ASX Code: AIV

Issued Capital

506,812,672 ordinary shares (AIV)

28,100,000 unlisted options

Market Capitalisation

$9.12m (3 July 2014, $0.018)

Directors

Min Yang (Chairman, NED)

Grant Thomas (Managing Director)

Geoff Baker (NED)

Craig James (Company Secretary)

About ActivEX

ActivEX Limited is a Brisbane based mineral exploration company committed to the acquisition, identification and delineation of new resource projects through active exploration.

The ActivEX portfolio is focussed on copper and gold projects, with substantial tenement packages in north and southeast Queensland and in the Cloncurry district of northwest Queensland.

The Company also has an advanced potash project in Western Australia where it is investigating optimal leaching methods for extraction and production of potash and by-products.

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COALSTOUN PURCHASE SUPPLEMENTARY RELEASE

TENEMENT EPM 14079

Highlights

- ActivEX has completed the purchase of Coalstoun EPM 14079 from Newcrest Operations Limited for a total consideration of $200,000 in cash.
- Coalstoun is a porphyry copper-gold project with significant near surface supergene copper-gold enrichment – open pit heap leach target.
- The Coalstoun project has synergies with ActivEX' existing southeast Queensland projects, in particular the White Horse supergene copper-gold prospect (Booubyjan tenement), in the Esk Copper and Gold Project, and the Barambah Gold Project, which are located close by (contiguous tenement package, Figure 1).
- Drilling to define the extent of supergene mineralisation is planned to commence in the next quarter.

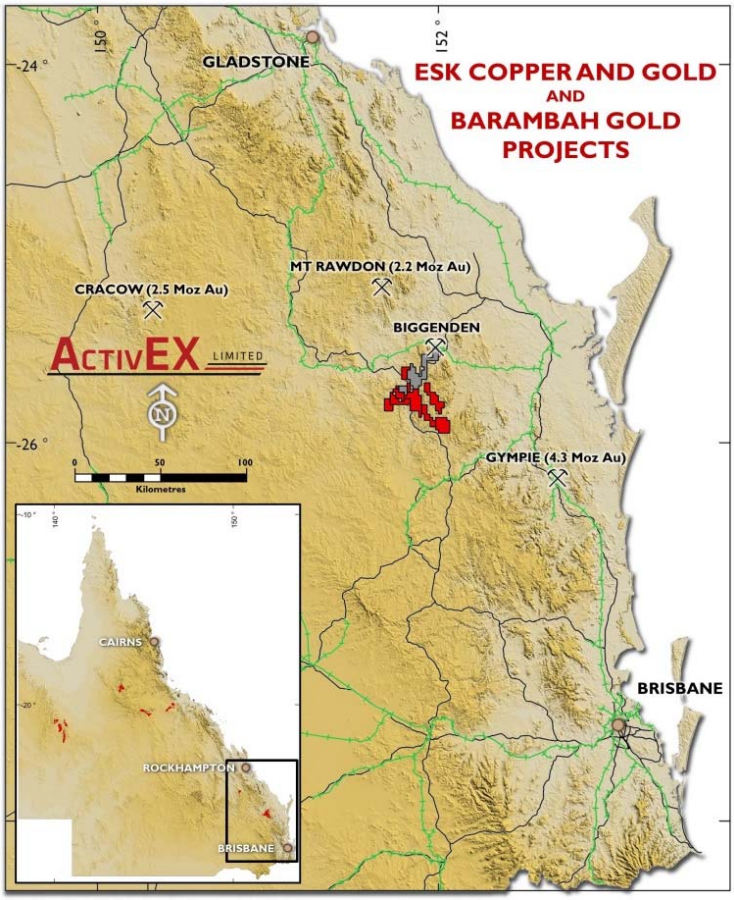

Figure 1. ActivEX Limited Esk Copper and Gold Project location showing newly acquired Coalstoun EPM 14079 (Barambah Gold Project also shown)

ActivEX Limited ('ActivEX' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide further information in relation to information presented in the release of 30 June 2014 (Coalstoun Purchase Completed).

ActivEX has completed the purchase of EPM 14079 from Newcrest Operations Limited, a subsidiary of Newcrest Mining Limited. As part of the purchase, ActivEX acquired an extensive dataset relating to the tenement.

EPM 14079 is an area of 176.5km^2 located near Biggenden in southeast Queensland (Figure 1). It has been explored for porphyry copper style mineralisation since discovery in the 1960s. Kennecott Exploration Pty Ltd ('Kennecott') discovered the Coalstoun porphyry copper systems and drilled 13 diamond holes. In 1971 Mines Administration Pty Ltd completed 7 RC holes testing for secondary copper enrichment in the porphyry system. During 1972 – 1975 Esso Australia Ltd ('Esso') drilled 42 vertical diamond core holes.

Previous drill intersections include:

- 390.7m @ 0.30% Cu from 0m to EOH, including a supergene zone of 21.4m @ 1.36% Cu from 15.2m, Esso22
- 420.6m @ 0.30% Cu from 6.1m, including a supergene zone of 18.3m @ 0.92% Cu from 18.3m, Esso19
- 517.2m @ 0.21% Cu from 12.2m to EOH, including a supergene zone of 36.6m @ 0.51% Cu from 18.3m, Esso36
- 407.8m @ 0.28% Cu from 36.6m to EOH, including a supergene zone of 42.6m @ 0.46% Cu from 36.6m, Esso32

In 1974, Esso engaged Dr Willard Lacy, of James Cook University, to conduct an independent calculation of copper mineralisation in the Coalstoun porphyry. This historical estimate outlined 85Mt @ 0.29% Cu above 300m depth including a shallow secondary copper enriched zone of 7.7Mt @ 0.6% Cu.

The study was conducted over the main body of mineralisation (700 x 300 metres) and used information from 13 drill holes with an average spacing of about 100 metres. Three mining options were considered during the study: 1) open pit mining of 'high-grade' enriched mineralisation; 2) open pit mining of mineralisation above the 250 metre level; and 3) in situ leaching of mineralisation down to the 250 metre level. No geotechnical or metallurgical information was available for the study, but recoveries were assumed to be 90% for enriched material, 85% for primary sulphide and 50% for leach.

The historical estimate is not JORC compliant and does not use the same category of mineralisation as those defined in the JORC Code. In his report, Dr Lacy states the calculation '*was made using horizontal slices at 25 metres intervals. This method gives better indication of actual production grade and a more accurate weighting for drill hole samples*'.

The relevance of the historical estimate is substantial as ActivEX is particularly interested in the secondary copper enriched zone, as it has significant synergies with existing ActivEX projects in southeast Queensland.

The reliability of the historical estimates is yet to be fully determined and evaluation of all historical work is in progress. Initial validation of this historical drill hole information will include re-assaying of existing drill core with associated QA/QC measures.

The historical estimates are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code and sufficient work has not been undertaken to classify the estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineralisation resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

Drilling to define the extent of supergene mineralisation is planned to commence in the next quarter, depending on site access and permitting.

At the completion of these drilling programs, ActivEX plans to conduct resource estimation studies with the aim of establishing a maiden JORC Resource (supergene copper-gold mineralisation).

In recent years, Newcrest has principally focussed on exploring large tonnage copper-gold and gold dominant breccia and epithermal targets which lie adjacent to, and are associated with, the Coalstoun copper-gold porphyry.

Several exciting gold targets have been identified, including the Southeast Breccia and Staib's Hill prospects (Figure 2). Previous drill hole intersections include 23m @ 0.81g/t Au from 423m in CDD008 at Southeast Breccia and 80m @ 0.37g/t Au from surface in SHRC2 at Staib's Hill.

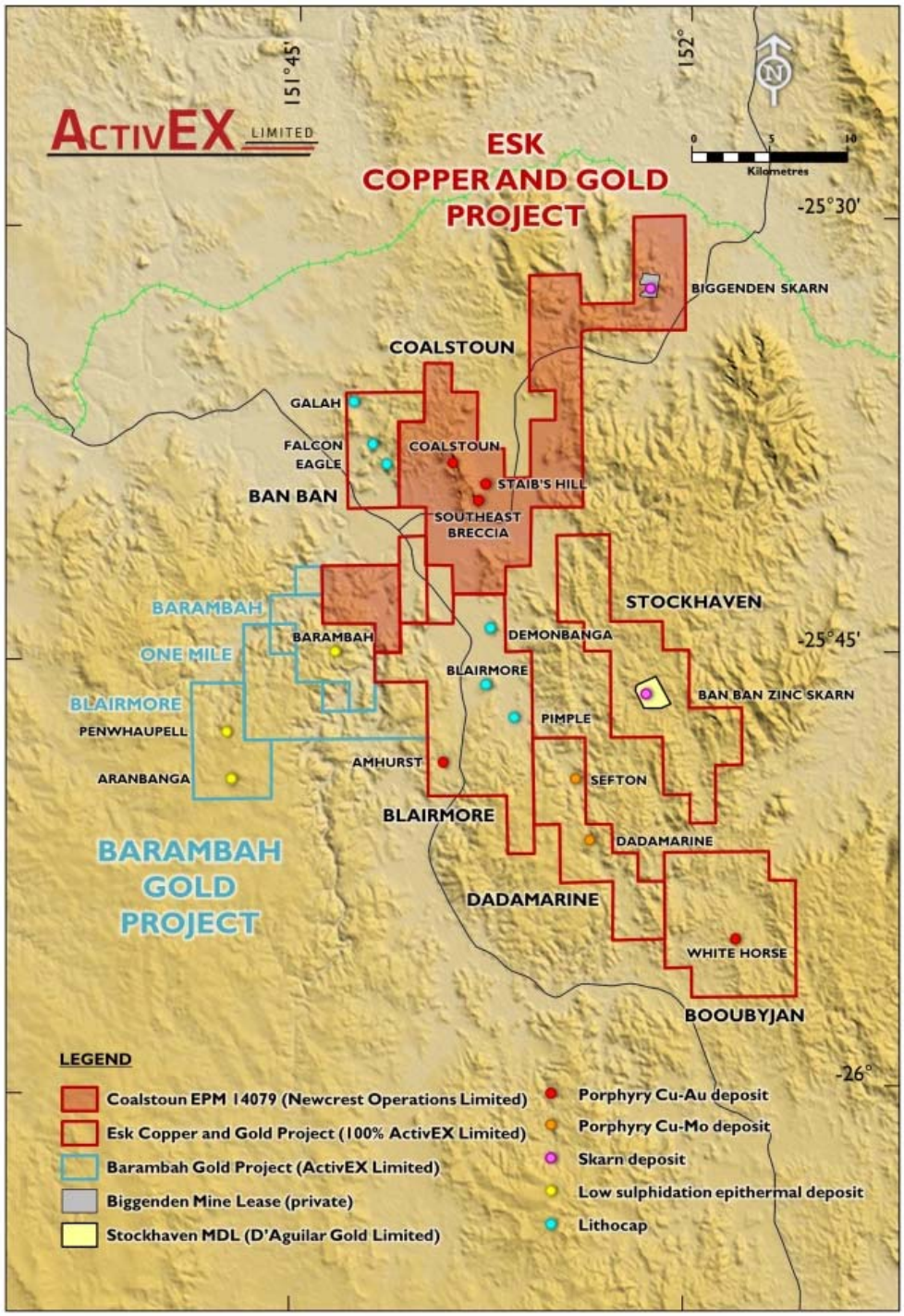

Figure 2. ActivEX Limited Esk Copper and Gold Project tenements highlighting the Coalstoun EPM 14079 acquisition (Barambah Gold Project tenements also shown)

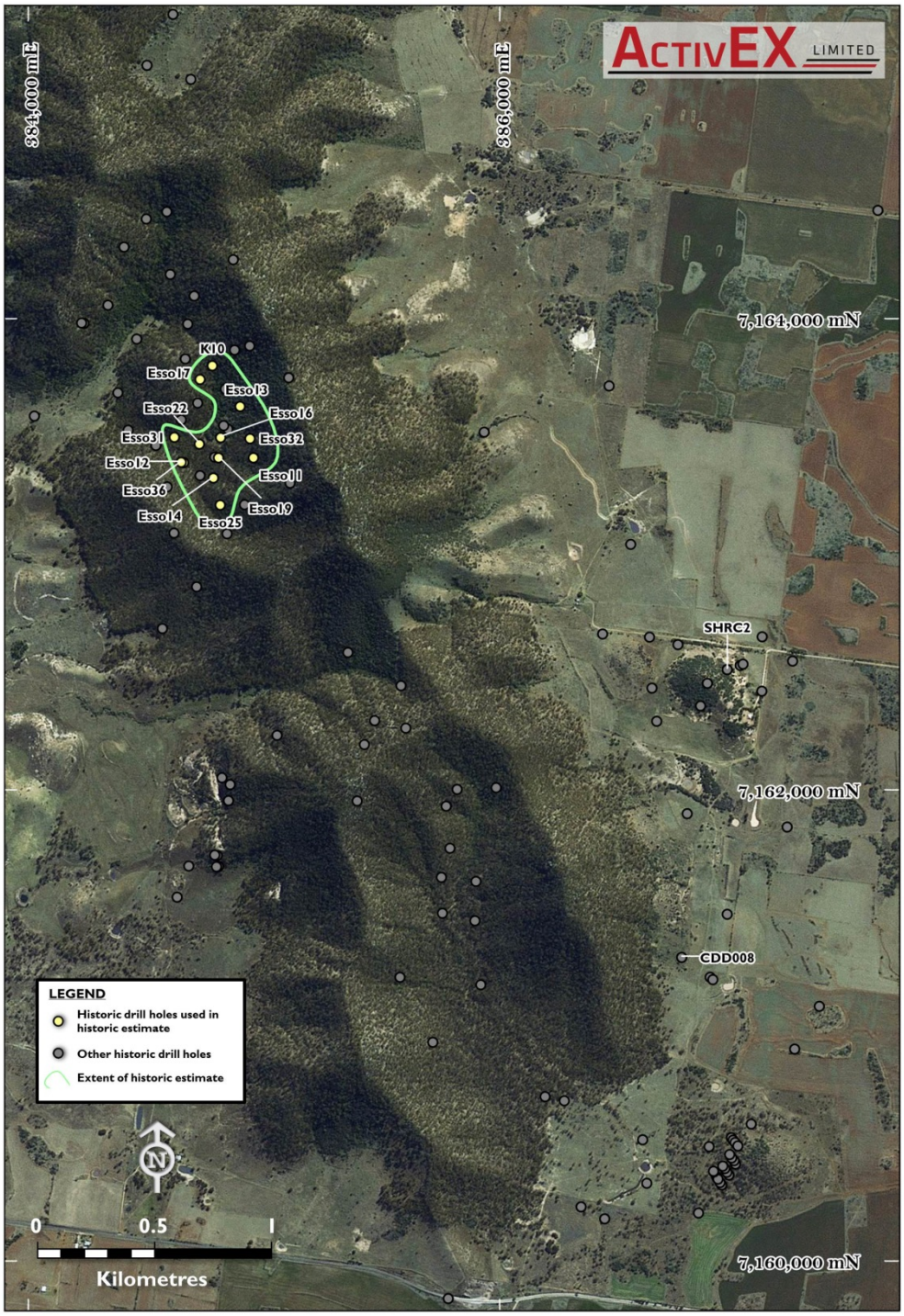

Figure 3. Drill hole collar location plan showing historic drill holes used in historical estimate (in yellow), and other historic drill holes (in grey).

Table 1. Drill hole location information

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL (m)	End of Hole (m)	EOH type	Dip	Azi (MGA)	Azi (Mag)	Company	Prospect
Esso11	384955.47	7163414.97	370	121.95	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso12	384659.41	7163394.14	295	216.9	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso13	384898.72	7163632.28	348	376.7	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso14	384786.15	7163329.25	315	422.3	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso16	384816.21	7163500.43	313	479.6	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso17	384729.04	7163746.69	340	366.9	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso19	384807.35	7163414.13	315	429.4	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso22	384725.93	7163472.37	294	390.7	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso25	384814.57	7163214.11	345	312.4	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso31	384620.07	7163501.94	280	406.6	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso32	384941.05	7163496.00	363	444.4	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso36	384649.79	7163395.94	295	529.4	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
Esso37	385132.90	7166214.03	271	244	Diamond	-90	0	0	Esso	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
K10	384782.02	7163805.62	345	122	Diamond	-90	0	0	Kennecott	Coalstoun (historical estimate)
SHRC2	386965.48	7162515.70	257	80	Percussion	-50	208	198	Golden Breed	Staib's Hill
CDD008	386773.00	7161294.00	234	749.6	Diamond	-48	295	285	Newcrest	Southeast Breccia

For further information contact:
Mr Grant Thomas, Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to historical estimates is an accurate representation of the available data and studies and is based on information compiled by Mr G. Thomas, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and Ms J. Hugenholtz, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Both Mr Thomas (Managing Director) and Ms Hugenholtz (Exploration Manager) are full-time employees of ActivEX Limited and have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Thomas and Ms Hugenholtz consent to the inclusion of their names in this report and to the issue of this report in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Coalstoun Drilling and Historical Estimate

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• 13 vertical drill holes, completed by two companies (Esso and Kennecott) were used in the Esso historical estimate. Other drill holes in the project area do not apply to the historical estimate and are therefore not discussed here. Two extra angled drill holes (Newcrest and Golden Breed) are reported from other nearby prospects. • Kennecott drill holes - One 400 foot wireline diamond core drill hole (from thirteen holes drilled by Kennecott in the project area) was used in the historical estimate. • Esso drill holes - 12 wireline diamond drill holes totaling 14,784 feet were used in the historical estimate (from 38 diamond drill core holes drilled by Esso in the project area). • Staib's Hill - One angled percussion RC hole, SHRC2, drilled at the Staib's Hill prospect by Golden Breed. • Southeast Breccia - One angled diamond drill hole, CDD008, drilled at the Southeast Breccia prospect by Newcrest.
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).*	• Both Kennecott and Esso drilled vertical wire line diamond core holes. • Kennecott drill holes were completed in BQWL and HQWL, although it is not specifically stated whether the drill hole used in the historical estimate is BQWL or HQWL. • Esso reported completing NQ wireline diamond drill core holes outside the historical estimate but did not report core diameters for drill holes used in the historical estimate. • Golden Breed SHRC2 was completed as a percussion RC hole. • Newcrest drill hole CDD008 was sampled 1/2 HQ core from 0-92.3m then 1/2 NQ core to the end of the hole at 749.6m.
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*	• Drill holes within supergene copper historical estimate (Kennecott and Esso) - Overall, core recovery was good with core loss reported only at the top of Esso11 (0-16 feet), Esso 12 (0-22 feet) and Esso 13 (0-5 feet). - Much of the copper mineralisation in the supergene enriched zone occurs in the form of chalcocite which may have potentially washed away by drilling fluids leading to a loss of mineralised material and ultimate reduction in overall grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Staib's Hill drill hole (Golden Breed SHRC2) - Good sample return for every meter of RC drilling. • Southeast Breccia drill Hole (Newcrest CDD008) - Surficial cover with poor recovery to 29.8m. - Good core recovery after 29.8m; dominantly 100% recovery and never fell below 50%.
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.*	• Kennecott - Diamond drill core was qualitatively geologically logged and presented in summary logs defining lithological contacts and alteration with an accuracy of one inch. • Esso - Drill core was qualitatively geologically logged and presented in summary logs with intervals defined by broad lithological units and alteration. Boundaries recorded to an accuracy of one inch. • Golden Breed (SHRC2) - RC chips were qualitatively geologically logged in two metre intervals. • Newcrest (CDD008) - Drill core was qualitatively logged and presented with precision of 10cm. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD (Rock Quality Designation) was recorded at 1m intervals.
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.*	• Kennecott - Samples from drill core were taken in ten foot composites. No other sampling information reported. • Esso - Core was split for sampling in approximately ten foot composites. No other sampling information reported. • Golden Breed (SHRC2) - Samples were collected in 2m intervals and riffle split to produce two Identical samples of approximately 2-3kg each placed in calico bags. • Newcrest (CDD008) - Samples of ½ HQ core and ½ NQ core were taken for every metre.
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*	• Kennecott - Core assayed for Zn, Cu, Mo and Pb. Results reported in summary logs. - No official lab report or certificate provided. • Esso - Core assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo. Selected drill core assayed for Au. Assay data provided. No official lab report or certificate provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Golden Breed (SHRC2) - Core assayed for gold at ALS Brisbane for 50g fire assay only (PM209) with laboratory certificate acquired. • Newcrest (CDD008) - Core samples were assayed in 1m intervals at ALS laboratories in Brisbane with analytical methods ME-ICP41s and Au-AA26. Original assay certificates and lab report have been acquired. QC laboratory certificates acquired, confirming the use of standards, duplicate and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections verified by Exploration Manager, Juli Hugenholtz. • No official lab reports cited for Kennecott or Esso drilling. • Official lab reports cited for Golden Breed and Newcrest drill holes. • Digital data provided by Newcrest for Kennecott, Esso and Newcrest drilling and most Golden Breed data; additional assay data (Golden Breed) captured by ActivEX staff. • Digital data supplied by Newcrest had intervals converted from imperial to metric units.
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.*	• Historical estimate drill holes (Kennecott and Esso) - Location data points for drill collars are located on topographic maps with a AMG 66 Zone56 grid. - Newcrest has located a number of drill holes and re-collected location information using GPS. - No reference in historic reports on method used to determine collar locations. • Golden Breed (SHRC2) - Drill collar locations are provided as UTM coordinates without specific reference to location method or specific projection. • Newcrest (CDD008) - Drill collars located by GPS using projection GDA94 (MGA94 zone 56).
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.*	• Historical estimate - Drill hole grid spacing averaged about 100m. - Historical estimate was calculated using horizontal slices at 25m intervals. - Grid spacing considered by Dr Lacy (estimator) as adequate to establish continuity of grade in primary sulphide mineralisation. However, not considered sufficient for the irregularly enriched supergene zone. - Samples were assayed in approximately ten foot intervals.
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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a*	• Historical estimate - Vertical drilling intersects the supergene enriched blanket at a near perpendicular angle as to not introduce a sampling bias. Reported intersections are considered true thickness of supergene enriched zone. - Primary sulphide mineralisation is considered open at depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Golden Breed (SHRC2) - The drill hole was designed to intersect the mineralized structure at a near perpendicular angle to avoid sampling bias; however the reported intersection is down hole length only and does not represent true width of mineralisation. • Newcrest (CDD008) - The drill hole was designed to intersect a breccia body at depth which crops out at the surface. The precise geometry and orientation of the breccia is poorly understood. As a result the reported intersection is down hole depth only and not considered to be representative of the true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No reported measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Initial audits completed and include establishing the use of QA/QC procedures. - No apparent QA/QC procedures used for Kennecott and Esso drilling. - Minimal QA/QC procedures used in Golden Breed drilling. - Appropriate QA/QC procedures used in Newcrest drilling. • Audit of drilling procedures was completed for drill holes within the historical estimate area. - Esso and Kennecott drill holes were cored from surface and are considered appropriate for the mineralisation style under consideration. - Drilling by Mines Administration within the historical estimate area were only referred to as percussion drill holes and did not specify sample type. These holes could potentially be open hole percussion holes which are considered inappropriate for the mineralisation style under consideration, due to potential contamination.

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.*	• EPM 14079, Coalstoun, has recently been purchased by ActivEX Limited from Newcrest Operations Limited. Indicative Approval for transfer from Newcrest to ActivEX has been given by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines ('DNRM'). An application for assessable transfer has been lodged with DNRM. • See Figure 1 for location. • The majority of EPM 14079 is located on Freehold Land covered by many pastoral enterprises.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A Native Title Claim Application (QUD93/2012) was lodged by the Wakka Wakka People #5 on 10 Feb 2012 and covers the Coalstoun porphyry area, as well as the Staib's Hill and Southeast Breccia prospects.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The historical estimates being reported in this announcement were calculated in 1974 by Dr Willard Lacy, of James Cook University, at the request of Esso. • Three options for extraction were proposed in the Esso historic estimate: 1. Open pit mining of high grade enriched mineralisation (2:1 stripping ratio with 45° pit slopes). 2. Open pit mining above 250m depth (5.2:1 stripping ratio at 45° pit slope and 3:1 stripping ratio at 60° pit slope). 3. Three stage in situ leach. Recovery and leaching rates for this method were assumed without test data to serve as a base for calculations. • A later historical estimate was calculated in 2000 by Terra Search Pty Ltd of Townsville for Coolgardie Gold N.L. under an option to purchase from Metallica Minerals Limited. An estimate of 6.4Mt @ 0.66% copper in the supergene enriched zone was calculated using the polygonal method including four additional drill holes completed by Mines Administration. However, there is insufficient information regarding the reliability of drill hole data and drill hole type involved. Uncertainty remains as to whether the additional data is from open hole drilling which is prone to contamination and possible loss of fine, sooty chalcocite mineralisation. As a consequence there is not enough information to assess the appropriateness of the drill technique to the mineralisation style being considered and the original estimate completed by Dr Lacy for Esso is considered more reliable. • One drill hole was completed within the historical estimate area by CRAE in 1992. The information for this drill hole has yet to be validated, but once validation is complete, may be included in future mineralisation estimates carried out by ActivEX.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Lying within the north-northeast trending Perry Fault zone, the Coalstoun Porphyry is a Middle Triassic Cu-Au-Mo mineralised porphyry system emplaced in the Goodnight Block during regional shortening across the Northern New England Orogen in southeast Queensland. Hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation is characterised by multiple porphyritic intrusions and associated igneous-matrix breccia. The intrusive system is interpreted to plunge 50° to the southwest based on the zonal arrangement of hydrothermal alteration. Up to four main plagioclase-biotite-phyric monzonites occur within the Coalstoun prospect. Geochemistry reveals the intrusive rocks associated with hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation are alkalic (K_2O + Na_2O > 6 wt.). • Hydrothermal alteration is zoned from a potassic core (K-feldspar-biotite- magnetite-albite) hosting Cu, Mo and Au that is rimmed and cut by late stage phyllic veins and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		fault-controlled quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. The feldspathic alteration in the deposit is distinctly hematite dusted, consistent with the oxidized alkali-rich nature of the associated magmatism. Propylitic (chlorite-epidote) alteration is regionally extensive. Multi-stage hydrothermal-cemented breccias (including anhydrite-pyrite-calcite, pyrite-specular hematite-albite-ankerite-hematite, chlorite-pyrite-albite-calcite, and quartz-pyrite-calcite-(manganese)-hematite assemblages) cross-cut the Cu mineralisation and extend regionally into the propylitically altered wall-rock. The anhydrite-bearing hydrothermal facies is known to host high Cu (up to 1 wt. %), whereas the specular-hematite-bearing facies found ~2.5 km from Coalstoun hosts up to 0.5 g/t Au and 1 wt. % Cu.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1 for location information on drill holes relating to the historical estimate.
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.*	• No information on data aggregation methods are available.
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').*	• Vertical drilling intersects the supergene enriched blanket at a near perpendicular angle as to not introduce a sampling bias. Reported intersections are considered true thickness of the supergene enriched zone. • Hypogene mineralisation is considered open at depth with a southwest plunge hypothesised for the porphyry which hosts primary mineralisation. Therefore, reported intersections in the hypogene zone (>300 feet) are down hole lengths only, and do not represent true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Golden Breed (SHRC2) - The drill hole was designed to intersect the mineralised structure at a near perpendicular angle to avoid sampling bias, however the reported intersection is down hole length only and does not represent true width of mineralisation. • Newcrest (CDD008) - The drill hole was designed to intersect a breccia body at depth which crops out at the surface. The precise geometry and orientation of the breccia is poorly understood. As a result the reported intersection is down hole depth only and not considered to representative of the true width of mineralisation.
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 3 for drill hole location map.
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.*	• Exploration results reported for Staib's Hill and Southeast Breccia represent the most significant drill hole intersections for these prospects.
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.*	• No geotechnical information was available for the historical estimates study. • No information was available regarding metallurgical behavior; recovery and grade of concentrate by floatation; or rate of recovery and acid consumption under leach conditions.
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.*	• Planned further work to be undertaken by ActivEX Limited includes: - re-assaying of historic core (where available) to verify reported mineralisation with improved QA/QC controls; - drilling of enriched supergene zone to increase drill hole grid density and confidence of continuity of grade; - calculation of maiden JORC compliant resource.