ASX Announcement
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3 August, 2015

Deep Drilling intersects further mineralisation

- Deep drill hole GODD032 intersects further new zones of copper, pyrite and bismuth mineralisation associated with hematite some 400m below the historic Gecko copper mine
- This hole provides exciting potential for expanding the already significant 2.7km long Gecko-Goanna-Monitor mineralisation
- Only 8% of historic drilling in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field has penetrated beyond 150m from the surface. The success of this deep drilling now highlights the depth potential of the field
- Drilling to commence at the Mulga 1 target this week – part of the 28,000m program approved and funded by partner, Evolution Mining

Emmerson Resources Limited ("Emmerson", ASX: ERM) is pleased to provide the following update on its first deep drill hole (GODD032) at the Tennant Creek project, which is co-funded as part of the Northern Territory's "Creating Opportunities for Resources Exploration" (CORE) initiative.

The Gecko-Goanna-Monitor mineral system is the largest in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF) (Figure 1), stretching over 2.7km in strike extent and until now, the limiting factor for targeting the deep gold zones under Gecko has been a lack of an effective geophysical technique to guide drilling. A combination of the 2D seismic survey and Emmerson's new exploration model have been instrumental in the success of this program.

Drill hole GODD032 has intersected further new zones of copper, pyrite and bismuth mineralisation (Table 1) at approximately 400m below the historic Gecko copper mine. The hole has been terminated at a down hole depth of 1,279m - making it the deepest known drill hole in the TCMF(Figures 1 & 2). Representative photos of the various styles of mineralisation intersected are presented in Figures 3, 4, 5 & 6.

This hole has successfully validated Emmerson's structural interpretation for repetitions of mineralisation at depth. Moreover our exploration model predicts a transition from near surface copper dominant mineralisation to pyrite-hematite-gold-bismuth within the deeper and hotter, fluid conduits of this large mineralising system.

Further work including logging and cutting of the drill core ahead of dispatch for assaying is now underway. Results from this hole will determine the next steps for exploration at Gecko.

Emmerson Managing Director Rob Bills commented: *"this deep drill hole is highly significant as it opens up the potential to extend the shallower "Goanna style" copper and also within the deeper dilatant conduits, the possibility for high grade gold-bismuth that was blind to previous explorers. We look forward to receiving the assay results in coming weeks.*

The geological implications of this recent drilling go far beyond the Gecko project and provide added confidence for targeting deeper mineralisation across the entire TCMF utilising new concepts and technologies.

The support and co-funding from the Northern Territory Government coupled with the first application of seismic geophysics in the TCMF introduced by our JV Partner, Evolution Mining, was pivotal to the success of this drill hole.

The 28,000m of drilling scheduled for this quarter is underway and will be test a variety of regional greenfield and near mine brownfield targets."

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About Tennant Creek and Emmerson Resources

The Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF) is one of Australia's highest grade gold and copper fields producing over 5.5 Mozs of gold and 470,000 tonnes of copper from a variety of deposits including Gecko, Orlando, Warrego, White Devil, Chariot and Golden Forty, all of which are within Emmerson Resources (ASX: ERM) exploration and joint venture portfolio. These deposits are considered to be highly valuable exploration targets and, utilising modern exploration techniques, Emmerson has been successful in discovering copper and gold mineralisation at Goanna and Monitor in late 2011, the first discoveries in the TCMF for over a decade. To date, Emmerson has only covered 5.5% of the total tenement package (in area) with these innovative exploration techniques and is confident that, with further exploration, more such discoveries will be made.

Emmerson holds 2,500km^2 of ground in the TCMF, owns the only gold mill in the region and holds a substantial geological database plus extensive infrastructure and equipment. Emmerson has consolidated 95% of the highly prospective TCMF where only 8% of the historical drilling has penetrated below 150m.

Emmerson is led by a board and management group of experienced Australian mining executives including former MIM and WMC mining executive Andrew McIlwain as non-executive chairman, and former senior BHP Billiton and WMC executive Rob Bills as Managing Director and CEO.

Pursuant to the Farm-in agreement entered into with Evolution Mining Limited (Evolution) on 11 June 2014, Evolution is continuing to sole fund exploration expenditure of $15 million over three years to earn a 65% interest (Stage 1 Farm-in) in Emmerson's tenement holdings in the TCMF. An option to spend a further $10 million minimum, sole funded by Evolution over two years following the Stage 1 Farm-in, would enable Evolution to earn an additional 10% (Stage 2 Farm-in) of the tenement holdings. Evolution must spend a minimum of $7.5 million on exploration, or pay Emmerson the balance in cash, before it can terminate the farm-in. Emmerson is acting as manager during the Stage 1 Farm-in and is receiving a management fee during this period. Exploration expenditure attributable to the Stage 1 Farm-in to date is approximately $5 million.

About Evolution Mining

Evolution Mining (ASX:EVN, www.evolutionmining.com.au) is a leading, growth-focused Australian gold miner. The Company operates five wholly-owned mines – Cracow, Mt Carlton, Mt Rawdon and Pajingo in Queensland and Edna May in Western Australia.

Group production for FY15 totalled 437,570 ounces gold equivalent at an All-In Sustaining Cost of A$1,036 per ounce.

Regulatory Information

The Company does not suggest that economic mineralisation is contained in the untested areas, the information contained relating to historical drilling records have been compiled, reviewed and verified as best as the Company was able. As outlined in this announcement the Company is planning further drilling programs to understand the geology, structure and potential of the untested areas. The Company cautions investors against using this announcement solely as a basis for investment decisions without regard for this disclaimer.

Competency Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Steve Russell BSc, Applied Geology (Hons), MAIG, MSEG. Mr Russell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Russell is a full time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Gecko Deeps GODD032 Log of Intercepts of Interest

Depth (m)	Visual Intercepts of Interest	Figure Reference
122 - 130	White quartz veins with chalcopyrite and pyrite blebs	Figure 6
164 - 166	White quartz veins with massive chalcopyrite and pyrite blebs	
221 - 224	White quartz veins with chalcopyrite and pyrite blebs	
288 - 292	Intermittent quartz veins/breccia with chalcopyrite and pyrite blebs	
507 – 509.5	Quartz- chalcopyrite-pyrite veins	
515.2 – 516.2	Chalcopyrite and pyrite veins	
952 - 969	Patchy chalcopyrite and pyrite blebs in quartz veins	
969 - 989	Disseminated pyrite in porphyry	
977.2	Quartz-bismuthinite-chalcopyrite veins	Figure 2 (insert)
997 - 998	Quartz vein with blebs of chalcopyrite-pyrite	
998 - 1012	Minor quartz veins with trace chalcopyrite-pyrite	
1033 - 1051	Minor quartz veins with trace sulphides	
1164.8	Chlorite Rock cut by chalcopyrite veins	Figure 3
1181.2	10m quartz-hematite-dolomite altered brecciated unit	Figure 4
1190 - 1195	Ironstone (Hematite-quartz-jasper) with pyrite as facture fill	Figure 5
1208 - 1223	Hematite shale	
1228.3 – 1230.3	2m hematite-chlorite-quartz ironstone as breccia fill	
1279	End of Hole	

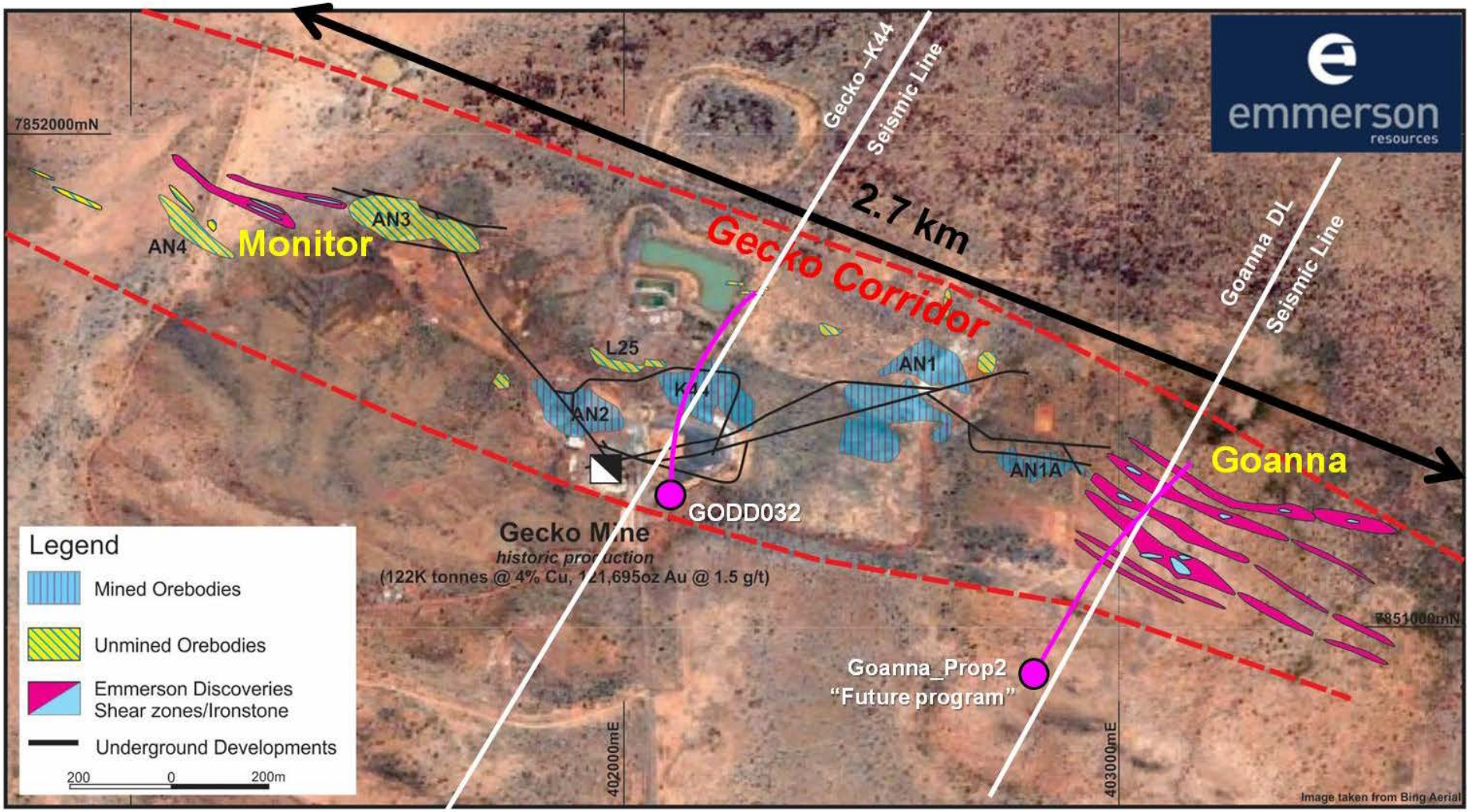

Figure 1: Plan view of the Gecko Corridor, showing the location of GODD032 deep hole and position of the 2D Seismic Lines. Figure also shows the location of the Goanna prospect.

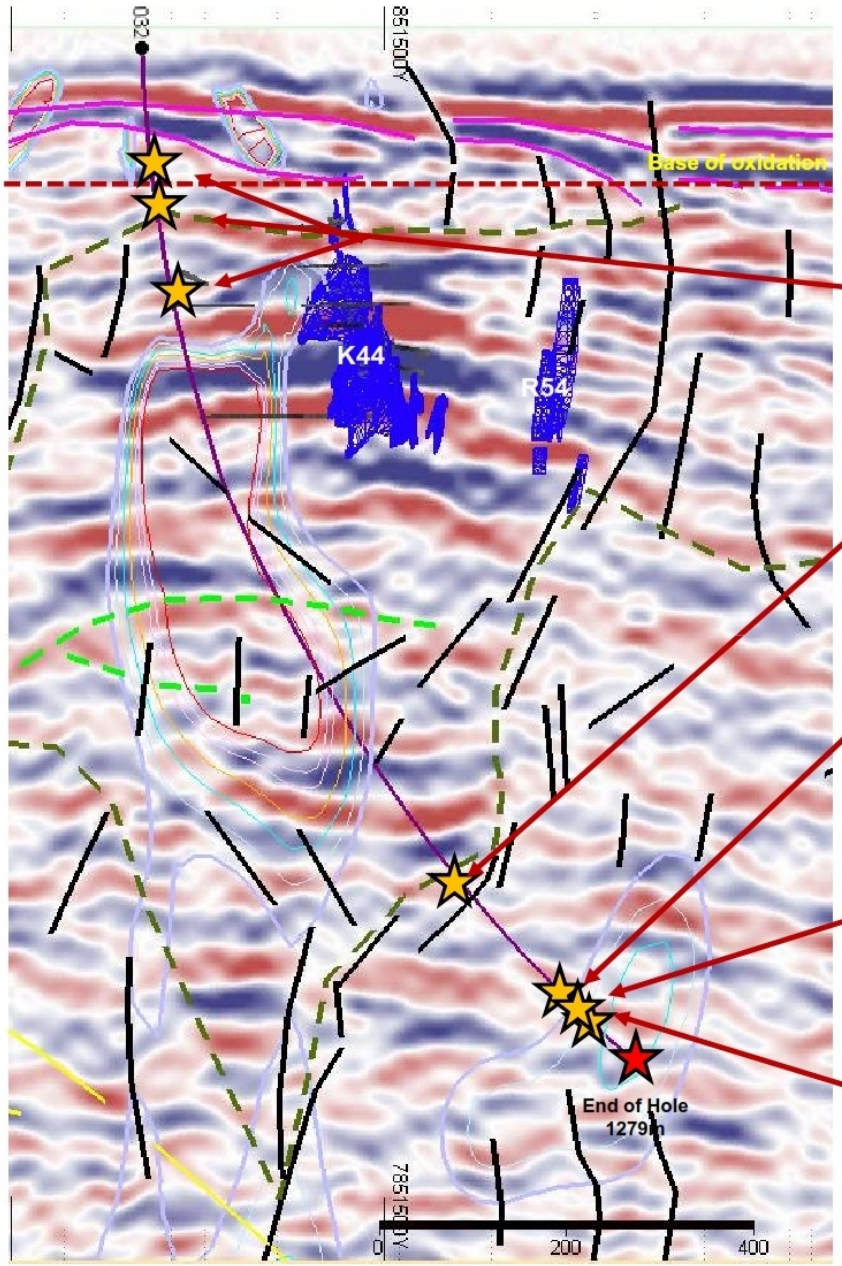

Figure 2. GODD032 cross section showing significant intersections over 2D seismic, interpreted structures, and 3D mag inversion contour

Multiple Zones of copper sulphides (previous ASX Release 15 July 2015) **(Figure 6)**

Quartz-bismuthinite-chalcopyrite veins at 977.2m **(Insert)**

Chalcopyrite veins in chlorite rock at 1168.5m (**Figure 3**)

10m Quartz-hematite-dolomite altered brecciated unit (**Figure 4**)

Ironstone (Hematite-quartz-jasper) from 1190m to 1195m (**Figure 5**)

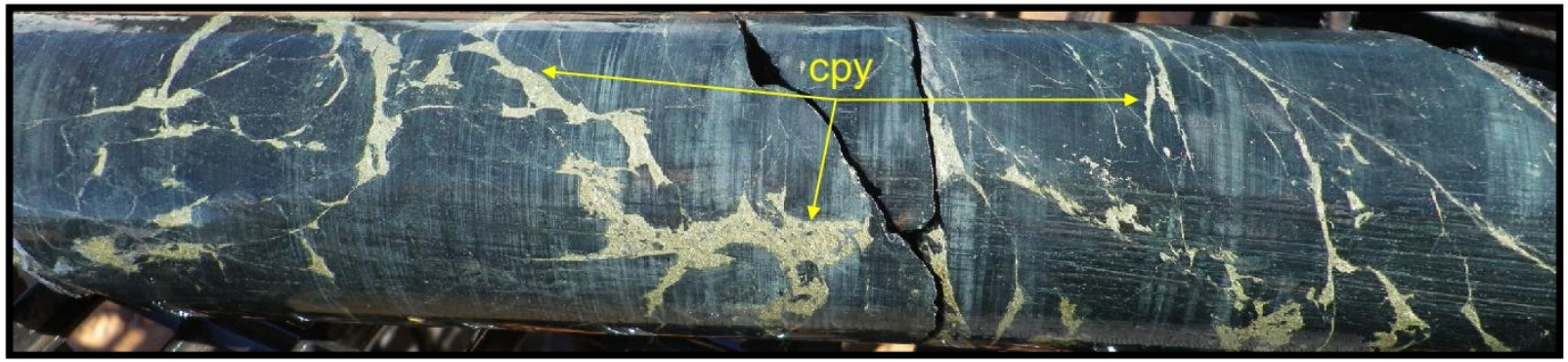

Figure 3. GODD032 – 1164.8m. Chlorite rock cut by chalcopyrite veins.

Figure 4. GODD032 – 1181.2m. 10m Quartz-hematite-dolomite (light gray) brecciated unit.

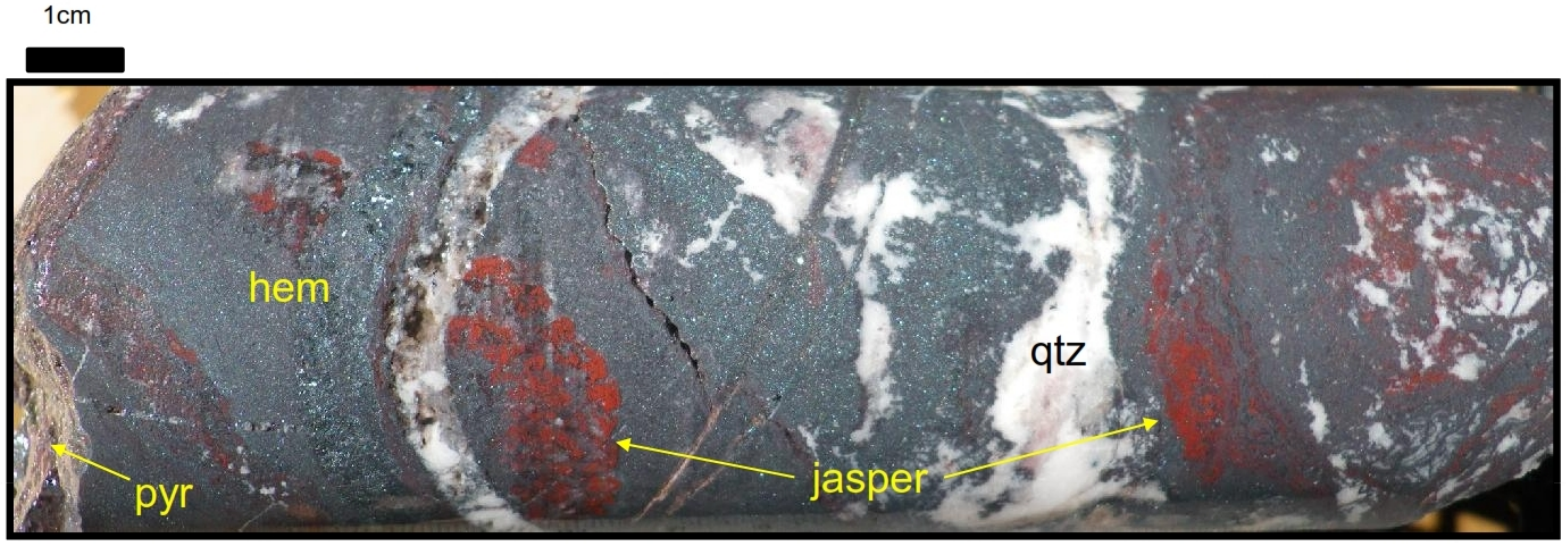

Figure 5. GODD032 – 1190.35m. Ironstone (Hematite-quartz-jasper). Cut by white quartz ± chlorite. Massive fine grained pyrite occur as fracture fill.

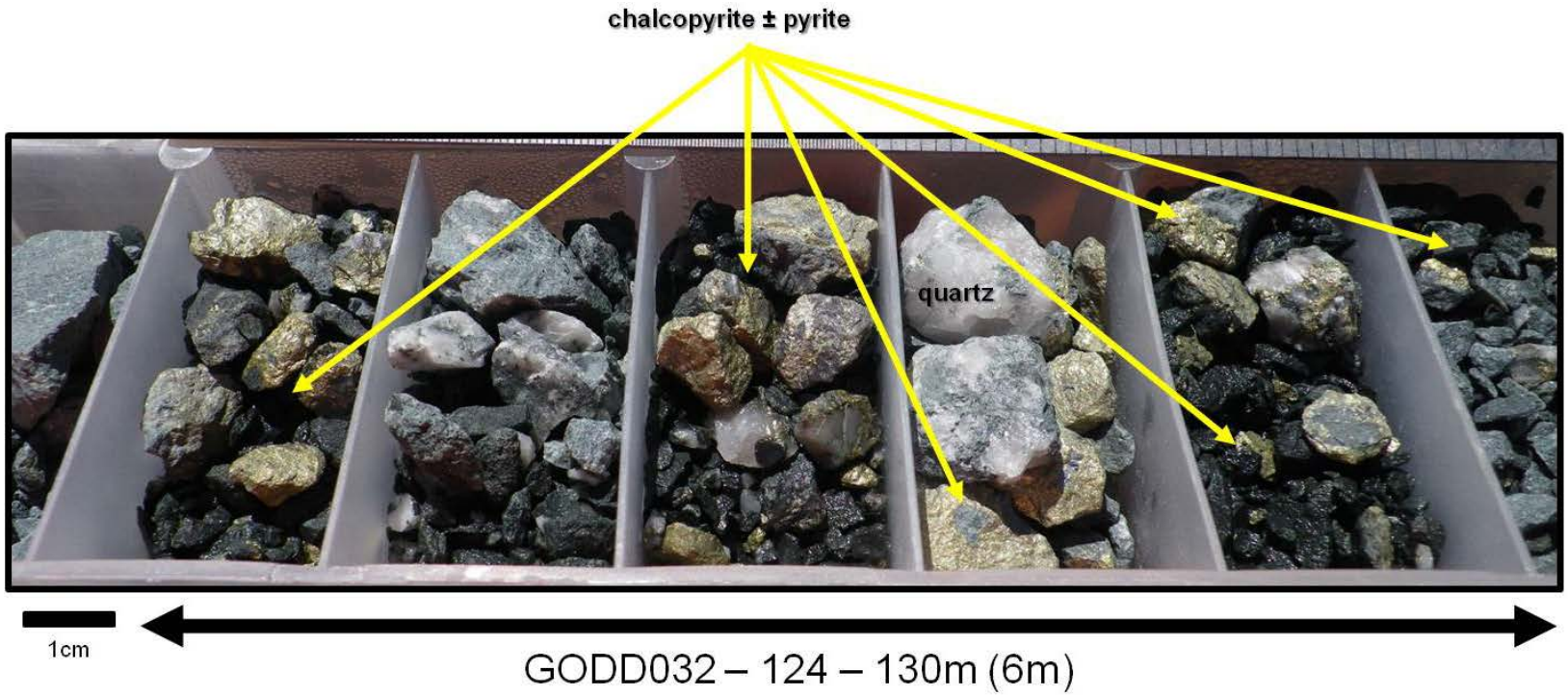

Figure 6:GODD032 RC chips showing chalcopyrite – pyrite on white quartz veins

Table 2: Gecko Deeps GODD032 Drill hole detail

Hole ID	East (MGA94_53)	North (MGA94_53)	RL AHD	Dip (deg)	AZI mag (deg)	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Sample Type	Tenement
GODD032	402102.1	7851254.1	349.4	-85.0	320.4	RC Pre Collar	0.00	265.0	265.0	RC chips	ML 23969
						HQ Diamond	265.0	266.6	1.60	Core	
						NQ^2 Diamond	266.6	1,279.0	1,012.4	Core	

The exploration results contained within the above company release are in accordance with the guidelines of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Deep Gecko GODD032 Diamond Drill

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 downhole 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.*	• The Deep Gecko exploration target has not been drill tested before and GODD032 is a proof of concept exploration drill hole. • GODD032 is the first hole drilled into the target. • The RC pre collar (0 – 256m) has been sampled and dispatched to the laboratory. • The RC pre collar chips were riffle split on site to obtain 3m composite samples from which 2.5 – 3.0kg was pulverised (at the laboratory) to produce a 25g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion / ICP-MS/OES (Au,Ag,Bi,Cu,Fe,Pb,Zn). • Individual 1m samples are retained on the drill site. • RC samples were collected via a fixed splitter that is mounted to the drill rig under a 900cfm cyclone. • A reprehensive bottom of hole chip sample was also retained in labelled chip trays for reference and dispatched for ASD analysis in Queensland (Evolution mine site). • Diamond core has been or is in the process of being logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. • Sampling was carried out under Emmerson's procedures and QAQC measures as per industry best practice. • Diamond core is NQ^2 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2 m to 1.4 m), cut into half (NQ^2) core to provide sample weights of approximately 3.0kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 25g sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES (Cu,Fe,Pb,Zn) ICP/MS (Ag, Bi) & FA/AAS (Au) finish (Fire Assay). • No diamond core has been dispatched to the lab at the time of writing this release.
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).*	• See Table 1 in the text. • GODD032 has a RC pre collar utilizing a 4.5 inch, face sampling bit. • 265-266.5m of HQ diamond core has been drilled. • HQ core diameter is 63.5mm. • 266.6-1,279m of NQ^2 core has been drilled • NQ^2 core diameter is 47.6mm. • The core was oriented using down hole core orientation equipment provided by the drilling company. • DDH1 Drilling completed both the RC and diamond drilling using a multipurpose UDR1200 drill rig. • Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database and considered to be of an excellent standard. • Standard inner tube has been used for the diamond

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core drilling. • No triple tube has been used on GODD032. • Core from GODD032 exploration target is currently stored on core racks in the Emmerson Tennant Creek core shed and is progressively being geologically logged by company geologists.
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 are considered satisfactory for both Diamond and RC drilling. • RQD measurements and core loss is recorded on diamond logging sheets, loaded into Emmerson's database and retained for reference. • RC chip recoveries are >95% for and there are no reported core loss or significant sample recovery problems identified. • Diamond core recovery is considered excellent. • Emmerson do not consider that there is evidence for sample bias that may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material while drilling the RC pre collar or the diamond tail.
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.*	• RC pre collar samples from GODD032 were lithologically logged and have been entered in Emmerson's relational database. • One metre RC chip intervals are sieved, washed and stored in standard chip trays for later review. • Drill hole logging data is directly entered into field tough book computers via Logchief software. Look up codes and real time validations reduce the risk of data entry mistakes. • Field computer data (the drill log) are uploaded to Emmerson's relational database whereby the data undergoes a further set of validations checks prior to final upload. • Structural logging of all diamond drill core records orientation of veins, fractures and lithological contacts. • Information on diamond core structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. • RQD logging records core lengths, recovery, hardness and weathering. • Magnetic susceptibility data for all individual 1m RC samples are collected as per ERM procedure. • Magnetic susceptibility data for selected diamond core collected as per ERM procedure. • All drill core is photographed.
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*	• The sample preparation for the GODD032 RC pre collar involves oven drying followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep). • Forty seven (47) riffle split, individual 1m samples have been dispatched to the laboratory based on visual mineralisation. • Intervals are 4-13m (9 samples), 118-141m (23 samples), 160-169m (9 samples) & 220-223m (6 samples).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 1m intervals are pulverised (at the laboratory) to produce a 25g charge for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES (Cu,Fe,Pb,Zn) ICP/MS (Ag, Bi) & FA/AAS (Au) finish (Fire Assay). • 1m intervals sample assay results have not been returned at the time of writing this release. • Diamond core sample assays have not been dispatched to the laboratory at the time of writing this release.
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.*	• Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standards, and include ERM include blanks, duplicates. • QAQC protocols consist of the insertion of blanks at a rate of approximately one in every 40 samples, insertion of standards at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples and duplicate field sample analysis of at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples. • Insertion of assay blanks is increased when visual mineralisation is encountered and consists of insertion above and below the mineralised zone. • GODD032 RC pre collar field duplicates were collected on the 3m composites samples, using a riffle splitter. • Individual 1m RC sample duplicates are also collected using the same technique. • Core from the Gecko Deep exploration targetwill be cut in half (NQ^2) at Emmerson's Tennant Creek exploration office, using an automatic core saw. • All samples are to be collected from the same side of the core. • Half core samples are submitted for analysis, unless a field duplicate is required, in which case quarter core samples are submitted. • The sample preparation of diamond core for follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage. • Pulverised material not required by the laboratory (pulps) including duplicate samples are returned to ERM, logged into a database and stored undercover at the Tennant Creek office. • Coarse rejects are disposed of by the Laboratory. • Laboratory checks include CRM's and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits, and replicates that are analysed with each batch of samples submitted. TheseQC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. Barren quartz washes are also routinely used in zones of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC data is uploaded with the sample values into ERM's database through an external database administrator (contractor). • A QAQC database is created as a separate table in the database and includes all field and internal laboratory QC samples. • QC data is reported through a series of control charts for analysis and interpretation by the Exploration Manager or his/her delegate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide *mineralisation at the Gecko Deep exploration target*based on the style of mineralisation (iron oxide copper gold), the thickness and mineral consistency of the intersection(s).
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 twin drillholes to Emmerson's knowledge have been completed. • Selective sampling and re-assay will be undertaken to confirm key assay results. • The geochemical data is managed by ERM using and external database administrator and secured through a relational database (DataShed). • Emmerson's Exploration Manager has visually verified significant visual mineralisation as reported in the text within GODD032 RC pre collar and subsequent diamond drill core.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*
		• GODD032 was surveyed (set out) using a differential GPS and by a suitably qualified company employee.
		• Collar survey accuracy is +/- 30 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates.
		• Co-ordinate system GDA_94, Zone 53.
		• Topographic measurements are collected from the final survey drill hole pick up.
		• Downhole survey measurements were collected at a minimum of every 18m using an REFLEX EZ-Shot® electronic single shot camera for RC and every 6m-12m for diamond drill section.
		• This survey camera equipment is quoted by the manufacturer to have an accuracy of
		  o Azimuth 0-360º ± 0.5º
		  o Dip ± 90º ± 0.2º
		• Final collar position will be surveyed on completion of GODD032.

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.*	• No analytical results have been reported in the text. • RC sampling is on 1m intervals that may have originally consisted of 3m composites. • Diamond core sampling is generally defined by geological characteristics and controlled by alteration and lithological boundaries.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• No previous exploration has been conducted on the Gecko Deep target. • Goanna mineralisation located approximately 800m to the east of GODD032 is very similar in visual nature

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	• *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.*	and geological control as seen in GODD032 pre collar.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are selected, bagged and labelled by site geologists. • They are placed in sealed polyweave bags and larger bulka bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • The assay laboratory that is to be used will be Genalysis Intertek. • Sample preparation occurs in Alice Springs, Northern Territory. • Analytical occurs in Perth, Western Australia. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • Tracking is available through the internet and designed by the Laboratory for ERM to track the progress of batches of samples. • Sample receipt is logged into ERM's sample ledger. • While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of the historical sampling techniques, QAQC protocols and data collection was conducted by Emmerson from January to March 2013 however was not specific to the GODD032 target.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Deep Gekco GODD032 Diamond Drill

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.*	• GODD032 was drilled on granted Mineral Lease ML 23969 which forms part of the Gecko Mine Mineral Lease Group and is owned 100% by Emmerson Resources Limited. . • ML 23969 lies within Perpetual Pastor Lease 946which is run as Phillip Creek Station. • Land Access to the target is secured through an Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the CLC representing Traditional Owners for the area. • There are no Heritage or Indigenous exclusion zones recorded within ML 23969. • A recent drill rig visit by approximately 25 Traditional owners on Friday 17th July, 2015 was conducted. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • Emmerson Resources are in Joint Venture with Evolution Mining. • GODD032 is co-funded as part of the Northern Territory's "Creating Opportunities for Resource Exploration (CORE) initiative.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration has been conducted at this depth. • No exploration or drilling targets the Gecko Deep Exploration Target.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation within the target area consists of hematite-quartz-magnetite ironstone within talc-chlorite-magnetite-bearing sediments of the Warramunga Formation. • Target style for Emmerson is non magnetic ironstone related iron oxide copper gold. • GODD032 lies within a defined structural corridor known as the Gecko Shear Zone. Mineralisation (Copper and Gold) in the Gecko Shear Zone is associated with ironstone.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• All drill hole information is tabulated in Table 1 of the text. • GODD032 final drillhole depth was 1,279m.
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*	• Visual sulphide mineralisation intersections are reported as down hole lengths and are not true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralization 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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• GODD032 at the Gecko Deep exploration target is from surface and perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised structure (s). • GODD032 is inclined to the North at -85 degrees to allow intersection angles with the mineralised zones approximate to the true width. • Visual sulphide intersections for GODD032 are shown as down hole lengths and are not true widths.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
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.*	• Not relevant for the data reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not relevant for the data reported.
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.*	• Further work on the Gecko Deep exploration target will involve: • Completion of GODD032 • Downhole geophysical surveys including sonic and VSP methods. • Collection of physical rock property data to assist with future geophysical modelling. • Collection of multi element samples and analysis. • Age dating and thin section collection at various intervals down hole. • Structural logging of GODD032 • Assaying of selected GODD032 diamond drill core. • Further diamond drilling.