

Mt Stirling Drilling Results

1. Highlights

- ✓ **2m @ 27.21g/t Au from 55m;**
 - *including 1m @ 45.50g/t Au from 55m*
- ✓ **1m @ 8.50g/t Au from 50m**
- ✓ **1m @ 8.00g/t Au from 59m**
- ✓ **7m @ 10.80 g/t Au from 46m;**
 - *including 1m @ 69.00g/t Au from 47m*

Torian Resources Limited (**TNR:ASX**) is pleased to announce the first results from the current RC drilling programme at Mt Stirling Well.

The initial round of 48 holes were designed to step out laterally from the area previously drilled to determine the strike extent of the mineralisation. No holes to date have been drilled deeper than 72m.

Drilling is continuing, with approximately 2,431m completed to date. A further 1,330m of drilling is in the process of being completed as part of the Phase 1 program.

The remaining Mt Stirling drilling program is expected to be completed in October 2016.

2. Mt Stirling

The Mt Stirling Project is located 40km northwest of Leonora in Western Australia. The Project lies 8km NW of the Tarmoola Gold Mine, which has produced in excess of one million ounces of gold to date.

Current unmined resources at Tarmoola are believed to be in the order of 2.5 million ounces at an average grade of 5.3 g/t Au. The location of the Mt Stirling Project can be seen in Figure 1 below.

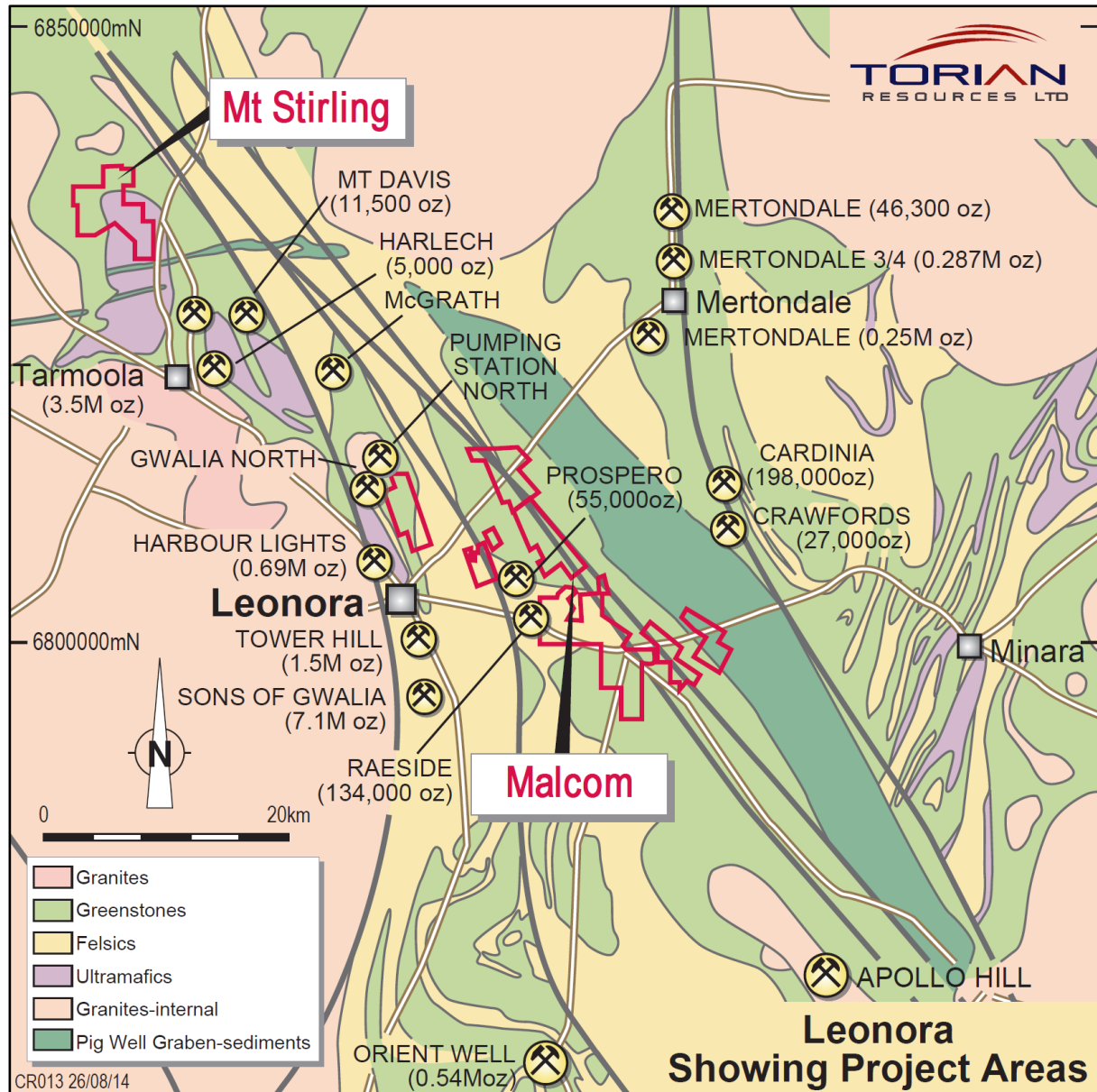


Figure 1: Torian's Mt Stirling and Malcolm Projects in relation to regional deposits and geology.

The Mt Stirling Project is covered by extensive basalt outcrop and sub crop with minor areas of alluvial cover. The basalt is gently north-dipping and can be divided into predominantly massive basalts in the west and pillowed, variolitic basalts in the east. The massive basalts have been intruded by the Mt Stirling monzogranite, parts of which outcrop on the tenements.

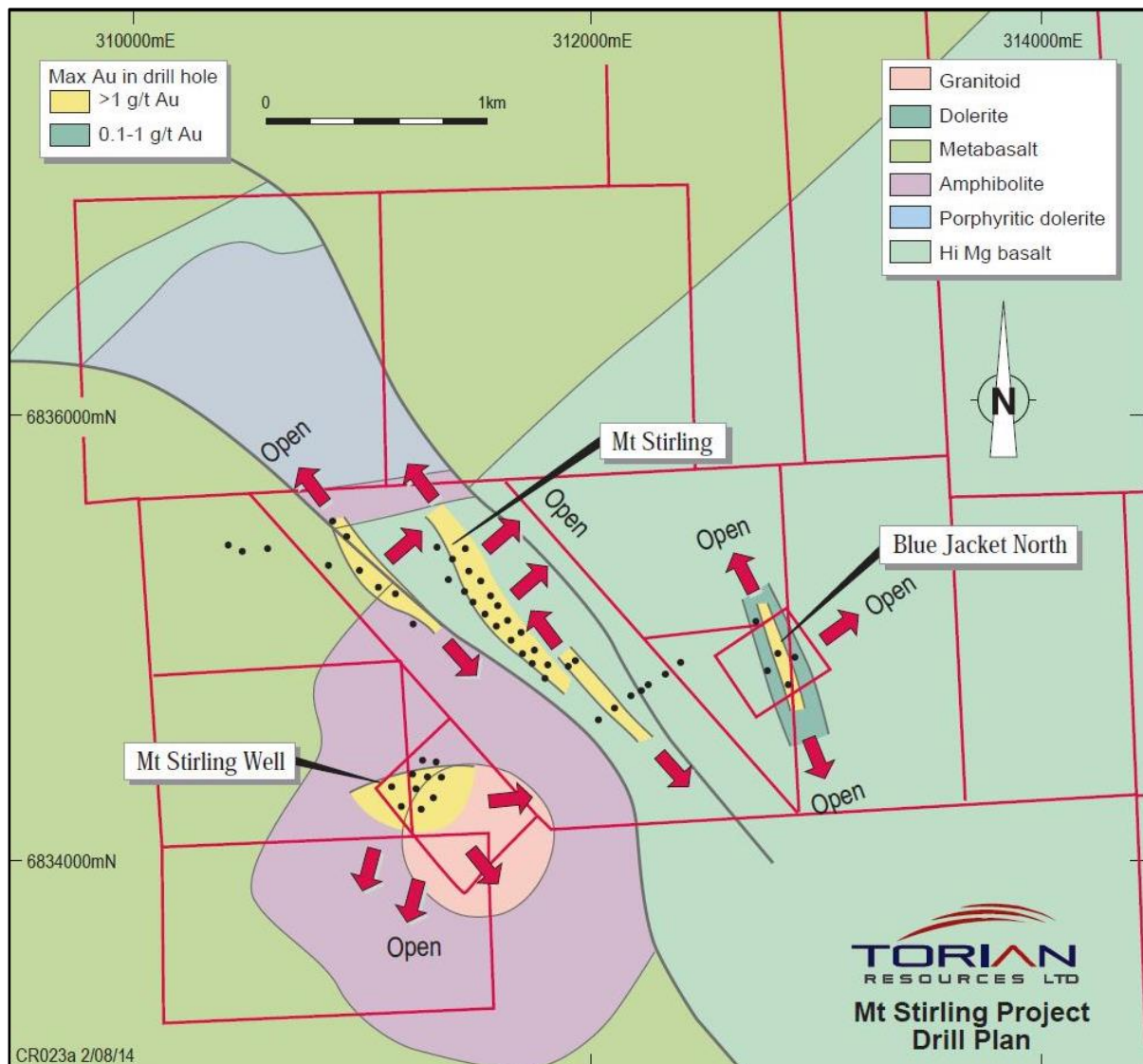


Figure 2: Torian's Mt Stirling Project, tenure, drilling and geology.

The project area is located in the hinge zone of the gently north-plunging Tarmoola anticline. The greenstone sequence is suggested to overlie a major detachment fault separating a granite gneiss complex (Leonora Batholith) from the overlying greenstones. This detachment fault hosts the 7.2 million ounce Sons of Gwalia gold deposit at Leonora.

In the west of the project area are massive predominantly unaltered basalts intruded by the Mt Stirling monzogranite. In the east is a succession of variolitic, pillowed high Mg basalts that contain differentiated dolerite/gabbro sills. These two basalt lithotypes are divided by a central shear zone which trends $\sim 310-330^\circ$ and consists of chlorite \pm tremolite/actinolite schist with narrow quartz veins. Widely spaced sinistral shear bands trending $300-320^\circ$ overprint the main foliation within the shear zone. Some quartz veins are conformable with the sinistral movement indicated by the shear bands.

The main, well developed, steep ($65-80^\circ$) east-dipping fabric locally contains a well-developed sub horizontal mineral lineation. Some minor chlorite, silica and pyritic alteration is observed within the shear zone. The Mt Stirling granitoid outcrops in the northeast corner of P37/8008. Finer grained phases are present on the pluton margins especially in the east. Extensive millimetre to centimetre scale quartz veining is present with sericite-muscovite-epidote-pyrite alteration selvages adjacent to many veins. Alteration however is not pervasive and only associated with veining. Multiple quartz vein sets occur as local stockwork arrays.

Numerous felsic dykes and plugs are observed throughout the area with most dykes trending broadly north (340-030°), with less common dykes trending broadly east-west. Some of the dykes may be associated with deeper intrusive bodies which are interpreted to exist from aeromagnetic/gravity data.

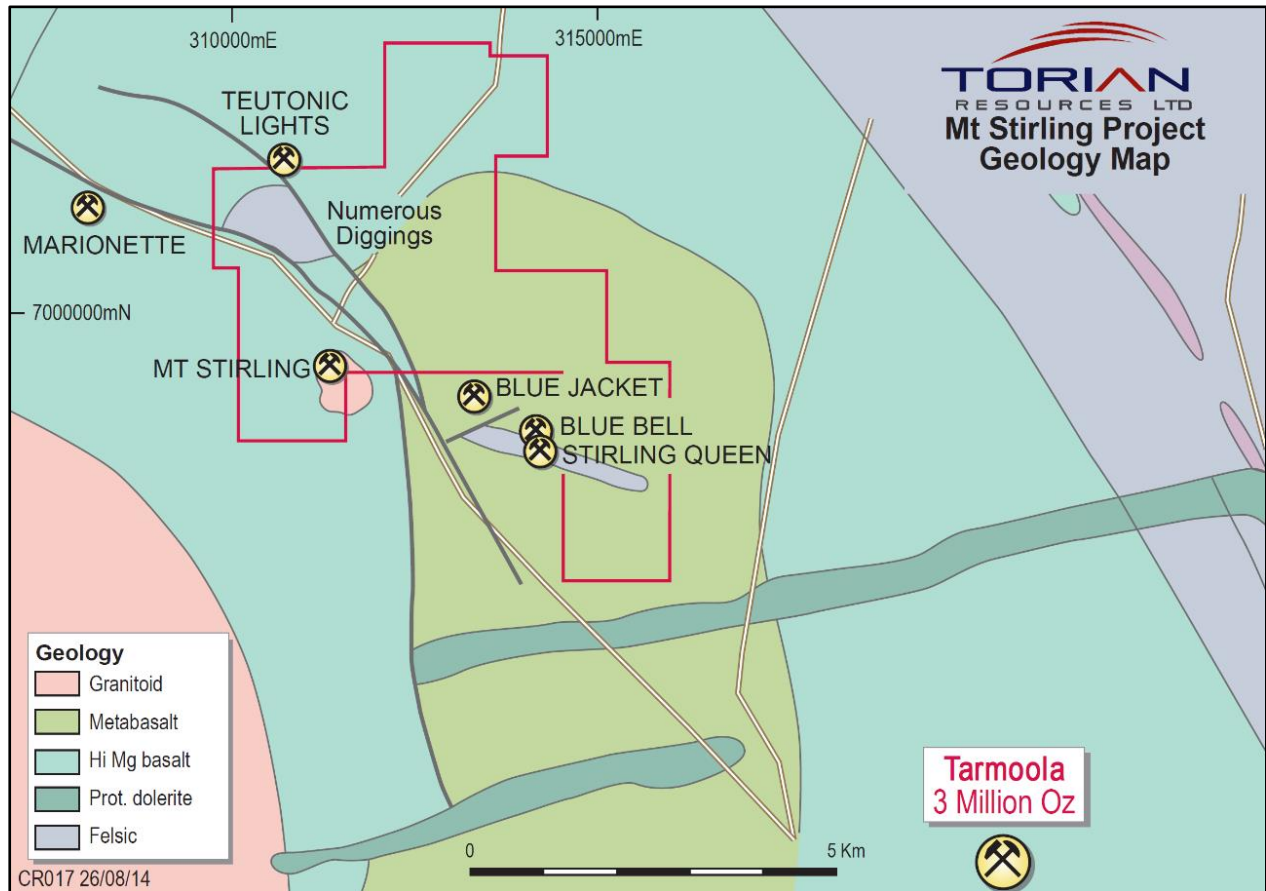


Figure 3: Torian's Mt Stirling Project showing geology, tenure and the location of the 3Moz Tarmoola Gold Mine.

3. Drilling Program

As advised to shareholders on 25 July 2016, Torian's drilling program for FY2017 will see exploration targeted in two areas of mineralisation identified at the Mt Stirling Project, with approximately 5,000m of infill and extensional RC drilling. It is anticipated that results from this programme will be used to define the mineralised areas, resulting in the calculation of a JORC compliant Resource.

Additionally, a 3,000m RAB programme has also been planned to determine if mineralisation exists at the granites/greenstone contact to the north of Mt Stirling Well.

The majority of the holes assayed to date were drilled vertically to intersect the relatively flat lying vein. One hole was drilled at -60 to intersect the vein beneath historic workings. Some holes have intersected steep dipping veins that warrant further drilling using angled holes.

Results greater than 1g/t Au, returned from the first batches submitted to the laboratory are shown in Table 1 below.

Hole	N (local)	E (Local)	Depth (m)	Az	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au
SWC053	10121	5358	68	0	-90	63	64	1	1.96
SWC054	10140	5358	64	0	-90	56	57	1	1.21
SWC056	10180	5359	52	0	-90	43	44	1	5.43
SWC059	10216	5399	40	0	-90	33	34	1	2.62
SWC061	10137	5397	72	0	-90	62	63	1	2.70
SWC063	10213	5438	44	0	-90	37	38	1	2.12
SWC068	10100	5339	70	0	-90	66	67	1	2.12
SWC069	10119	5339	64	0	-90	60	61	1	1.14
SWC071	10120	5320	58	0	-90	55	57	2	27.21
					including	55	56	1	45.50
SWC072	10121	5300	58	0	-90	50	51	1	8.50
					and	55	56	1	1.69
SWC073	10102	5299	64	0	-90	56	57	1	3.62
					and	59	60	1	8.00
SWC074	10118	5280	55	0	-90	46	53	7	10.80
					including	47	48	1	69.00
SWC078	10260	5263	15	0	-90	7	9	2	Stope

Table 1: Results from RC Drilling greater than 1g/t Au at Mt Stirling

Several of the holes intersected values between 0.5 and 1g/t Au. The planning of additional step out drilling is nearing completion. The objective will be to test the area between 80m and 100m depth.



Figure 4: RC Rig drilling at Torian's Mt Stirling project.

4. Interpretation

Based upon the assays received to date, Torian's preliminary interpretations are:

- the discovery of steeper veins requires further investigation;
- there appear to be subtle variations in the dip of the main flat lying veins, alternatively there may be small fault offsets that disrupt the vein locally; and
- Mt Stirling Well continues to grow with mineralisation open in all directions.

Geological interpretation is showing the granite intrusion to be more complex than previously understood. This added complexity is encouraging and suggests potential for additional mineralisation styles to be present away from the main vein structure.

5. Next Steps

Over the next two months Torian plans the following at the Mt Stirling Project:

- Complete Phase 1 of the step out RC drilling;
- Commence a limited phase 2 RC drilling programme to test several areas down to depths of approximately 100m vertical; and
- Carry out an interpretation of all results received and plan further work.

When drilling is complete at Mt Stirling Well the rig will move to Mt Stirling to test an area of mineralisation historically identified to be present within a steeply dipping shear zone contained within a basaltic host.

6. Commentary

Torian's Managing Director, Matthew Sullivan comments:

"These results are very encouraging. They exceed Torian's expectations by a significant margin. Further drilling will define the mineralisation over a larger area. The location of steeper veins is also good news and may lead to a reappraisal of the mineralisation".

Geological interpretation is showing the granite intrusion to be more complex than previously understood. This added complexity is encouraging and suggests potential for additional mineralisation styles to be present away from the main vein structure. "

For further information, please contact Matthew Sullivan (Torian's MD) on (08) 6216 0424.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "M Sullivan", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Matthew Sullivan
Managing Director

About Torian:

Torian Resources Ltd (**ASX:TNR**) is a highly active Australian gold company that is focused on developing the gold mines of tomorrow. The Company has four advanced projects located in the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

Torian's flagship Project, the Zuleika JV, lies north and partly along strike of several major gold mines including Northern Star (ASX:NST), Tribune Resources (ASX:TBR) and Rand Mining's (ASX:RND) 7Moz East Kundana Joint Venture and Evolution's (ASX:EVN) Frogs Legs and White Foil operations.

Since May 2015, Torian has increased its landholding at the Zuleika Project by approximately 86% via eight separate acquisitions. Torian is now the second largest landholder in this highly sought after region and is focused on fast tracking its development.

Torian has commenced a large, 4 Phase, exploration program that is targeting the Zuleika Shear and intends to further consolidate ground in this region.

Torian is also developing the high grade Mt Stirling Project which has an outcropping inferred resource located 40km northwest of Leonora. Following a successful infill drilling program in December, Torian is currently completing an internal economic study on the project to assess it as a standalone mining operation.

Torian's exploration team has an enviable track record of discovering and developing a number of multi-million ounce gold mines in this region. Torian is commencing an exciting phase in its development and we look forward to updating the market as things progress.

Hole	N	E	RL	Depth (m)	Az	Dip
	(local)	(Local)				
SWC052	10101	5356	425	74	0	-90
SWC053	10121	5358	425	68	0	-90
SWC054	10140	5358	425	64	0	-90
SWC055	10160	5359	425	58	0	-90
SWC056	10180	5359	425	52	0	-90
SWC057	10295	5401	425	22	0	-90
SWC058	10255	5400	425	40	0	-90
SWC059	10216	5399	425	40	0	-90
SWC060	10178	5398	425	49	0	-90
SWC061	10137	5397	425	72	0	-90
SWC062	10176	5437	425	72	0	-90
SWC063	10213	5438	425	44	0	-90
SWC064	10253	5439	425	50	0	-90
SWC065	10331	5442	425	20	0	-90
SWC066	10057	5276	427	76	0	-90
SWC067	10055	5316	426	78	0	-90
SWC068	10100	5339	425	70	0	-90
SWC069	10119	5339	425	64	0	-90
SWC070	10100	5319	425	67	0	-90
SWC071	10120	5320	425	58	0	-90
SWC072	10121	5300	425	58	0	-90
SWC073	10102	5299	425	64	0	-90
SWC074	10118	5280	426	55	0	-90
SWC075	10161	5275	425	40	0	-90
SWC076	10262	5278	425	18	0	-90

SWC077	10240	5262	426	20	0	-90
SWC078	10260	5263	426	15	0	-90
SWC079	10259	5218	428	12	0	-90
SWC080	10260	5241	427	15	3	-60
SWC081	10240	5240	427	18	0	-90
SWC082	10156	5239	427	35	0	-90
SWC083	10119	5239	427	48	0	-90
SWC084	10099	5239	427	62	0	-90
SWC085	10058	5237	428	72	0	-90
SWC086	10018	5235	429	82	0	-90
SWC087	10019	5196	430	60	0	-90
SWC088	10060	5197	429	50	0	-90
SWC089	10096	5195	429	40	0	-90
SWC090	10115	5196	428	34	0	-90
SWC091	10134	5197	428	28	0	-90
SWC092	10154	5197	429	26	0	-90
SWC096	10139	5160	431	22	0	-90
SWC097	10219	5162	431	15	0	-90
SWC098	10179	5161	431	16	0	-90
SWC095	10100	5159	430	24	0	-90
SWC094	10060	5157	432	46	0	-90
SWC093	10021	5156	432	58	0	-90
SWC099	10023	5117	425	40	0	-90
SWC099A	10020	5117	425	55	0	-90
SWC100	10067	5118	434	46	0	-90
SWC101	10102	5119	434	40	0	-90
SWC102	10140	5120	436	30	0	-90
SWC103	10099	5216	428	49	0	-90

Table 2: Collar details of all holes drilled to date from the current drilling program.

Appendix 2 Mt Stirling Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data and results referred to in this report are historic or new, and date from the late 1980s to the present day. This data has been judged to be reliable following independent research, including discussions with previous operators and explorers in person. Samples were collected via Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips. All drilling yielded samples on a metre basis. RAB drilling samples were commonly composited into intervals of 4 or 5m, with selected individual or 2m resamples collected. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is utilised to obtain 1 m samples which are cone split, from which approx. 2-3 kg is pulverised to produce a 40 g charge for fire assay. Sample preparation method is total material dried and pulverized to nominally 85% passing 75 µm particle size. Gold analysis method is generally by 40g Fire Assay, with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (DL 0.01 – UL 50 ppm Au). Samples exceeding the upper limit of the method were automatically re-assayed utilizing a high grade gravimetric method.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB holes were typically 100mm in diameter, RC drilling usually 155mm in diameter. RC drilling was via a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries were logged onto paper logs during drilling. Recoveries were visually assessed. Sample recoveries were maximised in RAB and RC drilling via collecting the samples in a cyclone prior to sub sampling. RAB drillholes were stopped if significant water flows were encountered. No relationship appears from the data between sample recovery and grade of the samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes were geologically logged. This logging appears to be of high quality and suitable for use in further studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is qualitative in nature. All samples / intersections are logged. 100% of relevant length intersections are logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-core RC drill chip sample material is riffle split, where sample is dry. In case of wet sample a representative 'grab' sample method is utilized. The sample preparation technique is total material dried and pulverized to nominally 85% passing 75 µm particle size, from which a 40g charge was representatively riffle split off, for assay. Standard check (known value) sample were not used in all cases. Where used the known values correspond closely with the expected values. A duplicate (same sample duplicated) were commonly inserted for every 20 or 30 samples taken. There is a significant amount of coarse gold at Mt Stirling Well. This is reflected in the poor repeatability of some samples and also was noted on the drill logs.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various independent laboratories have assayed samples from the project over the years. In general they were internationally accredited for QAQC in mineral analysis. No geophysical tools have been used to date. The laboratories inserted blank and check samples for each batch of samples analysed and reports these accordingly with all results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected significant intersections were resampled from original remnant sample material and analysed again. No twinned holes have been used to date. Documentation of primary data is field log sheets (hand written). Primary data is entered into application specific data base. The data base is subjected to data verification program, erroneous data is corrected. Data storage is retention of physical log sheet, two electronic backup storage devices and primary electronic database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey control used is hand held GPS for historic holes and differential GPS for the new holes. No down hole surveys were completed to date. As these areas contain drillholes to no more than 100m significant deviations are not expected. Grid systems are various local grid converted to MGA coordinates. Topographic control is accurate to +/- 0.5 m for the historic holes and 0.1m for the new holes..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill spacing of the historic drilling is variable but generally no greater than 200m by 40m, with some areas infilled to 80m by 40m. The new drilling is 20m by 20m spaced. • The areas have drilling density sufficient for JORC Inferred category. Further infill will be required for other categories. • Sample compositing has been used in areas where mineralisation is not expected to be intersected. If results return indicate mineralisation, 1m split samples will be submitted for analysis.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart from some reconnaissance RAB drilling, the orientation of the drilling is approximately at right angles to the known mineralisation and so gives a fair representation of the mineralisation intersected. • No sampling bias is believed to occur due to the orientation of the drilling.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were delivered to the laboratory in batches at regular intervals. These are temporarily stored in a secure facility after drilling and before delivery
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company engages independent consultants who regularly audit the data for inconsistencies and other issues. None have been reported to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mt Stirling Well Prospect is wholly contained within P37/7172. This is beneficially held 100% by the company, transfers are pending. An application for Mining Lease M37/1305 has been submitted to the DMP, and is pending approval.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work relating to previous exploration contained within this report was completed by other parties. Details are included in the references.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the geology are found elsewhere in this report.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the drilling, etc are found within the various tables and diagrams elsewhere in this report. • No material information, results or data have been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted averages were calculated by a simple weighting of from and to distances down each hole. Most samples are 1 metre samples. No top cuts were applied. Lower cut-offs used were – Mt Stirling 1.0g/t Au. • The high grade nature of the resource at Mt Stirling Well means that little low grade material has been included in the intersection table. At Mt Stirling a small amount of higher grade is consistently present in each intersection as shown in the drill results tables above. • No metal equivalent values are used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of geology, and selected cross sections are given elsewhere in this report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Mt Stirling Well the gently dipping nature of the mineralisation means that steeply inclined holes give approximately true widths. At Mt Stirling the steep dip of the mineralisation means that drill widths are exaggerated. These are shown in the tables above. <p>The tables above show drill widths not true widths. In the case of Mt Stirling Well the drill widths are approximately the same as true widths.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of geology, and selected cross sections are given elsewhere in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the results, drilling, etc are reported elsewhere in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of geology, and selected cross sections are given elsewhere in this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed work included drilling of selected twin holes followed by infill and step out RC drilling across all resources. The aim of such work is to increase confidence in the data and also to test for extensions to the known resources. Budgets are being prepared for this work at present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition a significant number of additional prospects are known to exist within the projects as defined by previous RAB and RC drilling intersections. These will form the second phase of exploration. • Various maps and diagrams are presented elsewhere in this report to highlight possible extensions and new targets.