

## HIGH GRADE RESULTS UP TO 46 g/t RETURNED FROM STAGE ONE DRILLING AT SECOND FORTUNE

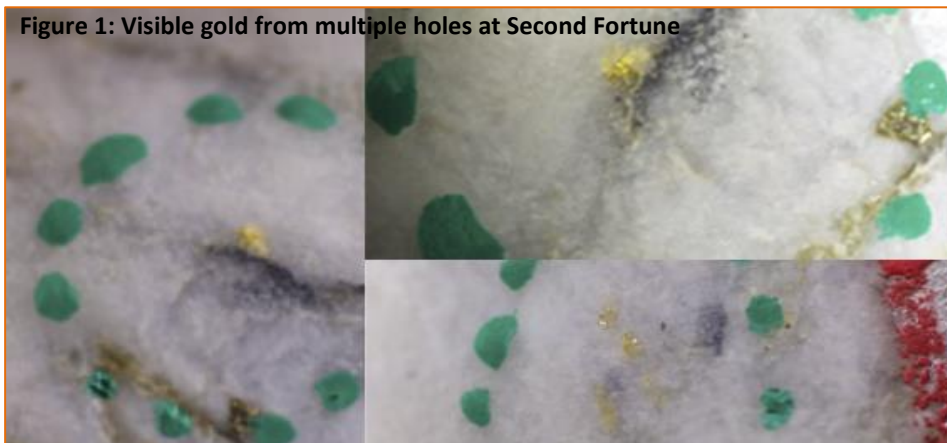
5 November 2015

Exterra Resources Limited (ASX:EXC) ("Exterra") is pleased to advise that high grade results **over one ounce per tonne** have been intersected in **multiple holes** from the recently completed diamond drilling programme at the Second Fortune Gold Mine at Exterra's 100% owned Linden Gold Project.

The Stage 1 drilling programme consisted of 9 RC pre-collared, diamond core tail drill holes, totalling 1,594m of drilling. Results have been received with significant high grade intercepts in all holes and in multiple lodes. High Grade results include\*:

- EXC SF001: 0.63 metres at 46.00 g/t Au from 103.47 metres
- EXC SF002: 0.94 metres at 10.40 g/t Au from 170.90 metres
- EXC\_SF003: 0.40 metres at 16.90 g/t Au from 199.35 metres
- EXC SF004: 1.14 metres at 31.44 g/t Au from 168.76 metres
- EXC SF005: 0.37 metres at 34.20 g/t Au from 96.72 metres
- EXC SF006: 0.53 metres at 15.50 g/t Au from 84.15 metres

Figure 1: Visible gold from multiple holes at Second Fortune



Exterra Resources Limited  
ACN 138 222 705

ASX Code: EXC

[www.exterraresources.com.au](http://www.exterraresources.com.au)

### Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 201.2m  
Options: 12.5m

Cash (30 Sept 2015): \$667,000

### Directors and Management:

John Davis  
Managing Director

Justin Brown  
Non-Executive Director

Peter Cole  
Non-Executive Director

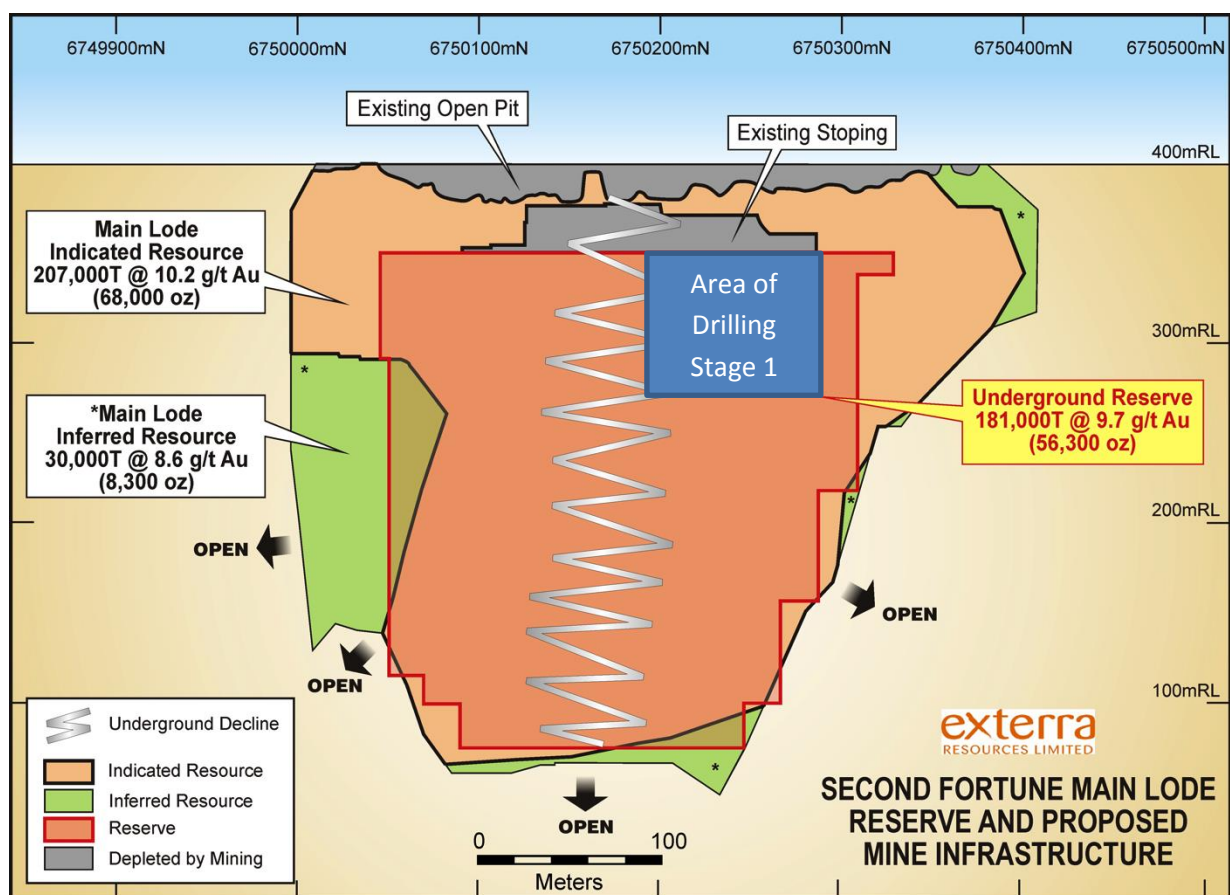
Dennis Wilkins  
Company Secretary

\*Note: Intercepts are listed as downhole widths.

The Stage 1 programme aimed to further define the West Lode and provide further definition of the Main Lode and subsidiary H/W and F/W lodes. Refer to Figure 1 for the area of drilling on the Main Lode.

Results as tabulated below further confirm the high grade nature of the Second Fortune gold deposit with strong intercepts on the West and Main lode zones. Visible gold has been recorded in a number of holes.

This data is currently being interpreted and a new long section showing distribution of gold mineralisation is being generated to support the Stage 2 drilling programme.



**Figure 2: Second Fortune Main Lode long section showing mineralised zones, Resource and Probable Reserve outlines and schematic decline design from existing Feasibility Study.**

The programme focussed on infill drilling within the Second Fortune Resource to provide further intercepts on the West Lode and increase drill density on the Main Lode to 150vm.

The drill programme geological, structural and assay data will now be input to the Resource model, re-interpreted and will form the basis for an updated Resource calculation, subject to further drilling requirements.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.exterraresources.com.au/images/uploads/Second\\_Fortune\\_PFS\\_ASX\\_Release\\_July\\_2014.pdf](http://www.exterraresources.com.au/images/uploads/Second_Fortune_PFS_ASX_Release_July_2014.pdf)

## STAGE 1 SECOND FORTUNE DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

Hole ID	North	East	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	metres	Au (g/t)	EOH	Lode
EXC_SF001	6750240	445184	90	-63	96.94	97.45	0.50	1.15	132.40	H/W ML
					103.47	104.10	0.63	46.00		ML
EXC_SF002	6750240	445145	90	-60	168.20	168.50	0.30	6.10	198.20	H/W ML
					170.90	172.71	1.81	8.23		ML
					170.90	171.84	0.94	10.40		ML
					171.84	172.36	0.52	0.10		ML
					172.36	172.71	0.35	14.50		ML
					175.43	175.59	0.16	36.60		ML
EXC_SF003	6750200	445125	90	-55	134.60	134.84	0.24	3.52	219.50	WL
					199.35	199.75	0.40	16.90		H/W ML
EXC_SF004	6750180	445143	90	-56	155.52	155.82	0.30	1.32	189.30	H/W ML
					161.62	161.92	0.30	12.30		H/W ML
					167.39	167.67	0.28	4.28		H/W ML
					168.76	169.90	1.14	31.44		ML
				incl	168.76	169.60	0.84	32.20		ML
				incl	169.60	169.90	0.30	29.30		ML
										ML
EXC_SF005	6750220	445195	90	-60	30.10	30.30	0.20	1.51	115.30	WL
					96.72	97.09	0.37	34.20		ML
EXC_SF006	6750205	445170	70	-60	84.15	84.68	0.53	15.50	165.60	WL
					147.50	147.61	0.11	8.00		H/W ML
					152.82	153.75	0.93	4.84		ML
				incl	152.82	153.02	0.20	13.80		ML
				incl	153.02	153.64	0.62	0.27		ML
				incl	153.64	153.75	0.11	14.30		ML
					157.24	157.39	0.15	8.60		F/W ML
EXC_SF007	6750220	445132	90	-56	130.20	130.50	0.30	3.83	204.50	WL
					174.50	175.50	1.00	2.80		H/W ML
					182.95	184.91	1.96	6.60		ML
				incl	182.95	183.95	1.00	9.80		ML



Hole ID	North	East	Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	metres	Au (g/t)	EOH	Lode
EXC_SF007	cont			incl	183.95	184.48	0.53	0.47		ML
				incl	184.48	184.91	0.43	6.70		ML
EXC_SF008	6750260	445174	90	-60	60.50	61.00	0.50	5.80	171.60	
					61.78	62.08	0.30	1.04		
					139.78	140.06	0.28	18.00		H/W ML
					146.47	146.78	0.31	5.20		ML
EXC_SF009	6750280	445155	90	-63	179.00	179.53	0.53	10.95	195.35	ML
				incl	179.00	179.29	0.29	8.60		ML
				incl	179.29	179.53	0.24	13.80		ML

**Table 1: Results tabulated at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off, no top-cut applied.**

Note: Intercepts listed as downhole widths, no top-cut applied, surface RL taken as 400mRL



**Figure 3: Visible Gold in Hole EXC\_SF004**



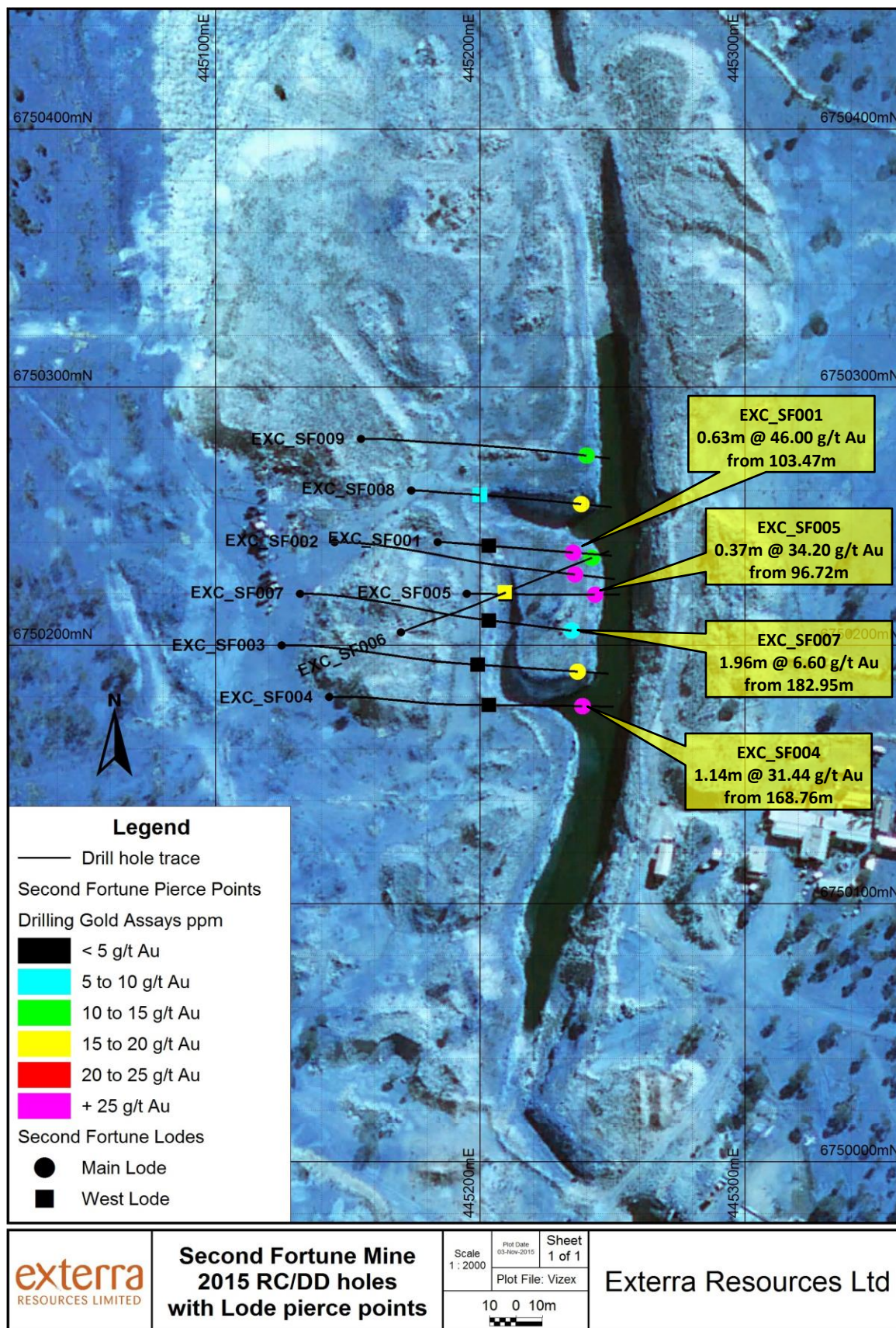
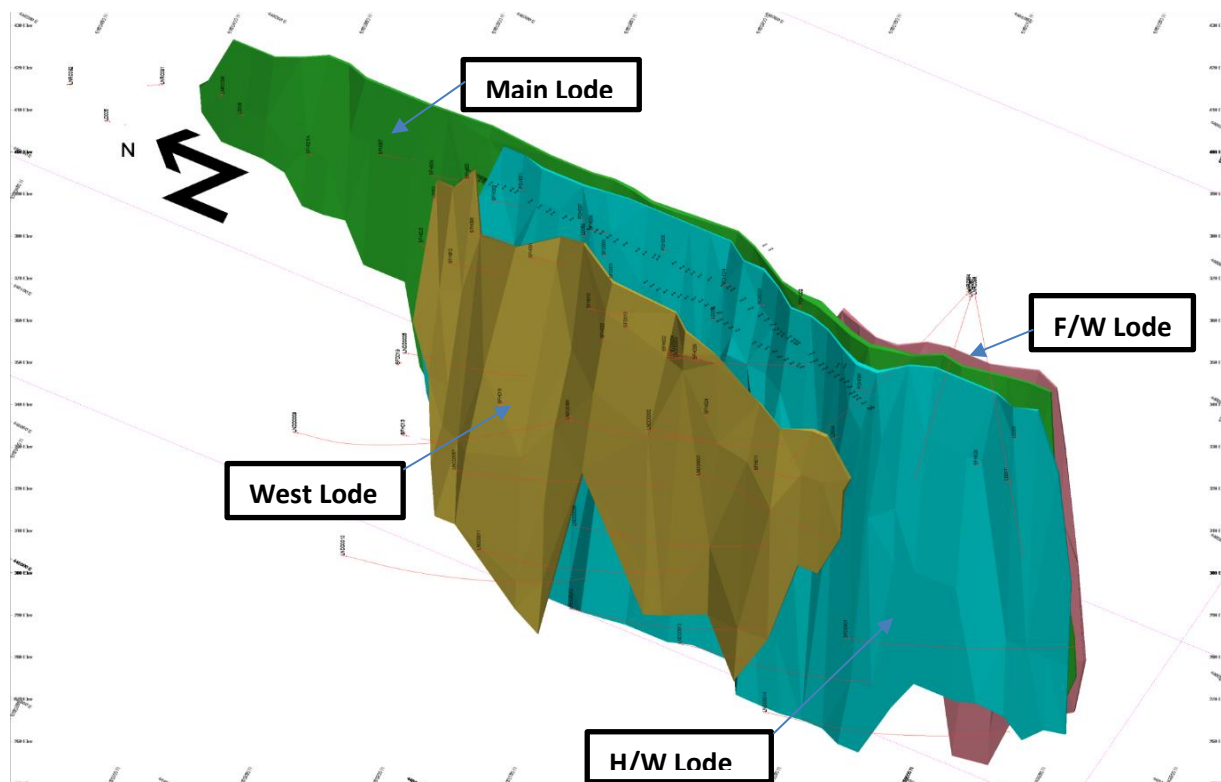


Figure 4: Plan Diamond Drill Hole Trace and Pierce Point Intercepts



**Figure 5: 3D model showing multiple stacked lodes at the Second Fortune Gold Mine. Planned drilling aims to add further ounces to the Reserve by better defining these secondary lodes.**

### **About Exterra Resources Limited**

Exterra Resources Limited (ASX:EXC) is a gold exploration and development company based in Perth, Western Australia, with a focus on high grade, high margin gold projects with near term production potential to fund the future growth of the Company.

The Company's projects are all located in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in WA, a world class gold province which has been a prolific producer of gold since the late 1880's and includes the Kalgoorlie "Golden Mile" deposit which has produced over 50 million ounces of gold since discovery in 1893.

### **About PIT n PORTAL Corporate Services Pty Ltd**

Pit n Portal is a Perth based mining Group of companies offering wide range of cost effective mining services from equipment to the complete whole of mine operations from feasibility to production; it departs from traditional mining contract model by actively partnering with the clients that consequently results in projects fast tracking from low cost start-up to rapid production and optimum profitability.

### **For further information:**

Mr John Davis

Managing Director

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### **Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to database compilation, sampling processes, geological interpretation and mineralisation, project parameters and costs and overall supervision and direction of Mineral Resource is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled under the overall supervision and direction of John Davis (Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the AIG). Mr Davis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons 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 release of the statements based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Information in this report that relates to estimation, depletion and reporting of Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mike Job who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of QG Consulting Pty Ltd. Mike Job has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mike Job consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves has been compiled by Stephen O'Grady, Principal of Intermin Engineering Consultants, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Grady has had sufficient experience in Ore Reserve estimation relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr O'Grady consents to the inclusion in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

*Please note with regard to exploration targets, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.*

### **Forward Looking Statements**

Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, exploration costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of Exterra Resources' operations contain or comprise certain forward looking statements regarding Exterra Resources' exploration operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although Exterra Resources believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes that could result from future acquisitions of new exploration properties, the risks and hazards inherent in the mining business (including industrial accidents, environmental hazards or geologically related conditions), changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, risks inherent in the ownership, exploration and operation of or investment in mining properties in foreign countries, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates and business and operations risks management, as well as generally those additional factors set forth in our periodic filings with ASX. Exterra Resources undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

## 1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling was completed using conventional methods for Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling where 1m samples were collected in a plastic bag and 4m composites were collected via a spear to +/-4kg samples in calico bags.</li> <li>Diamond drilling was by conventional techniques with NQ core recovered for logging and assay.</li> <li>Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/-5 m.</li> <li>4m composite RC samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth where they were dried, pulverized and split to produce a sub-sample for fire assay Au, AAS finish on a 40g charge. Au assay by FA001.</li> <li>Diamond core samples were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth where they were dried, primary crushed, split and pulverized to produce a sub-sample for fire assay Au, AAS finish on a 40g charge. Au assay by FA001.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole pre-collars were by conventional RC drilling with face sampling hammer.</li> <li>Diamond core tails were NQ2 with diamond tails to 220m depth.</li> <li>Core was orientated using an electronic orientation device.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC sample recovery was visually checked as well as moisture and contamination. No relationship between recovery and/or contamination and moisture was observed with regards to assays received.</li> <li>Drillers used appropriate measures to maximize sample recovery, including minimizing of moisture in samples on rod changes.</li> <li>Core recovery % was recorded in drill logs and was excellent.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>fine/coarse material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To date only a visual analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or grade has been undertaken and no bias is noted.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological logging was not carried out on RC pre-collars with detailed logging planned once assay results become available.</li> <li>Core samples have been geologically and structurally logged to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>1,119 m of NQ diamond core was logged in detail with sample intervals marked for sampling.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core samples were cut by diamond saw with half core with samples collected via visual control and submitted for assay. In selected areas a further quarter core was sampled for check purposes.</li> <li>RC drilling obtained 1 metre, dry samples collected in a plastic bag directly attached to the cyclone.</li> <li>4m composite samples were collected via pvc scoop from the 1m sample bags.</li> <li>Sample representativeness is regarded as appropriate in terms of weight and interval. Sample preparation was completed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, pulverized (80% &lt; 75µm size fraction) and split into a sub-sample that is analysed by normal lab techniques.</li> <li>Verified Standard samples were submitted approx. every 10 sample for Quality Control.</li> <li>The sample sizes were considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of gold anomalism and mineralization.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assay techniques are regarded as standard for obtaining an accurate estimate of the contained gold grade of samples.</li> <li>No geophysical measurements or hand held XRF analysis was undertaken. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The laboratory conducted routine internal QC procedures including duplicates and standards and did not report any issues of concern</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No verification of assays has been completed.</li> <li>No twinned holes were drilled during the programme.</li> <li>Primary data was collected for the program by input into a field tablet and transferred to computers using Excel templates. Data collected was sent off-site to the Company's database (Datashed software) at head office for download. Assay results are held by the laboratory and the Company and backed up regularly.</li> <li>No sampling or analysis data was adjusted.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole collar locations are determined by hand held GPS. The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51.</li> <li>Estimated RL's were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected using standard survey methods at a later stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill program was drilled dominantly on East West sections with spacing of approximately 20m to 40m.</li> <li>Drill 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.</li> <li>Compositing of intervals to 4m was applied to the RC drill samples for the initial analysis reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The orientation of key structures and any relationship to mineralization was recorded and using competent person experience and interpretation.</li> <li>No sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation is known to occur at this stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chain of custody is managed by the Company. Samples were delivered by Company personnel to the Bureau Veritas assay laboratory in Perth.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date no external audits have been completed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Diamond drilling referred to in this announcement occurred on Mining Leases M39/255. Exterra has a 100% interest in the tenement with no third parties associated. There is no current Native Title Claim over these tenements and no historical archaeological, ethnographic or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exterra has completed significant prior work in this area including two campaigns of diamond drilling during 2011 and 2012.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation in these areas is Archaean gold with common host rocks and structures related to Mesothermal orogenic as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No weighting or cutting of assay results has been applied.</li> <li>A nominal &gt;1.0 g/t Au average has been reported. All values utilized for an intersection have been tabulated in this report.</li> <li>No metal equivalent is being reported.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The final geometry of the mineralization is not yet known due to interpretation not yet being completed and hence down hole lengths have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only intersections of &gt;1.0 g/t Au are reported as tabulated and are focussed around the known lode systems.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical assessments have been completed.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of this work will be uploaded to the Resource model, re-interpreted and further drilling planned.</li> </ul>