ASX Announcement & Media Release
25 June 2014

STRONG RESULTS FROM FINAL KESTANELIK SURFACE SAMPLES INCLUDING 5.5 METRES AT 14.2 g/t GOLD

Highlights

- **Positive sawcut sampling returns significant near-surface high grade gold mineralisation**
- **Significant gold intersections include:**
  - **5.5 metres at 14.2 g/t**
  - **9.1 metres at 3.3 g/t, including 2.0 metres at 8.5 g/t**
  - **1.2 metres at 10.4 g/t**
- **Sawcut sampling program is now complete and all results have now been incorporated into the current resource update**
- **Work is nearly complete on the pre-feasibility study and the company expects to finalise the study and associated JORC resource update before the end of July**

Chesser Resources Limited (ASX:CHZ) is pleased to announce the fourth and final batch of results from its 2014 sawcut sampling program at the Company's Kestanelik Gold Project in north-western Turkey.

The ongoing sampling program aims to further define the distribution of near surface high grade gold mineralisation on the property and these latest results mainly serve to tighten the sample spacing on zones within the resource area.

The Managing Director of Chesser Resources, Dr Rick Valenta, said "the results from the K1 zone continue to confirm the existence of wide zones of outcropping high grade mineralisation which appear to be increasingly continuous as we tighten up the sample spacing. We are now concluding the final stages of our resource update and pre-feasibility level studies, and it is clear that the multiple zones of near-surface high grade material will make an important contribution to the early production profile at Kestanelik."

The new assay results are from sawcut samples taken from veins within the K1, KS, KA and E-zones within the area of the existing resource. The results from the KS, KA and E-zones are in line with previous surface rock chip sampling results.

Significant results from sampling are shown in Table 1 below and in Figure 1.

LINE	EASTING	NORTHING	AZIMUTH	LENGTH	Gold ppm	Silver ppm	VEIN
L67	481,421	4,462,516	26	5.1	*NSI*		E-zone
L68	481,426	4,462,529	26	5	0.6	1.2	E-zone
L69	481,419	4,462,529	26	7.8	0.6	0.7	E-zone
including				5.1	0.9	0.9	E-zone
L70	481,430	4,462,513	118	4.6	*NSI*		E-zone
L71	481,629	4,462,172	298	9.1	1.3	0.6	K1
L72	481,601	4,462,152	298	9.1	3.3	1.7	K1
including				2	**8.5**	4.2	K1
L73	481,590	4,462,133	298	5.5	**14.2**	6.5	K1
L74	481,567	4,462,118	298	3.6	2.8	1.5	K1
L75	481,516	4,462,083	298	3.4	**5.6**	2.9	K1
including				1.2	**10.4**	4.8	K1
L76	481,842	4,462,003	177	2.4	2.8	4.1	KS
L77	481,761	4,462,214	168	1.3	*NSI*		KA
L78	481,705	4,462,183	168	1.4	*NSI*		KA

Table 1 – Location and assay information for newly reported sawcut sample results. (Zones marked "NSI" did not return significant values)

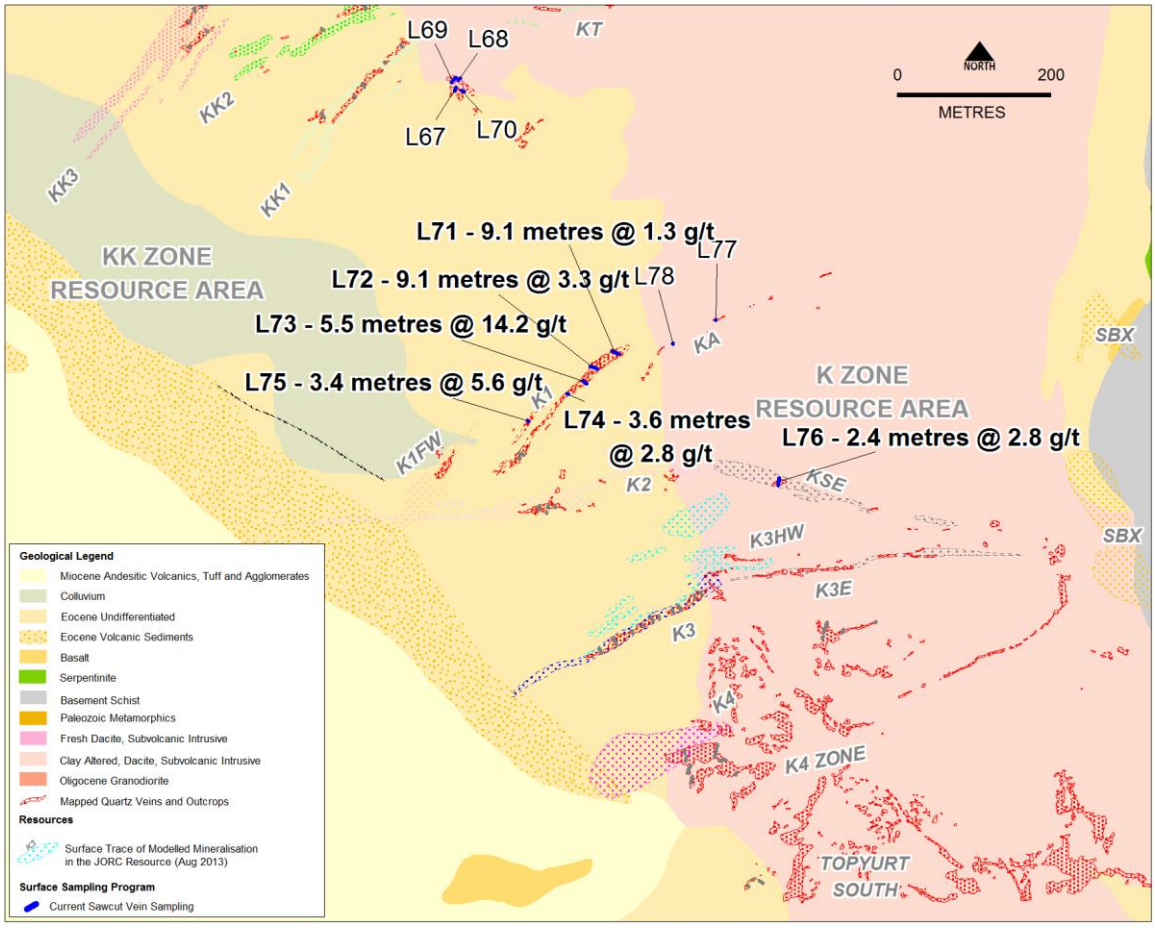

Figure 1. Plan view showing location of reported sawcut samples

Forward Programs

The Company is continuing to progress a number of work streams supporting the planned development and expansion of the Kestanelik Project including:

- Work is nearly complete on the JORC resource update as well as mine, process and tailings design as part of the Kestanelik pre-feasibility study which is expected to be complete before the end of July 2014.

- The Company intends to submit the project description for the Kestanelik Environmental Impact Assessment to the relevant Turkish Authorities as early as possible in the September 2014 quarter.

- In addition, the Company is continuing preparation for an initial program of mapping surface sampling and geophysics at the Catak project, and updating geological interpretations at the Sisorta project in preparation for a JORC resource update.

About Chesser Resources Limited

Chesser is an Australian-based ASX-listed exploration company (ASX: CHZ), exploring for gold and base metals in Turkey. The Company is currently conducting an aggressive, but focused, exploration program on its Kestanelik epithermal gold project. The Company's flagship project, Kestanelik, is situated in western Turkey, some 10 kilometres southeast of the Dardanelles, and enjoys good access together with excellent infrastructure. It hosts low sulphidation epithermal quartz veining with identified high-grade gold mineralisation and bonanza grades. Kestanelik has an indicated resource of 183,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 3.53 g/t Au, and total resource of 703,000 ounces of gold at 2.15 g/t Au, 65% of which lies within 50 metres of the surface at an average grade of 2.54 g/t Au. The Company has declared a 303,000 oz gold resource (91,000 oz Indicated and 212,000 oz Inferred) on its Sisorta project in north-eastern Turkey. The Board and management of Chesser, backed by the Company's major shareholders, are committed to unlocking value from this highly prospective portfolio of projects and the Company is committed to advancing its existing portfolio while continuing to seek new advanced opportunities.

Company Directors & Management		**Company Information**	**Top Shareholders**
Rob Reynolds	Chairman	**ABN:**	Management
Rick Valenta	Managing Director	14 118 619 042	Macquarie MEC
Simon O'Loughlin	Non-Executive Director	**Address:**	Acorn Capital
Simon Taylor	Non-Executive Director	96 Stephens Road	Baker Steel
Peter Lester	Non-Executive Director	South Brisbane Qld 4101 Australia	Institutions – 30%
Morrice Cordiner	Non-Executive Director	**Telephone:**	Top 40 ≈ 62%
		+61 7 3844 0613	
Stephen Kelly	CFO/Company Secretary	**Contact:**	
Nigel Ricketts	Project Director Kestanelik	info@chesserresources.com.au	
Cem Yuceer	Exploration Manager	**Chesser Website:**	
		www.chesserresources.com.au	

The exploration data and results contained in this report are based on information reviewed by Dr Rick Valenta, a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He is Managing Director of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles 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 December 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Dr Valenta has consented to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Kestanelik in-situ Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Ian Taylor of Mining Associates Ltd. Mr. Taylor is the competent person for the Kestanelik resource estimate and takes overall responsibility for it. He is a of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity 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' (JORC Code). Mr. Taylor consents to the inclusion of such information in this Report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Sisorta in-situ Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Gary Giroux of Giroux Consultants Ltd. Mr. Giroux is the competent person for the Sisorta resource estimate and takes overall responsibility for it. He is a Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (a "Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation" under the JORC code) and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code) and has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience and independence to qualify as a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 - "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" (NI 43-101). Mr. Giroux consents to the inclusion of such information in this Report in the form and context in which it appears. This information 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 it was last reported.

For further details please contact:

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Further information is available at: www.chesserresources.com.au

Table 1. Kestanelik Mineral Resource estimate reported including low grade halo (>0.5g/t gold cut off)

	Kestanelik Mineral Resource – August 2013				
		Grade		Ounces	
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au Oz	Ag Oz
Indicated	1,609,000	3.53	2.6	183,000	135,000
Inferred	8,584,000	1.89	1.8	521,000	493,000
Total	**10,193,000**	**2.15**	**1.9**	**703,400**	**628,900**

Appendix One

The following sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of new drill results for the Kestanelik deposit.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple.*	• The Kestanelik deposit has been sampled by a mixture of diamond and RC drill holes, with a nominal drill spacing ranging from 25m by 25m to 50m by 50m. • Drill core is cut in half using a diamond saw (100% of core recovered) and half of the core is submitted for analysis. • All RC drilling was sampled on 1m intervals. • Maximum core sample interval is 2.5m & minimum sample interval 0.5m (note: 1m of half HQ will weigh between 3 to 4kg) (0.3% of samples are less than 0.5m). • Channel samples are taken by making two diamond saw cuts approximately 1m long and approximately 50mm apart, to a depth of approximately 50 – 80mm across the outcrop. Each sample is then collected from between the two saw cuts, using a hammer and cold chisel. • Zones of mineralisation defined by epithermal veining and brecciation, plus or minus sulphides or iron oxides after sulphides, are sampled separately. • Based on the gold grain size (<100 micron) the sample size from both the RC and the diamond core are representative (refer to *General Preferred Sample Mass Nomogram* on p110 in *Field Geologists Manual* – Third Ed, 1989).
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).*	• Most diamond drilling has been 63.5mm diameter HQ 'standard tube' core, although some 47.6mm diameter NQ and 85mm PQ has been drilled. All RC drilling has been completed using a 4.5" or 114.3mm face sampling hammer bit. All diamond holes were drilled from surface, with no RC pre-collars being used. • Downhole surveys have been taken every 50m down hole. • Due to the broken nature of the core in the quartz veins / breccias core orientations are ineffective, and therefore no orientations were conducted at Kestanelik. • ***IDC*** was the drilling contractor for the 2011 – 2012 drill program (30,000m) comprising up to four diamond drill rigs and one RC rig and the 2010 RC and diamond drill programs; ***Spektra*** was the drilling contractor for the 2013 drill program (15,000m). • Approximately ***217 RC holes and 288 diamond holes*** have been drilled on the property by Chesser.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The core is marked up and measured by senior field assistants and geologists. **Core recovered** (CR) is compared with the **metres drilled** (MD, recorded by the drillers in their 'run sheets') and a 'core recovery' percentage is calculated; CR/MD x 100 = % recovered. • The recovery of RC sample is roughly calculated by weighing each bulk sample comparing that with the expected weight of 1m of sample (26.5kg approx.). • It is possible that some fine gold within clay in oxidised breccia matrix could have been lost during drilling. This could lead to an underestimate of gold. PQ core drilling might be required to determine this. • For the channel sampling it is difficult to accurately measure recovery, but it is estimated that >90% of the sample is recovered.
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.*	• 100% of core and RC samples were geologically logged. • The logging describes the dominant and minor rocktypes, colour, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, vein type, core recovery, basic structure (hardness has not been logged). • Rock Quality Designation or RQD % has been noted in the core drill logs (also number of fractures per interval has been noted). The RQD% represents the proportion of core in lengths of >100mm over a given interval.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core is sawn in half and one half (50%) is submitted for analysis. • Bulk 1m RC samples are transported from site to the warehouse in Lapseki (local town) where they are split using a 'Gilson' splitter. 30% of the sample (~8kg) is submitted to ALS – Global labs in Izmir for preparation. Wet RC samples are sent to the lab for drying, and then riffle splitting down to 1kg. • The 50% sampling of the HQ core is considered appropriate for the mineralisation type; however PQ core is planned for more rigorous metallurgical testwork. • The 30% split of the RC samples is considered to be representative. A 10 - 12% portion of the sample would be adequate (as long as the riffle splitting is done properly), which is between 2.5 – 3kg. • The ALS prep on the sample split includes, weighing, drying, crushing (80% passing 2mm), split to 1kg, pulverising (80% passing 75micron) using an LM2 grinding vessel (see http://www.impautomation.com/Products/Products-by-Product-Type). • Approximately 200g of pulverised material is flown to the ALS Global lab in Vancouver Canada: A 50g split is taken for fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA24) and a 1g sample is taken for aqua regia digest and then ICP-AES finish for 35 elements (ICP-41).
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*	• A blank sample, a standard sample and a duplicate sample are randomly inserted approximately every 20 samples that are submitted. For RC drilling the duplicate is collected from the riffle splitter at the time of sampling. For diamond drilling samples a duplicate is made from rejects returned from the laboratory and resubmitted under a different number. It has been suggested that ¼ core would be better as a duplicate (McLean, 2012). • Field duplicates of the channel saw samples are taken by making a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	second, deeper cut along the same channel. • The analysis for gold is by 50g fire assay with an AAS finish which is considered a 'total' technique. A 30g charge is probably sufficient, but 50g is more representative. • ALS–Global have their own rigorous 'in lab' QAQC procedures and are ISO 17025 accredited for precious metal and base metal analyses.
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.*	• Samples have been re-submitted to other labs to check the main laboratory for accuracy. • Some strongly anomalous holes have been twinned and / or re-submitted for assay, however this has not been done for every anomalous hole. It is more likely that an anomalous RC hole will be twinned by a diamond hole. • The early drill holes were logged on paper and then 'key punched' into a computer; KERC001 – 118 and KED001 to 170. • From KED171 the logging was entered directly into a computer ('Logchief' software), typed in by the geologist with verification conducted via '*Datashed*'. • The sampling is written down in a notebook and then 'key punched' into the computer (also part of *Datashed*).
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.*	• At the completion of the drill hole the collar was surveyed using a *Trimble R6* which gives 0.25m horizontal and 0.5m vertical accuracy (http://trl.trimble.com/docushare/dsweb/) • The coordinates used are coordinate system **ED50 / UTM Zone 35/ Central Meridian 27** • The Kestanelik project has a digital terrain model (DTM) which has been constructed using *Quickbird* data, processed by Arcasoy Consulting, Turkey. The main Kestanelik zone, from Karakovan to the central area was surveyed by surveyors, who created 1 to 10m spaced contours. Ortho-rectification was completed by recent *Quickbird* image, with 59 field markers (white crosses).
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.*	• The drill hole spacing is in vertical and horizontal fans, not on an even grid, due to the steep terrain and limitation of permitted drill sites. However, in most cases there are drill intercepts along strike and down dip of 20 to 35m on the dominant veins. • The mineralized domains for Kestanelik have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resources and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
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*	• The drilling has been targeted to intersect mineralised veins at a steep angle, although some oblique holes have been drilled due to the locations of permitted drill sites. However, this has been taken into account in such a way as to eliminate sampling bias. • No significant sample bias based on drill hole orientation is noted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by Chesser. The core / RC samples are transported directly to the yard at Lapseki where the RC retain samples and all the core (half core) is in a secured facility (fenced with 24 hr guards).
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An independent audit of the Kestanelik project was conducted by consultant Neil McLean of *Geodiscovery* in 2012, and Mining Associates also conducted a review as part of their site visit in 2013.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	• The Kestanelik property is located on Operating licences: 58380 & 58467, which are held in the name of Batı Anadolu Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., a wholly-owned Turkish subsidiary of Chesser Resources Ltd. A 2.5% Net Smelter Return Royalty is payable to the group from whom Chesser originally optioned the property. • Chesser Resources, through its 100% owned Turkish Subsidiary, has vested 100% ownership in the Kestanelik tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Tuprag (the 100% owned Turkish subsidary of Eldorado) was the previous owner of the Kestanelik tenements and they conducted mapping, rockchip sampling and shallow RC drilling. • Tuprag intersected some high grade gold intercepts but due to some poor results at depth in Karakovan and Kara Tepe areas they decided that the system was deeply eroded and the exposure was below the high grade gold zone. • There are historical workings of unknown age with open stopes and inclined shafts and drives in and around the mineralised quartz veins. The workings do not exceed a depth of ~20m.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposit type is low sulphidation epithermal vein system hosted within a package of mica schists of reported pre-Permian age in proximity to the western contact of a hornblende dacite porphyry stock of probable Oligocene or Miocene age. Serpentinised ultramafic rock occurs within the schist package along the eastern side of the stock.
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*	• Refer to table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• In all previous ASX press releases the assays are given 'un-cut' unless otherwise stated & weighted averaging of results is used: in which the average grade is the sum of the products of length and grade for each sample in the interval, divided by the total length of the interval. A nominal cutoff of 0.2g/t is used for identification of potentially significant intercepts for reporting purposes, though a 0,5g/t cutoff has been used in resource modelling. • Most of the reported intercepts are shown in sufficient detail, including gold maxima and subintervals, to allow the reader to make an assessment of the balance of high and low grades in the intercept. • Informing Samples have been composited to two metre lengths honouring the geological boundaries and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit). • Metal equivalents are not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralised structures at Kestanelik are variable in orientation, and therefore drill orientations have been adjusted from place to place in order to allow intersection angles as close as possible to true widths. • Exploration results have been reported as an interval with 'from' and 'to' stated in tables of significant economic intercepts. Tables clearly indicate that true widths will generally be narrower than those reported. • An estimate of true width can be made based on the known strike of mineralised quartz veins or quartz breccias, although it should be noted that these features are not absolutely planar and anastomosing does occur, with variable strike and dip.
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.*	• See figure 1
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.*	• Every drillhole completed on the property has been reported, regardless of whether it has returned high or low grades. Higher grade drillholes are reported with significant detail, while lower grade drillholes generally have fewer reported intercepts. Holes with no economically significant intercepts are reported as such in each release of results, with the label "No Significant Intercept".
Other substantive exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including*	• Geophysical survey results and surface geochemistry results have been reported. • All samples are measured for bulk density, which at Kestanelik ranges

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*(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.*	from 2.1 g/cm^3 to 2.85 g/cm^3. • Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including Arsenic, Sulphur, Zinc and Magnesium. • Some geotechnical study has been undertaken on the project, with the aim of determining rock strength and planning pit wall angles. • Metallurgical testing has been carried out on bulk samples of drillcore and RC chips. • Tests of the ground water have been made.
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.*	• Future drilling will continue to test known mineralisation along strike and down dip at close spacing (20 x 40m approx) and will also target untested zones of potential mineralisation (based on surface geochemistry, geology or resistive targets from IP).

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Section 3 does not pertain to this report.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Section 4 does not pertain to this report.