

23 January 2015

Further positive exploration results from Cerro Preto, Rio Grande Project, Brazil

- **Trenching results of up to 55.0 meters grading 6.99% P_2O_5 at Cerro Preto**
- **These results onfirm the potential of this new discovery by Agua**

Agua has continued to carry out reconnaissance work over a number of regional targets within the Rio Grande project area.

This work has continued to target the Arroio Marmeleiro Formation (Figure 1), which hosts the Joca Tavares and Porteira carbonatites, as well as several other occurrences of intrusive phosphatic and magnetic breccias. In addition occurrences of nodular and sedimentary phosphatic mineralisation have been recognised within the formation. This possibly represents a sedimentary/volcaniclastic sequence coeval with the Joca Tavares and Porteira carbonatites.

As previously announced to the market (October 8, 2014) this work has resulted in the grassroots discovery of the Cerro Preto sediment-hosted phosphate mineralisation. Mineralisation is related to black phosphorite beds that were found to occur in the Arroio Marmeleiro Formation, a Proterozoic shelf sequence that outcrops in an area that extends some 30 km along strike by 5 km wide.

So far three beds of black phosphorite have been mapped in the Cerro Preto target, along strike lengths that vary from about approximately 700m to 5km and with an apparent thickness from 50m to up to 200m (Figures 2 and 3). Highly encouraging results were returned from initial systematic rock chip sampling, including assays with grades up to 20.4% P_2O_5 . This work included follow-up sampling in two trenches which returned very encouraging results. Subsequent work has included sampling another 26 trenches, which has provided some very encouraging results, including:

- 55.0 meters grading 6.99% P_2O_5 – CH-AM-28
- 23 meters grading 8.61 P_2O_5 – CH-AM-23

Full results are included as Table 1 – results from trench CH-03 onwards have not been previously released to the market.

Technical Director Dr. Fernando Tallarico indicates, “The ongoing work at Cerro Preto has confirmed the potential of the discovery. The grades and potential scale of the Cerro Preto Target resembles those of Idaho Phosphate District where several important commercial phosphate deposits are clustered in a geological environment that is similar to the one we have found in Rio Grande. These ongoing results are extremely promising and further exploration work, including drilling, is being planned with the intention of delineating a resource”.

Managing Director Mr Prakash Hariharan added, “The exploration program in the Rio Grande project area continues to provide exceptional results. The discoveries at Tres Estradas, Joca Tavares and now Cerro Preto reinforce our thesis that there is potential to develop a producing camp with multiple deposits developed in this area, where the present phosphate supply is entirely dependent upon imports. ”.

Figure 1 – Regional location map showing the Cerro Preto sediment-hosted mineralization relative to the Três Estradas and Joca Tavares Carbonatites.

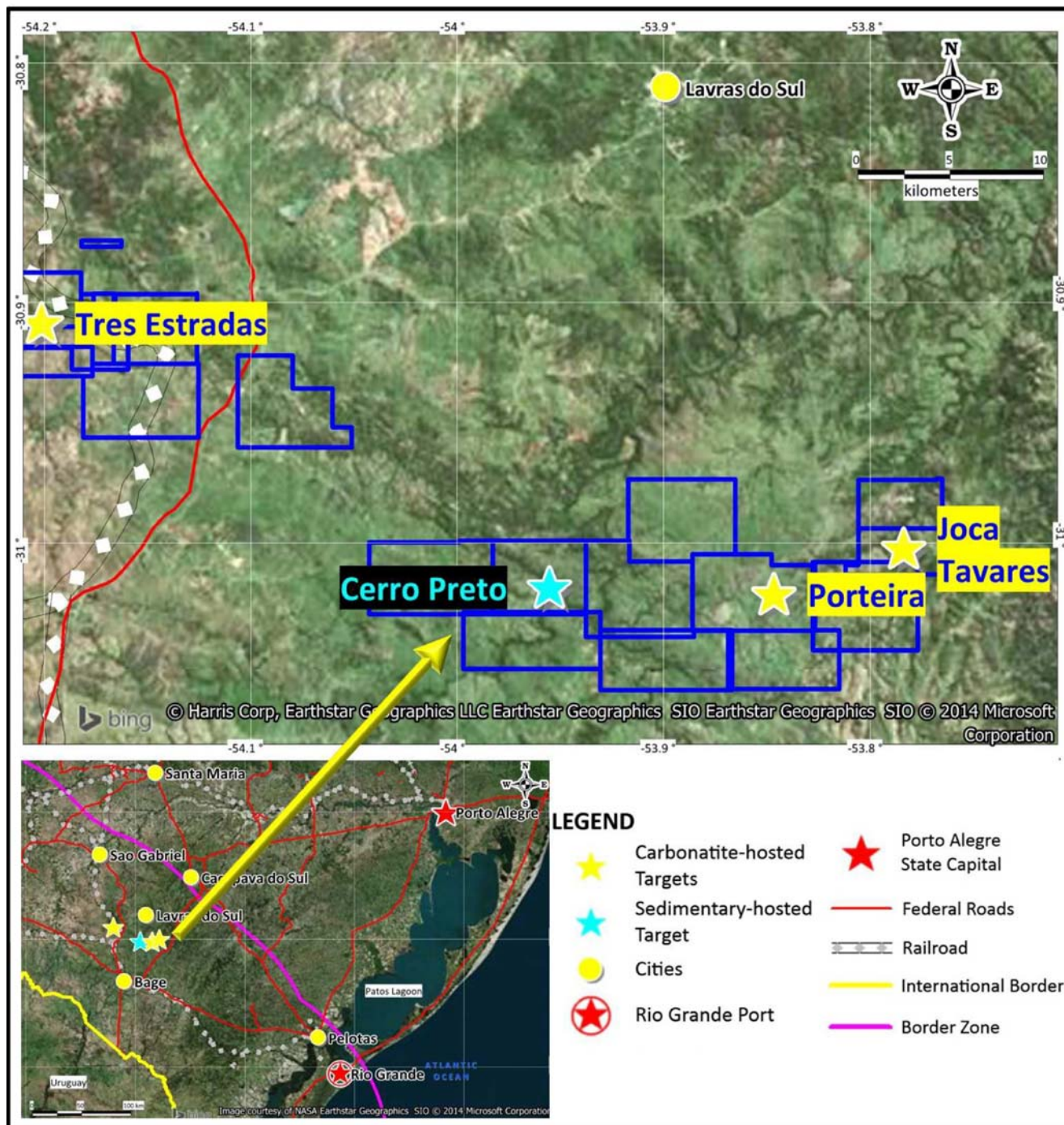


Figure 2 – Geological Map of the Arroio Marmeleiro Formation highlighting the location of Cerro Preto Target.

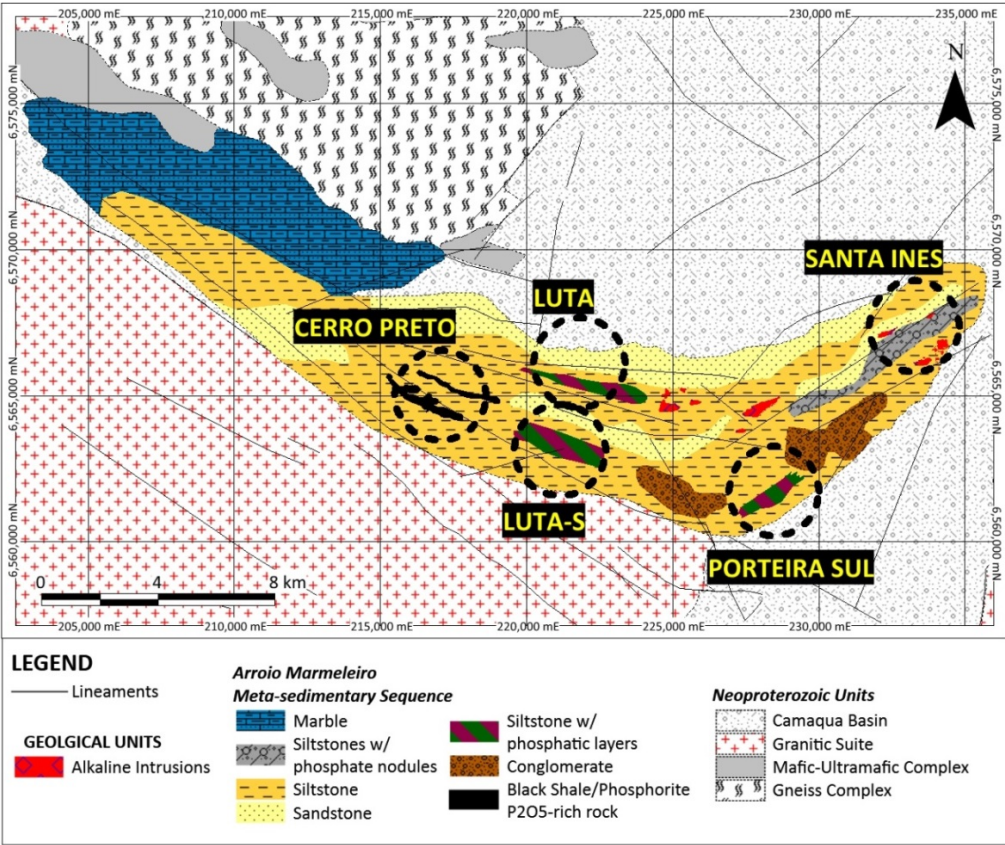


Figure 3 – Geological Map of the Cerro Preto Target showing the location of channels excavated in black phosphorate.

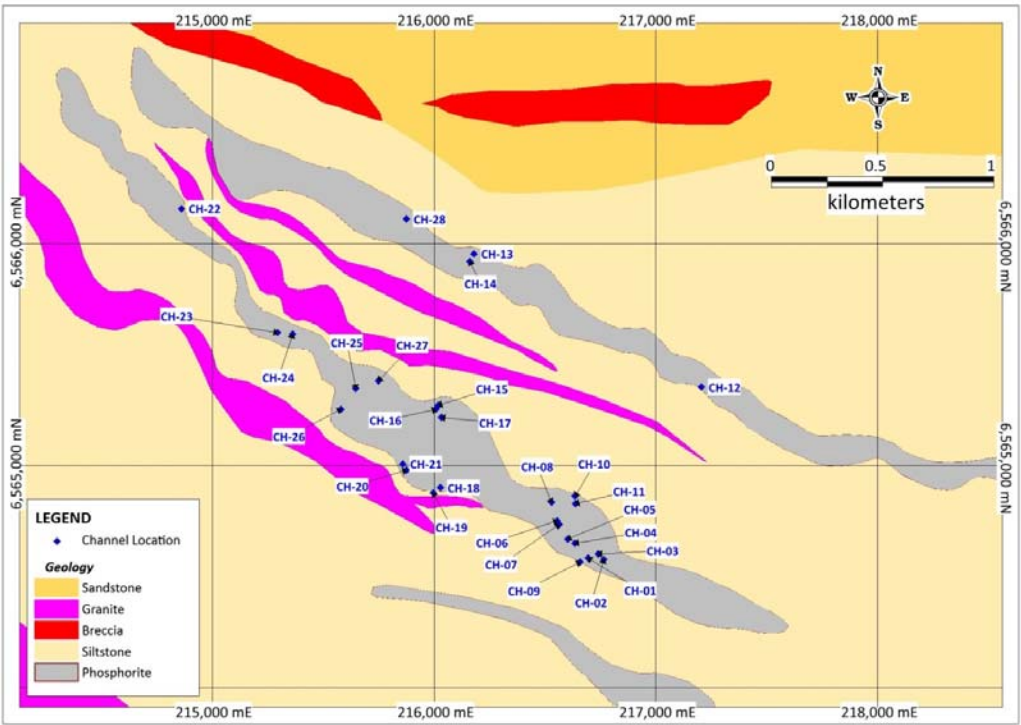


Table 1: Trenching results from Cerro Preto

Channel_ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (P205%)
CH-AM-01	216695	6564585	0	0	38.00				No significant assays
CH-AM-02	216765	6564577	0	0	31.50	2.50	20.00	17.50	10.30
					Includes	3.50	6.50	3.00	14.11
					And	29.00	30.00	1.00	9.90
CH-AM-03	216740	6564602	0	0	22.50	8.00	10.00	2.00	10.94
					And	12.00	20.50	8.50	9.83
					Includes	12.00	14.00	2.00	12.56
					Includes	16.00	18.00	2.00	14.84
CH-AM-04	216634	6564651	0	0	23.00	1.00	14.00	13.00	6.59
					Includes	11.00	14.00	3.00	9.93
					And	19.00	21.00	2.00	5.14
CH-AM-05	216604	6564668	0	0	17.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	6.21
					And	14.00	16.00	2.00	5.14
CH-AM-06	216554	6564750	0	0	14.00				No significant assays
CH-AM-07	216563	6564734	0	0	10.00				No significant assays
CH-AM-08	216530	6564836	0	0	14.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	6.91
CH-AM-09	216658	6564566	0	0	18.00				No significant assays
CH-AM-10	216634	6564863	0	0	7.00				No significant assays
CH-AM-11	216638	6564828	0	0	21.00	3.00	18.00	15.00	9.34
					Includes	5.00	6.00	1.00	11.81
					Includes	13.00	16.00	3.00	12.84
CH-AM-12	217204	6565355	30	0	46.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	11.78
					And	6.00	16.00	10.00	7.44
					Includes	7.00	10.00	3.00	11.06
					Includes	12.00	13.00	1.00	10.58
					And	25.00	44.00	19.00	8.96
					Includes	25.00	26.00	1.00	14.46
					Includes	29.00	30.00	1.00	13.39
					Includes	31.00	33.00	2.00	11.37
					Includes	38.00	39.00	1.00	10.40
					Includes	42.00	44.00	2.00	15.82
CH-AM-13	216179	6565956	30	0	14.00				No significant assays
CH-AM-14	216161	6565920	30	0	21.00	7.00	19.00	12.00	9.11
					Includes	7.00	8.00	1.00	12.26
					Includes	12.00	19.00	7.00	11.01
CH-AM-15	216019	6565274	30	0	25.00	10.00	13.00	3.00	8.75
					Includes	12.00	13.00	1.00	14.48
					And	20.00	23.00	3.00	8.80
					Includes	21.00	23.00	2.00	10.93
CH-AM-16	216009	6565255	30	0	25.00	3.00	10.00	7.00	6.70
					Includes	3.00	4.00	1.00	11.22

Channel_ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (P2O5%)
					And	14.00	15.00	1.00	7.64
					And	18.00	24.00	6.00	7.51
					Includes	21.00	22.00	1.00	12.87
					19.00	9.00	19.00	10.00	10.62
CH-AM-17	216033	6565219	30	0	Includes	12.00	14.00	2.00	15.14
					Includes	16.00	18.00	2.00	20.21
					17.00	5.00	13.00	8.00	9.36
CH-AM-18	216028	6564902	30	0	Includes	5.00	8.00	3.00	11.56
					Includes	16.00	18.00	2.00	10.81
					38.00	No significant assays			
CH-AM-20	215875	6564980	30	0	17.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	9.64
					Includes	2.00	3.00	1.00	13.85
					And	13.00	17.00	4.00	8.30
CH-AM-21	215860	6565008	30	0	23.00	No significant assays			
CH-AM-22	214861	6566160	0	0	60.00	43.00	58.00	15.00	8.97
					Includes	48.00	53.00	5.00	11.92
					Includes	57.00	58.00	1.00	12.82
CH-AM-23	215293	6565601	0	0	26.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	8.61
					Includes	2.00	5.00	3.00	13.16
					Includes	7.00	10.00	3.00	12.29
					Includes	11.00	13.00	2.00	10.99
					Includes	16.00	20.00	4.00	10.33
CH-AM-24	215363	6565593	0	0	22.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	9.02
					Includes	6.00	8.00	2.00	13.20
					Includes	11.00	12.00	1.00	12.68
CH-AM-25	215647	6565348	70	0	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	5.65
					Includes	0.00	2.00	2.00	11.19
					Includes	7.00	11.00	4.00	8.32
					Includes	20.00	22.00	2.00	8.90
CH-AM-26	215580	6565254	60	0	9.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	6.83
					Includes	0.00	1.00	1.00	10.84
					Includes	3.00	4.00	1.00	11.13
CH-AM-27	215749	6565382	30	0	13.00	8.00	13.00	5.00	6.57
					Includes	9.00	10.00	1.00	9.89
CH-AM-28	215874	6566112	40	0	55.00	0.00	54.00	54.00	6.99
					Includes	1.00	2.00	1.00	11.10
					Includes	12.00	13.00	1.00	11.47
					Includes	15.00	18.00	3.00	12.23
					Includes	21.00	22.00	1.00	10.45
					Includes	38.00	41.00	3.00	9.67
					Includes	43.00	46.00	3.00	11.49
					Includes	49.00	50.00	1.00	10.32

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About Agüia

Agüia is an emerging fertiliser development company focusing on phosphate and potash projects in Brazil. Brazil is Latin America's biggest economy and is heavily reliant on imports of up to 50 per cent of its phosphate and 90 per cent of its potash needs. Agüia is well positioned to capitalise on the growing demand for phosphorus and potash based fertilisers in the expanding agriculture sector in Brazil and controls four large projects, located close to existing infrastructure. The Company is committed to its existing projects whilst continuing to pursue other opportunities within the fertiliser sector.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relates to new Exploration Results that are released under the JORC 2012 requirements. It is based on information compiled by Dr Fernando Tallarico who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists Ontario. Dr Tallarico is a full-time employee of Agüia Resources Limited. Dr Tallarico has sufficient experience which is 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' ("JORC Code"). Dr Tallarico consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Other information in this report is extracted from the following report, which is available for viewing on the Company's website:

- *New High Grade Phosphate Mineralisation at Rio Grande released on 8 October 2014.*

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements listed above and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 –

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agua sampled twenty eight horizontal channels where samples were collected every meter along the channel across the rock strike. If the sample returns a reading above 1.31% P (3% P₂O₅) from the hand held XRF, this sample were sent to the laboratory for assay by XRF analyses. These samples were sent to the SGS laboratory in Vespiano, Brazil for preparation and assaying.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample and channel locations are picked up using hand-held GPS. Sampling was carried out using comprehensive Agua protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip channels are sampled at 1m intervals, with a representative 2kg sample being collected every metre. Each sample is analysed on site using a hand held XRF instrument with three readings taken and averaged. All samples from the selected channels are sent to the laboratory for assay by XRF analyses. In all cases samples are sent to SGS laboratories and analysed using method XRF79C_10 – Lithium tetra borate fusion. Elements assayed for include SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, CaO, MgO, TiO₂, P₂O₅, Na₂O, K₂O, MnO and LOI.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling has been completed
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling has been completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling has been completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling has been completed
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channels – these are not considered suitable for inclusion in resource estimations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip channel and rock chip sampling includes lithology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the relevant intersections are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling has been completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling has been completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation techniques are industry standard and are considered appropriate for the mineralisation being investigated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard procedures are employed, including ensuring non-core samples are adequately homogenized before assay and archive samples are collected.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No field duplicate samples or second half sampling was done. The target mineralization is quite homogeneous.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being assayed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The XRF method used is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of apatite-hosted phosphate mineralisation. Sample preparation was completed at SGS Vespasiano's laboratory in Brazil using standard crushing and pulverization techniques; sample analysis was carried out by SGS at the same facility in Vespasiano, MG, Brazil. The prepared pulps were fused with lithium metaborate and analyzed by XRF spectroscopy for major oxide elements (P₂O₅, Al₂O₃, CaO, Fe₂O₃, K₂O, MgO, MnO₂, SiO₂, and TiO₂. Method code XRF79C and PHY01E). The preparation and analytical procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralization sampled and are reliable to deliver the total content of the analyzed compounds.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand held XRF is an Olympus Innov-X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a calibration plate supplied by Innov-X-Systems for the calibration of the Portable X Ray Fluorescence equipment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two control samples were inserted in each batch of samples, one in grab samples batch and one in channel samples batch. Agua used certified phosphate reference materials (standards) sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd. (Geostats) in Perth, Australia. Umpire check assays were conducted by SGS Geosol in Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil using XRF spectroscopy (Method codes XRF79C and PHY01E). Additionally, Agua relied on the analytical quality control measured implemented by the ISO accredited laboratory used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of the Cerro Preto Target are very initial and have not been subject to external verification. However, independent consulting firm SRK has made three site visits to Rio Grande and has extensively verified all Agua protocols including QAQC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling has been completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is manually entered onto logging sheets on site by Agua geologists. This data is then entered into a digital database consisting of Excel workbooks. Assay data from the laboratory is merged into the sample sheets. All original logging sheets and digital data are stored.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Digital data is regularly backed up.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channels were surveyed according to the local UTM coordinate system (South American Datum 1969 – SAD69, Zone 22S), using hand held GPS equipment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAD 1969 UTM system, Zone 22S
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No topographic survey has been completed over the prospect area.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip channel samples are collected at 1m intervals along the channels.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – the data will not be used in resource calculations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bulk nature of the mineralisation indicates that sampling bias will not be introduced by changing sampling direction.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the bulk nature of the mineralisation it is considered that there is no sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by Agua. Samples are stored on site. Assay samples are sent by freight express to the relevant laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tres Estradas – Audit by SRK Consulting in early 2013 indicated that techniques were in line with generally accepted industry best practices. The same audit found no issues with the data.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cerro Preto <p>DNPM 810.796/2012 and DNPM 810.797/2012 are exploration permits 100 % owned by Agua Fertilizantes S/A (Agua Fertilizantes) both issued at 9th June 2014 valid until 9th June 2017.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no reference to our knowledge of any previous exploration by other parties in the Cerro Preto Target or in the Arroio Marmeleiro Formation generally.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cerro Preto Target is located within the Arroio Marmeleiro Formation of Neoproterozoic age, which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is a sedimentary Formation that outcrops along a strike-length of about 30 km by 5 km wide. The unit consists of a typical shelf sequence including limestone, siltstone, rythimite and conglomerate. The unit also includes beds of black phosphorite.
<i>Drill hole/Trench Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip Channel data includes start x, y, z coordinates, trench direction and length and lithology.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip Channel intersections are length weighted from individual samples using a minimum 3% P2O5 end assay
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trench sampling is along the surface, across the interpreted strike of the mineralised unit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Cerro Preto Target mineralisation is hosted in black phosphorites with a general N70W strike and dipping 40 to 50 degrees to NE.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channel results - horizontal lengths are reported.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to maps in release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length-weighted intersections for the trenches have been reported. Results from all trenches are reported, including those with no significant assays
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological mapping has been included as base maps to the geochemical data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As presented in the text of this report.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As presented in the text of this report.