

## T3 Resource Drilling Nearing Completion

**MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD)** today announced further positive assay results from the Phase 1 resource area at T3 (Figure 1). T3 is part of a joint venture with AIM-listed Metal Tiger Plc (30%) in the Kalahari Copper Belt, Botswana.

Assays were received from two batches of samples for seven deeper holes in the northeast part of the T3 Phase 1 resource area. Six of the latest resource holes intersected significant widths of copper and silver, similar to previously announced intersections in this area (Figure 1).

Significant recent intersections include:

- **MO-G-26D** 26.4m @ 1.3% Cu and 11g/t Ag from 131.0m downhole
- **MO-G-28D** 42.0m @ 1.1% Cu and 11g/t Ag from 127.0m downhole
- **MO-G-29D** 34.8m @ 1.2% Cu and 14g/t Ag from 128.0m downhole
- **MO-G-31D** 11.9m @ 2.3% Cu and 42g/t Ag from 181.9m downhole, and 5.0m @ 1.9% Cu and 51g/t Ag from 211.0m downhole

Only one hole (MO-G-32D) located 100m east of the 1km long Phase 1 resource area and north of an interpreted fault which may have displaced the T3 mineralisation, failed to intersect significant widths of copper and silver values.

The drill-out of the Phase 1 resource on an initial 100m by 100m drill pattern is nearing completion to meet the Company's target to finalise a maiden resource at T3 by the end of September.

Recent assay results are in line with expectations and include intersections of significant copper and silver grades up to 42m estimated true width. Results to hand are now being forwarded to an independent resource consultant in South Africa to compile and use for the resource estimate.

MOD Resources Managing Director, Mr Julian Hanna, said "Each drill hole is not only contributing to the resource but also improving the understanding of the geology and controls of the mineralisation at T3, which we hope will be a template for further discoveries along the T3 Dome."

"Once the Phase 1 resource drilling is complete, the exploration team will start focusing on other targets along the T3 Dome which remains virtually unexplored," said Mr Hanna.

The Company also completed the first deep diamond hole at T3 (M0-T3U-01D) to test the source of an IP anomaly approximately 400m down dip from the resource drilling. The hole lifted 20 degrees and as a result, intersected the target sequence above the IP anomaly.

M0-T3U-01D intersected 48m of green siltstones and mudstones with weak finely disseminated chalcocite and bornite sulphides between 446.7m and 494.8m down hole depth. Assay results are awaited to provide an indication of grade and a second drill hole is being considered to test the IP anomaly.

**Details of recent intercepts include:**

- MO-G-26D 26.4m @ 1.3% Cu and 11g/t Ag from 131.0m downhole, and 1.0m @ 2.5% Cu and 8g/t Ag from 164.0m downhole, and 8.0m @ 0.8% Cu and 15g/t Ag from 170.0m downhole
- MO-G-27D 22.4m @ 1.2% Cu and 10g/t Ag from 129.0m downhole, and 4.7m @ 0.7% Cu and 10g/t Ag from 168.7m downhole
- MO-G-28D 42.0m @ 1.1% Cu and 11g/t Ag from 127.0m downhole
- MO-G-29D 34.8m @ 1.2% Cu and 14g/t Ag from 128.0m downhole, and 5.0m @ 1.2% Cu and 5g/t Ag from 170.0m downhole
- MO-G-30D 15.8m @ 0.9% Cu and 12g/t Ag from 121.2m downhole, and 10.0m @ 1.3% Cu and 10g/t Ag from 140.0m downhole, and 5.0m @ 1.3% Cu and 6g/t Ag from 161.0m downhole, and 3.7m @ 2.2% Cu and 17g/t Ag from 176.3m downhole,
- MO-G-31D 3.0m @ 1.1% Cu and 8g/t Ag from 175.0m downhole, and 11.9m @ 2.3% Cu and 42g/t Ag from 181.9m downhole, and 5.0m @ 1.9% Cu and 51g/t Ag from 211.0m downhole
- MO-G-32D 2.0m @ 0.7% Cu and 11g/t Ag from 194.0m downhole

While MOD completes the initial resource drilling at T3, RC drilling is also in progress to follow up potentially significant copper mineralisation intersected at shallow depth at the T2 West prospect, 20km north of T3. The first intersection of copper at T2 West was announced on 15 August 2016.

**T3 Scoping Study Update**

As part of the T3 open pit scoping study contracts are being finalised for preliminary mining, processing, and environmental studies which are expected to get underway soon.

Metallurgical test work on a range of ore types from T3 is progressing well with first results expected in September.

-ENDS-

**For and on behalf of the MOD Board.**

**Julian Hanna**  
 Managing Director

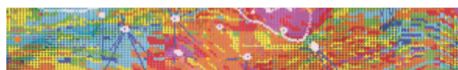
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**About MOD Resources**

**MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD)** is an Australian-listed emerging copper company actively exploring in the Kalahari Copper Belt, Botswana. The Company has a joint venture with AIM-listed Metal Tiger Plc (30%), which includes the T3 copper-silver deposit with intersections such as 52m @ 2.0% Cu from shallow depth and the recently announced T2 West prospect.

In addition to resource drilling at T3, MOD has a regional exploration program underway exploring for satellite deposits around T3. This includes testing targets along the 25km-long T3 Dome and at other areas within the JV's other extensive regional holdings. The Company aims to complete an open pit scoping study before the end of 2016 with a PFS scheduled to start at the turn of the year.





The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results at the Botswana Copper/Silver 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.

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 drill-out of the Phase 1 resource on an initial 100m by 100m drill pattern is nearing completion to meet the Company's target to finalise a maiden resource at T3 by the end of September.' and 'Each drill hole is not only contributing to the resource, but also improving the understanding of the geology and controls of the mineralisation at T3, which we hope will be a template for further discoveries along the T3 Dome.' and 'Once the Phase 1 resource drilling is complete, the exploration team will start focusing on other targets along the T3 Dome which remains virtually unexplored.' and 'Assay results are awaited to provide an indication of grade and a second drill hole is being considered to test the IP anomaly.' and 'As part of the T3 open pit scoping study, contracts are being finalised for preliminary mining, processing, and environmental studies which are expected to get underway soon.' and 'Metallurgical test work on a range of ore types from T3 is progressing well with first results expected in September.'

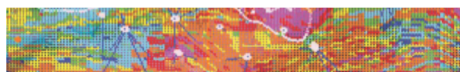
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Drill Hole ID	Collar UTM East	Collar UTM North	Azi	Dip	EOH m
<b>Resource Drilling Phase 1</b>					
MO-G-01D	636189	7641820	160	-60	313.7
MO-G-02D	636225	7641728	160	-60	283.6
MO-G-03D	636111	7642004	160	-60	256.9
MO-G-04D	635923	7641937	160	-60	263.7
MO-G-05D	636302	7642069	160	-60	268.79
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	214.54
MO-G-09D	636490	7642136	160	-60	268.84
MO-G-10D	636237	7641837	160	-60	169.6
MO-G-11D	636143	7641803	160	-60	178.74
MO-G-12D	636256	7641790	160	-60	157.6
MO-G-13D	636678	7642201	160	-60	271.79
MO-G-14D	636568	7641952	160	-60	169.5
MO-G-15D	636473	7641919	160	-60	166.5
MO-G-16D	636378	7641887	160	-60	181.6
MO-G-17D	636284	7641853	160	-60	181.69
MO-G-18D	636095	7641787	160	-60	181.5
MO-G-19D	636000	7641753	160	-60	169.52
MO-G-20D	635907	7641722	160	-60	184.74
MO-G-21D	635813	7641686	160	-60	181.5
MO-G-22D	635774	7641781	160	-60	211.6
MO-G-23D	635868	7641814	160	-60	205.79
MO-G-24D	635962	7641847	160	-60	226.5
MO-G-25D	636057	7641879	160	-60	220.55
MO-G-26D	636245	7641945	160	-60	198.79
MO-G-27D	636340	7641978	160	-60	220.42
MO-G-28D	636434	7642012	160	-60	220.5
MO-G-29D	636527	7642046	160	-60	184.8
MO-G-30D	636622	7642079	160	-60	187.62
MO-G-31D	636584	7642170	160	-60	226.89
MO-G-32D	636867	7642270	160	-60	214.67
MO-G-33D	636395	7642105	160	-60	220.7
MO-G-34D	636207	7642039	160	-60	226.82
MO-G-35D	636018	7641973	160	-60	232.52
MO-G-36D	635829	7641905	160	-60	247.76
MO-G-37D	635851	7641596	160	-60	133.64
MO-G-38D	635949	7641631	160	-60	160.48
MO-G-39D	635890	7641503	160	-60	109.74

MO-G-40D	635989	7641540	160	-60	109.79
MO-G-41D	636039	7641661	160	-60	172.54
MO-G-42D	636077	7641569	160	-60	85.79
MO-T3U-01D	636036	7642517	160	-80	532.84
MO-G-43D	636131	7641694	160	-60	current
MO-G-44D	636320	7641761	160	-60	current
MO-G-45D	636418	7641795	160	-60	current
MO-G-46D	636511	7641827	160	-60	current

**Table 1:** T3 Diamond Drill Hole Parameters

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition**  
**Table 1 Reporting Exploration Results from Botswana Copper/Silver Project**  
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**  
**(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling referred to in this release was carried out using both RC and diamond core drilling.</li> <li>RC drilling was done at 1m sampling intervals.</li> <li>After every 1m interval the hole is flushed by compressed air.</li> <li>The full 1m interval was collected before being weighed and the weight recorded.</li> <li>All samples were riffle split (50:50) into samples weighing approximately 1.5kg.</li> <li>These samples were taken to the core logging facility where a unique sample number was allocated to every interval sampled.</li> <li>Drill core was sampled in 1m intervals or as appropriate to align with the geological contacts.</li> <li>All samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site.</li> <li>Samples are submitted to Setpoint Laboratories in Johannesburg.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Drill type (e.g. 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.).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RC drill holes referred to in this release were drilled by reverse circulation drilling using a 5inch – 127mm face sampling bit diameter and 900pfm – 24bar compressor.</li> <li>The diamond drilling referred to in this release was either drilled by HQ diameter drill core or NQ diameter drillcore.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC sample recovery was recorded by weighing every sample before splitting.</li> <li>Sample size was found to be consistent</li> <li>Diamond drilling recorded recovery. Core recovery was good.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major rock unit (colour, grain size, texture)</li> <li>Weathering</li> <li>Alteration (style and intensity)</li> <li>Mineralisation (type of mineralisation, origin of mineralisation, estimation of % sulphides/oxides)</li> <li>Veining (type, style, origin, intensity)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Data is originally recorded on paper (hard copies) and then transferred to Excel logging sheets.</li> <li>Logging is semi quantitative based on visual estimation.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals and riffle split into ~1.5kg samples. A reference sample is retained at core logging facility.</li> <li>All RC intervals are geologically logged and sample intervals selected for assays at Setpoint Laboratories in Johannesburg.</li> <li>All NQ diameter core samples for the drill hole intersections were taken as half core samples. HQ diameter drill core samples were taken as quarter core samples.</li> <li>MOD took photos of all core samples on site.</li> <li>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 to the Set Point prep-laboratories in Johannesburg, SA, by the project manager.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10 on site.</li> <li>At the lab the split for analysis is milled to</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>tests</b>	<p><i>technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>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 &lt;2%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis for 5 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 (HNO<sub>3</sub>, HClO<sub>4</sub> 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).</li> </ul> <p>REPORTING: A detection limit of &lt;10ppm is reported. Values &gt;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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All reported results are down hole widths.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic protocols).</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15-20% QA/QC checks are inserted in the sample stream, as lab standards, blanks and duplicates.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The collar coordinates of all the drill holes were taken by hand held GPS and are reflected in Table 1.</li> <li>Down hole surveys have been done on all diamond holes.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples of RC chips for assaying were throughout taken at 1m intervals.</li> </ul>

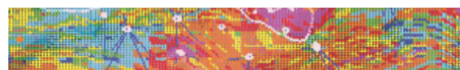
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>applied.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect the target mineralisation at approximately right angles.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample bags were tagged, logged and transported to Setpoint laboratory in Johannesburg by Project Manager.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOD's sampling procedure is done according to standard industry practice.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited previous exploration in the area of drilling apart from widely spaced soil sampling conducted by Discovery Mines, as well as two previously drilled, diamond drill holes.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Kalahari Copper Belt.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All information relating to the drill holes are listed in Table 1 of the release.</li> <li>No down hole surveys have been done on RC holes. All diamond drill holes are surveyed.</li> <li>There is no material change to this drill hole information.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant copper and silver intersections will be compiled and reported by MOD as received from the lab.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True widths are not quoted.</li> <li>Down hole widths are used throughout.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An image of T3 resources area showing current drilling and significant intersections is shown at Figure 1.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All substantive data is reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any further work on PL190/2008 will be dependent on results from the T3 current resource drilling program and scoping study and on the next RC drill holes in progress at T2.</li> </ul>