ASX RELEASE **20 MAY 2016**

BOTSWANA COPPER/SILVER PROJECT UPDATE
FIRST DIAMOND HOLE AT T3 INTERSECTS 28m @ 1.76% Cu & 22.9g/t Ag

HIGHLIGHTS

- MO-G-01D intersected **28m @ 1.76% Cu, 22.9g/t Ag and 92.4ppm Mo** (estimated true width) from 103.0m down hole. MO-G-01D intersected three additional intersections which average >1.3% Cu, including **2.35m @ 3.32% Cu, 45.8g/t Ag and 184ppm Mo** from 93.0m down hole depth

- Individual **high grade assays in MO-G-01D are up to 9.48% Cu, 118.3g/t Ag and 619ppm Mo**. The significance of highly anomalous Mo associated with Cu/Ag intersections is still being interpreted. For this reason Mo intersections are not yet shown on drill hole sections (Figure 2)

- MO-G-03D intersected **18.4m @ 1.06% Cu** from 174.9m down hole depth and **12.8m @ 0.68% Cu, 12.4g/t Ag and 198.5ppm Mo** from 212.2m down hole depth, 200m down dip from MO-G-01D

- MO-G-03D also intersected zones of high grade Mo, generally (but not always) associated with high grade Cu. The **highest individual Mo assay is 1m @ 1,094ppm Mo** from 210m down hole depth

- MO-G-02D intersected **4.0m @1.46% Cu and 10g/t Ag** from 43m down hole depth and **24m @ 0.7% Cu** from 89.0m down hole depth. MO-G-02D is the shallowest diamond hole at T3 and intersected several zones of highly anomalous Pb/Zn from 62.0m to 110.0m down hole depth

- The objective of the Phase 1 diamond drilling program is to **define an initial mineral resource** within an area approximately 800m along strike and 300-350m down dip (Figures 1 and 2)

- **Assays awaited from five diamond holes** (MO-G-04D to MO-G-08D) which intersected the Upper and Lower Zones ('UZ' and 'LZ') within the interpreted 40-50m wide Target Sequence

- **Interpreted zonation of sulphides at T3** indicates Pb/Zn may occur near surface and Cu/Ag (chalcopyrite, bornite/chalcocite, chalcocite) may occur down dip within the Target Sequence

- Soil sampling is being expanded along the T3 Dome and adjacent areas with the objective to **identify potential new Pb/Zn/Cu anomalies.** RC drilling is underway to test existing anomalies

The Board of MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD) is pleased to announce very encouraging assay results from the first three diamond drill holes at T3 (MO-G-01D to MO-G-03D). Significant intersections are included above, in a cross section (Figure 2) and in the summary to follow.

Results from the first three diamond holes appear to confirm earlier interpretations based on shallow RC drilling. Vein hosted and disseminated Cu/Ag sulphide mineralisation with locally high Mo values appears to be hosted by two reasonably continuous, shallow dipping zones (UZ and LZ) within a distinctive 40-50m wide sequence of green siltstones, marl units and intercalated sandstone units (the 'Target Sequence').

The Phase 1 diamond drilling program is currently testing an area of the Target Sequence covering ~800m along strike and 300-350m down dip (Figures 1 and 2). This program includes infill drilling on a 50m by 50m pattern to ~150m vertical depth and deeper drilling to test potential depth extensions to ~200-250m vertical depth. Depending on results, the Phase 1 area may be extended further along strike and down dip.

The objective of the Phase 1 drilling program is to complete sufficient drilling to enable an initial resource estimate for T3 to (at least) an Inferred Resource category.

Managing Director Mr Julian Hanna said: "Since drilling started in early March, major progress has been made in understanding the geology and potential of the T3 Dome area and also on progressing the T3 stratabound Cu/Ag/Mo deposit towards an initial resource estimate."

"While the main focus will remain on infill and extensional drilling at T3, the MOD/MTR joint venture is also rapidly expanding soil coverage in the T3 area to verify existing anomalies and identify new targets which can be tested by shallow RC drilling. Soil sampling has already proved to be a very effective, low cost method for defining drill targets around the T3 Dome and on other joint venture licences in the Kalahari Copper Belt."

"We look forward to reporting results from soil sampling programs and from a 5km long trial IP geophysical traverse recently completed across the T3 Dome."

Assay results are awaited from a further 5 diamond holes, 5 shallow RC holes and from numerous soil samples collected from the T3 Dome and from other targets in the region.

Key results include:

MO-G-01D intersected:

- **28m @ 1.76% Cu, 22.9g/t Ag and 92.4ppm Mo from 103m** down hole depth
- **2.35m @ 3.32% Cu, 45.8g/t Ag and 184ppm Mo from 93m** down hole depth
- **1.7m @ 1.59% Cu and 23.4g/t Ag from 132.95m** down hole depth
- **5.8m @ 1.36% Cu and 24.8g/t Ag from 141m** down hole depth

MO-G-02D intersected:

- **4.0m @ 1.46% Cu and 10.0g/t Ag from 43m** down hole depth
- **24m @ 0.7% Cu from 89m** down hole depth

MO-G-03D intersected:

- **18.4m @ 1.06% Cu from 174.9m** down hole depth
- **19.5m @ 157.6ppm Mo from 182.5m** down hole depth
- **12.8m @ 0.68% Cu, 12.4g/t Ag and 198.5ppm Mo from 212.2m** down hole depth.
- **1m @ 1,094ppm Mo from 210m** down hole depth

Figure 1: Phase 1 Target Area. Shows holes intersecting Target Sequence and proposed diamond holes (open squares)

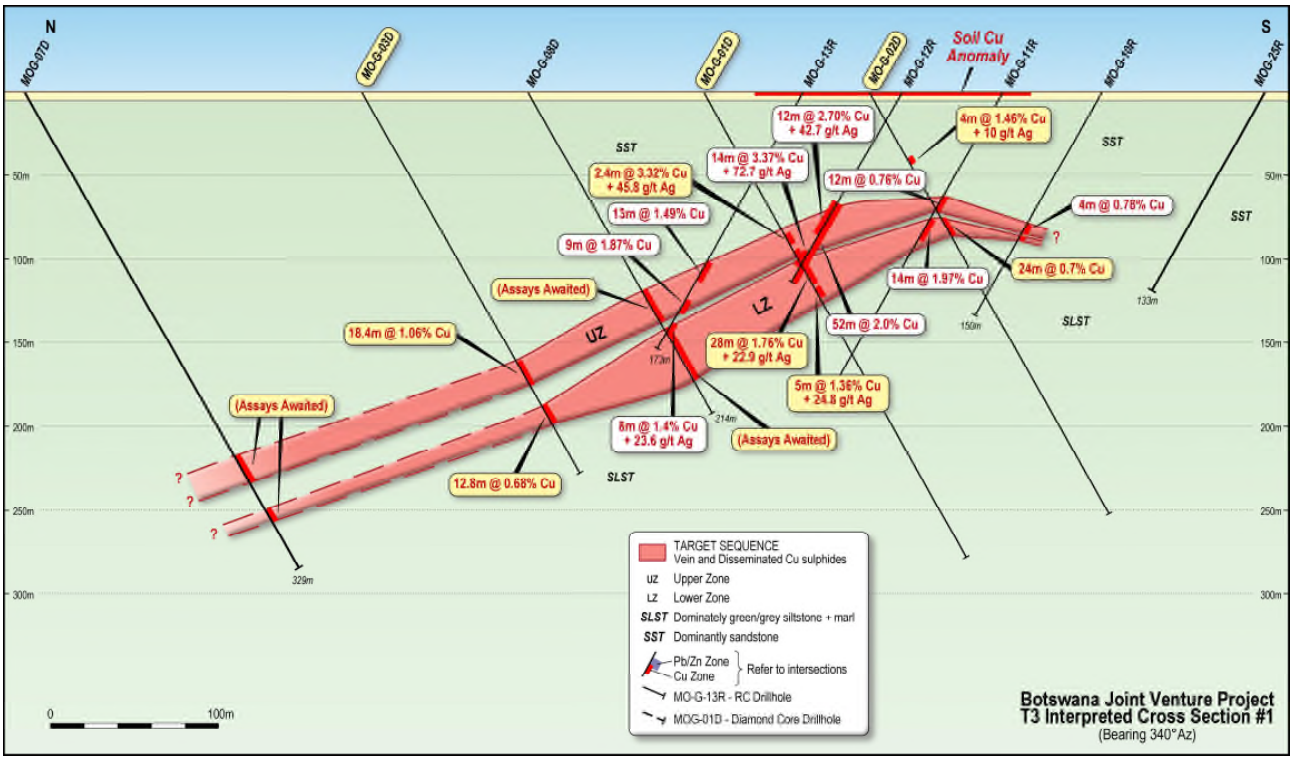

Figure 2: Interpreted Cross Section #1. Shows Cu/Ag intersections within Target Sequence (recent results in yellow)

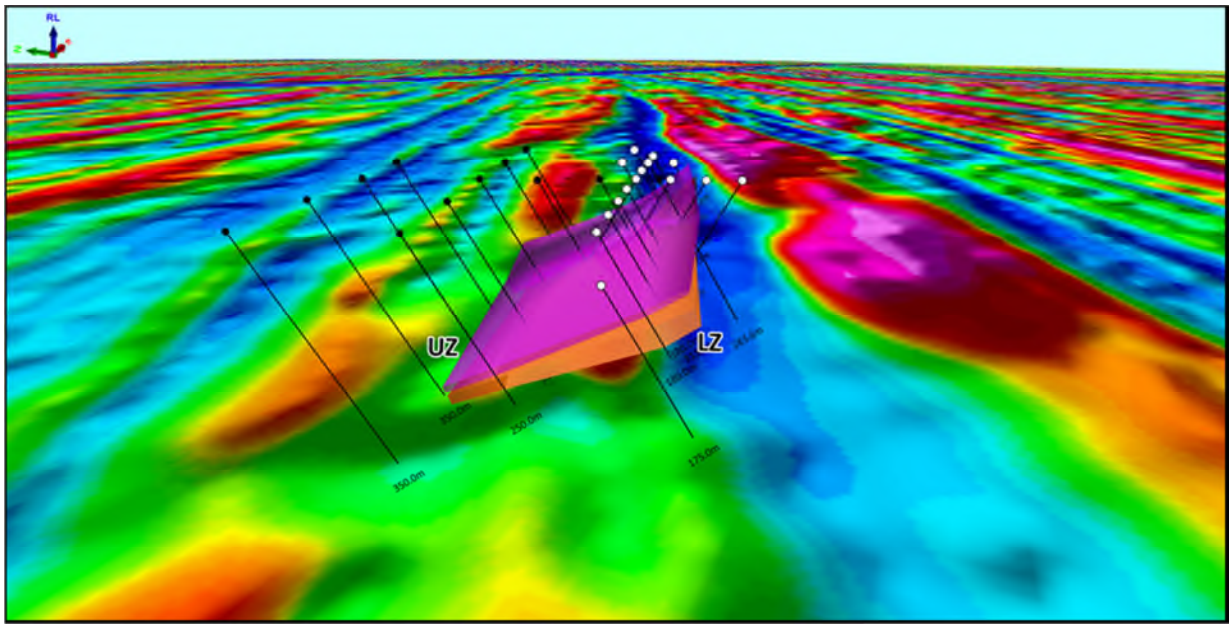

Figure 3: Magnetic image looking NE along T3 Dome showing Target Sequence. Diamond holes (black), RC holes (white)

Drill Hole ID	Collar UTM East	Collar UTM North	Azi	Dip	EOH m
MO-G-10R	636268	7641598	335	-60	150
MO-G-11R	636247	7641653	335	-60	199
MO-G-12R	636231	7641710	335	-60	130
MO-G-13R	636214	7641765	335	-60	173
MO-G-14R	636118	7641743	160	-60	170
MO-G-15R	636309	7641791	160	-60	158
MO-G-16R	636409	7641816	160	-60	150
MO-G-17R	636392	7641863	160	-60	160
MO-G-18R	636425	7641770	160	-60	50
MO-G-19R	636505	7641841	160	-60	120
MO-G-20R	636584	7641913	160	-60	140
MO-G-21R	636022	7641717	160	-60	150
MO-G-22R	635928	7641692	160	-60	180
MO-G-23R	635831	7641665	160	-60	180
MO-G-24R	635641	7641575	160	-60	175
MO-G-01D	636189	7641820	160	-60	313.7
MO-G-02D	636225	7641728	160	-60	283.6
MO-G-03D	636111	7642004	160	-60	256.9
MO-G-04D	635923	7641937	160	-60	263.7
MO-G-05D	636302	7642069	160	-60	268.8
MO-G-06D	635735	7641871	160	-60	259.7
MO-G-07D	636045	7642192	160	-60	328.7
MO-G-08D	636151	7641912	160	-60	214.5
MO-G-09D	636490	7642136	160	-60	current
MO-G-10D	636237	7641837	160	-60	current

Table 1: RC and diamond drill hole collar coordinates and survey parameters

Notes:

(i) *This announcement refers to Exploration Targets as defined under Sections 18 and 19 of the 2012 JORC Code. The Exploration Targets quantity and quality referred to in this announcement are conceptual in nature. Apart from the announced Mahumo Stage One Mineral Resource there has been insufficient exploration at other Exploration Targets which include T3 to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Exploration Targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource. This announcement includes several drill hole intersections which have been announced by MOD Resources Limited previously.*

(ii) *ASX Guidance Note 8 cautions against reporting visual observations of mineralisation as information derived solely from a visual inspection of a core sample and before an assay has been undertaken, would be a matter of supposition and insufficiently definite to warrant disclosure. In those circumstances, disclosure of the drilling results would not normally be expected until the drill core had been assayed and analysed and a report that complies with the requirements in Chapter 5 and Appendix 5A of the Listing Rules for reporting exploration results had been prepared.*

On 29 October 2015, the Australian Institute of Geologists ("AIG") released guidance on the required reporting of visual observations. One of the required elements is to provide a percentage estimate of the abundances of any sulphide minerals observed. ASX follows the AIG's guidance in situations where an entity chooses to report visual observations.

Due to the variety and tenor of different Cu sulphides intersected at T3, MOD will report drill hole intersections of the "Target Sequence" which includes the interpreted Upper Zone (UZ) and Lower Zone (LZ). Until assays are received and announced, there is no certainty regarding Cu/Ag grades or whether Cu/Ag has been intersected in drill holes that have intersected the Target Sequence.

For and on behalf of the MOD Board.

Julian Hanna
Managing Director

Mark Clements
Executive Chairman and Company Secretary

Background

Botswana Copper Project

The combined MOD holdings comprise 25 prospecting licences with a total area >11,600km² in the relatively unexplored central and western Kalahari Copper Belt which is largely covered by sand and soil.

MOD has been an active explorer in the Kalahari Copper belt since 2011 and discovered the 'Corner K Deposit', now re-named Mahumo Copper/Silver Deposit in late 2011. The Mahumo deposit was discovered by drilling a soil anomaly along the northern margin of a major >20km wide structural zone (Mahumo Structural Corridor). The Mahumo Stage One resource is currently the highest grade copper resource in the Kalahari Copper Belt and is the basis for an underground mining scoping study. Mahumo remains completely open below the limit of drilling along 2.4km strike length and Stage Two drilling is designed to test for extensions to ~600m depth.

MOD through its subsidiary company MOD Resources Botswana (Pty) Ltd has 100% holdings and various existing joint venture interests in 11 granted prospecting licences with a total area of approximately 4,187km² in the Kalahari Copper Belt. MOD also owns 70% of Discovery Mines (Proprietary) Ltd ("DMI") through UK joint venture company, Metal Capital Ltd ("MCL") and a wholly owned subsidiary company of MCL, Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd, following the acquisition of DMI announced on 16 December 2015. DMI holds 14 prospecting licences with a total area of approximately 7,446km² in the same area as MOD's holdings.

London AIM listed company Metal Tiger Plc ("MTR") owns a 30% interest in DMI through MCL. The business fit between MTR and MOD is strong and both companies are working together to explore and potentially develop opportunities within their extensive holdings in the Kalahari Copper Belt. MTR is primarily focused on undervalued natural resource investment opportunities in which it can provide financial and business support to companies to maximize the value of their interests.

In November 2015 Cupric Canyon Capital announced results of a feasibility study for the potential development of a substantial underground mine at the Zone 5 deposit. Zone 5 is located approximately 100km NE of Mahumo along the same interpreted structural contact as Mahumo. Currently reported resources at Zone 5 are 100.3Mt @ 1.95% Cu and 20g/t Ag (December 2015). Zone 5 is the most significant announced resource in the Kalahari Copper Belt to date and may demonstrate the wider potential of this relatively under-explored region.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results at the Botswana Copper Project is reviewed and approved by Jacques Janse van Rensburg, BSc (Hons), General Manager Exploration (Africa) for MOD Resources Ltd. He is registered as a Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) No. 400101/05 and has reviewed the technical information in this report. Mr Janse van Rensburg has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity which it is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Janse van Rensburg consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration Targets and Results

This announcement refers to Exploration Targets as defined under Sections 18 and 19 of the 2012 JORC Code. The Exploration Targets quantity and quality referred to in this announcement are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration at T3 or at other Exploration Targets mentioned in this announcement to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Exploration Targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource. This announcement includes several drill hole intersections which have been announced by MOD Resources Limited previously.

Forward Looking Statements and Disclaimers

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of MOD Resources Limited.

Examples of forward looking statements included in this announcement are: 'The significance of highly anomalous Mo associated with Cu/Ag intersections is still being interpreted. For this reason Mo intersections are not yet shown on drill hole sections' and 'high grade Mo, generally (but not always) associated with high grade Cu' and 'Objective of Phase 1 diamond drilling program is to define an initial mineral resource within an area approximately 800m along strike and 300-350m down dip' and 'Pb/Zn may occur near surface and Cu/Ag (chalcopyrite, bornite/chalcocite, chalcocite) may occur down dip' and 'objective to identify potential new Pb/Zn/Cu anomalies' and 'Vein hosted and disseminated Cu/Ag sulphide mineralisation with locally high Mo values appears to be hosted by two reasonably continuous, shallow dipping zones (UZ and LZ) within a distinctive 40-50m wide sequence of green siltstones, marl units and intercalated sandstone units (the 'Target Sequence').'

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, MOD Resources Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1 Reporting Exploration Results from Botswana Copper Project
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 (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.*	• Sampling was carried out using RC Drilling, at 1m sampling intervals. • After every 1m interval the hole is flushed by compressed air. • The full 1m interval was collected before being weighed and the weight recorded. • All samples were riffle split (50:50) into samples weighing approximately 1.5kg • These samples were taken to the core logging facility where a unique sample number was allocated to every interval sampled • All samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site • Samples are submitted to Setpoint Laboratories in Johannesburg
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).*	• The RC drill holes referred to in this release were drilled by reverse circulation drilling using a 5 inch – 127mm face sampling bit diameter and 900pfm – 24 bar compressor • The diamond drilling referred to in this release was drilled by HQ diameter drill core for the first 36m followed by NQ diameter drilling the rest of the drill holes.
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.*	• RC sample recovery was recorded by weighing every sample before splitting. • Sample size was found to be consistent • Diamond drilling recorded recovery. Core recovery was good • Drill core was sampled in 1m intervals or as appropriate to align with the geological contacts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• During the core logging geologists follow MOD's standard operating procedure for RC logging processes. The metre interval (from and to) is recorded and the data below is described within the RC drill logs: ▪ Major rock unit (colour, grain size, texture) ▪ Weathering ▪ Alteration (style and intensity) ▪ Mineralisation (type of mineralisation, origin of mineralisation, estimation of % sulphides/oxides) ▪ Veining (type, style, origin, intensity) • Data is originally recorded on paper (hard copies) and then transferred to Excel logging sheets • Logging is semi quantitative based on visual estimation • For diamond drilling the geological logging process documents lithological and structural information as well as geotechnical data such as RQD, recovery and specific gravity measurements.
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.*	• All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals and riffle split into ~1.5kg samples. A reference sample is retained at core logging facility • All RC intervals are geologically logged and sample intervals selected for assays at Setpoint Laboratories in Johannesburg • All diamond core samples for the drill hole intersections were taken as half core samples. • MOD took photos of all core samples on site. • MOD has implemented an industry-standard QA/QC program. Drill core is logged, split by sawing and sampled at site. Samples are bagged, labelled, sealed and shipped

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to the Set Point prep-laboratories in Johannesburg, SA, by the project manager. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10. Setpoint also has its own internal QA/QC control to ensure assay quality.
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 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.*	• Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10 on site. • At the lab the split for analysis is milled to achieve a fineness of 90% less than 106 µm (or a fineness of 80 % passing 75 µm. Prep QC: At least one out of every 10 samples of every batch is screened at 75µm or 106µm, whichever is applicable, to check that 80% of the material passes. The % loss for samples screened should be <2% • Analysis for 35 elements by determination of 3 acid digest followed by ICP-OES finish as well as A S Cu: **PROCEDURE:** One gram of pulp material is digested using a combination of three acids (HNO3, HClO4 and HCl) and made up to a volume of 100ml. The resulting solutions are analysed for metals by the technique of ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry). **REPORTING**: A detection limit of <10ppm is reported. Values >10ppm are reported with no decimals and when the midpoint (5) between rounded off values is reached the number is rounded up. Below the midpoint, the number is rounded down. • All reported results are down hole widths.
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.*	• 15-20% QA/QC checks are inserted in the sample stream, as lab standards, blanks and duplicates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.*	• The collar coordinates of all the drill holes were taken by hand held GPS and are reflected in Table 1. • Down hole surveys have been done on all diamond holes
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.*	• Samples of RC chips for assaying were throughout taken at 1m intervals
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 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.*	• Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect the target mineralisation at approximately right angles
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample bags were tagged, logged and transported to Setpoint laboratory in Johannesburg by Project Manager
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• MOD's sampling procedure is done according to standard industry practice

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.*	• PL190/2008 is a granted Prospecting Licence held by 100% by Discovery Mines (Pty) Ltd which is wholly owned by Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd which is wholly owned by Metal Capital Limited which is owned 70% MOD Resources Ltd and 30% Metal Tiger Plc. • In January 2016, the Minister of Minerals, Water and Energy extended the licence date to 31 December 2016. MOD expects to apply for a further renewal or an extension at least 3 months ahead of that date. MOD is already in discussion with the Ministry regarding this.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous exploration in the area of drilling apart from widely spaced soil sampling conducted by Discovery Mines.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The visible copper mineralisation intersected in drill holes on PL190/2008 is interpreted to be a Proterozoic or early Palaeozoic age vein related sediment hosted occurrence similar to other known deposits and mines in the central Kalahari Copper Belt
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.*	• All information relating to the RC drill holes and diamond drill holes are listed in Table 1 of the release • No down hole surveys have been done on RC holes • There is no material change to this drill hole information
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.*	• Significant copper and silver intersections will be reported by MOD as received from the lab
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').*	• True widths are not quoted • Down hole widths are used throughout
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.*	• A cross section has been generated and appear listed as Figure 2 • A plan of drill hole collar locations is included at Figure 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note
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.*	• All substantive data is reported
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.*	• Any further work on PL190/2008 will be dependent on results from the next RC and diamond drill holes