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ASX/TSX Release

6 September 2016

Heron Confirms B Lens & Shallow Extensions to G Lens at Woodlawn

- **Eight diamond holes totalling 2,527m**
- **Assays received to-date are only for two holes in this program and recorded a very significant intercept in the shallow G2 Lens position (potential additions to the Mineral Resource statement):**
  - **11m @ 11% ZnEq[1] from 133m (6.3% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 3.3% Pb, 0.1g/t Au, 10g/t Ag) - WNDD0106**
- **Other significant base metal sulphide intersections logged geologically, assays pending, include:**
  - **2.4m of polymetallic sulphides from 552m (B Lens extension) - WNDD0108**
  - **10.7m of polymetallic and Cu stringer sulphides from 570m (B Lens extension) - WNDD0108**
  - **7.0m of Zn stringer and polymetallic sulphides from 109m (G2 hanging wall) - WNDD0110**
  - **6.1m of Zn stringer sulphides from 140m (G2 Lens extension) - WNDD0110**
  - **1.75m of massive Cu-rich sulphides from 178m (G2 Lens extension) - WNDD0111**
- **From Cowley Hills, positioned 2 km to the north of Woodlawn in the same prolific host rocks:**
  - **4.6m of Cu and Zn stringer and semi-massive sulphides from 205m (Cowley Hills) - CHDD0001**
- **Significant DHEM conductors from drill hole WNDD0105 indicating potential for B Lens continuity to the north**
- **Significant DHEM conductor from the down-hole survey in the Cowley Hills prospect showing potential for continuity of mineralisation to 170m vertical depth below old workings**

Heron Resources Limited (ASX:HRR TSX:HER, "Heron" or the "Company") is pleased to provide initial results from the drilling program completed at its wholly-owned Woodlawn Project, located 250km south-west of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. A total of eight diamond core holes were completed for 2,527m.

This drilling program comprised:

1) Step out testing of the B Lens to the north where previous drilling on this high priority target had been hampered by drill pad access, due to an evaporation dam.

2) Shallow holes in the G Lens system to probe for extensions to lenses, that may add resources which would further support the early stages of the underground mine schedule.

Commenting on these latest results, Heron Managing Director and CEO, Mr Wayne Taylor, said:

"The completion of the Woodlawn Feasibility Study has provided Heron with the opportunity to pursue a number of prospective targets in and around Woodlawn that could extend the resource and optimise the mine schedule. The initial results have been extremely encouraging and support our view that this mineralised system has much more to deliver. The G2 Lens and a possible new lens in the hanging wall of G2 are very close to surface, providing an excellent opportunity to add to the early production from the underground while the B Lens north and adjacent Cowley Hills prospect both represent significant potential additions to the medium term schedule."

[1] ZnEq% used in this release refers to the calculated Zn equivalent grade based on the Zn, Cu, Pb, Au and Ag grades, the formula for which is provide in Appendix 2 at the end of this report.

B Lens North Drilling

As reported in Heron's June quarterly report, the first hole (WNDD0105) of the current program intersected a zone of polymetallic sulphides over 1.2m in width within a broader 4.5m of stringer sulphides from 538m depth. This intercept confirms the extension of the B Lens horizon in this northerly direction and represents a step-out of over 100m from existing drilled mineralisation. Three thinner (10-30cm) zones of polymetallic massive sulphides were intersected at 516m, 526m and 547m depth often with faulted contacts indicating the possible presence of relatively broad zones of sulphide mineralisation with the volcanic package. Assay results were as follows (details are provided in Appendix 1):

- **4.5m @ 5.8% ZnEq from 538m (2.3% Zn, 0.8% Cu, 0.5% Pb, 0.2g/t Au, 13.1g/t Ag) - WNDD0105**

A down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey on WNDD0105 resulted in three plates being modelled (Figure 1):

- Plate 1 is related to the in-hole mineralisation and measures approximately 70m x 70m with a conductance of 25S.
- Plates 2 and 3 relate to a broad off-hole response and measure approximately 250m x 150m with a conductance of 50S.
- The modelling indicates that the bulk of the conductivity is south of the hole, towards the mined B Lens position and with Plate 2 being in part related to the known mineralisation of B Lens.

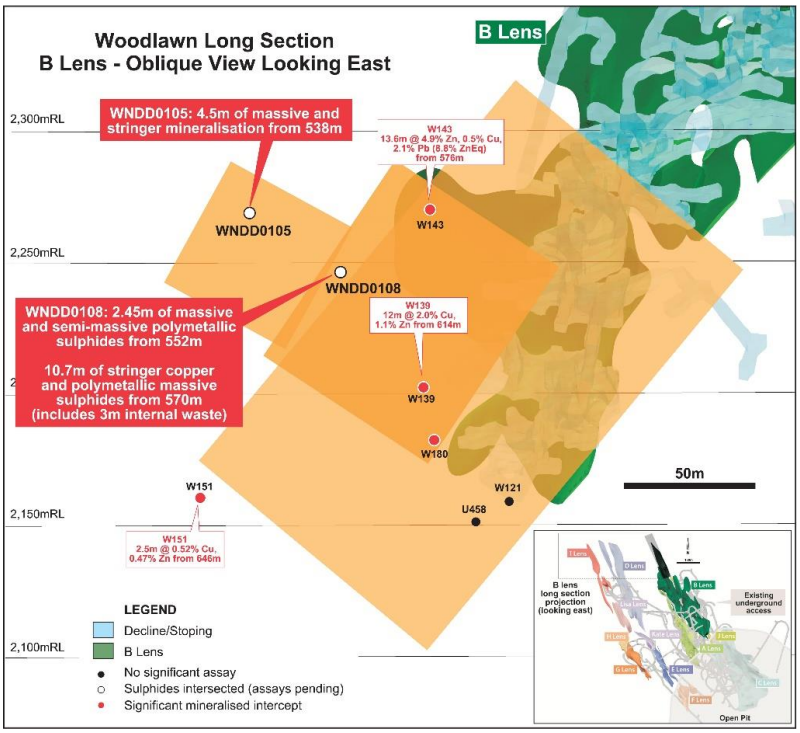
As shown in Figure 1, there is potential for a substantial volume of mineralisation in the zone defined by the DHEM plates to the north of B Lens with historic hole, W151, and current hole, WNDD0105, interpreted to be close to the current outer limits.

WNDD0108 was drilled to intersect towards the northern edge of the modelled EM plates (Figure 1) and returned two significant intercepts:

- **2.4m of massive polymetallic sulphides from 552m - WNDD0108**
- **10.7m of massive polymetallic and Cu stringer sulphides from 570m (incl. 3m internal waste) - WNDD0108**

The upper mineralisation is expected to grade well and may represent the edge of a previously unrecognised lens in the hanging wall to B Lens. The 10.7m lower intercept is the main B Lens and demonstrates the potential for a substantial tonnage in this zone and confirms the extension of B Lens to the north.

Figure 1: Oblique long-section (looking approximately east) for the northern end of the B Lens position, showing location of WNDD0105, DHEM plates and earlier drilling.



G2 Lens Drilling

Five holes (Figure 2) have been completed on the G2 Lens position targeting shallow extensions to known mineralisation. A very significant intercept was returned in WNDD0106 located 50m down dip from the Mineral Reserve:

- **11m @ 11% ZnEq from 133m (6.3% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 3.3%Pb, 0.1g/t Au, 10g/t Ag) - WNDD0106**

Other sulphide intersections where assays are pending include:

- **2.6m of pyritic sulphides with minor Zn/Cu from 148m - WNDD0107**
- **5.0m of weak Zn stringer sulphides from 130m - WNDD0109**
- **7.0m of Zn stringer and massive polymetallic sulphides from 109m (potential new lens) - WNDD0109**
- **6.1m of Zn stringer sulphides from 140m - WNDD0110**
- **1.75m of massive Cu-rich sulphides from 178m - WNDD0111**

The massive sulphides intersected at 109m in WNDD0110 are very significant, visually appear to be very high grade, and may be related to a new lens position in the hanging wall to the G2 Lens.

The lower intercept at 140m in WNDD0110 is a more typical G2 Lens intercept consisting of 1-10cm wide zinc sulphide stringers (sphalerite) with pyrite and lesser Pb and Cu sulphides above a chloritically altered footwall with finer sulphide stringers. A weaker zone of Cu and Zn sulphide stringers also exists at 200m in this hole.

The G2 Lens (Figures 2 and 3) is open down-dip, with very little drilling having been undertaken on the zone previously. Given the shallow position of the lens, it is potentially an important contributor in the early years of the operation. Metallurgical test work is currently being performed on the sphalerite stringer material and recoveries are expected to be in line with or better than other Woodlawn massive sulphides given the generally coarser grained nature of this style of mineralisation.

Drill core photos of the WNDD0106 mineralisation are provided in Appendix 2.

Figure 2: G2 Lens long-section showing existing lens shape and recent drilling.

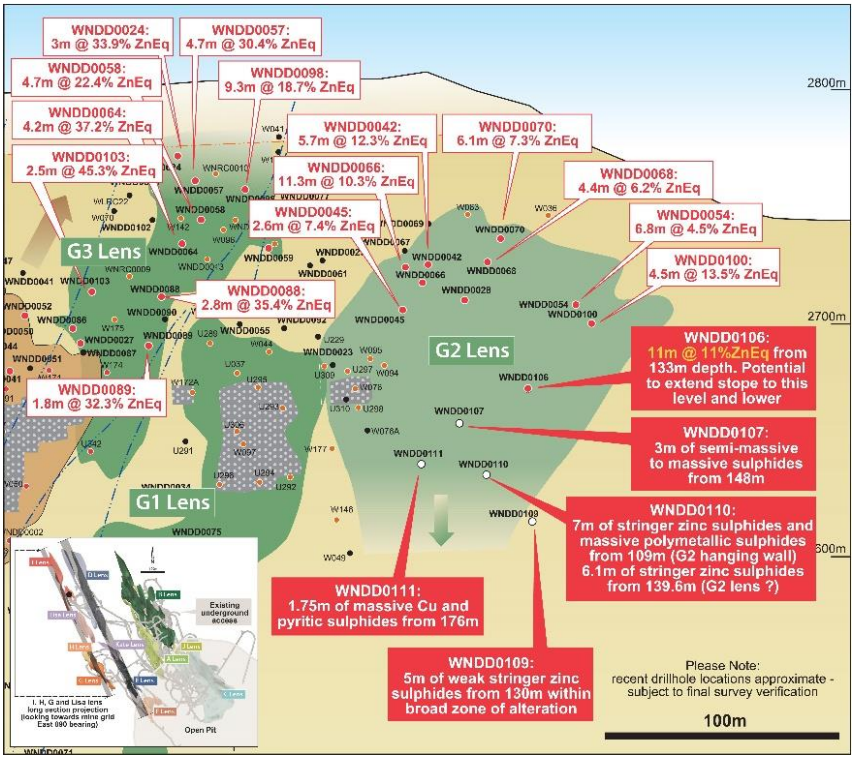
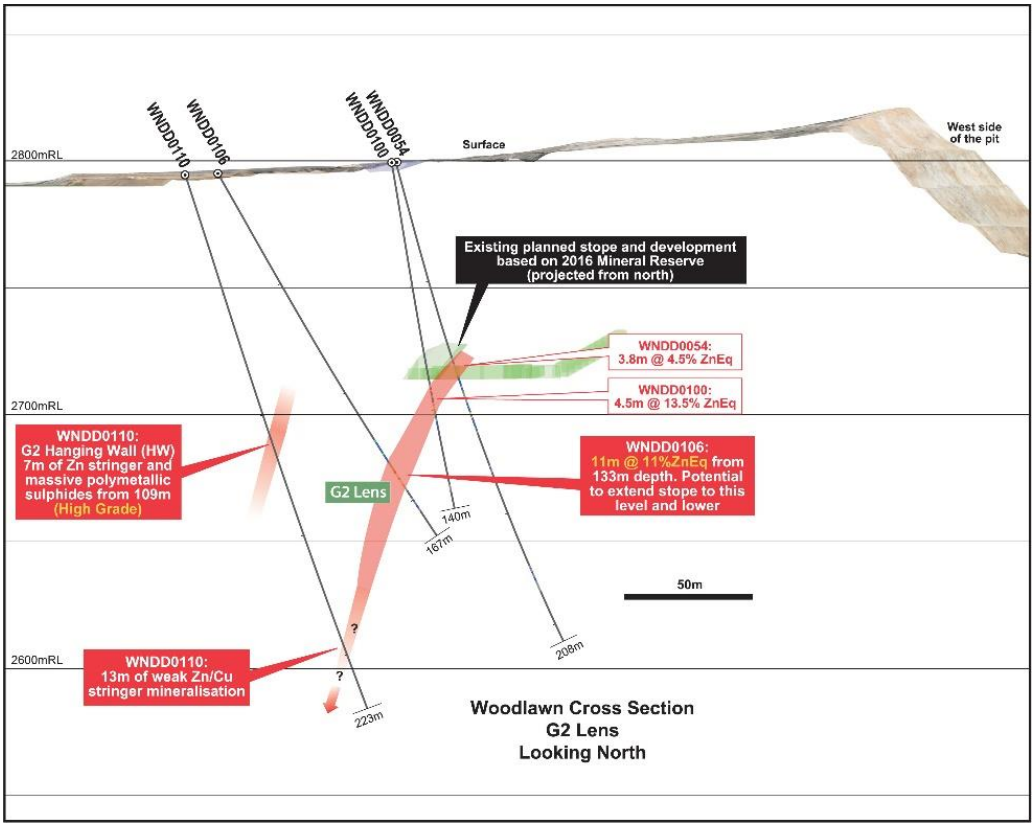


Figure 3: G2 Lens Cross Section, showing result in WNDD0106 and surrounding holes



Cowley Hills DHEM Target

The Cowley Hills prospect is located 2km north of Woodlawn and consists of a Woodlawn-style VMS deposit that was partially mined from underground in 1990 (35,000t extracted). A single historical hole drilled in 1985, W158, was surveyed with high powered DHEM as part of the current program and resulted in the modelling of a 60m x 80m sized plate located in the down-dip position of the known mineralisation (Figure 4).

Combining the DHEM, historical drilling and known limits of mined stopes there is potential at Cowley Hills for a zone of mineralisation measuring 80m along strike and 170m down dip. Given the similarities with the Woodlawn mineralisation there is potential to extend this further; however, the controls on the lens have not been well established.

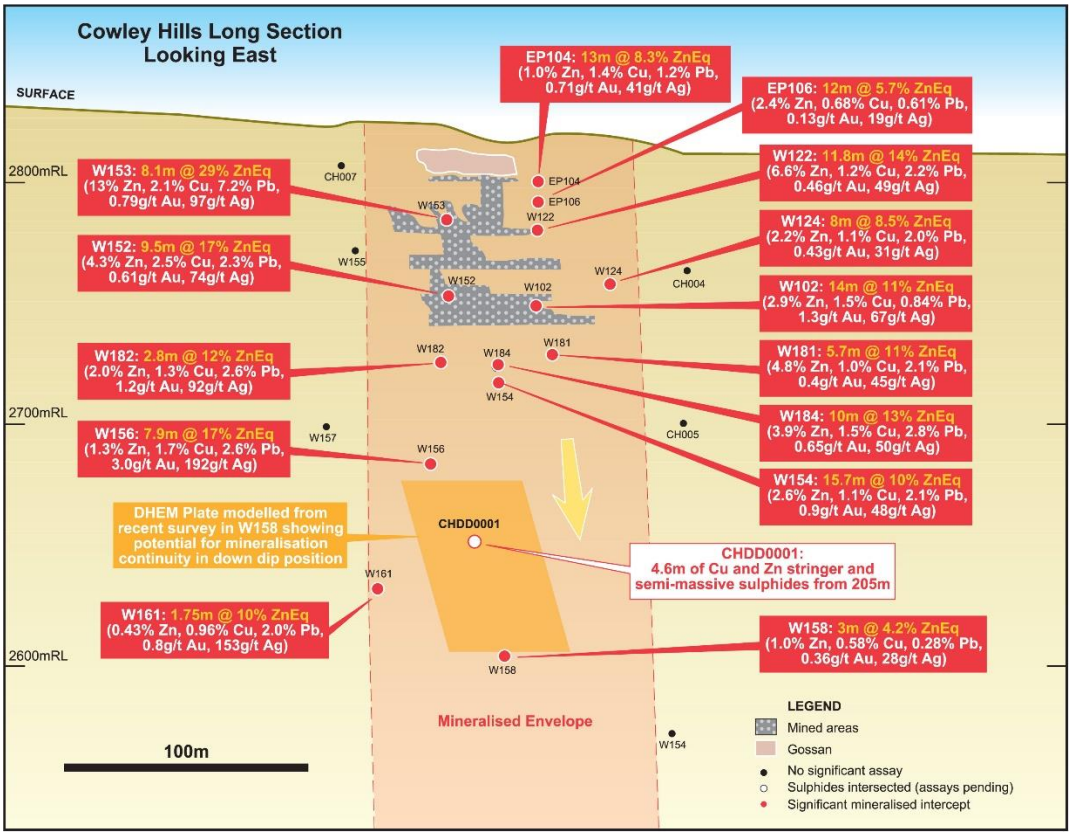
A single hole was drilled to test this lower zone of mineralisation and provide a sample for metallurgical test work. A significant sulphide intersection was returned:

- **4.6m of Cu and Zn stringer and semi-massive sulphides from 205m - CHDD0001**

The intercept consisted of fine-grained pyrite and base-metal sulphides hosted in a strongly chlorite altered basalt unit with a sharp footwall contact marked by an intrusive dolerite unit.

The potential for a Mineral Resource at Cowley Hills is being assessed including the possibility of accessing the ore from an open-pit position which would have the potential to supply production feed during the early years of the Woodlawn operation.

Figure 4: Cowley Hills Prospect, long-section looking east showing existing mine workings, drilling and location of the DHEM plate.



About Heron Resources Limited:

Heron's primary focus is the development of its 100% owned, high grade Woodlawn Zinc-Copper Project located 250km southwest of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. In addition, the Company holds a significant high quality, gold and base metal tenement holding in New South Wales and Western Australia.

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Compliance Statement (JORC 2012 and NI43-101)

The technical information in this report relating to the exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. David von Perger, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Chartered Professional – Geology). Mr. von Perger is a full time employee of Heron Resources Limited and 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 and "qualified person" as this term is defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). Mr. von Perger has reviewed this press release and consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This report contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws, which are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this report. This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, without limitation, estimates, forecasts and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the timing and amount of funding required to execute the Company's exploration, development and business plans, capital and exploration expenditures, the effect on the Company of any changes to existing legislation or policy, government regulation of mining operations, the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals, the success of exploration, development and mining activities, the geology of the Company's properties, environmental risks, the availability of labour, the focus of the Company in the future, demand and market outlook for precious metals and the prices thereof, progress in development of mineral properties, the Company's ability to raise funding privately or on a public market in the future, the Company's future growth, results of operations, performance, and business prospects and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "may" and similar expressions have been used to identify such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is given, and on information available to management at such time. Forward-looking information involves significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking information. These factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in currency markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, the ability of the Company to access sufficient capital on favourable terms or at all, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, political or economic developments in Canada, Australia or other countries in which the Company does business or may carry on business in the future, operational or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licenses and permits, diminishing quantities and grades of mineral reserves, contests over title to properties, especially title to undeveloped properties, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other geological data, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding, limitations of insurance coverage and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, and should be considered carefully. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. Although the forward-looking information contained in this report is based upon what management believes, or believed at the time, to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure prospective purchasers that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information, as there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any such forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake, and assumes no obligation, to update or revise any such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information contained herein to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.

No stock exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this report.

Appendix 1

Drill core photos from WNDD0106: Zn%, Cu%, Pb% grades are shown and have been derived from a hand-held XRF Niton device that provides approximate metal grades for a particular point of the core. The grades shown are indicative only and are not in any way meant to provide average grades for specific intervals. The actual grade for the broader interval (as reported above) was **11m @ 6.3% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 3.3%Pb, 0.1g/t Au, 10g/t Ag (11% ZnEq) from 133m.** The rocks consist of strongly altered, moderately foliated dacitic volcanic derived mudstones (light colours) and chloritic schist (dark green/black) with stringers of semi-massive sphalerite (reddish) and pyritic (golden) sulphides.

Appendix 2

Drill hole details for diamond drill holes completed as part of the Phase III drill campaign.

Hole No.	WMG East (m)	WMG North (m)	WMG RL (m)	Surface Dip	WMG Surface Azimuth	EOH Depth (m)	Target
WNDD0105	8973	19718	2786	-70	076	633.7	Northern B Lens horizon
WNDD0106	9187	19202	2795	-60	115	167.0	G2 Lens down plunge
WNDD0107	9187	19202	2795	-67	088	170.0	G2 Lens down plunge
WNDD0108	8974	19720	2786	-75	090	633.8	B Lens south WNDD0105
WNDD0109	9153	19217	2791	-68	132	255.7	G2 Lens down-dip
WNDD0110	9175	19206	2795	-72	105	222.7	G2 Lens down-dip
WNDD0111	9170	19211	2795	-72	83	205.1	G2 Lens down-dip
CHDD0001	10541	21967	2825	-60	80	238.8	Targeting EM plate

Notes: WMG = Woodlawn Mine Grid

Zinc equivalent calculation

The zinc equivalent ZnEq calculation takes into account, mining costs, milling costs, recoveries, payability (including transport and refining charges) and metal prices in generating a Zinc equivalent value for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. ZnEq = Zn%+Cu%*3.12+Pb%*0.81+*Au g/t*0.86+Ag g/t*0.03

Metal prices used in the calculation are: Zn US$2,300/t, Pb US$ 2,050/t, Cu US$6,600/t, Au US$1,250/oz and Ag US$18/oz. It is Heron's view that all the metals within this formula are expected to be recovered and sold.

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	ZnEq%	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
WNDD0105	526.0	527.5	1.5	1.2	5.2	3	0.2	1.1	0.1	18.2
WNDD0105	537.7	542.2	4.5	3.6	5.8	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	13.1
WNDD0106	132.7	143.6	10.9	8.7	11	6.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	10.4

Notes: True width is an estimate of the actual thickness of the intercept based on interpreted lens orientation (approximately 80% to 90% of downhole width, with 80% used in this table as a general guide); grades are weighted average grades, weighted by length of samples intervals downhole, which are nominally 1 metre. No weighting was applied for differences in specific gravity.

JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies 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.*	• Samples from the diamond-core holes are being taken from mostly HQ3 and NQ3 sized core and sampled on a nominal 1 metre basis taking into account smaller sample intervals up to geological contacts. The core is cut in half along the core orientation line (where available) and in massive sulphide zones one portion is quartered for assaying, half the core is preserved for metallurgical testing and the remaining quarter is retained as reference material in the core trays. In non-massive sulphide material half core is sampled. • These sampling methods are standard industry methods and are believed to provide acceptably representative samples for the type of mineralisation encountered.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.*	• Diamond-core drilling is being undertaken by Sandvik UDR650 rigs with mostly HQ3 sized core being drilled. Various techniques are employed to ensure the hole is kept within limits of the planned position. The core is laid out in standard plastic cores trays.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• The core is transported to an enclosed core logging area and recoveries are recorded. Recoveries to date have been better than 95%. The core is orientated where possible and marked with 1 metre downhole intervals for logging and sampling.
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.*	• The diamond core is geologically logged by qualified geologists. Geotechnical logging is also being undertaken on selected sections of the core. Samples for metallurgical testing are being kept in a freezer to reduce oxidation prior to being transported to the metallurgical laboratory.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All core samples are crushed then pulverised in a ring pulveriser (LM5) to a nominal 90% passing 75 micron. An approximately 250g pulp sub-sample is taken from the large sample and residual material stored. • A quartz flush (approximately 0.5 kilogram of white, medium-grained sand) is put through the LM5 pulveriser prior to each new batch of samples. A number of quartz flushes are also put through the pulveriser after each massive sulphide sample to ensure the bowl is clean prior to the next sample being processed. A selection of this pulverised quartz flush material is then analysed and reported by the lab to gauge the potential level of contamination that may be carried through from one sample to the next.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• Sample preparation and assaying is being conducted through ALS Laboratories, Orange, NSW with certain final analysis of pulps being undertaken at the ALS Laboratory in Brisbane QLD. • Gold is determined by 30g fire assay fusion with ICP-AES analysis to 1ppb LLD. • Other elements by mixed acid digestion followed by ICP-AES analysis. • Laboratory quality control standards (blanks, standards and duplicates) are inserted at a rate of 5 per 35 samples for ICP work.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• An internal review of results was undertaken by Company personnel. No independent verification was undertaken at this stage. • All field and laboratory data has been entered into an industry standard database using a contract database administrator (DBA) in the Company's Perth office. Validation of both the field and laboratory data is undertaken prior to final acceptance and reporting of the data. • Quality control samples from both the Company and the Laboratory are assessed by the DBA and reported to the Company geologists for verification. All assay data must pass this data verification and quality control process before being reported.
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.*	• The drill collars were initially located with a combination of handheld GPS and licenced surveyor using a DGPS system, with accuracy of about 1m. The final drill collars are "picked up" by a licenced surveyor with accuracy to 1 centimetre. • While drilling is being undertaken, downhole surveys are conducted using a downhole survey tool that records the magnetic azimuth and dip of the hole. These recordings are taken approximately every 30 metres downhole. Where possible holes are also being surveyed with gyroscopic methods, with some 80 percent of holes drilled in the current program also surveyed by this method after drilling has been completed.
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.*	• The diamond drilling is mostly following-up in various directions from previous intercepts with a nominal spacing in the range 30-40m. This drill hole spacing will be sufficient to provide Mineral Resource estimates in the future.
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.*	• The drilling orientation is designed to intersect the mineralised lenses at a close to perpendicular angle. The mineralised lenses are dipping at approximately 50-70 degrees to the west and the drilling is approximately

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at 60 degrees to the east. This will vary from hole to hole.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are being secured in green plastic bags and are being transported to the ALS laboratory in Orange, NSW via a courier service or with Company personnel/contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review and assessment of the laboratory procedures was under taken by Company personnel in late 2014 resulting in some changes to their sample pulverising procedure.

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.*	• The Woodlawn project is located 200km south-west of Sydney in the state of New South Wales. The area is near the top of the Great Australian Dividing range and has an elevation around 800m above sea-level. The mineral and mining rights to the project are owned 100% by the Company through the granted, special (Crown and Private Land) mining lease 20 (SML20). The lease has been renewed to the 16 November 2029. • The project area is on private land owned by Veolia who operate a waste disposal facility that utilises the historical open-pit void. An agreement is in place with Veolia for the Company to purchase certain sections of this private land to facilitate future mining and processing activities. A cooperation agreement is also in place between Veolia and the Company that covers drilling and other exploration activities in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Woodlawn deposit was discovered by the Jododex JV in 1970 and open-pit mining began in 1978 and continued through to 1987. The project was bought outright by Rio Tinto Ltd (CRA) in 1984 who completed the open-pit mining. Underground operations commenced in 1986 and the project was sold to Denehurst Ltd in 1987 who continued underground mining up until 1998. The mineral rights to the project were then acquired by TriAusMin Ltd in 1999 who conducted studies on a tailings re-treatment process and further underground operations. Heron took 100% ownership of the project in August 2014 following the merger of the two companies. Some 980 surface and underground drill holes have been completed on the project to date and various studies undertaken.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Woodlawn deposit comprises volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralisation consisting of stratabound lenses of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The mineralisation is hosted in the Silurian aged Woodlawn Felsic Volcanic package of the Goulburn sub-basin on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		eastern side of the Lachlan Fold 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:*	• A table detailing the drill hole information is given in the body of the report.
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 reported assays are weighted for their assay interval width. The majority of the assay interval widths are 1 metre, but this weighting does take into account the non 1 metre intervals and weights the average assay results accordingly. • For the results reported here no weighting was included for specific gravity (SG) measurements that have been taken for all sample intervals as the samples within the intervals are of a similar SG.
Relationship between mineralization 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.*	• The massive sulphide zone intercepted in the drilling to date is at an angle to the drill axis and therefore the true width is estimated to be some 0.8 of down-hole width. That is, a down-hole intercept of 16m equates to a true width of 12m. This is only an approximation at this stage and will be better estimated as the orientation of the Lenses is better defined.
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.*	• Where relevant, a diagram showing the hole positions relevant for current phase of exploration is included in the release. Other maps and diagrams showing the location of the Woodlawn Project are included in other recent Company releases.
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 Results.*	• The reporting is considered to be balanced and all relevant results have been disclosed for this current phase of exploration.
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.*	• The drill holes are being cased with either 40 or 50 millimetre PVC tubing for down-hole DHEM surveying which is undertaken on the majority of the holes drilled. • Geotechnical logging is undertaken on all core, 25m either side of the massive sulphide lenses. • Archimedes method SG measurements are determined for all sampled intervals.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• The third phase of drilling at Woodlawn commenced in July 2016 and was designed to test step-out exploration targets focussing on the northern extensions to the B Lens horizon. In addition, a number of holes were planned to in-fill and close out shallow mineralised positions to better define the Mineral Reserves for the early part years of the production schedule. • The results of the program will be assessed prior to further drilling, however, it is clear a number of shallow targets warrant additional drilling to generate shallow Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Reserves.