1st September 2016

Copper-bearing porphyry discovered at centre of Paris silver field

- **First Nankivel drill test intersects a mineralised porphyry down entire length of 600m hole**
- **Preliminary logging indicates the hole is in part of a large copper-prospective porphyry system**
- **Extensive visible copper sulphide starting at 200m downhole depth, although sporadic and low-level, is very encouraging for more copper-rich zones in the system including at shallow depths**
- **Assay results that will also determine gold and silver contents, are expected within a month after core cutting**
- **Strengthens potential and targeting within the 150km^2 field for new copper-gold and silver deposits to build on the 33Moz Paris silver resource.**

Investigator Resources Limited (ASX Code: IVR) is pleased to announce the first drill hole, PPDH147, at the Nankivel copper-gold target near the Paris silver project, South Australia (Figure 1), has successfully intersected a large copper-bearing porphyry system. The planned 500m inclined hole was extended to 600m as the entire hole continued through a strongly altered porphyritic monzonite, a common intrusive host to porphyry copper deposits. The zoned variations in the alteration mineralogy and extensive disseminated and vein-associated chalcopyrite (common copper sulphide) of low visual content generally less than 1% indicates the hole intersected part of a large porphyry system with copper-gold and possible silver potential.

Investigator Resources Managing Director John Anderson said **"The completed Nankivel hole is being collaboratively co-funded by the State Government PACE incentive scheme and will become a signature drill hole for a new style of large copper deposits in South Australia. The Nankivel porphyry is likely to be around the same age as the giant Olympic Dam deposit, making it one of the oldest preserved copper porphyry systems in the world. The globe's major copper production comes from such porphyry deposits generally in much younger volcanic geology in the islands and mountain chains around the Pacific Rim.**

Porphyry copper deposits occur in local and regional clusters that are associated with gold and silver deposits. This gives the State the opportunity to expand its copper discovery opportunities beyond its well-established inventory of IOCG deposits like Olympic Dam. Investigator, as a first-mover in developing these concepts, has already established the Paris silver project near Nankivel and is exploring a strong tenement holding for the expanding opportunities in both silver and copper-gold.

The Nankivel hole will provide data for vectoring towards shallow copper targets within the porphyry system. This includes the conceptual potential for copper-gold rich veins at the top of the porphyry system for which there is evidence of mineralised float assaying up to 1.4g/t gold at Nankivel.

The confirmation of a porphyry centre also upgrades the prospectivity for further silver deposits in the outer parts of the Paris-Nankivel field. Investigator is re-assessing silver targets with potential to build on the Paris resource. In the interim, the infill drilling of the Paris deposit is planned to commence in late September to meet our on-going priority of accelerating the development of the Paris silver project." Mr Anderson added.

The Nankivel target was developed from leads arising from the 2011 discovery of the Paris epithermal 33Moz silver deposit 5km to the northwest of Nankivel. Paris and Nankivel are secured within the Peterlumbo tenement EL 5368 100% held by Investigator on the northern Eyre Peninsula (Figure 1).

The presence of a blind porphyry was predicted at Nankivel from limited nearby outcrops of high-sulphidation epithermal alteration at the base of Gawler Range Volcanics (Figure 3). The hole was aimed at a modelled magnetic target (Figure 4) proposed as either a conceptual porphyry core or porphyry-associated skarn with copper-gold potential. As an incentive to accelerate regional development, the Department of State Development (DSD) granted PACE co-funding to collaboratively drill the Nankivel hole.

The intersected porphyritic monzonite shows extensive disseminated pyrite and strong zoned mineral alteration and veining typical of a porphyry copper system (Figure 4, Photos 2-7). The alteration minerals range from carbonate veins to epidote and chlorite replacements and veins to magnetite, biotite and sericite. The magnetic target is explained by the magnetite alteration then deeper pyrrhotite (magnetic iron sulphide) alteration of possible skarn affinity towards the bottom of the hole.

Disseminated and vein-hosted chalcopyrite, a common copper sulphide, occurs at low levels (visually generally less than 1% chalcopyrite) from about 200m down the hole. The extent of alteration and copper mineralisation in the single drill test is very encouraging for a large system with potential for shallower copper, as well as gold and silver credits. Such potential is supported by epithermal float on the scree-covered slope of Nankivel Hill with grab samples assaying up to 1.38g/t gold, 94g/t silver, 0.6% lead, 1.0% arsenic and 300ppm copper (Figure 3).

The new drill core will be researched with state-of-the-art spectral logging techniques by the Geological Survey (GSSA) branch of the DSD. This will be an extension of the collaborative research Investigator is already undertaking with the GSSA on the Paris silver deposit, also a new deposit style for South Australia.

Along with the copper-gold assays expected in about a month, petrological work and the mineral spectral logging of the core will also seek exploration vectors to any copper-rich zones within the porphyry system. When that work is completed, Investigator will select the best locations for further copper-gold drill testing at Nankivel including consideration of using electrical geophysics to refine the targets.

Nankivel lies within a large intrusive system (Figure 2) with potential for a cluster of porphyry deposits. The presence of multiple intrusives was indicated by Investigator's 2015 scout drilling and geophysical patterns as exampled in Figure 3. With the breakthrough confirmation of a copper-mineralised porphyry in hole PPDH147, all these data will be re-assessed for other porphyry copper systems near Nankivel.

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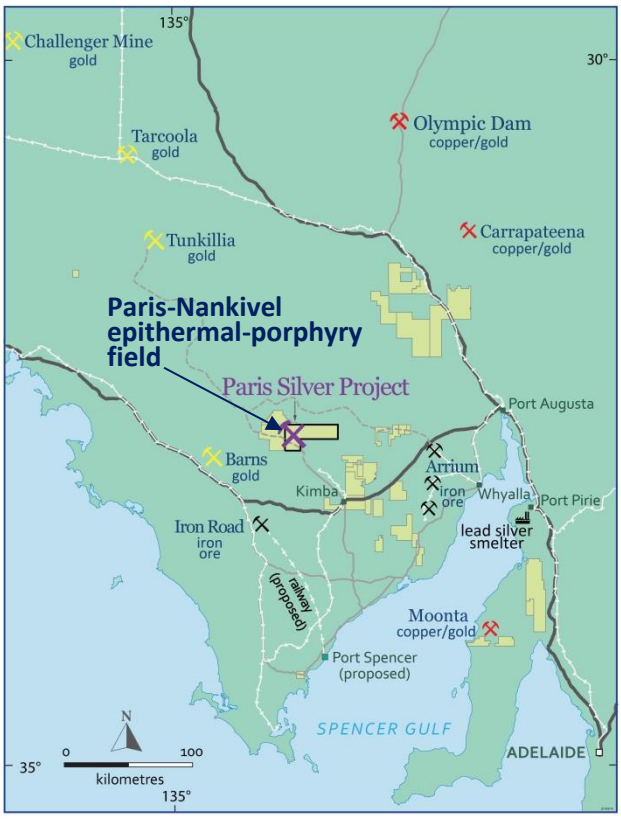

Figure 1: Plan of Investigator's tenements showing location of the Paris-Nankivel field

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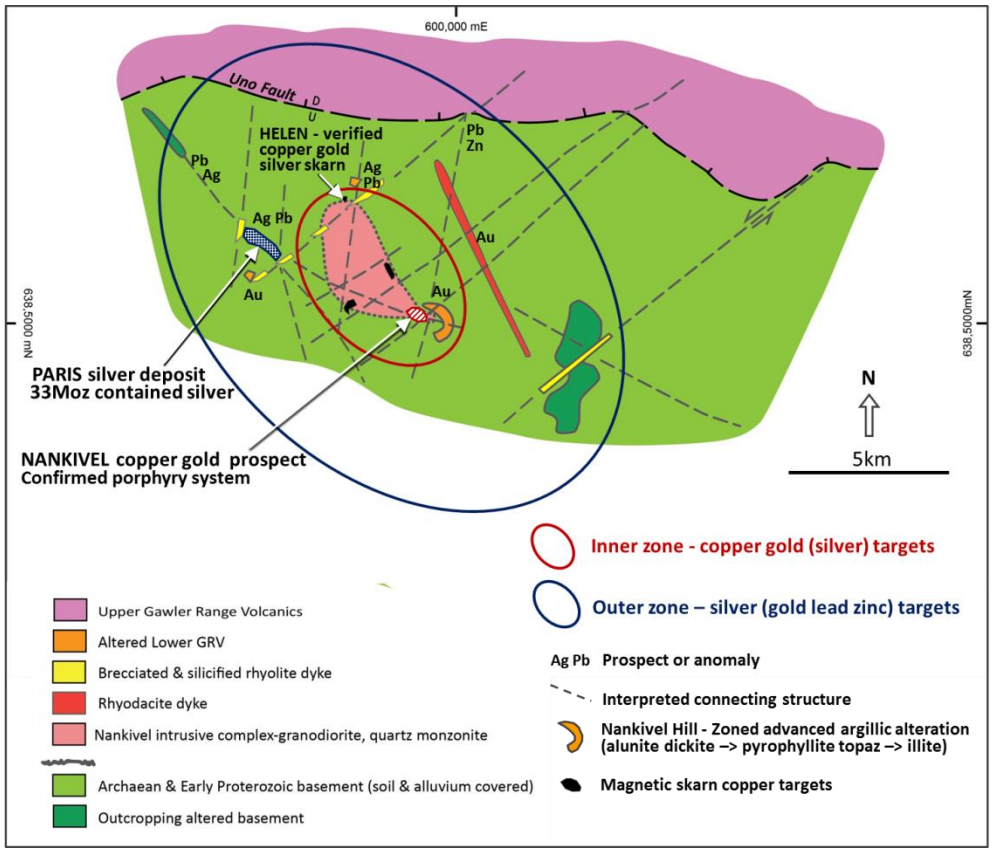

Figure 2: Summary plan of the Paris-Nankivel mineral system showing the central location of the new Nankivel porphyry copper gold prospect

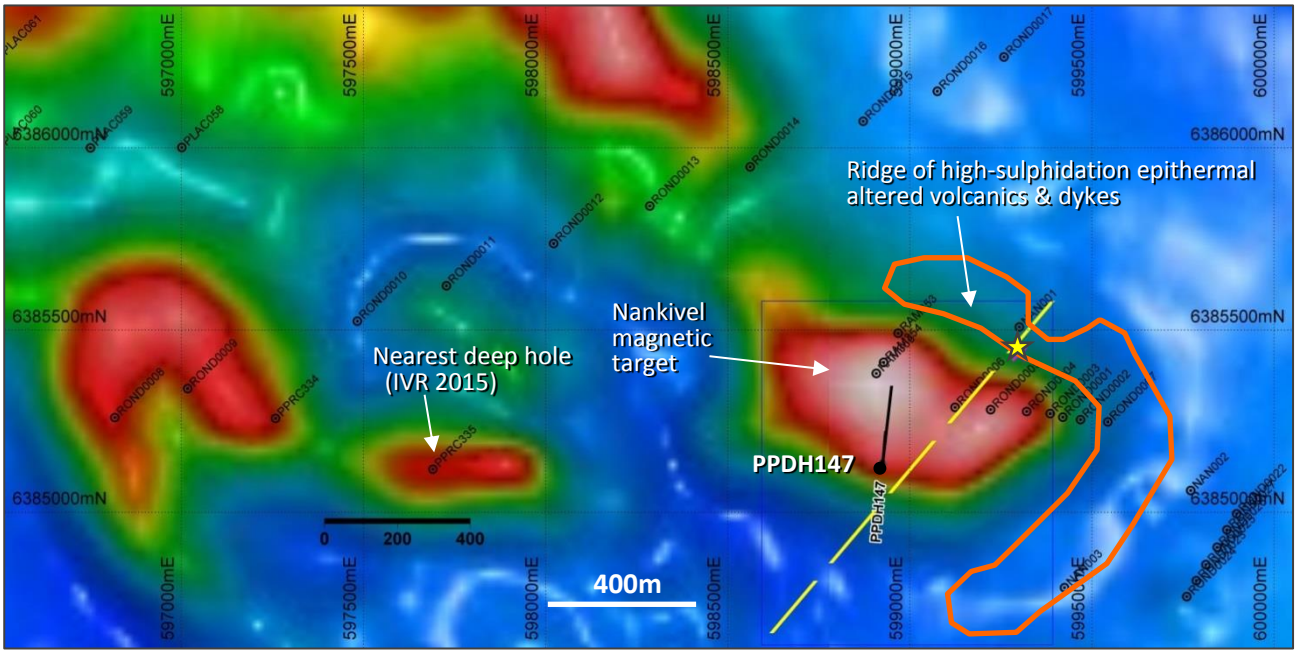

Figure 3: Total magnetic intensity image (RTP) showing the location of Nankivel drill hole PPDH147.
Holes nearby are historic shallow drilling done in 1985, 1991 & 1997 for other deposit styles that did not test the new targets.
Yellow star marks the location of epithermal float assaying up to 1.4g/t gold, 0.6% lead, 1.0% arsenic & 300ppm copper.
Yellow dashed line is an interpreted target for high-sulphidation copper gold veins above the new Nankivel porphyry system.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
PPDH147	598925	6385142	227	010	-70	600.6m

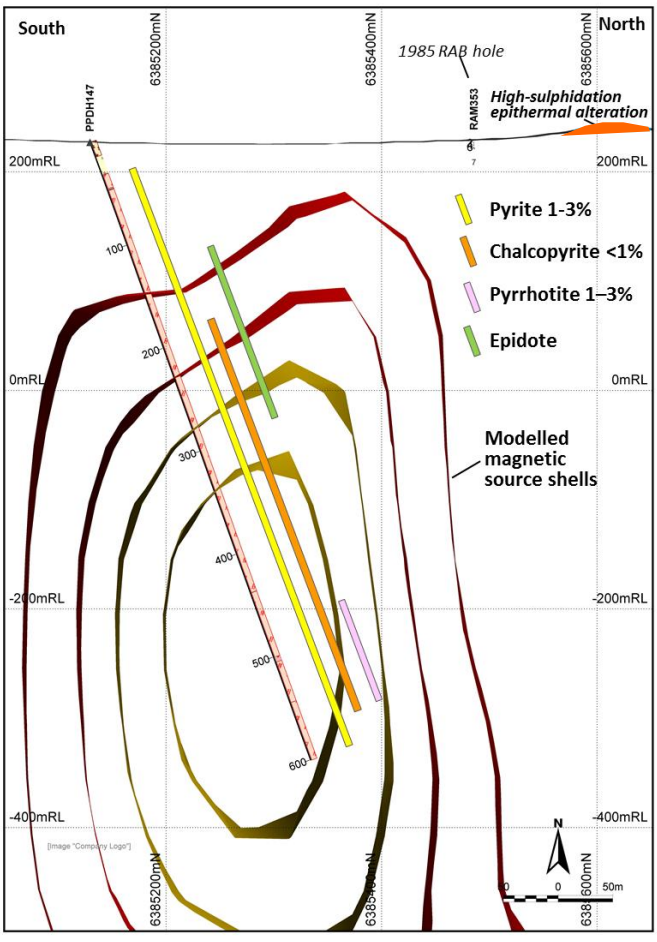

Photo 1: View of the drill rig to the south along the drill section from the hill of altered volcanics.

Figure 4:
Drill cross section showing approximate distributions of key minerals including chalcopyrite based on preliminary visual observations

Photo 2: 54m downhole - rhodocrosite vein & pyrite network veins in haematite altered monzonite porphyry (Scale: core diameter 61mm)

Photo 3: 159m - epidote replacement of feldspars
(Scale: core diameter 61mm)

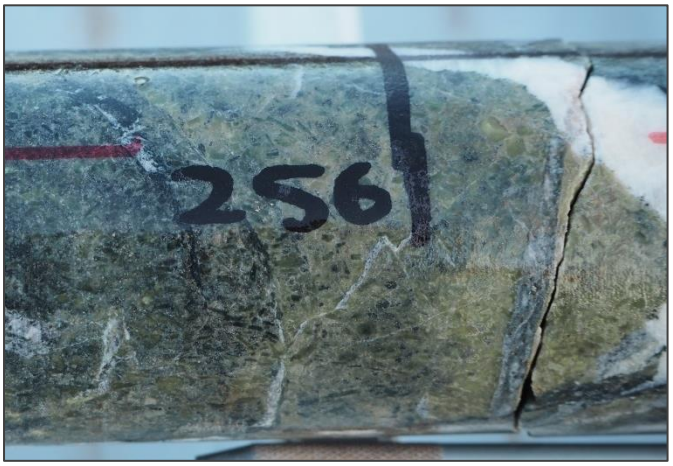

Photo 4: 256m chlorite altered & veined monzonite
(Scale: core diameter 51mm)

Photo 5: 360m - carbonate pyrite chalcopyrite sphalerite vein in altered monzonite with chlorite altered feldspars
(Scale: core diameter 51mm)

Photo 6: 474m - magnetite veinlet in sericite biotite altered monzonite (Scale: core diameter 51mm)

Photo 7: 558.6m - disseminated pyrrhotite & chalcopyrite in highly (silica?)altered intrusive (Scale: core diameter 51mm)

Investigator Resources overview

Investigator Resources Limited (ASX code: IVR) is a metals explorer with a focus on the opportunities for greenfields silver-lead, copper-gold and nickel discoveries offered by the emerging minerals frontier of the southern Gawler Craton on South Australia's northern Eyre Peninsula.

The Company announced a revised upward estimation for the Paris Silver Project Inferred Mineral Resource for its 2011 Paris silver discovery to 8.8Mt at 116g/t silver, containing 33Moz silver (at a 50g/t silver cut-off) in November 2015. The Company is accelerating the development pathway for the Paris silver project with infill drilling to commence in late-September aimed at converting the Paris resource to Inferred status.

The Company has applied a consistent and innovative strategy that has developed multiple ideas and quality targets that has given Investigator first-mover status. These include the Paris silver discovery, the recognition of other epithermal fields and the associated potential for porphyry copper-gold of Olympic Dam age, along with the possibility of Archaean nickel in the underlying basement.

Competent Person Compliance Statement

The information in this presentation relating to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. John Anderson who is a full time employee of the company. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Anderson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Anderson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this presentation that relates to Mineral Resources Estimates at the Paris Silver Project is extracted from the report entitled "Upgraded Paris resource estimate: 60% increase to 33Moz silver" dated 9 November 2015 and is available to view on the Company website www.investres.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Web: www.investres.com.au

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1: PETERLUMBO TENEMENT, DIAMOND DRILLING VISUAL RESULT REPORTING AUGUST 2016 - JORC 2012

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *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 (e.g. 'RC 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling of this drill hole is yet to be undertaken. • No comments on sample representivity, as sampling has not been undertaken at this time. • Visual identification of sulphide species, lithology and alteration only with accompanying interpretations.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, RC, 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.).*	• Titeline Drilling Pty Ltd were contracted to undertake Diamond drilling. • Drilling was completed with PQ3 coring from surface to 46.6m, then HQ2 coring to 242.7m, then NQ2 coring to end of hole (600.6m). • The diamond drillhole was oriented at -70 degrees inclination towards 010 degrees true. • Diamond core was oriented down hole using coretell orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The diamond hole was surveyed at a minimum of every 30m down hole using reflex single shot down hole survey tool. Abnormal readings for azimuth were recorded in a number of instances owing to the presence of magnetite/pyrrhotite, however sufficient surveys were undertaken to provide orientation control of the drillhole.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill recovery was recorded and checked during logging. Recovery averaged 99.98%. • Triple tube coring in the upper oxidised zone was undertaken until sufficient rock competency was achieved. Diamond core was oriented prior to mark up and a cut line applied for sampling. Down hole orientation line is preserved post sampling. • Diamond hole has not been assayed at this time and so no comments on whether a relationship exists between recovery and grade or bias. Given no material loss of core occurred it is unlikely that bias will exist.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill core was qualitatively logged and photographed. • Qualitative logging includes lithology, colour, mineralogy, description, marker horizons, weathering, texture, alteration, structure, geotechnical, magnetic susceptibility, recovery and mineralisation. • All logging was completed over the entire length of the core hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to*	• Core is yet to be sampled and as such no information on sub sampling techniques is presented. • No sampling has been undertaken at this point in time - preliminary visual observations only. • No comments can be made on sampling representivity as no sampling has been undertaken at this point in time. • No comments can be made on sample sizes as no sampling has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	been undertaken at this point in time.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No comments can be made as no assaying has been undertaken on this drill hole at this point in time. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were undertaken on a 1m basis down hole and used as a guide to the relative magnetic intensity of the rock type with depth. The magnetic susceptibility measurements were calibrated to core diameter. Hand held XRF measurements were undertaken in the field to aid identification of mineralisation and select elements but is not reported as part of this release. • No comments on assay quality control procedures are provided as intervals are yet to be sampled and assayed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification of assays undertaken as no sampling has occurred at this point in time. • The drill hole was a single exploration target hole and has not been twinned. • All qualitative data was recorded onto field iPad devices utilising an IVR proprietary database. All data was backed up on a daily basis to geological staff laptops and a separate hard drive for security of data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	***Collar co-ordinate surveys*** • All coordinates are recorded in GDA 94 MGA Zone 53. • Initial hole location was completed utilising a Garmin hand held GPS unit with approximately +/-5m horizontal error. Subsequent survey pickup of this drill hole by IVR staff using a Trimble Pro XRT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Differential GPS with Omnistar HP processing with an accuracy of +/- 10cm is yet to occur, however will be completed prior to reporting of assay results in the future. • Topographic control uses a high resolution DTM generated by AeroMetrex 28cm survey (2012). ***Down hole surveys*** • Down hole surveys were conducted using a reflex single shot down hole camera. It was noted that some surveys were not reliable with respect to azimuth control at some depths given the presence of magnetic minerals in core. In these instances, the suspect azimuth readings were flagged by geologists and not utilised, with additional surveying undertaken to ensure adequate survey control. No significant changes in declination, and only minor changes in azimuth were noted in the hole.
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.*	• Initial reconnaissance diamond drilling. The hole was selected based on geological, geophysical and geochemical information. No comment on hole spacing given that this hole is the only hole drilled into the Nankivel target at this stage and to this depth. • No sampling and as such no sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Initial scout drilling only, the drill hole was designed to intersect a high intensity modelled magnetic shell, with no prior knowledge of structural orientations. • Drilling has intersected a number of fracture/vein sets which vary from high angle to core to near perpendicular to core axis.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill core was logged at the drill site and photographed prior to transport back to IVR's Paris exploration camp. Core was stacked on pallets and metal strapped down for security and stability prior to transportation to Adelaide by a local contractor. Core is stored at a secure warehouse facility leased by IVR. No sampling has been undertaken at this point in time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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.*	• All results accompanying this Table 1, are derived from within EL5368 that was granted to Sunthe Uranium Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Investigator Resources Limited ("IVR"). • IVR manages EL5368 (Peterlumbo tenement) and holds a 100% interest. • EL5368 is located on Crown Land covered by several pastoral leases. • An ILUA has been signed with the Gawler Range Native Title Group and the Peterlumbo tenement has been 'Culturally and Heritage' cleared for exploration activities. The Nankivel target has previously been excluded from advanced exploration activities, however a request by IVR to resurvey the boundary of an existing heritage exclusion zone was successfully completed in December 2015 which reduced the exclusion boundary and has allowed for exploration drilling to occur. • There is no registered Conservation or National Parks on EL5368. • An Exploration PEPR for the entirety of EL5368 has been approved by /the DSD (Department for State Development), formally DMITRE.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been limited exploration work on the tenement, by other parties. • The Nankivel target tested in this program has had minor general exploration in the past limited to mapping, spectral analysis of alteration in nearby outcropping areas, and rock chipping. MIM Ltd reported a historical rock chip assay of 1.6g/t gold from the nearby Nankivel Hills which was subsequently unable to be repeated. Recent IVR mapping and selective sampling identified a stockwork veined corridor and returned anomalous sampling which replicated

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>MIM Ltd.'s original rock chip assay (peak values of 1.375g/t gold, 94g/t silver, 300ppm copper, 0.63% lead were recorded).

• A number of shallow aircore holes (generally with depths of 25m or less), the closest being approximately 250m away from PPDH147 were completed by Shell and Aberfoyle. An additional three RC drillholes were completed by MIM targeting the nearby Nankivel Hills which identified evidence of high sulphidation alteration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Drilling was targeting skarn style and potential porphyry style mineralisation. Lithologies intersected in the current program have been variably altered porphyrytic monzonites with some limited meta-pyroxenite xenoliths. Limited calc silicate was also identified. Sulphide species identified in drilling included pyrite (disseminated and fracture/vein fill), pyrrhotite (disseminated and fracture fill), chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. Other notable gangue minerals accompanying sulphides include fluorite, rhodocrosite, carbonate, epidote, tourmaline, garnet, chlorite, sericite. Veining where observed was of variable density and was predominantly carbonate, with lesser quartz - carbonate veining and some sulphide veining/fracture fill).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth
○ hole length.

• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• Drill hole information is recorded within the IVR in-house database with collar location as follows:

<table><tr><td>Hole ID</td><td>Easting</td><td>Northing</td><td>RL</td><td>Azimuth</td><td>Dip</td><td>Depth</td></tr><tr><td>PPDH147</td><td>598925</td><td>6385142</td><td>227</td><td>010</td><td>-70</td><td>600.6m</td></tr></table>
• No material information is excluded.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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</td><td>• No assay results are reported as part of this release.

• No metal equivalents are reported.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No assaying has been completed at this point in time and as such no observations of relationships between geometry of mineralisation and down hole lengths are made at this time.
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.*	• See attached plan and section showing drill hole location.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No intersections reported as part of this release.
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.*	• Mineralisation is likely to be hosted within highly altered and variably fractured and veined intrusives, however skarn mineralisation and overprinting may also be present. • There are a number of drill collars that are historical (non-IVR) within the Peterlumbo tenement. These include shallow aircore drilling by Shell and Aberfoyle (generally less than 20m depth), and three RC holes by MIM drilled approximately 500m - 1500m away from the Nankivel target. • Down hole geology intersected a porphyritic monzonite intrusive that is significantly different to other intrusives previously drilled around

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the Nankivel intrusive centre. This intermediate intrusive has exhibited strong alteration zonation including epidote/chlorite/sericite consistent with observed alteration assemblages in porphyry. Additional indicator minerals of hydrothermal alteration include fluorite, rhodocrosite, epidote, chlorite, sericite • The targeted feature at Nankivel is a high amplitude magnetic anomaly that was identified in early airborne magnetics and has since been refined by more detailed 50m spaced airborne magnetic surveying. • Partial leach soil sampling was incorporated in targeting of drilling. Historical soil sampling of a coarser fraction failed to identify copper/silver/gold in soil anomalism immediately above the Nankivel magnetic target; however a subsequent re survey at optimum size fraction of -80# (175 micron) successfully identified low level copper/gold and silver in soil anomalism immediately above this target. • A gravity survey covering the Nankivel intrusive region was completed in 2014 and was utilised in analysis of data. • Substantial field mapping was incorporated in analysis of targets and in generation of conceptual models. This field mapping identified a structural zone associated with evidence of stockwork veining in outcrop proximal to the target, and within a zone of pyrophyllite alteration. Rock chipping of this outcropping area confirmed anomalism in gold, copper, silver and lead ((peak values of 1.375g/t gold, 94g/t silver, 300ppm copper, 0.63% lead were recorded).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Subject to Board approval further drilling may be undertaken.