

ASX Code: RDM

Red Metal Limited is a minerals exploration company focused on the exploration, evaluation and development of Australian copper-gold and basemetal deposits.

Issued Capital:

174,771,919
Ordinary shares

7,125,000
Unlisted options

Directors:

Rob Rutherford
Managing Director

Russell Barwick
Chairman

Joshua Pitt
Non-executive Director

RED METAL LIMITED

Level 15
323 Castlereagh Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Ph: +61 2 9281 1805
Fax: +61 2 9281 5747

info@redmetal.com.au
www.redmetal.com.au

**Queensland
Explorer of the Year
2013**

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
10 NOVEMBER 2014**

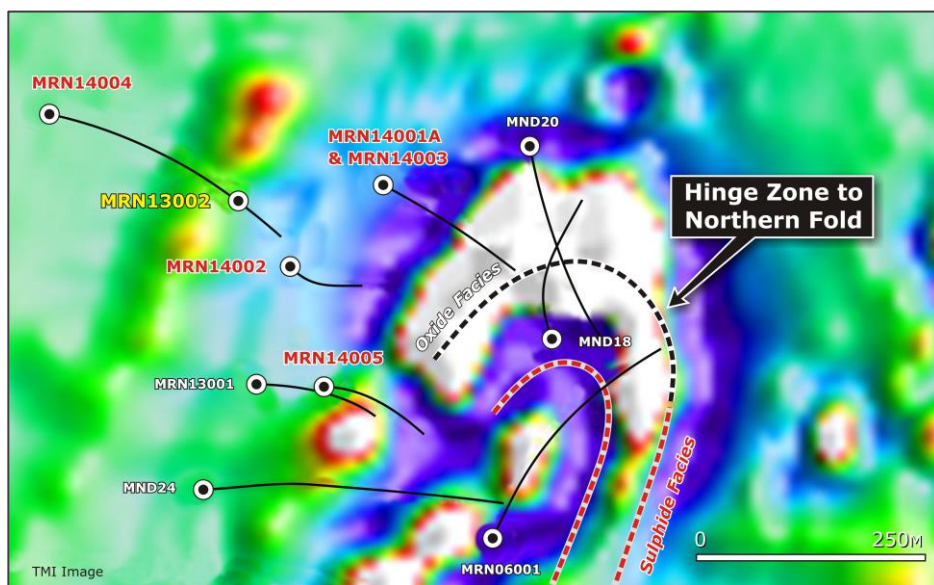
**MARONAN PROJECT
ASSAY RESULTS - DRILL HOLE MRN14002**

Assaying of cores from drill hole MRN14002 has defined multiple separate horizons of moderate grade Cannington Mine-style lead-silver mineralisation over wide intervals (Tables 1 and 2, Figures 2 and 3).

Higher grade down-hole intercepts within the wide intervals include:

- 2.1 m from 600.6m at 27.2% lead, 290 g/t silver;
- 17.4 m from 608.4m at 6.1% lead, 42g/t silver;
- 8.4 m from 645.2m at 6.4% lead, 84 g/t silver;
- 7.2 m from 698.2m at 5.1% lead, 95 g/t silver;
- 9.8 m from 724.3m at 4.1% lead, 94 g/t silver;

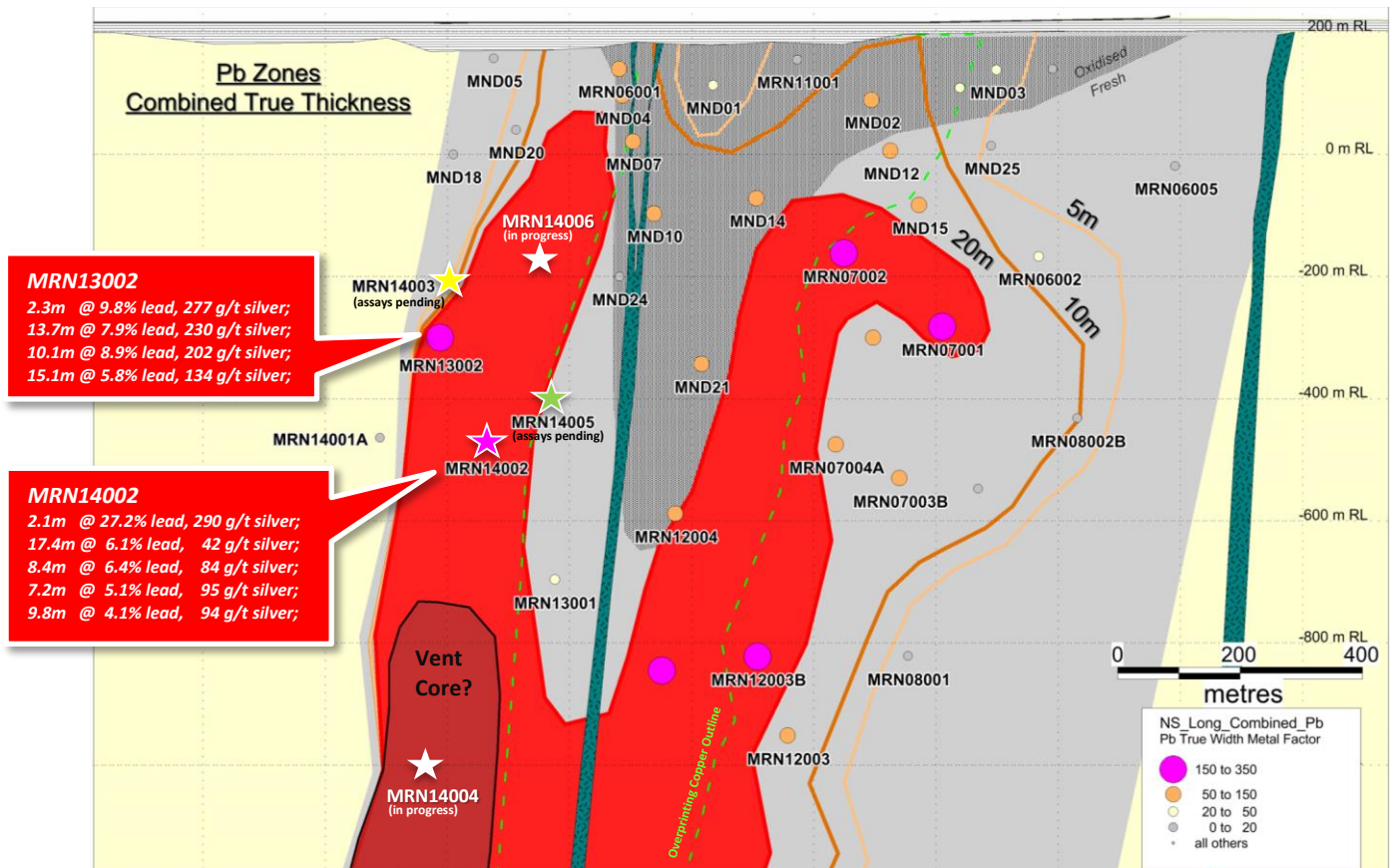
The prospective carbonate sequence in MRN14002, when compared with the shallower sequence in MRN13002 (Figures 2 and 3), returned lower silver and lead values but shows an increased width, an increased number of lead intervals and an increased combined true width for the lead zones (Table 2). In MRN14002 the carbonate sequence is 73 metres thick and 67% mineralised compared to 55 metres thick and about 50% mineralised in MRN13002. These observations support the interpretation of the theoretical vent core at depth and north of MRN14002.



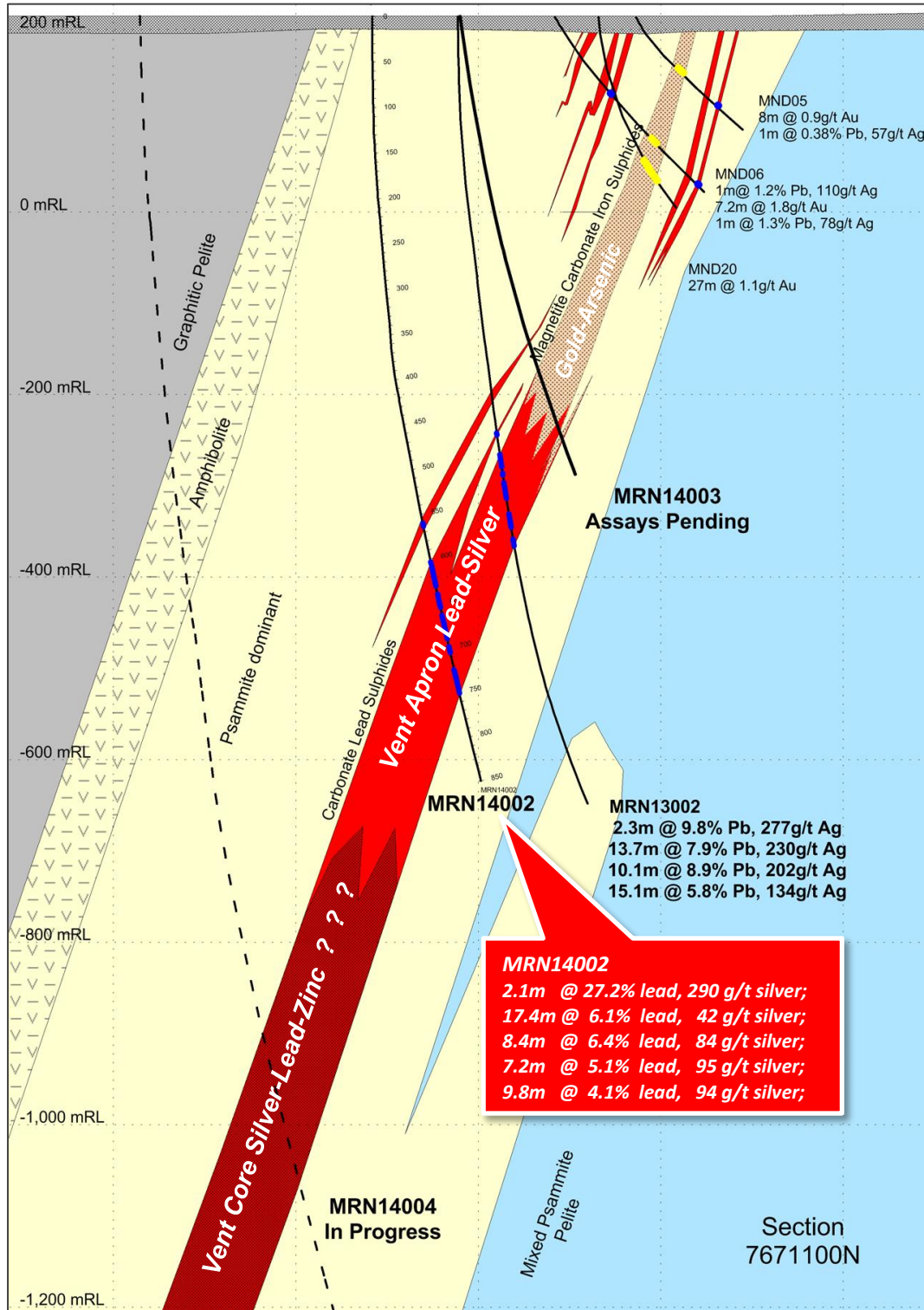
[Figure 1] Maronan Project: Drill hole location plan showing current holes around the lead-sulphide mineralisation in MRN13002 (yellow). Drill holes MRN14001A, MRN14002, MRN14003 and MRN14005 are evaluating the shallower ore potential around MRN13002. MRN14004 is testing the potential of the system to zone towards semi-massive sulphides at depth. Drilling is in progress.

The Company can also report that step-out drill hole MRN14005 has intersected banded carbonate-lead sulphide rock with prevalent iron sulphide (pyrrhotite) veins and weak copper and arsenic sulphide mineralisation over a downhole width of 70 metres. It is interpreted that the banded carbonate-lead sulphide rock has been heavily affected by overprinting of a later mineralising event introducing iron, copper and arsenic sulphides. This has resulted in only narrow intervals of strong lead mineralisation surviving within a broader zone of weakly disseminated lead sulphide mineralisation. This hole appears to have intersected the northern margin of the large iron and copper sulphide vein zone identified from historic drilling further south (Figures 2 and 4). Logging and core cutting are in progress.

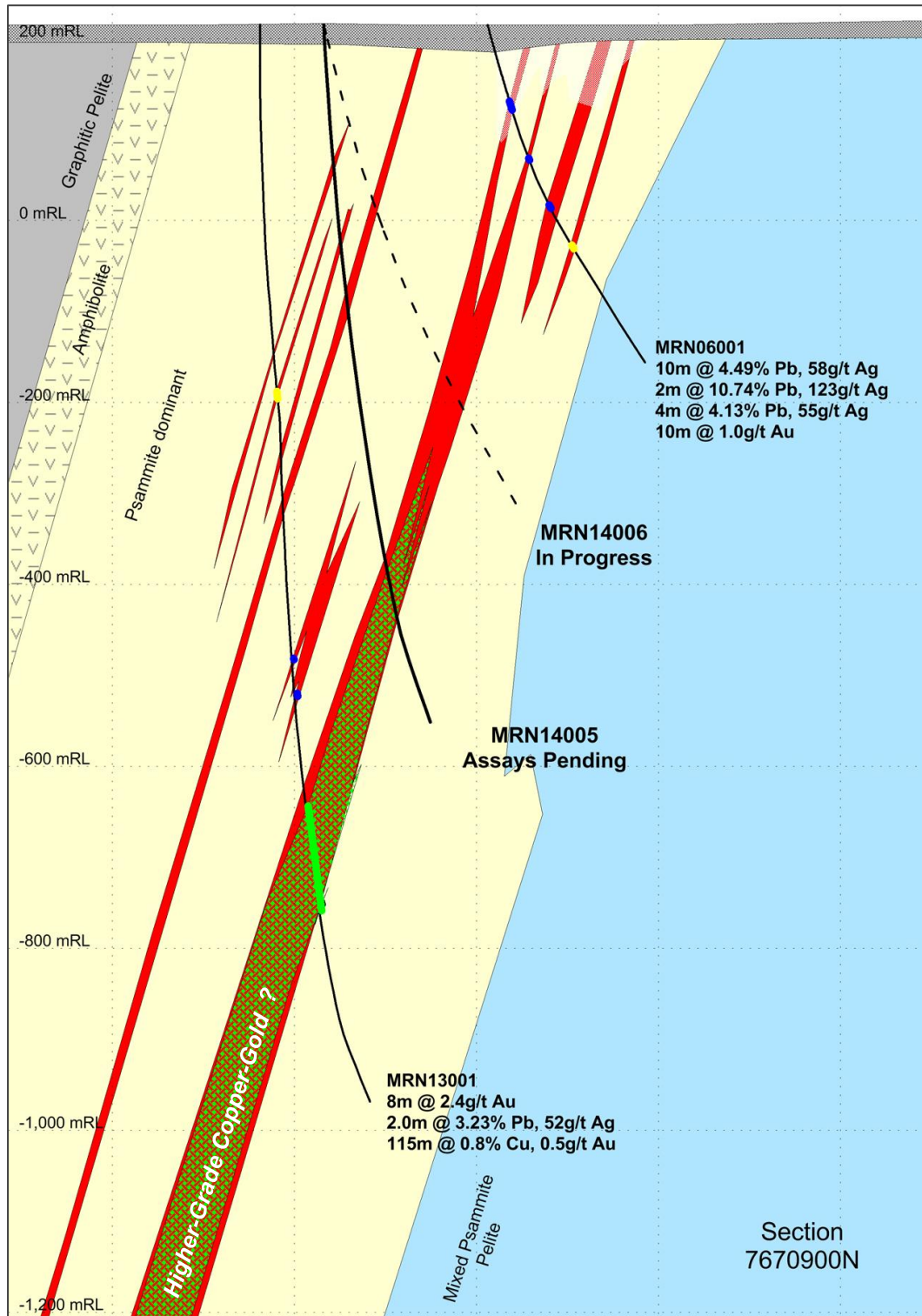
Step-out drill hole MRN14006 designed to track the lead-silver mineralisation in MRN13002 and MRN14002 closer to surface is in progress and should be completed within about one week (Figures 2 and 4). The deep drill hole MRN14004 is at 930 metres and on track for completion in two weeks (Figures 2 and 3). Core samples from MRN14003 are with the laboratory for analysis.



[Figure 2] Maronan Project: Working long section showing completed holes MRN14001A, MRN14002, MRN14003 (assays pending) and MRN14005 (assays pending) as well as the planned pierce points of the current drill holes MRN14004 and MRN14006. Zonation vectors point to a theoretical vent core at depth and north which is the target of the current drill hole MRN14004. The interpreted extent of the large iron and copper sulphide stockwork vein zone is outlined as a green dashed line – this zone partially overprints the earlier formed, bedded lead and silver mineralisation.



[Figure 3] Maronan Project: Working cross section showing MRN13002 and the recent step-out drill holes MRN14002 and MRN14003 (assays pending) as well the current step-out drill hole MRN14004 (in progress) which targets the theoretical higher grade vent core at depth.



[Figure 4] Maronan Project: Working cross section showing MRN14005 (assays pending) and the step-out drill hole MRN14006 (in progress) as well the historic hole MRN13001 which intersected a wide zone of iron sulphide (pyrrhotite) and copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) stockwork veining and silica alteration (green hatching). The iron and copper sulphide stockwork vein zone locally overprints the earlier bedded lead-silver mineralisation and has the potential to zone with depth from iron sulphide dominant to copper sulphide dominant comparable to high-grade ore mined at the nearby Eloise mine.

[Table 1] Summary of assay results from MRN14002 applying a nominal 1.0% lead lower cut-off grade.

Hole ID	From (m)	Down-hole Intercept (m)	Estimate True Width (m)	Lead wt%	Silver g/t	Gold g/t
MRN14002	600.6	2.1	0.9	27.2	290	0.4
	608.4	17.45	8.2	6.1	42	
	627.65	2.95	1.4	1.9	38	
	639.45	3.45	1.6	4.8	59	
	645.2	8.4	3.8	6.4	84	
	662.5	21.1	9.5	2.79	17	
	684.6	4.8	2.3	2.4	30	
	698.2	7.15	4.0	5.1	95	
	724.3	9.75	5.0	4.1	94	0.2% Zinc
	736.2	2.8	1.5	3.49	75	
	740.85	1.75	0.9	2.56	63	
	746.75	4.75	2.4	2.63	52	
Total Combined True Width			41.5			

[Table 2] Summary of assay results from MRN14002 and MRN13002 applying a nominal 0.5% lead lower cut-off grade. Applying a reduced lower cut-off grade highlights the broad zones of low and moderate grade lead and silver mineralisation throughout the holes. In comparison with MRN13002, MRN14002 returned lower silver and lead values but shows increased width of the prospective carbonate sequence, an increased number of lead intervals and an increased total combined true width for the lead zones. The mineralisation in MRN14002 has a silver/lead ratio comparable with that in MRN13002. These observations support the interpretation of the theoretical vent core at depth and north of MRN14002.

Hole ID	From (m)	Down-hole Intercept (m)	Estimate True Width (m)	Lead wt%	Silver g/t	Gold g/t	Ratio Silver/Lead%
MRN14002	600.6	2.1	0.9	27.2	290	0.4	10.7
	608.4	22.2	10.5	5.1	39		7.6
	639.45	14.5	6.5	5.0	64		12.8
	662.5	28.5	12.8	2.6	19		6.5
	696.95	11.4	6.4	3.4	70		20.5
	724.3	18.1	9.3	3.1	70		22.6
	746.75	4.75	2.4	2.63	52		19.7
Number Mineralised Intervals			7				
Total Combined True Width			48.8m				
Carbonate Sequence True Width			73m				
Mineralised %			67%				
MRN13002	459.6	2.3	0.8	9.8	277	0.6	28.3
	483.3	13.7	6.2	7.9	230	0.3	29.1
	514	22.2	10.8	5.4	125	0.1	23.1
	548.4	15.6	9.1	5.7	131	0.1	23.0
Number Mineralised Intervals			4				
Total Combined True Width			26.9m				
Carbonate Sequence True Width			55m				
Mineralised %			49%				

[Table 3] Drill hole collar survey data for the 2014 holes.

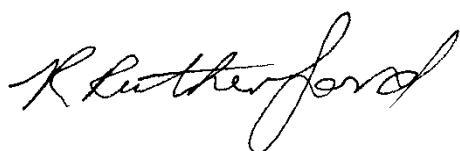
Hole ID	GDA94_E (m)	GDA94_N (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
MRN14001A	491227	7671127	003	-83	839
MRN14002	491282	7671061	047	-90	805.4
MRN14003	491380	7671143	076	-82	525.8
MRN14004	491029	7671218	094	-88	In Progress
MRN14005	491316	7670931	071	-87	778
MRN14006	491316	7670931	065	-74	In Progress

For further information concerning Red Metal's operations and plans for the future please refer to the recently updated web site or contact Rob Rutherford, Managing Director at:

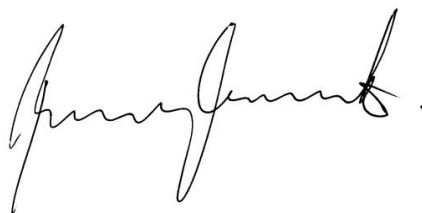
Phone +61 (0)2 9281-1805

Fax +61 (0)2 9281-5747

www.redmetal.com.au



Rob Rutherford
Managing Director



Russell Barwick
Chairman

Table 4 JORC 2012 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<p>Nature and quality of sampling</p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p>	<p>The extent of mineralisation at Maronan has been defined by 47 HQ/NQ diamond core drill holes drilled by four different companies since 1987 until the present. The spacing between drill hole pierce points when viewed on a longitudinal section is about 200 metres both vertically and laterally but varies between about 100 and 400 metres. The 47 holes average 638m deep and range in depth between 150m and 1469m. Holes were generally angled towards grid east between -55 and -90 degrees to optimally intersect the mineralised zone. Mineralisation in MRN14002 is defined by HQ and NQ core</p> <p>Physical core is available for 33 of the 47 holes. Paper copies of original laboratory reports and geological logs are available for 18 historic holes. Digital laboratory reports and geological and geophysical logs are available for the 29 more recent holes.</p> <p>At Maronan ½ NQ core or ¼ HQ diameter core has been sampled to ensure sample representivity for all holes. Continuous geologically defined intervals were regularly sampled at a 1.0 meter interval locally down to 0.5 metre or up to 1.5m based on geological controls. These high quality samples were logged for lithology, density, magnetic susceptibility, structure, RQD and other attributes.</p> <p>MRN14002 was sampled using ¼ HQ and NQ core. Second ¼ HQ and NQ core duplicate samples were collected to check sample representativity at selected intervals. Quality control checks using standards, blanks or duplicates are included at a sample rate of about one in ten.</p> <p>Diamond core drilling was used to obtain nominal 1 metre samples from which up to 3kg of ½ or ¼ NQ or ¼ HQ diameter core was pulverised to produce a sub-sample for four-acid (near total) digest and multi-element analysis using ICP/OES and ICP/MS determinations. Gold was determined using a separate 50g charge for fire assay. High-grade base metal results >1% were repeated using an ore-grade ICP/AES technique which utilises an aqua-regia acid digest suitable for high-sulphide ores.</p>
Drilling Technique	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</p>	<p>For MRN14002 a conventional wire-line core rig was utilised to extract PQ and then HQ diameter core samples in mineralisation. PQ was coreed from surface to reduce deviation in the cover sequences.</p> <p>Core orientations were measured every 3 to 6 metre core run using a Reflex ACT orientation tool.</p>

Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The length of recovered core and the core rock quality are logged for each core run. Core recovery throughout the fresh sulphide mineralised zones in MRN14002 is very good (100%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle and marked with orientation lines. Depths are checked against depths marked on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely performed by the drillers.
	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.	Insufficient data is available to determine a bias relationship between poor sample recovery and grade. Not relevant with respect to MRN14002 samples.
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.	Quantitative geotechnical logging including RQD, core recovery, fracture frequency, and qualitative hardness are measured for each core run.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.	Qualitative and quantitative codes and descriptions are used to record geological data such as lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structure prior to sampling. Magnetic susceptibility is quantified for every assay sample interval (about 1 metre) within the mineralised section and every core run (3 to 6 metres) within the hanging wall and footwall rocks. Density is quantified for every assay sample interval.
	Core photography	Core is photographed wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total length of drill hole MRN13002 has been geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	MRN14002 was sampled using ¼ HQ and NQ diameter core and cut so as to preserve the orientation mark. Pre-collar material is logged but not assayed and preserved as a record in chip trays or bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of recent diamond cores follows industry best practice and sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the ½ or ¼ NQ core or ¼ HQ core sample to 70% <6mm then pulverising of the whole (<3kg) sample to 85% < 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	QC controls have been variable during the life of the project. Recent field QC procedures, including drill hole MRN14002, involve using certified reference materials as assay standards along with blanks and sample duplicates. In weathered zones with native copper quartz washes were used. The insertion rate for standard, blanks and duplicates in the mineralised zones is about 1 in 10 samples.

	<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>	<i>MRN14002 was sampled using ¼ HQ and NQ core. Second ¼ HQ and NQ core duplicate samples were assayed to check sample representativity at selected intervals. Results from MRN14002 show a variability of between 3% and 8% in areas of strong lead silver mineralisation.</i>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>The sample size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation based on the styles of mineralisation (medium-coarse-grained, bedded lead sulphide and medium-grained copper vein zones), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent assay grade range of the mineralisation.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<i>Recent samples use four acid (near total) digest techniques and multi-element analysis using an ICP/MS determination. The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids suitable for silica and sulphide based samples. High-grade base metal results >1% were repeated using an ore-grade ICP/AES technique which utilises an aqua-regia acid digest suitable for high-sulphide ores.</i>
	<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>	<i>No geophysical tools were used to determine element concentrations at Maronan</i>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p><i>Although variable through the projects history, industry standard QA and QC controls have been applied to most of the 29 more recent holes. No QC data is available for the 18 historic holes</i></p> <p><i>For recent samples certified reference materials with a good range of values and blanks were inserted blindly and randomly at a rate of 1 in 10 over the mineralised intervals while the laboratory routinely runs duplicate checks from the pulverised sample. All base metal results greater than 1% are re-assayed using an ore-grade technique. Results highlight that the sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. Routine repeat or duplicate analyses by the laboratory reveal the precision of the analysis is within acceptable limits.</i></p> <p><i>The QA/QC procedures of the historic assay data are unknown and their level of accuracy and precision is unknown.</i></p>

Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<i>Core from MRN14002 has been visually verified by the Managing Director and a Senior Geologist.</i>
	The use of twinned holes.	<i>No holes have been twinned at this stage of exploration.</i>
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<i>Primary data was entered in the field into a portable logging device using standard drop-down codes. Text data files are exported and stored in an Access database. Mapinfo software is used to check and validate drill-hole data.</i>
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<i>No adjustments or calibrations were used in any of the assay data.</i>
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.	<i>The collar position for MRN14002 has been surveyed by Handheld GPS using MGA_GDA94, Zone54 datum. The drill trace for MRN14002 was surveyed using a Reflex down-hole camera and remains open for gyroscope surveying at a later date. Resent drilling indicates that the end-of-hole position determined by the Reflex survey instrument is typically within 5 metres of the gyroscopically surveyed location.</i>
		<i>All holes in the Maronan database have been surveyed down-hole using Reflex style and conventional Eastman down-hole cameras. Gyroscope surveys have been completed on 4 of the recent Maronan holes. The collar positions of historical holes were located using a locally established grid with an AGD66 datum. Location accuracy of the historical holes is estimated at 1-5 metres. Recent holes have been located using GPS systems accurate to about 1-2 metres.</i>
	Specification of the grid system used.	<i>All recent holes use MGA_GDA94_Zone54 datum. Historic holes used a local grid with an AGD66 datum and have been converted to a MGA_GDA94 datum.</i>
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	<i>Topographic relief has been surveyed during a detailed 50 metre x 50 metre gravity survey. The region is flat with relief varying less than 3 metres over the project area.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<i>The spacing between drill hole pierce points when viewed on a longitudinal section at Maronan is about 200 metres both vertically and laterally but locally varies between about 100 and 400 metres. MRN14002 is about 150 metres vertically below and 70 south of MRN13002.</i>
	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.	<i>The drill pierce point spacing is sufficient to outline the broad extent of mineralisation and grade variations in the mineral system however no Mineral Resources or Reserves have been defined to date.</i>
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<i>No sample compositing has been applied</i>

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<i>Bedded lead-silver mineralisation in MRN14002 dips between 60 and 80 degrees with local steep WNW plunging folds varying the dip direction from W to WNW. East directed drilling provides a representative, unbiased sample across the mineralisation. The core to bedding angle in MRN14002 varies between 24 and 35 degrees.</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>Continuity of the lead and silver mineralisation appears to have a steep bias in the down dip-direction of the bedding. Causes of lateral and vertical variations of the grade and thickness of mineralisation within the bedding planes have not been resolved because of the wide spacing of the drilling.</i>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<i>Chain of custody is managed by Red Metal. Samples from Maronan are packaged and stored at the company's field house in Cloncurry. The company's personal deliver the samples to NQX freight office in Cloncurry for deliver to a laboratory in Townsville. The freight company and laboratory provide an online tracking service for all samples.</i>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<i>No external audits have been undertaken at this early stage.</i>

Table 5 JORC 2012 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	<i>Maronan is located within EPM 13368 situated in the Cloncurry region of north-west Queensland. EPM 13368 is owned 100% by Red Metal Limited. No material ownership issues or agreements exist over the tenement. An ancillary exploration access has been established with the native title claimants and a standard landholder conduct and compensation agreement has established with the pastoral lease holders</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist</i>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<i>The extent of mineralisation at Maronan has been defined by 47 diamond core drill holes drilled by five different companies since 1987 until the present. Shell/Billiton/Acacia discovered base metal mineralisation on the project in 1987 and completed 15 shallow holes to 1993. From 1995 to 1996 MPI completed 3 holes into the northern and southern fold hinge structures. From 2001 to 2004 Phelps Dodge completed 6 holes. BHP Cannington undertook a campaign of silver-lead exploration from 2006 to 2008 completing 12 holes. Red Metal Limited has completed 11 holes from 2011 to the present seeking depth extensions to the bedded silver-lead and separate copper-gold mineralisation.</i>

Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p><i>Exploration on Maronan has identified two separate styles of mineralisation, bedded lead-silver mineralisation partially overprinted by structurally controlled, copper-gold mineralisation.</i></p> <p><i>The silver-lead mineralisation is of a similar style to the nearby Cannington deposit, one of the world's largest silver and lead producing operations. The Maronan silver-lead mineralisation occurs in two separate but sub-parallel banded carbonate-lead sulphide-magnetite-calcsilicate units referred to as the Upper Banded Lead Sulphide (Upper BLS) and Lower Banded Lead Sulphide (Lower BLS) horizons. The two horizons can be separated by up to 100 metres of quartz clastic meta-sediments (psammites, pelites and quartzite).</i></p> <p><i>The overprinting copper-gold mineralisation can be compared with the IOCG mineralisation styles at the nearby Eloise and Osborne ore bodies. Mineralisation is associated with intense silica alteration within a bedding-parallel structure focused between the Upper LBS and Lower LBS and comprises chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite and variable magnetite.</i></p> <p><i>Both mineralisation styles have shown improvement in grade and widths at depth and remain open down-plunge and at shallow levels between the existing wide spaced intercepts.</i></p>
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of survey information for all Material drill holes:</i>	<i>Refer to Table 3 for drill hole survey data for MRN14002.</i>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p><i>All mineralised intervals have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 1% lead lower cut-off grade is applied unless stated otherwise.</i></p> <p><i>None are reported.</i></p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	<i>True widths for MRN14002 are estimated to be 40% to 57% of down-hole widths.</i>
Diagrams	<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>	<i>Refer to Figures 1 to 4 in this report</i>

Balanced reporting	<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>	<i>Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for a summary of assay data from drill hole MRN14002</i>
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	<i>The specific gravity of the mineralised banded carbonate-lead sulphide in drill hole MRN14002 ranges from 2.79 to 3.91 and averages about 3.05.</i>
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<i>A wide spaced step-out program is in progress.</i>

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Rutherford, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rutherford is the Managing Director of the Company. Mr Rutherford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Rutherford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.