datashed SQL database which is managed by a database administrator. • Documentation related to data custody, validation and storage are maintained on the company's server.

		• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All Collars were initially surveyed by MHR Surveyors, Surveyed using Trimble RTK GPS then Yellow Rock personnel shifted pegs into straight lines by sight as a variation on planned drill hole location. • MHR Surveyors then picked up final hole coordinates using Trimble RTK GPS with expected relative accuracy of 0.03m E,N and 0.05m RL • The grid system for Gabanintha Vanadium prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic data collected by Fugro Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd based on 2m vertical contour interval resolution derived from 5m DTM. Aerial survey flown in September 2011. Data supplied in projection MGA_GDA94 Zone 50. • Downhole gyroscopic surveys are attempted on all RC and diamond holes by McKay Drilling or their subcontractors. Readings are taken at 10 m intervals downhole using a Reflex Gyro E723 survey tool with a stated accuracy of +/-1^{o} in azimuth and +/-0.1^{o} in inclination. QC of the gyro tool involved calibration testing by on the 27/04/2014 by Reflex Technology International.
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.	• Drill spacing on an approximate 75m by 25m grid, however due to variable previous drilling this is sometimes not achievable. • Pre-2015 drillhole spacing of 200m-500m along strike and 100m across strike • This drill spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code and is suitable for this style of deposit. • Sample compositing has not been applied to the RC samples; all RC samples are collected 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.	• The attitude of the lithological units is dominantly west-south-westerly dipping from 40-80 degrees and is drilled to the northwest with drill holes inclined at -60 degrees to the orientation of the lithological units. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are packed into polyweave bags and then placed inside sealed Bulka bags. Samples are delivered to a 3rd party despatch point in Meekathara by Yellow Rock staff. • Chain of custody is managed by Yellow Rock. • Samples are transported to the relevant Perth laboratory by courier (TOLL). • Once received at the laboratory, samples are stored in a secure yard until analysis. • The lab receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The Yellow Rock database has been compiled from primary data by independent database consultants Mitchell River Group based on original assay data and historical database compilations. • The Yellow Rock Datashed database, managed by Mitchell River Group is considered to be of sufficient quality fo use in reporting of assay results,

		QA/QC results and for use in Mineral Resource estimation. • A regular review of the data and sampling techniques is carried out internally. • Mitchell River Group (completed an audit of the existing database prior to the new compilation into a Datashed SQL database in April 2015. Following the construction of a new database, a QA/QC audit was completed on all historical data and the current drilling results reported in this release procedures in March/April 2014.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership include 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.	• Exploration Prospects are located wholly within Exploration Lease P51/2567 and E51/1843. The tenement is 100% owned by Yellow Rock. • The tenements lie within the Yugunga Nya Native Title Claim (WC1999/046). A Heritage survey was undertaken prior to commencing drilling which only located isolated artefacts but no archaeological sites *per se.* • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Gabanintha deposit was identified in the 1960's by Mangore P/L and investigated with shallow drilling, surface sampling and mapping. In 1998, Drilling by Intermin Resources confirmed the down dip extent and strike continuation under cover between outcrops of the vaniderfous horizons. • Additional RC and initial diamond drilling was conducted by Greater Pacific NL and then Yellow Rock Resources up until 2011. • Mineral Resource estimates have been conducted on the deposit
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The vanadium resource is located in a massive to disseminated ad cumulate titaniferous magnetite layer as part of a differentiated gabbroic sill.
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.	• Refer to Table 1 above.
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	• A nominal 0.5% lower V2O5 cut is applied with 2m internal dilution and 4m minimum width for significant intercepts. These criteria have been selected to most appropriately represent the mineralisation, taking into account overall deposit grade and geological continuity. • Zones containing >1% V2O5 (minimum 2m internal dilution and 4m minimum width) are reported and mostly represent zones of massive

	aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	magnetite mineralisation, mostly belonging to the MMZ (Main Magnetite Zone, which forms a ~10m thick (drilled length) horizon located at the base of the intrusion. • Intercepts are length weighted averages.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The attitude of the lithological units is dominantly west-south-westerly dipping from 40-70 degrees and is drilled to the northeast with drillholes inclined at -60 degrees toward the orientation of the lithological units. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • The drilled downhole depths are taken to be well correlated to the true width due to the relative orientations.
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.	• Collar plan and sections through the deposit with stratigraphic and mineralisation interpretations are available.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All results are reported above a cutoff of 0.5% V2O5.
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.	• Surface Geological (simple regolith, lithological and structural) mapping of the Gabanintha Vanadium prospect where possible has been completed by Yellow Rock geologists. • Routine multi-element analysis of potential deleterious or contaminating substances such as Arsenic, Lead, Phosphorus and Sulphur is completed for all samples.
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).	• Compile database and recalculate the resource model. • Undertake metallurgical test work to incorporate into the feasibility study • Additional drilling will be conducted as required by feasibility study investigations

Appendix 2 Summary of current significant drill Intercepts (this release, GRC0168-GRC0220). Composite Intercepts reported >0.5% V_2O_5, maximum internal dilution 2m, minimum interval width 4m. Values are calculated using length weighted composites from individual 1m assay results in the case of RC results

Hole_Id	M From	M to	Intercept (m)	V_2O_5 %	TiO_2 %	Fe_2O_3 %
GRC0168	0	15	15	0.79	8.18	40.88
GRC0168	18	26	8	0.69	7.87	18.74
GRC0168	29	36	7	0.57	7.42	30.07
GRC0168	93	104	11	0.55	7.55	35.56
GRC0168	117	122	5	0.58	7.51	41.04
GRC0168	156	163	7	1.28	14.19	69.43
GRC0169	0	7	7	0.53	7.27	26.14
GRC0169	17	34	17	1.14	13.56	57.33
GRC0170	0	7	7	0.65	8.38	35.13
GRC0170	24	64	40	0.97	11.86	47.95
GRC0171	2	8	6	0.57	9.25	26.77
GRC0171	25	40	15	0.6	7.78	29.87
GRC0171	46	51	5	0.56	8.94	18.36
GRC0171	54	59	5	0.68	11.84	27.1
GRC0171	64	73	9	1.21	13.76	50.64
GRC0172	9	25	16	1.24	14.02	62
GRC0173	19	30	11	0.65	8.59	36.56
GRC0173	47	60	13	0.7	8.2	33.31
GRC0173	67	78	11	1.2	14.32	56.06
GRC0174	4	8	4	0.58	6.89	22.8
GRC0174	13	28	15	0.61	8.56	29.03
GRC0174	42	47	5	0.66	11.29	33.58
GRC0174	65	102	37	0.94	10.97	43.91
GRC0175	7	13	6	0.55	9.05	33.37
GRC0175	25	49	24	0.57	7.97	29.44
GRC0175	87	94	7	0.57	7.43	36.56
GRC0175	107	124	17	1.22	13.17	59.02
GRC0176	11	31	20	0.67	9.42	28.24
GRC0176	48	55	7	0.62	7.9	36.19

GRC0176	76	94	18	0.71	8.61	34.43
GRC0176	97	107	10	1.01	10.98	58.86
GRC0177	0	8	8	0.86	8.06	54.44
GRC0177	17	24	7	0.72	9.48	33.21
GRC0177	38	45	7	0.51	5.58	46.43
GRC0177	50	59	9	0.59	7.9	34.14
GRC0177	69	75	6	0.68	8.51	45.62
GRC0177	95	99	4	0.47	6.07	40
GRC0177	102	110	8	0.61	7.95	36.9
GRC0177	123	133	10	1.18	13.04	64.85
GRC0178	0	16	16	0.99	7.98	39.88
GRC0178	21	34	13	0.7	5.62	31.01
GRC0178	40	45	5	0.53	7.32	38.86
GRC0178	76	81	5	0.66	9.85	39.02
GRC0178	118	124	6	0.62	7.83	39.37
GRC0178	134	148	14	1.03	11.52	61.03
GRC0179	0	10	10	0.67	5.44	39.59
GRC0179	16	27	11	0.52	7.99	18.82
GRC0179	37	44	7	0.55	7.92	30.76
GRC0179	100	105	5	0.61	8.95	39.4
GRC0179	141	149	8	0.64	8.09	38.94
GRC0179	157	163	6	0.56	6.51	35.97
GRC0179	166	190	24	1.05	11.48	63.03
GRC0180	2	17	15	1.11	12.6	60.07
GRC0181	25	52	27	1.07	12.82	54.88
GRC0182	15	21	6	0.57	7.67	40.32
GRC0182	45	70	25	0.99	12.05	44.94
GRC0183	0	8	8	0.59	7.89	30.64
GRC0183	12	17	5	0.66	10.11	31.96
GRC0183	55	62	7	0.65	8.43	33.17
GRC0183	71	84	13	1	12.25	49.44
GRC0184	27	35	8	0.56	8.23	37.81

GRC0184	50	55	5	0.63	8.63	36.44
GRC0184	70	78	8	0.66	8.45	32.25
GRC0184	93	104	11	1.23	13.67	64.15
GRC0184	113	118	5	0.77	8.32	49.48
GRC0185	13	19	6	0.52	7.41	41.62
GRC0185	45	50	5	0.63	7.84	38.42
GRC0185	93	103	10	0.63	7.85	36.2
GRC0185	113	128	15	0.92	10.49	53.54
GRC0186	5	27	22	0.61	8.62	32.35
GRC0186	38	44	6	0.57	7.35	42.83
GRC0186	64	69	5	0.58	7.51	31.56
GRC0186	72	99	27	0.98	11.22	55.82
GRC0187	4	24	20	0.96	11.33	45.07
GRC0188	24	41	17	1.03	12.1	53.29
GRC0188	47	51	4	0.76	8.49	49.55
GRC0189	17	22	5	0.55	6.42	53.62
GRC0189	33	41	8	0.57	7.5	33.3
GRC0189	45	52	7	0.62	7.51	37.6
GRC0189	55	59	4	1.38	16.65	65.58
GRC0190	11	15	4	0.48	6.82	36.32
GRC0190	27	33	6	0.59	9.41	32.05
GRC0190	48	54	6	0.51	6.31	42.48
GRC0190	67	72	5	0.51	6.83	29.04
GRC0190	93	109	16	1.06	11.83	66.07
GRC0191	1	22	21	0.99	11.36	51.2
GRC0192	0	36	36	1	10.97	55.5
GRC0193	0	9	9	0.98	6.91	51.56
GRC0193	28	34	6	0.62	8.32	32.97
GRC0193	37	43	6	0.87	10.47	47.85
GRC0193	46	59	13	1.33	15.26	68.94
GRC0194	0	9	9	0.66	4.39	49.31
GRC0194	19	26	7	0.64	8.72	36.26

GRC0194	47	86	39	0.84	9.83	51.21
GRC0195	1	25	24	0.61	6.22	41.96
GRC0195	43	49	6	0.57	7.94	44.25
GRC0195	65	69	4	0.52	6.76	36.38
GRC0195	82	99	17	0.83	9.54	52.24
GRC0196	7	28	21	1.08	12.56	59.05
GRC0197	21	25	4	0.65	7.97	41.33
GRC0197	29	47	18	1.05	11.88	57.86
GRC0198	9	17	8	0.61	8.14	38.77
GRC0198	33	37	4	0.67	8.5	32.03
GRC0198	40	64	24	0.83	9.78	49.64
GRC0199	13	22	9	0.53	7.77	32.21
GRC0199	39	45	6	0.66	8.1	46.6
GRC0199	67	83	16	0.61	7.07	40.49
GRC0200	6	17	11	1.17	12.73	61.28
GRC0201	25	44	19	1.12	12.96	60.56
GRC0202	17	22	5	0.69	8.88	32.46
GRC0202	28	33	5	0.5	5.16	28.44
GRC0202	38	54	16	0.93	9.96	56.97
GRC0203	25	29	4	0.54	6.7	38.6
GRC0203	48	85	37	0.82	9.66	47.45
GRC0204	25	40	15	0.5	5.92	31.12
GRC0204	74	82	8	0.62	8.26	34.56
GRC0204	94	108	14	1.09	12.46	56.54
GRC0205	10	15	5	0.51	10.72	25.52
GRC0205	27	46	19	0.6	8.39	30.39
GRC0205	76	80	4	0.65	8.25	40.32
GRC0205	85	108	23	0.84	10.17	45.98
GRC0206	0	22	22	0.62	5.13	47.07
GRC0206	25	29	4	0.64	7.02	37.8
GRC0206	40	46	6	0.52	6.92	43.78
GRC0206	95	116	21	0.85	9.8	52.14

GRC0208	17	40	23	1.12	13.53	59.05
GRC0209	9	14	5	0.63	9.25	37.92
GRC0209	30	35	5	0.5	5.44	26.82
GRC0209	39	47	8	0.62	7.95	32.04
GRC0209	55	72	17	1.24	14.04	66.31
GRC0210	7	12	5	0.52	7.77	37.56
GRC0210	43	50	7	0.65	8.64	34.73
GRC0210	71	92	21	0.85	10.52	45.82
GRC0210	104	110	6	0.52	5.59	42.1
GRC0211	101	117	16	1.12	12.46	61.88
GRC0211	123	127	4	0.94	10.23	56.65
GRC0212	5	22	17	0.93	10.27	51.34
GRC0213	20	43	23	0.78	9.12	44.14
GRC0214	40	45	5	0.59	7.24	31.48
GRC0214	48	70	22	0.9	10.44	52.4
GRC0214	73	78	5	0.73	7.94	45.54
GRC0215	38	46	8	0.6	8.11	38.99
GRC0215	78	95	17	1.06	12.09	61.77
GRC0216	67	72	5	0.56	8.24	39.94
GRC0216	88	92	4	0.58	7.37	31.45
GRC0216	97	107	10	0.64	8.13	39.83
GRC0216	113	122	9	1.18	13.02	67.39
GRC0217	40	46	6	0.52	9.65	27.7
GRC0217	70	75	5	0.56	7.96	39.8
GRC0218	18	31	13	0.63	6.87	40.74
GRC0219	3	11	8	0.48	6.83	44.18
GRC0219	23	38	15	0.54	8.15	33.09
GRC0219	41	46	5	0.67	9.56	42.24
GRC0219	58	64	6	0.54	7.51	41.92
GRC0219	88	92	4	0.58	7.46	36.42
GRC0219	95	100	5	0.69	8.83	40.62
GRC0219	104	119	15	1.08	12.09	66.67

GRC0220	31	39	8	0.59	8.47	34.71

Appendix 5 Drillhole Collar Information (MGA 1995 Zone 50)

Hole Id	East (m)	North (m)	RL (mASL)	Max depth (m)	Azimuth (TN)	dip	Hole type
GRC0158	665504.9	7013375	465.73	138.00	50.00	-60.00	RC
GRC0159	663841.1	7015500	467.93	30.00	50.30	-60.00	RC
GRC0160	663822.6	7015486	468.14	50.00	50.30	-60.77	RC
GRC0161	663753.9	7015431	467.81	119.00	51.43	-59.58	RC
GRC0162	663787	7015582	469.46	41.00	54.75	-59.56	RC
GRC0163	663767.8	7015569	469.45	71.00	55.04	-57.90	RC
GRC0164	663749.3	7015556	469.77	89.00	55.05	-60.67	RC
GRC0165	663724.2	7015539	470.26	119.00	54.81	-60.55	RC
GRC0166	663700.3	7015522	470.27	137.00	56.51	-60.17	RC
GRC0167	663627.1	7015597	471.06	173.00	55.28	-60.61	RC
GRC0168	663590.9	7015570	469.19	200.00	54.54	-60.36	RC
GRC0169	663686.4	7015747	470.3	47.00	53.60	-60.45	RC
GRC0170	663668.5	7015734	470.61	77.00	53.58	-60.76	RC
GRC0171	663646.3	7015718	470.97	95.00	53.99	-60.61	RC
GRC0172	663672.1	7015841	468.73	35.00	51.86	-60.06	RC
GRC0173	663606.7	7015791	469.32	89.00	49.38	-60.65	RC
GRC0174	663587.6	7015777	469.44	113.00	51.15	-60.83	RC
GRC0175	663563	7015758	469.3	135.00	51.14	-60.38	RC
GRC0176	663619.8	7015698	471.47	119.00	52.67	-60.92	RC
GRC0177	663594.5	7015680	470.97	149.00	53.60	-60.62	RC
GRC0178	663570.8	7015663	470.01	161.00	54.05	-60.39	RC
GRC0179	663543.3	7015643	468.84	209.00	53.17	-59.97	RC
GRC0180	663629.5	7015909	467.72	47.00	54.46	-60.15	RC
GRC0181	663606.4	7015893	467.73	65.00	54.10	-59.70	RC
GRC0182	663585	7015878	467.76	90.00	55.22	-61.17	RC
GRC0183	663561	7015860	467.82	119.00	53.75	-59.39	RC
GRC0184	663540.1	7015846	467.83	137.00	54.12	-58.51	RC
GRC0185	663519.3	7015831	467.85	149.00	53.82	-59.46	RC
GRC0186	663517.9	7015925	467.84	119.00	53.54	-60.73	RC
GRC0187	663586.9	7015975	467.77	47.00	54.05	-59.67	RC
GRC0188	663565	7015960	467.75	65.00	54.01	-60.21	RC
GRC0189	663545.4	7015945	467.8	83.00	54.31	-61.65	RC
GRC0190	663472.7	7015994	468.07	125.00	50.78	-60.45	RC

GRC0191	663553.2	7016061	467.89	36.00	51.10	- 59.85	RC
GRC0192	663512.4	7016126	467.93	53.00	50.48	- 60.07	RC
GRC0193	663493.7	7016110	467.76	77.00	50.57	- 60.26	RC
GRC0194	663472.9	7016093	467.44	101.00	52.37	- 60.83	RC
GRC0195	663450.6	7016075	467.23	113.00	51.49	- 61.47	RC
GRC0196	663305.6	7016551	467.1	41.00	49.52	- 60.64	RC
GRC0197	663281.8	7016532	467.11	59.00	52.30	- 60.14	RC
GRC0198	663254.6	7016511	467.08	83.00	51.55	- 60.86	RC
GRC0199	663225	7016487	467.08	119.00	52.27	- 61.44	RC
GRC0200	663335.6	7016478	467.01	35.00	50.49	- 60.15	RC
GRC0201	663310.1	7016457	466.98	59.00	52.32	- 62.05	RC
GRC0202	663284.6	7016437	466.98	72.00	50.84	- 61.62	RC
GRC0203	663259.2	7016417	466.93	107.00	52.06	- 61.02	RC
GRC0204	663233.4	7016397	466.9	131.00	51.62	- 60.15	RC
GRC0205	663200.8	7016468	467.09	125.00	51.66	- 61.05	RC
GRC0206	663429.3	7016057	466.97	143.00	50.47	- 60.38	RC
GRC0207	663408	7016330	466.88	53.00	57.20	- 60.10	RC
GRC0208	663384.7	7016315	466.86	59.00	55.94	- 59.98	RC
GRC0209	663360.6	7016299	466.77	95.00	56.22	- 60.55	RC
GRC0210	663334.6	7016282	466.73	131.00	57.51	- 60.47	RC
GRC0211	663314.2	7016269	466.62	137.00	57.06	- 61.85	RC
GRC0212	663440.6	7016264	466.82	41.00	54.40	- 60.72	RC
GRC0212	663440.6	7016264	466.82	41.00	54.94	- 60.29	RC
GRC0212	663440.6	7016264	466.82	41.00	55.02	- 60.74	RC
GRC0212	663440.6	7016264	466.82	41.00	54.95	- 61.09	RC
GRC0213	663421.9	7016248	466.76	65.00	54.40	- 60.37	RC
GRC0214	663395	7016229	466.63	95.00	55.31	- 62.18	RC
GRC0215	663372	7016214	466.58	113.00	55.34	- 62.07	RC
GRC0216	663343.8	7016195	466.48	143.00	56.64	- 61.51	RC
GRC0217	663254.1	7016322	466.35	77.00	56.71	- 61.35	RC
GRC0218	663339.7	7016377	466.9	53.00	56.58	- 60.75	RC
GRC0219	663496	7015910	467.77	143.00	55.60	- 62.81	RC
GRC0220	663538.2	7015739	468.94	59.00	52.34	- 60.34	RC
GRC0221	663388.4	7016120	466.34	35.00	50.95	- 60.61	RC
GRC1148	663434	7019699	490	255.00	50.00	- 60.00	RC
GRC1149	663662	7019882	498	300.00	44.00	- 52.10	RC
GRC1150	663679	7019892	475	300.00	52.50	- 58.00	RC

GRC1151	667888	7013785	475	354.00	53.50	-67.40	RC
GRC1152	668167	7013757	469	330.00	45.00	-62.00	RC
GRC1153	668201	7013804	468	330.00	183.50	-61.50	RC
GRC1154	668005	7013919	468	348.00	260.00	-63.50	RC
GRC1155	668332	7013604	468	168.00	50.00	-60.00	RC
GRC1156	663599	7019937	468	204.00	50.00	-60.00	RC
GRC1157	663611	7019942	468	198.00	320.00	-60.00	RC
GRC1158	663612	7019732	468	198.00	290.00	-60.00	RC
GRC1159	663743	7019954	468	116.00	270.00	-60.00	RC