ASX Announcement **22 September 2016**

Boorara Gold Project

- **BORC 118 drill intercept of 66 metres grading 1.89 g/t**
- **Trial mining on schedule to commence hauling ore on 26 September 2016 for processing**

Figure 1: Boorara Trial Pit Operation

Boorara Gold Project

MacPhersons Resources Limited (ASX: MRP) is pleased to announce that drilling of three reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 177m within the Southern Stockworks – Crown Jewel Deposit at Boorara for metallurgical testwork samples adjacent to the trial open pit reported the best intercept (BORC 118) returned at Boorara of 66 metres grading 1.89 grams per tonne (g/t) gold. The intersection was still in ore grade mineralisation at the end of hole with the last metre grading 1.1 g/t Au. The final 23 metres grading 1.66 g/t Au contained primary hard sulphide gold ores.

BORC118 was orientated to drill down plunge of the main ore shoot to maximise the sample available for metallurgical testwork while the other holes were drilled more perpendicular to the Crown Jewel lodes due to limited accessibility and the shallower dip of the mineralisation.

Metallurgical carbon in pulp (CIP) testwork undertaken on samples from within the BORC 118 interval resulted in gold recovery of 96%. Overall, metallurgical testwork undertaken to date on the Boorara Gold Project ranges from 93% to 97% for oxide, transitional and fresh ore types.

Trial pit update

Based on the 4 x 4 metre close spaced RC drilling to a depth of 20 metres, MRP estimate output of 1,700-1,800 ounces of gold from the trial pit. The pit is mined on 2.5 metre flitches and will be completed by the end of September. MRP anticipate starting haulage of approximately 30,000 tonnes of gold ore to the FMR Greenfields processing plant in Coolgardie on 26 September 2016.

RC drill program

The Board has approved a new 4,100 metre RC drill program at Boorara to commence this month in order to:

- drill the northern boundary of the current Northern open pit design where the geology is not as well understood. The additional drill holes are designed to confirm and extend the current geological/mineralisation interpretation within the top 75 metres; and

- intersect the area from 100-140 metres below the surface in both the Southern and Northern lodes where there is currently limited historical drilling with significant mineralised intercepts defining Inferred Resource material.

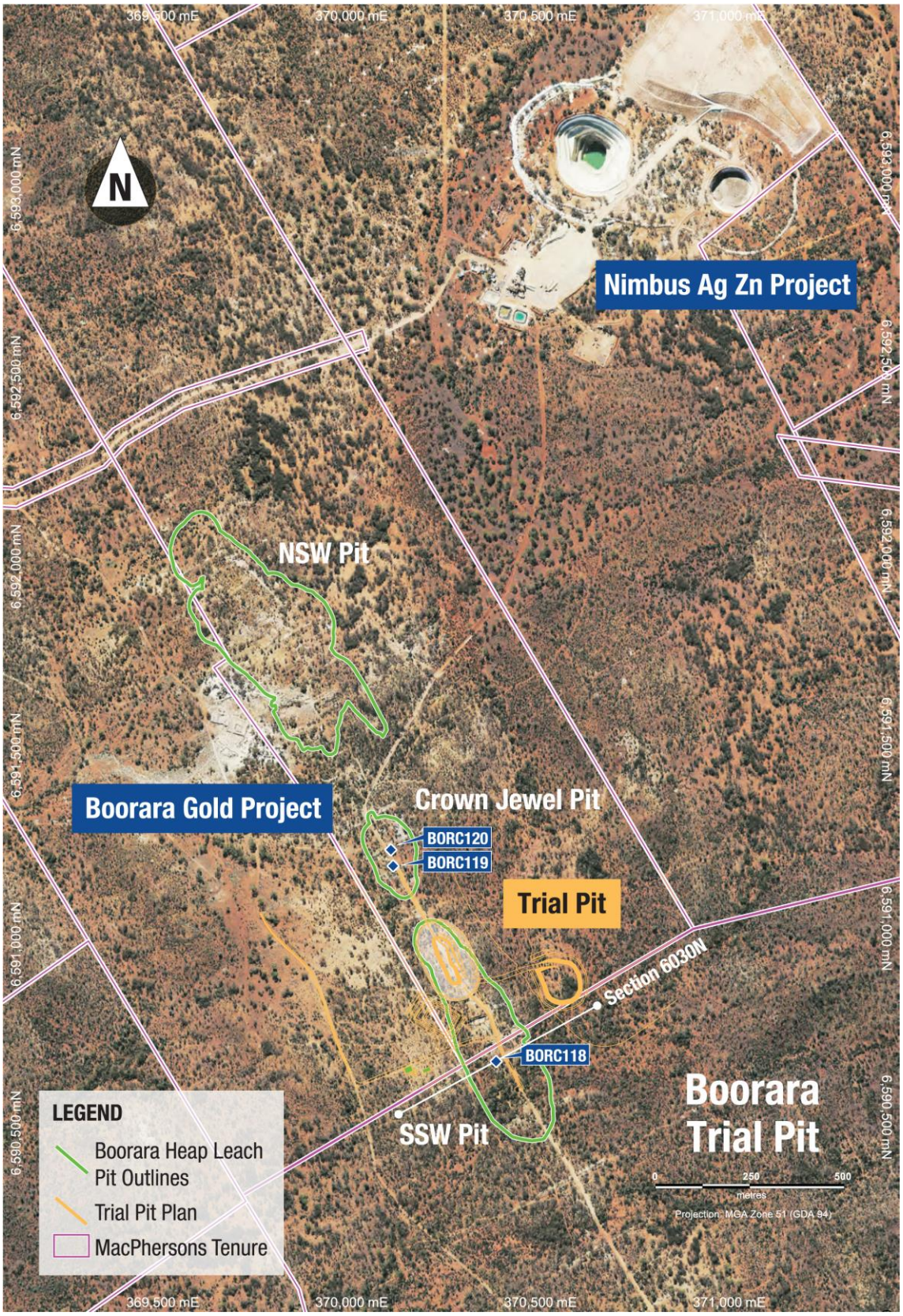

Figure 2: Boorara Gold Project RC collar location plan

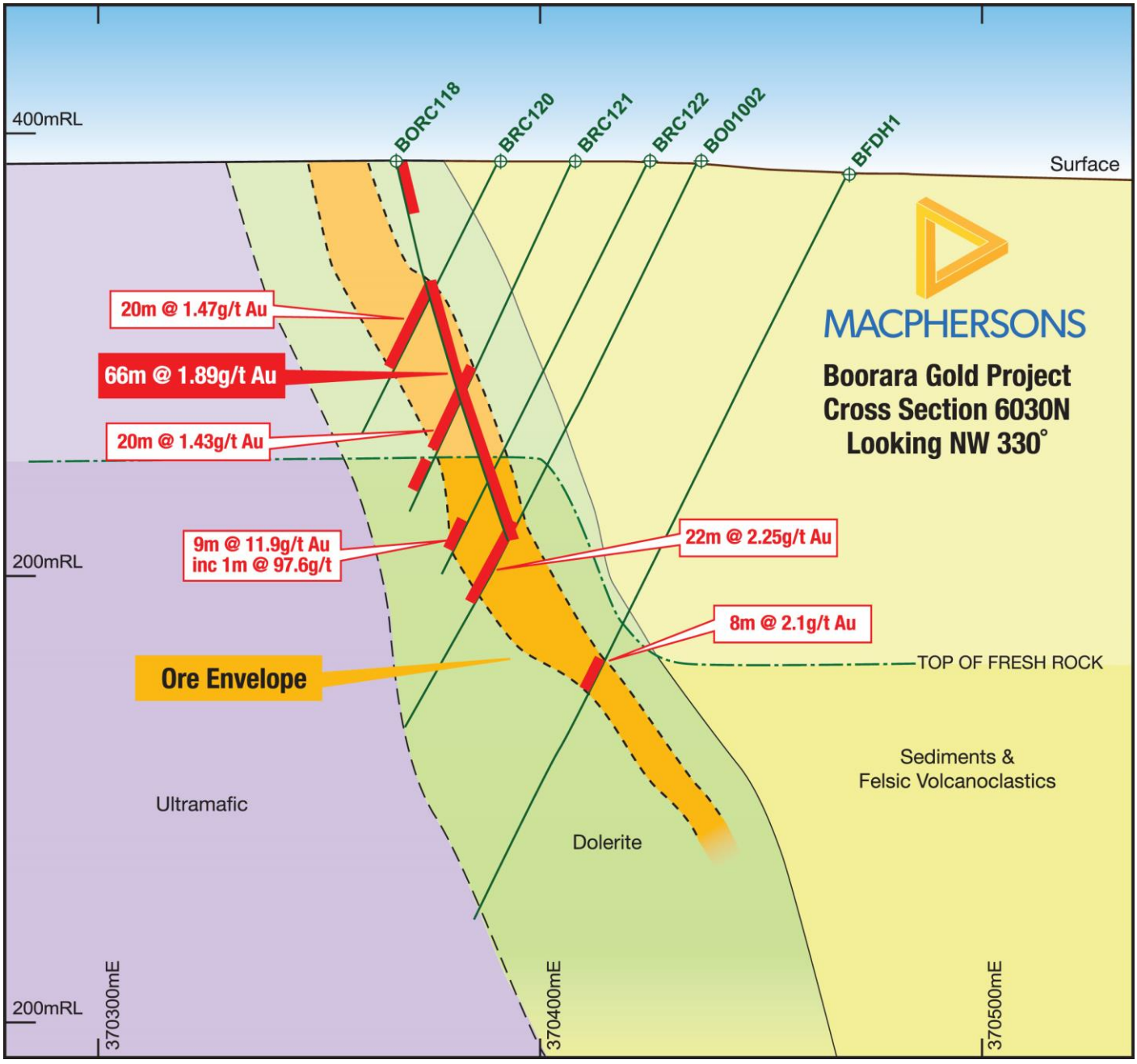

Figure 3: Boorara Gold Project 6030N Cross Section.

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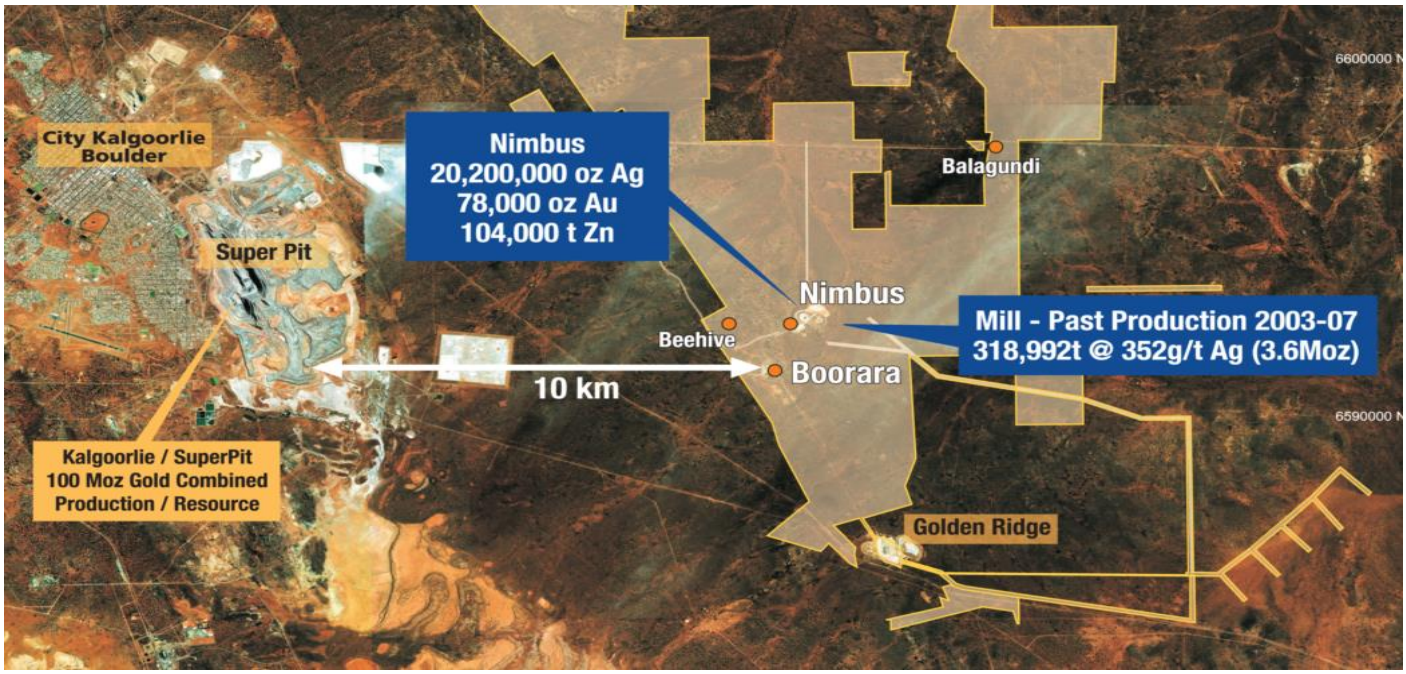
About MacPhersons

MacPhersons Resources Ltd (MRP) is a Western Australian resource company with a number of advanced gold, silver and zinc projects.
The company's long term objective is the development of its existing assets and unlocking the full potential of its 100% owned highly prospective Boorara and Nimbus projects.

For more information on MacPhersons Resources Limited and to subscribe for regular updates, please visit our website at: www.mrpresources.com.au or contact our Kalgoorlie office on info@mrpresources.com.au or - 08 9068 1300



Competent Person's Statement

The information is this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Andrew Pumphrey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Andrew Pumphrey is a full time employee of Macphersons Resources Ltd 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Pumphrey has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	1. *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.*	MRP have recently completed a 3 hole Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program for 177m. This drilling was designed to provide maximum sample for metallurgical test work and hence was drilled in orientations relative to defined resource model lodes that would provide that result. The samples were provided from the drill rig mounted cone splitter every one metre and were of a good standard and generally above an estimated recovery of 60%.
	2. *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC drilling is sampled on a 1m interval basis with the entire drill hole sampled. Samples are collected from a rig mounted cone splitter. The splitter is regularly cleaned to ensure no cross contamination and the drill progress is paused every metre for about 2 seconds to allow that metre sample to be collected without mixing from the following metre. QAQC control samples (blanks and standards) are inserted into the sample string at every 30th sample or thereabouts.
	3. *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report*	This RC drilling occurred in infill zones previously covered by RC and Diamond core drilling and hence mineralisation was already reasonably well defined. Drilling has confirmed previously identified zones of mineralisation are valid .
	4. *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.*	For MRP drilling, between 2 and 4kg of sample (core or RC) is crushed to a 70% nominal size of 2mm or 6mm. Samples are split 50:50 using a riffle splitter and the coarse reject retained. The split sample is pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Analysis was via a 50g Fire Assay method with Atomic Absorption (AAS) determination. This methodology is in line with industry sampling and assaying for this type of gold deposit.
Drilling tech4niques	5. *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).*	Drilling covered by this summary consists of 3 RC drill holes for 177m total.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill sample recovery	6. *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries are estimated and recorded for every metre of RC drilling and sample weights from the laboratory are also recorded.
	7. *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	For RC drilling, pausing the drilling at every metre reduces sample getting caked up inside rig cyclone. The cyclone is regularly cleaned to ensure sample is not getting built up.
	8. *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.*	Sample Recovery from mineralised zone is generally high from the MRP RC drilling at Boorara. No information is available on the historical drilling recoveries. Work on attempting to determine if there is any effect on grade by sample recovery is limited but suggested that there was no obvious bias between the two.
Logging	9. *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.*	RC drill chips underwent detailed logging through the entire hole (at 1m intervals for RC chips), with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, alteration, mineralisation, water table etc. Chips are sieved and washed for each metre and a representative sample of that metre is collected in 20 cell sealable chip trays for reference.
	10. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	RC chip logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state, colour, mineralisation, alteration and veining observations.
	11. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drill holes were logged in full and sampled in full (100%).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	12. *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not Applicable
	13. *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	MRP RC drilling has utilised a rig mounted cone splitter. No wet samples were encountered.
	14. *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	MRP sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. When received at ALS samples were processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system once a bar code was attached, samples were dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		riffle or rotary splitter with splits pulverised to >85% sample passing 75µm.
	15. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	MRP sample strings had certified reference materials (standards) and site prepared blanks inserted for quality control. No field duplicates were included in RC sample batches. The laboratory provided sample duplicates from pulps as well as their own internal control samples.
	16. 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.	MRP has undertaken an analysis of the QAQC of the all Boorara and this is reported on a monthly basis in internal company reporting.
	17. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Boorara.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*18. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures are industry standard for Archaean mesothermal lode gold deposits. The fire assay technique will result in a 'total' assay result as opposed to the LeachWell™ type assay sometimes used.
	19. 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.	Not applicable
	20. 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.	MRP has undertaken an analysis of the QAQC for all Boorara drilling. The levels of assaying accuracy and precision are acceptable. MRP has procedures in place for failed control samples which can involve re-assaying batches of affected samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*21. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least three different MRP personnel (geologists) visually verified intersections in the RC chips.
	22. The use of twinned holes.	The holes were drilled to essentially provide bulk samples for metallurgical test work and hence were drilled in positions where it was expected to maximise mineralised sample return based on historical drilling. These drill holes have

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		confirmed geometry and tenor of the historical drilling to some extent.
	23. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	RC drill hole data is collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology, samples and assays. All data verified and validated by MRP geologists and imported into MRP Datashed database, licensed to MRP and maintained by Maxwells Geoservices Perth Spreadsheets or any hard copy data is stored by MRP.
	24. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.
Location of data points	*25. 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.*	Initial hole collar set out surveyed by licenced surveyor DGPS (0.01m accuracy). Drill rig set up line established by surveyed backsight and foresight pegs. Hole dip was checked with clinometer on drill mast. Down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.1^0 by drill contractor. Final hole collar locations (post drilling) surveyed by licenced surveyor (Minecomp Pty Ltd) DGPS (0.01m).
	26. Specification of the grid system used.	MRP collars recorded in MGA GDA 94 Zone 51 co-ordinates although drill azimuths are mostly drilled on a 240/060 orientation which is perpendicular to the orientation of the geological contacts and the main trend of mineralisation.
	27. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Historical – Aerial photography used to produce digital surface topographic maps at 1:2500 1m contours. 2011 - Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd detailed aerial photographic survey. Ortho rectification and mosaicking performed using Inpho Digital Photogrammetric Systems. Expected accuracy of detail within 0.8mm at the ortho-image map scale. Topographic control is from an aerial photographic survey completed during 2012 with accuracy within 0.01m.
Data spacing and distribution	*28. Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The majority of drilling at Boorara is close spaced 20m line x 20m hole, with the remainder 40m line x 20m hole. One area on the western contact in the Northern Stockworks was grade control drilled to 10m x 5m spacing and much of the Southern Stockworks is 20m by 10m.

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	29. *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.*	The current MRE is based on historical drill hole data and 2013-14 MRP drill data. Historical - 777 RC holes & 58 diamond core holes considered reliable quality assurance to include in MRE. The historical database was also validated by CSA Global as part of their independent appraisal of the project. 2013 MRP resource model - 10 diamond core holes to mostly validate previous drill intercepts and geological interpretations. 2014-2015 CSA Global update – 12 diamond core holes and 117 RC holes were drilled to fill gaps in the drill hole footprint, and to increase the confidence in the geological models. The MRE is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012) Code reporting guidelines.
	30. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Not Applicable
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	31. *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	No bias is known in regard to the tenor of gold grade and drill orientation
	32. *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.*	MRP drill holes were drilled to be as normal as possible to the two main mineralised orientations.
Sample security	33. *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by MRP. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS Malaga and then returned to MRP after a few months. Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Perth or Kalgoorlie and are transported in cable tied bags and in bulka bags. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.

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Audits or reviews	*34. The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	CSA Global conducted a review in 2014-15 of the MRP data collection and storage procedures, drilling methods, QAQC of samples and resource modelling and estimation procedures as part of their resource estimation and reporting role. No significant issues were reported.

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	*35. 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 Boorara Project is located approximately 17km east of Kalgoorlie, 2km west of Nimbus and 6km north-northwest of Golden Ridge' The Boorara project is situated within mining leases M26/29, M26/277 and M26/318 accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Bulong Road via an unsealed haul road. The tenements are located within the Hampton Hill Pastoral Station. MRP purchased the Nimbus-Boorara property on 8th September 2011 from Kalgoorlie Ore Treatment Company Pty Ltd (KOTC). The tenements are held by KOTC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MacPhersons Resources Ltd.
	36. 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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*37. Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic gold production at Boorara produced 30,673 ozs from the treatment of 54,731 tonnes of ore. This production was from underground mining at the Cataract shaft, East lode shaft and the Crown Jewel shaft. Historic mine plans and sections show two orientations of mine stopes, one at 040°/25° NW and another at 315°/65°W. Dampier Mining Pty Ltd and Texas Gulf Australia Ltd in 1980 drilled 20 RC holes for 1038m and 10 diamond holes for 1695m. Western Reefs NL in 1985 undertook soil sampling on a 40m x 20m grid. They also completed 180 RAB holes for 9892m, 268 RC holes for 20,831m and 26 diamond holes for 2609m. Geological mapping was undertaken by Western Reefs including costean mapping and sampling. The Cataract shaft was refurbished and geologically mapped and surveyed. The Crown Jewel shaft was mapped and surveyed also.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Windsor Resources in 1988 drilled 174 RC holes for 11274m. Newmont in 1990 drilled 338 RAB holes for 15446m, 39 RC holes for 4319m and 4 diamond holes for 718m. Geological mapping and soil sampling was also undertaken. Mt Monger Gold Project in 1993 drilled 116 RC holes for 6222m. Fimiston Mining NL in 1995 drilled 110 RC holes for 7257m and 1 diamond hole for 195m. The data relating to the Boorara gold deposits comprising the Southern Stockwork Zone, Northern Stockwork Zone, Cataract Area, East Lode and Digger Dam was reviewed. The database was updated to incorporate the drilling completed by Fimiston and cross sections and interpretations made. A global polygonal based resource estimate was made which estimated resources of 2.25 million tonnes @ 1.40g/t Au at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t or 1.42 million tonnes @ 1.72 g/t Au at a cut off of 1.0 g/t to be estimated. Block modelling of this polygonal data was then completed which returned a total oxide resource of 1,293,000 tonnes @ 1.49 g/t, and a total fresh resource of 1,095,000 tonnes @ 1.86g/t. New Hampton Goldfields Ltd in 2001 undertook a resource estimate at Boorara which resulted in a JORC compliant undiluted mineral resource of 1,506,000t @ 1.85 g/t Au. Open pit design of the Southern Stockwork, Cataract and the Northern Stockwork resulted in a Probable Reserve of 179,000t @ 3.0 g/t Au. The New Hampton Goldfields Ltd – Jubilee Gold Operations report, "Mineral Resource Estimate Report, Boorara M26/29 M26/318 and M26/161, June 2001 G Job" outlines the methodology and an explanation of the resource calculation. Polymetals (WA) Pty Ltd in 2006 estimated a Non-JORC compliant total grade tonnage summary of 1,904,800t @1.38g/t Au using a cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au. Polymetals (WA) Pty Ltd in 2009 completed 18 RC holes for 1770m. From this program 126 samples with >1.0g/t Au were screen fire assayed, with another 34 duplicates taking the total samples assayed via screen fire assay to 160. CSA Global Pty Ltd on behalf of MRP in 2012 conducted a resource review of the Polymetals' 2006 resource which resulted in a revised non-classified grade tonnage distribution of 2,338,400t @ 1.3 g/t Au.
Geology	*38. Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Boorara Au deposit is considered to be an Archaean mesothermal Au deposit. The Boorara local geology consists of a sequence of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, with interflow carbonaceous sediments found on the lithological boundaries. Dolerite intrusions are conformable within the sequence. The metamorphic grade of rocks at Boorara is lower greenschist facies. The alteration assemblage associated with better Au grades consists of quartz carbonate and sericite. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with the better Au grades at Boorara. At Boorara gold mineralisation has been described by Verbeek (1987) to occur :

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		▷ Near dolerite contacts associated with quartz stockwork or vein arrays. Pervasive carbonate-sericite alteration is present. ▷ Sulphides occur in the vein selvedge with proximal arsenopyrite and distal pyrite. ▷ Veins are usually less than 20 mm wide whilst the selvedge may be 1 to 4 times the width of the vein. ▷ Associated with quartz veins in shallow (35 to 45 degrees) north-dipping shear zones. ▷ Associated with steep (50 to 70 degrees) west-dipping shear zones on dolerite contacts. Mineralisation envelopes at Boorara consist of three dominant orientations: 1. NW trend of sub-vertical mineralisation which is typified by the East Lode workings, and interpreted SSW mineralisation, and interpreted as sub parallel to lithology contacts 2. NW moderate NE dipping structure at Crown Jewel, sub parallel to lithology contacts 3. NE striking, shallow to moderate NW dipping structures typified by Cataract workings. This orientation is interpreted to gradually change to a north strike, moderate West dip as the series progresses to the northern extent of the modelled area. From analysis of vein orientations recorded in the structural logging of the MRP 2013 drilling (Grodzicki, 2013), mineralisation within the SSW and NSW is interpreted as moderate to steeply NW dipping vein sets constrained within the dolerite host rock. This results in mineralised veining striking perpendicular to an overall shape of NW striking, steeply dipping mineralised envelops. The stereonet of veining is presented below.

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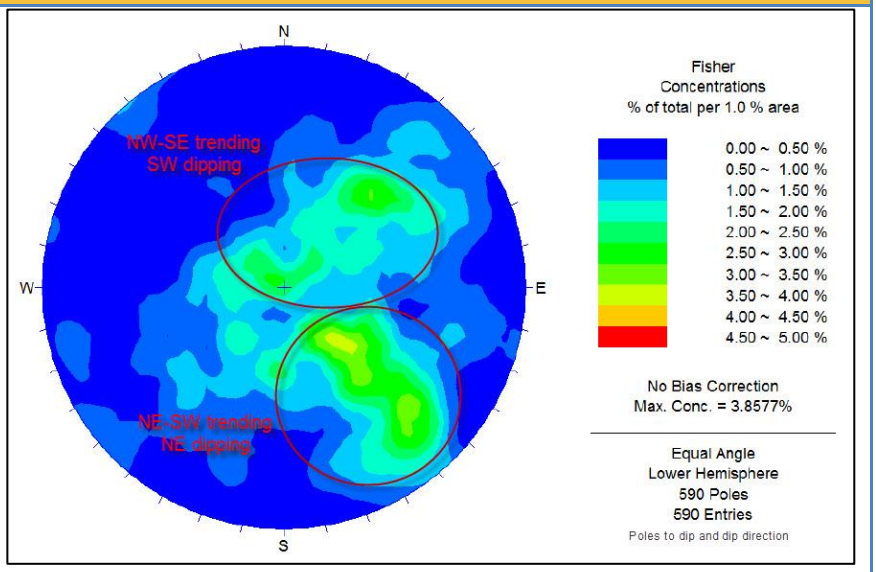

Equal area southern hemisphere stereoplot of contoured poles to quartz veins for all vein data collected. Two dominant trends are present; NW-SE trending SW dipping veins and NE-SW NW dipping veins.

It is possible that some the modelled mineralisation in the NE strike (Cataract orientation) extends from the NSW through the Diggers Dam prospects to the East, but drill coverage is insufficient to model effectively. This may significantly increase tonnage (though likely at low grade in unfavourable lithology host).
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<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>39. 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:
1. easting and northing of the drill hole collar
2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
3. dip and azimuth of the hole
4. down hole length and interception</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>EOH Depth</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>mRL</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Length (m)</th><th>Au Grade (g/t)</th></tr>
<tr><td>BORC118</td><td>96</td><td>370366</td><td>6590669</td><td>395</td><td>40°</td><td>-70°</td><td>0</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td>0.92</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td><td>30</td><td>96</td><td>66</td><td>1.89</td></tr>
<tr><td>BORC119</td><td>36</td><td>370093</td><td>6591187</td><td>400</td><td>150°</td><td>-85°</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>2</td><td>1.74</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td><td>10</td><td>29</td><td>19</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5"></td><td>including</td><td></td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>2</td><td>18.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>BORC120</td><td>45</td><td>370087</td><td>6591230</td><td>402</td><td>240°</td><td>-60°</td><td>20</td><td>23</td><td>3</td><td>6.61</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td><td>31</td><td>34</td><td>3</td><td>1.1</td></tr>
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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	depth *5. hole length.*	
	40. 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	*41. 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.*	As all samples are equal in length there is no length weighted averaging involved in the interval calculation. No top-cutting of grades was applied and intervals where grades are greater than10 g/t are separated out as an 'included' high grade intervals. A lower cut of 0.5 g/t Au is used as the basis for intersection reporting and a maximum of two consecutive metres of internal dilution can be included.
	42. 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.	
	43. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*44. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole BORC118 is drilled sub-parrallel to the main mineralised lode to maximise `sample return for metallurgical sample. Holes BORC119 and 120 are

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
intercept lengths		drilled close to perpendicular to the mineralisation at Crown Jewel due to the shallower dipping geometry of the mineralisation.
	45. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	46. 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').	
Diagrams	*47. 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.* *(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).*	A plan and section are included to ensure clear communication of locations and distribution of drill holes and their relation to the mineralisation.
Balanced reporting	*48. Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be*	All significant intercepts are reported from the three drill holes.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	*49. 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.*	Geological Observations: Weathering profiles at Boorara change from a topographic high at the northern end around the Cataract prospect, with a topographic low at SSW. Depth to bottom of complete oxidation (BOCO) is logged to grade from less than 10m to 20m below surface to between 40m to 50m below surface at SSW. Top of fresh rock (TOFR) is logged by geological logging to be from 30m below surface at NSW to over 60m below surface at SSW. The weathering displays classical Eastern Goldfields degradation of mafic minerals to clays with textural and mineral destruction, and iron oxides of hematite etc. Regolith is dominantly of residual and thin colluvium at the northern end, with depositional transported cover to 2m at the southern end of SSW.
Further work	*50. The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	A potential parallel line of Au mineralisation to Boorara has been identified to the west. The magnetic image of this area is favourable and confirmation of the exploration potential of this area. Mineralisation in the resource areas is still open in some places and some higher grade zones possibly need to be followed up by drill testing.
	51. Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. (NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and	

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	read without distortion or loss of focus).	

Appendix 2 Drill Hole Collars

HOLE ID	GDA East (m)	GDA North (m)	mRL	EOH Depth	Azimuth	Dip
BORC118	370366	6590669	395	96m	40°	-70°
BORC119	370093	6591187	400	36m	150°	-85°
BORC120	370087	6591230	402	45m	240°	-60°

Appendix 3 Drill Hole Gold Assays (>0.5 g/t, max internal dilution 2 consecutive metres)

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade(g/t)
BORC118	0	1	1	1.05
BORC118	1	2	1	0.75
BORC118	2	3	1	0.5
BORC118	3	4	1	0.41
BORC118	4	5	1	1.64
BORC118	5	6	1	0.54
BORC118	6	7	1	0.03
BORC118	7	8	1	1.29
BORC118	8	9	1	0.86
BORC118	9	10	1	0.76
BORC118	10	11	1	0.18
BORC118	11	12	1	0.09
BORC118	12	13	1	3.87
BORC118	30	31	1	2.02
BORC118	31	32	1	1.74
BORC118	32	33	1	1.98
BORC118	33	34	1	2.18
BORC118	34	35	1	3.27
BORC118	35	36	1	3.33
BORC118	36	37	1	2.09
BORC118	37	38	1	1.32
BORC118	38	39	1	2.42
BORC118	39	40	1	2.78
BORC118	40	41	1	1.41
BORC118	41	42	1	1.65

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade(g/t)
BORC118	42	43	1	2.55
BORC118	43	44	1	0.89
BORC118	44	45	1	1.65
BORC118	45	46	1	1.98
BORC118	46	47	1	1.63
BORC118	47	48	1	13.15
BORC118	48	49	1	3.4
BORC118	49	50	1	1.31
BORC118	50	51	1	1.28
BORC118	51	52	1	1.72
BORC118	52	53	1	1.08
BORC118	53	54	1	1.57
BORC118	54	55	1	3.87
BORC118	55	56	1	2.5
BORC118	56	57	1	2.26
BORC118	57	58	1	0.97
BORC118	58	59	1	2.24
BORC118	59	60	1	1.47
BORC118	60	61	1	0.72
BORC118	61	62	1	0.31
BORC118	62	63	1	0.91
BORC118	63	64	1	2.14
BORC118	64	65	1	2.95
BORC118	65	66	1	0.72
BORC118	66	67	1	0.69
BORC118	67	68	1	0.9
BORC118	68	69	1	0.85
BORC118	69	70	1	2.26
BORC118	70	71	1	0.86
BORC118	71	72	1	0.99
BORC118	72	73	1	1.8
BORC118	73	74	1	3.26
BORC118	74	75	1	1.51
BORC118	75	76	1	1.26

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade(g/t)
BORC118	76	77	1	0.85
BORC118	77	78	1	4.41
BORC118	78	79	1	0.37
BORC118	79	80	1	1.23
BORC118	80	81	1	0.64
BORC118	81	82	1	1.17
BORC118	82	83	1	0.71
BORC118	83	84	1	0.4
BORC118	84	85	1	0.21
BORC118	85	86	1	3.41
BORC118	86	87	1	3.46
BORC118	87	88	1	3.05
BORC118	88	89	1	1.54
BORC118	89	90	1	2.4
BORC118	90	91	1	0.97
BORC118	91	92	1	0.55
BORC118	92	93	1	1.78
BORC118	93	94	1	1.46
BORC118	94	95	1	1.31
BORC118	95	96	1	1.1
BORC119	5	6	1	1.83
BORC119	6	7	1	1.65
BORC119	10	11	1	1.3
BORC119	11	12	1	0.76
BORC119	12	13	1	0.68
BORC119	13	14	1	0.62
BORC119	14	15	1	5.11
BORC119	15	16	1	2.82
BORC119	16	17	1	0.19
BORC119	17	18	1	0.82
BORC119	18	19	1	19.5
BORC119	19	20	1	17.4
BORC119	20	21	1	0.13
BORC119	21	22	1	0.19

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade(g/t)
BORC119	22	23	1	1.98
BORC119	23	24	1	1.09
BORC119	24	25	1	0.14
BORC119	25	26	1	0.57
BORC119	26	27	1	0.1
BORC119	27	28	1	0.62
BORC119	28	29	1	1.05
BORC120	20	21	1	11.7
BORC120	21	22	1	5.66
BORC120	22	23	1	2.47
BORC120	31	32	1	0.87
BORC120	32	33	1	1.77
BORC120	33	34	1	0.65