ASX Announcement **31 October 2016**

Boorara RC Drilling Results

- **The 4,100 metre Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling below 100 metres at Boorara reported significant intercepts including:**
  - **BORC 157 - 23 metres @ 2.02 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 144 - 19 metres @ 1.9 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 128 - 30 metres @ 1.27 g/t Au**
  - **BORC 161 - 19 metres @ 1.43 g/t Au**
- **These results will be included in the ongoing feasibility study and encourage MacPhersons to undertake more drilling.**
- **This drilling program has demonstrated that gold mineralisation continues at depth within the Boorara Gold Project.**

Figure 1: Boorara RC Drilling

109 Maritana Street, Kalgoorlie WA 6430, Australia: P O Box 10977 Kalgoorlie WA, Australia
ABN 98 139 357 967 **T** +61 8 9068 1300 **F** +61 8 9068 1300 **E** info@mrpresources.com.au
W www.mrpresources.com.au

Boorara RC Drill Results

A 4,100 metre Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at Boorara commenced on 10th September to:

- drill the top of the Northern open pit in order to improve geological understanding of the top 75 metres,
- intersect the area from 100-130 metres below the surface in both the Southern and Northern gold lodes.

Note that the Boorara Trial Mining has mined the Southern Stockwork part of Boorara with ore being processed at FMR Greenfields Mill (previous ASX announcement 22/09/16).

We are encouraged by the intersections as outlined below and will be including the results in our ongoing Feasibility Study of Boorara.

Significant intersections (> 0.3 g/t) include:

- **BORC 157 - 114-137m 23 metres @ 2.02 g/t Au**
- **BORC 144 - 56-75m 19 metres @ 1.9 g/t Au**
- **BORC 128 - 11-20m 9 metres @ 1.55 g/t Au**
- **BORC 128 - 23-53m 30 metres @ 1.27 g/t Au**
- **BORC 161 - 46-65m 19 metres @ 1.43 g/t Au**
- **BORC 156 - 94-110m 16 metres @ 1.36 g/t Au**
- **BORC 126a- 62-67m 5 metres @ 4.51 g/t Au**
- **BORC 133 - 67-72m 5 metres @ 3.15 g/t Au**

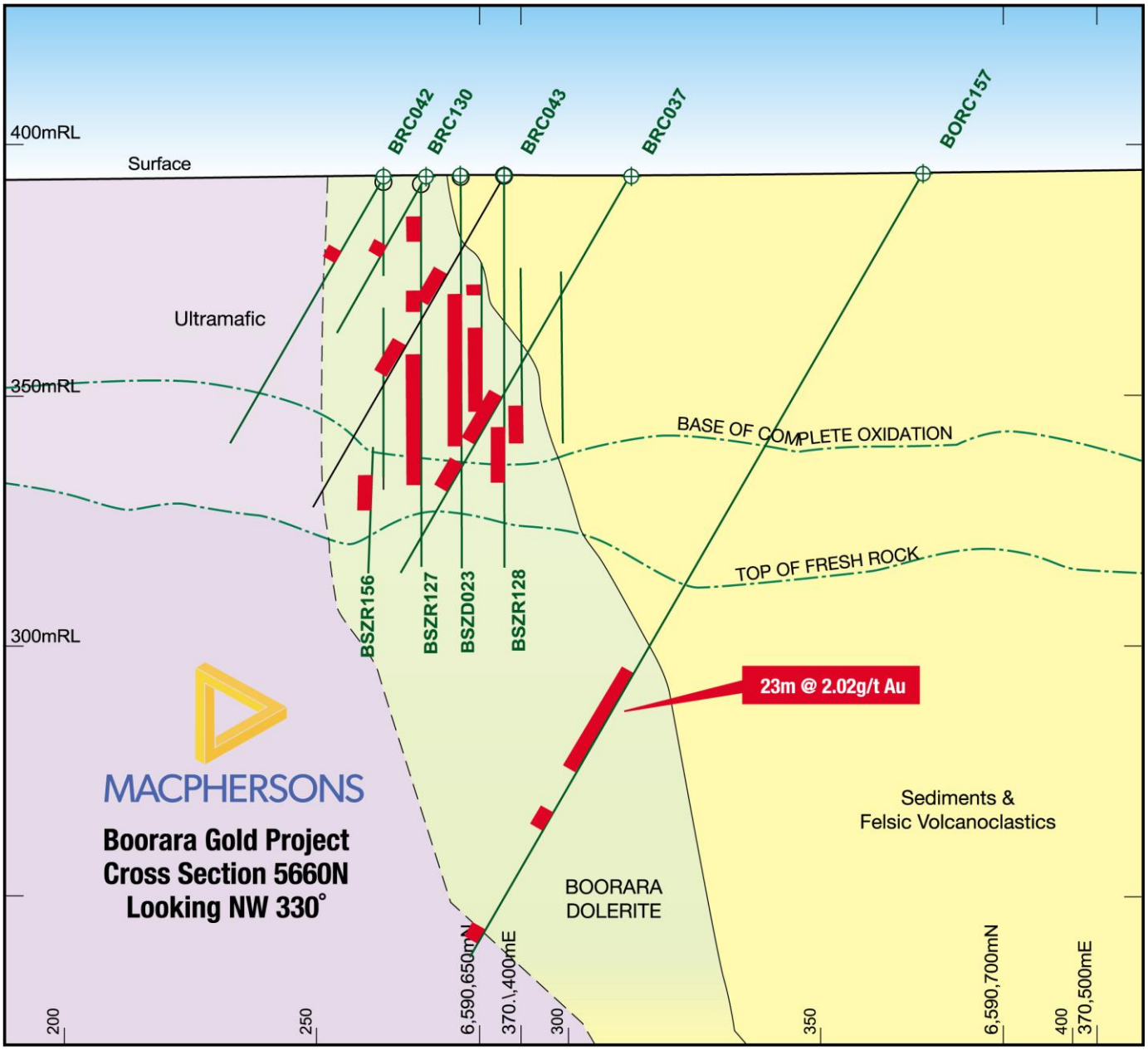


Figure 1: Boorara 5660N Cross Section with BORC 157

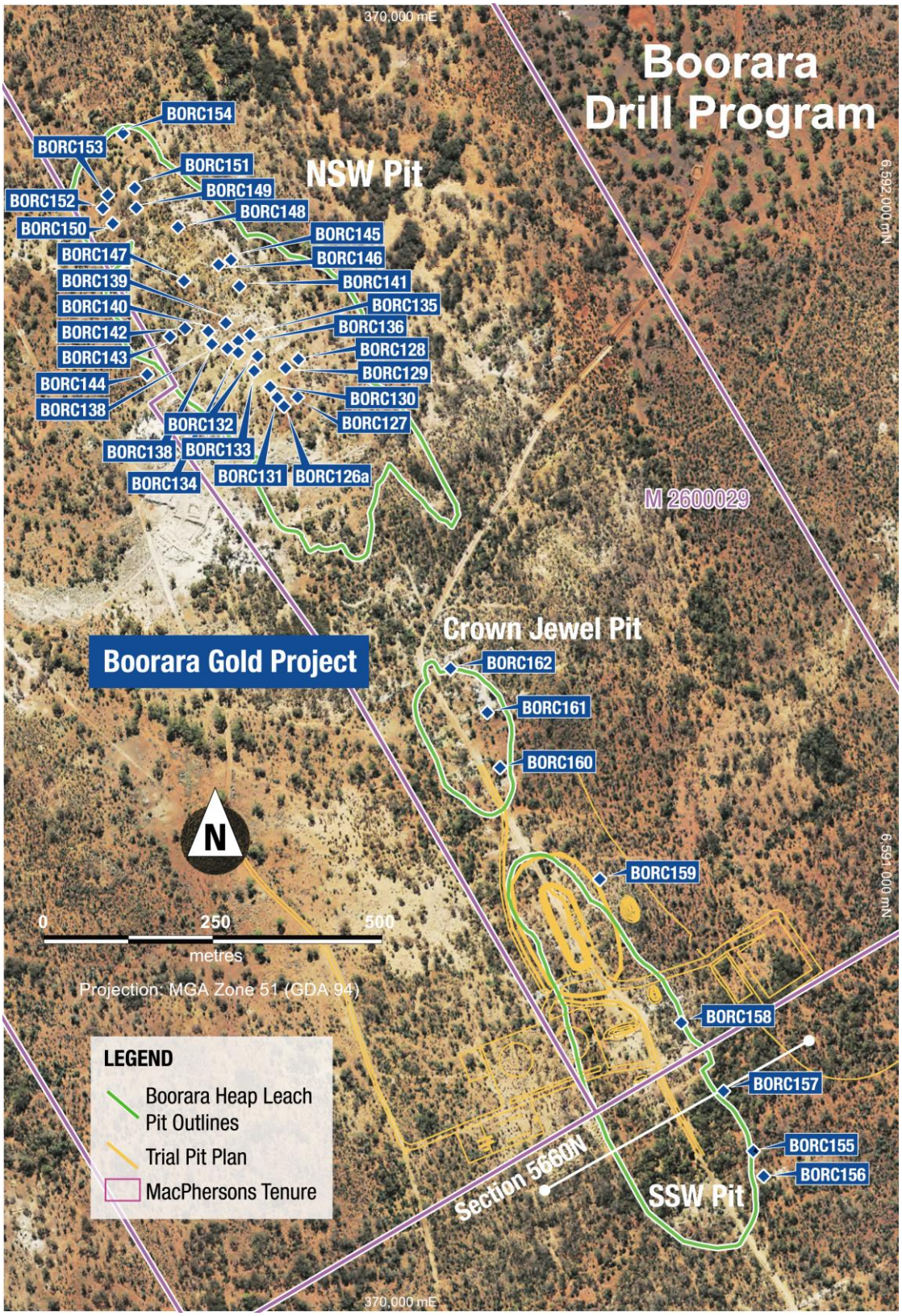


Figure 2: Boorara RC Drill hole collar plan

For further information please contact:

Jeff Williams
Managing Director
+61 418 594 324

OR

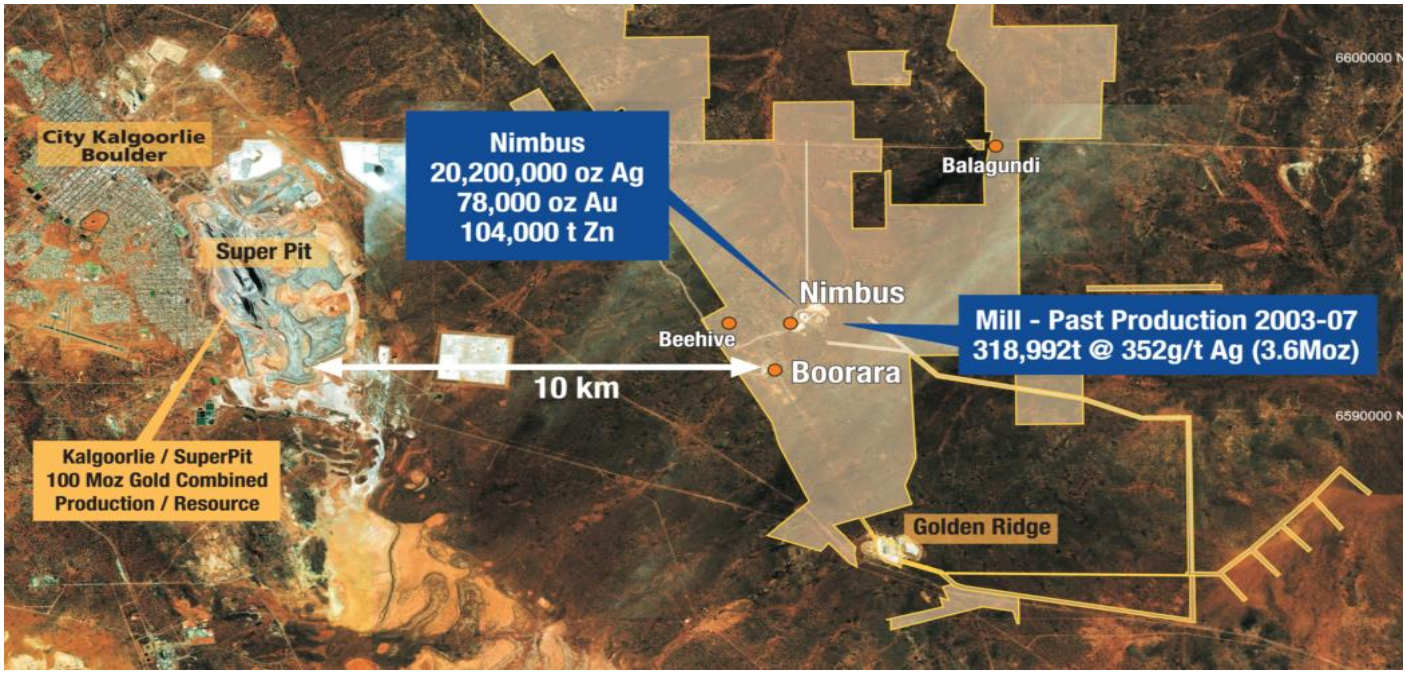
Andrew Pumphrey
General Manager
+61 419 965 976

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/Nimbus and Coolgardie 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.*	The Boorara Deposit was recently sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (37 holes – 4,323m) with a total of 4,701 samples (which includes QAQC samples).
	2. *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	The drill rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 2-4 kg sample is collected from the drill rig via a cone splitter which is representative of that metre.
	3. *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	In Late September to mid-October, MRP drilled 37 RC holes to verify and extend parts of the existing resource envelope at Boorara The drillholes successfully validated historical drilling and the existing resource model and geological model in most instances with some intercepts indicating new mineralisation and others downgrading other poorly defined zones. Overall it has upgraded the confidence that MRP has in the existing resource model and interpretation.
	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.*	One metre sample intervals were collected with a 2-4 kg representative sample despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. Analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drilling techniques	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 was by RC Method.
Drill sample recovery	6. *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Each metre of sample is checked and an estimate of sample recovery is made. For this program, greater than 80% of samples had a recovery of 70% or higher
	7. *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	Drillers experience is important. Steady drilling, good equipment, regular cleaning of cyclone and splitter, pausing the drilling at each metre to allow sample to pass through drill string and reducing sample loss.
	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 recoveries from the mineralised zones are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling (dust) and some natural voids do exist. Although no exhaustive studies have been undertaken, no significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.
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.*	Each metre drilled underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, alteration, veining and sulphide content.
	10. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	RC logging is more qualitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state and colour with estimates of intensity of mineralisation, alteration and veining.
	11. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drill holes were geologically logged in full (100%).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*12. If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core samples were collected for this study
	13. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter system mounted on the drill rig. Virtually all samples are dry to moist in nature and pass through the cyclone – splitter system as required.
	14. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were analysed via a 50 gram fire assay. Sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Kalgoorlie. When received processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system and bar code attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um.
	15. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie uses industry standard methods and quality control to ensure that sub-sampling of gold bearing samples submitted are maximising representativity.
	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 recent Boorara drilling which has included the use of certified reference materials (standards) and unmineralised samples (blanks). Some duplicate sampling has also been undertaken.
	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.
	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.	Certified Reference Materials (standards) are purchased from an independent supplier of such materials. Blanks are made up from samples previously collected from other drill programs that have analysed as less than detection Au values.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying	21. *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	At least three different company personnel visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed.
	22. *The use of twinned holes.*	The drilling is not 'twinning' any existing holes although there are adjacent holes in some cases within 10m. Grade and geology is comparable with nearby holes in most instances.
	23. *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology and assay. All data verified and validated by MRP geologists is currently stored in a Microsoft Access Database
	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 collars surveyed by licenced surveyor DGPS (0.01m). Drill line by surveyed back sight and foresight pegs. Dip was checked with clinometer on drill mast at set up on hole and then by down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.1^0 by drill contractor. Post drilling all holes where possible are surveyed for deviation by gyroscope method by local contractor ABIMS Ltd. Final hole collar locations surveyed by licenced surveyor (Minecomp Pty Ltd) DGPS (0.01m).
	26. *Specification of the grid system used.*	The grid system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94).
	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. Orthorectification 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 previous drilling at Boorara is close spaced down to 10m line x 5m hole, with the remainder 20m line x 10m hole and some more wide spaced at 40m line x 10m hole. These diamond core holes were all drilled in areas of Measured Resource

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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 classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012 Edition) reporting criteria. This drilling will upgrade some of the resource category currently in place.
	30. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	There was one instance of a 2m sample being collected which was caused by human error when a sample bag was missed otherwise all other samples are collected from each one metre interval.
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.*	Drill holes were orientated 060°/-60° or 240°/-60°. Which is considered to be perpendicular to the overall geological orientation. Various other orientations have been tried historically to try and capture the best orientation to drill various different structures and vein orientations.
	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.*	No bias is expected from this drill orientation in this current drill program
Sample security	33. *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by MRP. Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by MRP personnel. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up online to track the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS for a period of time and then returned to MRP.
Audits or reviews	34. *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	CSA completed a review in early 2015 of the MRP sampling protocols as part of their Resource estimation work and were satisfied that the adequacy of sample preparation, sample security and analytical procedures support the Mineral Resource classification discussed and are of industry standard. MRP have maintained those sampling protocols from that time.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 2 Report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	1. *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-southeast 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. Situated within the Boorara Project area are the reserves associated with the Boorara townsite. Proposed open pit operations will not impact on the reserves. The location of waste dumps will be sited so as to avoid mineral resources, exploration targets and to work with other mining infrastructure associated with the Nimbus operations located within 2km of the proposed Boorara open pits. MRP purchased the Nimbus 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.
	2. *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	3. *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic gold production at Boorara produced 30,673 oz's 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The Crown Jewel shaft was mapped and surveyed also. 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 complaint total resource 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Geology	*4. Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Boorara Au deposit is 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 : • 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 (20 to 45 degrees) north-dipping shear zones. • Associated with steep (50 to 70 degrees) east-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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drill hole Information	*5. 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 depth* *5. hole length.*	A drill hole collar and intercepts table with this information is attached in Appendix 1
	6. 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	*7. 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.*	A full set of significant intersections are included in the table in Appendix 1. The intercepts reported are averages as all samples being 1m RC samples are considered to have the same sample support. No top cutting of grades has been done prior to reporting of these intersections. Any high grade samples that may be influencing the reported grade of the combined intercept are reported out as an included interval.
	8. 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.	
	9. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*10. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	These drill holes are designed to drill perpendicular to the geological rock units at Boorara which gives MRP Geologists a good understanding of mineralisation widths encountered.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
intercept lengths	*11. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The ore is generally steeply dipping to the east mostly in a set of en-echelon lodes. Some higher grade mineralisation can be related to flatter, north plunging quartz ("ladder") vein sets whilst lower grade wider intercepts are related to a combination of brittle fracturing (quartz veining) and hydrothermal alteration and sulphide mineralisation throughout the host rock.
	12. 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').	The true width of the ore is reasonably well known from the earlier deeper resource drilling, but at Boorara does not appear to be consistent in width due to the structural setting of the mineralisation. Greater than 90% of all drill holes would define both boundaries to mineralisation from which a true width can be reasonably determined.
Diagrams	*13. 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).*	Drill hole location plan is attached in Appendix 2.
Balanced reporting	*14. 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.*	All holes drilled in this particular RC program have been reported in the table as appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	*15. 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: All drill holes encountered weathered to fresh dolerite with varying degrees of quartz veining, alteration and sulphide content. Some holes on the eastern flank of the drilling were collared in the eastern sediments and crossed the geological contact into the dolerite. The sediments are generally very fine sandstone and siltstone and occasional black shale. Low flows of groundwater were encountered in deeper holes greater than 110m depth.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Further work	*16. The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	More drilling will be completed on deeper targets.
	17. 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 read without distortion or loss of focus).	Shallow mineralisation is reasonably well defined and may require some resource definition level drilling prior to grade control level of drill density.

Appendix 1 Drill Hole Collars and Intercepts

Hole Id	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)
BORC126a	6591709	369818	411	060°	-60°	26	39	13	0.79
						62	67	5	4.51
					including	*66*	*67*	*1*	*13.2*
						77	84	7	0.96
						98	103	5	0.79
						106	108	2	0.88
						111	116	5	0.65
						138	140	2	1.7
						145	151	6	0.82
BORC127	6591722	369838	411	060°	-60°	15	18	3	1.25
						38	43	5	1.76
						48	57	9	0.67
BORC128	6591778	369840	409	060°	-60°	6	9	3	0.91
						11	20	9	1.55
					including	*17*	*18*	*1*	*9.98*
						23	53	30	1.27
						83	88	5	0.44
BORC129	6591766	369820	411	060°	-60°	69	78	9	0.93
						95	100	5	0.64
						116	123	7	1.51
					including	117	118	1	6.49
BORC130	6591738	369798	414	060°	-60°	56	63	7	1.73
					including	57	59	2	4.67
						89	94	5	0.51
						153	155	2	1.05
BORC131	6591722	369807	414	060°	-60°	60	66	6	2.3
					including	60	62	2	5.51
						128	134	6	0.76
						147	153	6	0.79
BORC132	6591783	369778	413	060°	-60°	10	14	4	0.45
						57	60	3	1.06
						71	81	10	1.08
						124	137	13	1.27
					including	130	131	1	10.8
BORC133	6591762	369773	413	060°	-60°	67	72	5	3.15
						92	97	5	0.49
						117	121	4	0.52

Hole Id	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)
BORC134	6591789	369750	410	060°	-60°	12	14	2	1.04
						23	26	3	3.67
					including	23	24	1	9.33
						61	63	2	1.62
						78	83	5	0.64
						95	97	2	1.26
BORC135	6591815	369768	412	060°	-60°	84	89	5	0.58
BORC136	6591805	369750	412	060°	-60°	0	4	4	0.54
						28	30	2	1.03
						48	50	2	0.97
						73	76	3	0.94
BORC137	6591795	369734	411	060°	-60°	0	6	6	0.35
						29	34	5	0.86
						54	57	3	1.13
BORC138	6591801	369712	410	060°	-60°	8	10	2	1.13
						13	20	7	1.46
						73	79	6	0.9
						90	92	2	1.03
						108	123	15	0.56
						129	134	5	0.72
BORC139	6591833	369732	413	060°	-60°	34	41	7	0.96
						45	47	2	0.95
BORC140	6591820	369706	410	060°	-60°	8	10	2	0.83
						15	20	5	1.02
						30	34	4	0.94
						84	86	2	0.9
BORC141	6591887	369752	409	060°	-60°	36	55	19	0.65
						60	68	8	0.53
BORC142	6591824	369671	406	060°	-60°	14	19	5	0.76
						28	32	4	0.43
						43	47	4	0.73
BORC143	6591811	369649	402	060°	-60°	1	7	6	0.53
						26	32	6	0.6
						35	40	5	1.02
						42	49	7	0.39
						89	91	2	1.39
BORC144	6591756	369615	398	060°	-60°	44	46	2	4.26
						50	53	3	3.26

Hole Id	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)
						56	75	19	1.9
					including	*73*	*74*	*1*	*17.1*
						82	90	8	0.76
						100	107	7	0.83
BORC145	6591926	369739	407	060°	-60°	0	5	5	0.76
						11	14	3	0.56
						33	35	2	1.4
						45	54	9	0.64
BORC146	6591918	369722	410	060°	-60°	39	42	3	2.04
						51	66	15	0.9
						94	96	2	1.02
BORC147	6591894	369670	408	060°	-60°	3	10	7	1
						13	15	2	0.79
						37	45	8	0.97
BORC148	6591975	369661	406	060°	-60°	28	30	2	1.42
						36	43	7	0.98
						54	63	9	0.66
						70	73	3	1.94
BORC149	6592004	369598	399	060°	-60°	63	67	4	1.07
						71	81	10	0.85
						90	93	3	0.52
						106	109	3	0.52
BORC150	6591980	369564	399	060°	-60°	7	9	2	0.86
						24	31	7	0.41
BORC151	6592034	369595	399	060°	-60°	27	55	28	0.88
						60	62	2	0.82
						68	73	5	0.83
BORC152	6592003	369549	397	060°	-60°	29	33	4	0.78
						37	47	10	0.48
BORC153	6592023	369556	396	060°	-60°	73	77	4	0.59
						92	96	4	0.78
						101	108	7	1.13
						112	125	13	1.18
BORC154	6592113	369580	396	240°	-60°				NSA
BORC155	6590603	370515	394	240°	-60°	96	120	24	0.87
BORC156	6590565	370530	394	240°	-60°	94	110	16	1.36
BORC157	6590692	370470	394	240°	-60°	114	137	23	2.02
						140	150	10	0.54

Hole Id	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)
						173	176	3	2.32
BORC158	6590794	370408	399	240°	-60°	113	116	3	1.35
						119	128	9	0.96
BORC159	6591006	370287	405	240°	-60°	89	95	6	0.65
						103	105	2	1.4
BORC160	6591173	370137	404	240°	-60°	31	38	7	0.45
						58	68	10	1.15
BORC161	6591255	370119	406	270°	-60°	46	65	19	1.43
						82	85	3	2.39
						92	96	4	0.7
						99	105	6	0.6
						119	124	5	0.68
BORC162	6591319	370066	402	240°	-60°	43	50	7	0.75
						63	66	3	0.79