20 October 2016 **ASX Code: WCN**

Gold Mineralisation Identified in Stockpiles at Burtville East Prospect, Western Australia

Key Points:

- **High grade gold mineralisation identified in surface stockpiles including;**
  - **38.4 g/t gold, 6.4 g/t gold, 4.9 g/t gold, 3.9 g/t gold and 3.6 g/t gold**
- **Drilling application lodged**

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("**White Cliff**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that sampling conducted over existing historically mined surface rock piles has identified substantial gold mineralisation at the Burtville East gold prospect, part of the Merolia gold project, near Laverton Western Australia.

The gold grades within the surface rock piles ranges from waste (<0.5 g/t gold) to high grade ore (38 g/t gold). The rock piles have been sampled on a 2 metre by 2 metre grid with 71 samples collected (figure 1). 32 samples contain potentially economic gold mineralisation. Better results include:

Sample ID	Rock pile	Northing	Easting	Gold (g/t)
BESP68	Stockpile1	6,816,373	474,703	38.45
BESP52	Stockpile1	6,816,383	474,731	6.41
BESP14	Stockpile2	6,816,352	474,714	4.93
BESP34	Stockpile1	6,816,372	474,703	4.62
BESP44	Stockpile1	6,816,371	474,710	4.19
BESP67	Stockpile1	6,816,373	474,706	3.96
BESP36	Stockpile1	6,816,371	474,707	3.60
BESP28	Stockpile4	6,816,325	474,765	2.78
BESP25	Stockpile4	6,816,330	474,764	2.78
BESP54	Stockpile1	6,816,385	474,734	2.56
BESP65	Stockpile1	6,816,375	474,713	2.46
BESP40	Stockpile3	6,816,407	474,766	2.35
BESP42	Stockpile3	6,816,409	474,778	2.05

Managing Director Todd Hibberd commented that "Burtville East surprised us with the high grade of some of the surface rock piles. The size of the gold in soil anomaly combined with the substantial gold grades encountered in the rock pile sampling indicates that the quartz vein contains substantial gold mineralisation".

"The Company has planned an initial drilling program to test the extents of the quartz vein and has submitted a drilling application to the Department of Mines and Petroleum. Drilling approvals are expected in two-three weeks allowing the Company to test this target in the latter part of 2016".

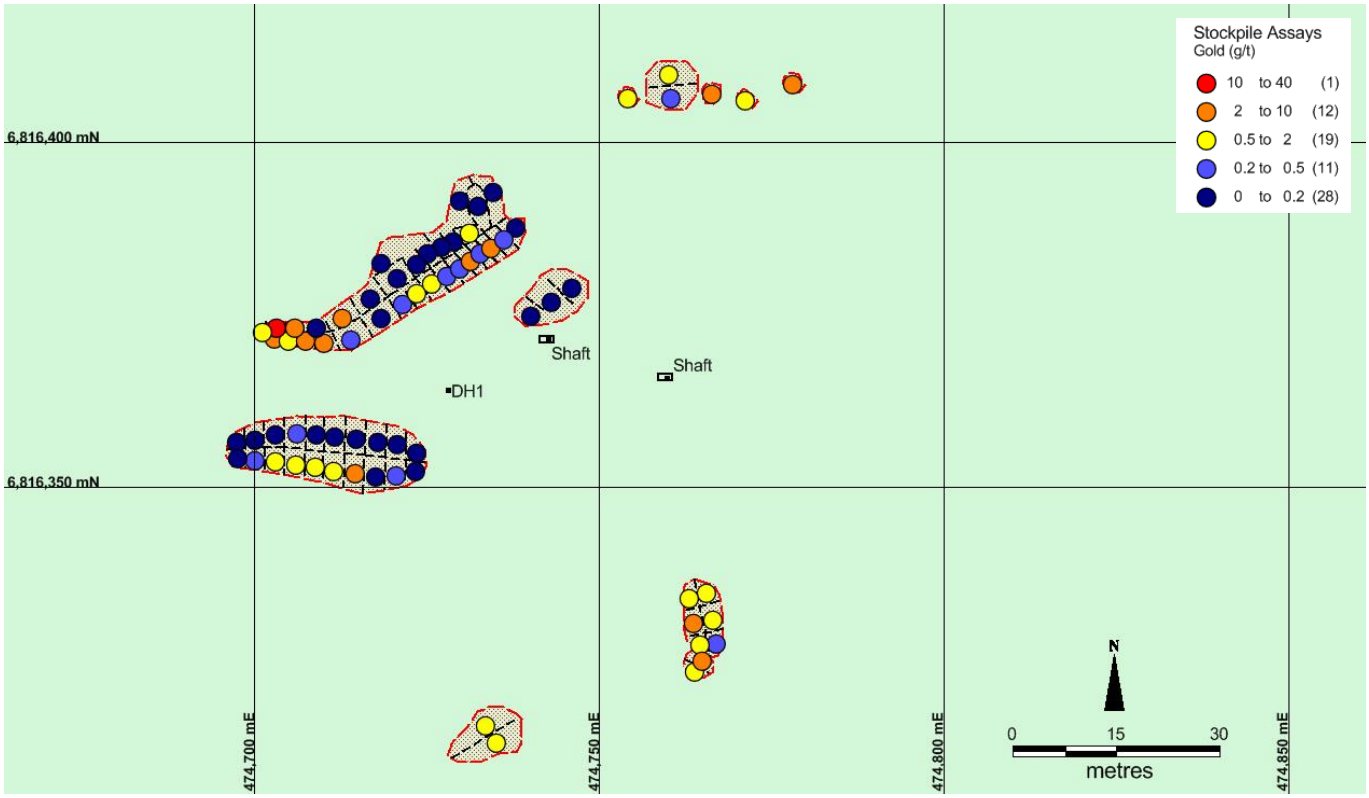

Figure 1: *Geology map showing the distribution of the Burtville East surface rock piles and associated gold mineralisation*

The Burtville East Gold Prospect (100%)

The Burtville anomaly occurs immediately around historical workings that consist of two shafts and several mullock or ore dumps. The historical workings targeted quartz veins within strongly foliated basalts. Historical drilling intersected substantial mineralisation including 5 metres at 33 g/t gold, 2 metres at 6.65 g/t gold and 3 metres at 5.3 g/t gold.

The historical drilling indicates that the quartz vein is striking NNE and dipping steeply NW but further drilling 40 metres north and south did not locate any additional mineralisation. The recorded orientation is not consistent with the local geology or with the general orientation of the surface gold anomaly and Company geologists suspect that a more likely quartz vein orientation is NNW trending with the regional geology. If this is the case, then most of the historic drilling would have missed the quartz vein.

In August 2016 the Company conducted a detail soil geochemical sampling program that identified a substantial gold in soil anomaly that extends over 250 by 185 metre area in a roughly NNW orientation. The maximum gold values are **42,100 ppb (42.1 g/t) and 886 ppb (0.88 g/t gold)** which occur adjacent to the edge of mullock dumps or ore stockpiles. There is also a large anomalous zone +100 ppb extending 150 by 75 metres and an outer halo of 250 by 185 metres of +25 ppb gold values

In October 2016 sampling of the historically mined surface rock piles reveals substantial mineralisation.

Further Work

The company has finalised a preliminary drilling program and has lodged a program of work with the Department of Mines and Petroleum. Approval to conduct drilling is expected in two-three weeks and drilling is expected to commence in November or early December.

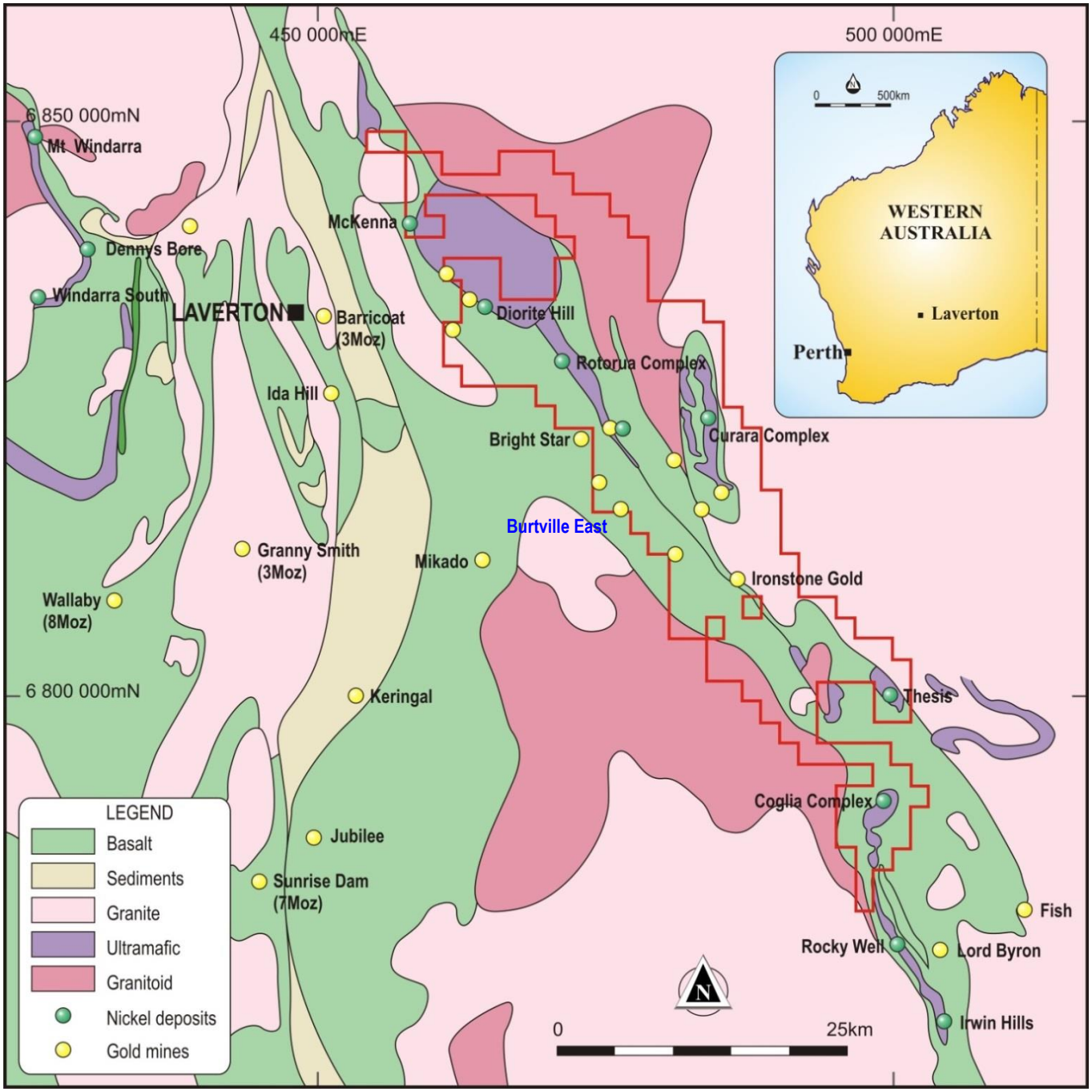

Figure 2: *Regional geology map of Merolia Gold Project near Laverton WA, showing tenement package and main gold anomalies.*

Table 2: Sample results (parts per billion-ppb) and coordinates (Australian map grid GDA94-Z51)

Sample_ID	Stockpile	Northing	Easting	Gold (g/t)
BESP01	Stockpile2	6,816,357	474,697	0.14
BESP02	Stockpile2	6,816,357	474,700	0.08
BESP03	Stockpile2	6,816,358	474,703	0.13
BESP04	Stockpile2	6,816,358	474,706	0.29
BESP05	Stockpile2	6,816,358	474,709	0.10
BESP06	Stockpile2	6,816,357	474,712	0.15
BESP07	Stockpile2	6,816,357	474,715	0.04
BESP08	Stockpile2	6,816,357	474,718	0.06
BESP09	Stockpile2	6,816,356	474,721	0.05
BESP10	Stockpile2	6,816,355	474,723	0.01
BESP11	Stockpile2	6,816,352	474,723	0.01
BESP12	Stockpile2	6,816,352	474,720	0.21

Sample_ID	Stockpile	Northing	Easting	Gold (g/t)
BESP13	Stockpile2	6,816,352	474,717	0.06
BESP14	Stockpile2	6,816,352	474,714	**4.93**
BESP15	Stockpile2	6,816,352	474,711	**1.20**
BESP16	Stockpile2	6,816,353	474,709	**1.93**
BESP17	Stockpile2	6,816,353	474,706	**0.75**
BESP18	Stockpile2	6,816,354	474,703	**0.77**
BESP19	Stockpile2	6,816,354	474,700	0.28
BESP20	Stockpile2	6,816,354	474,697	0.03
BESP21	Stockpile4	6,816,335	474,765	**1.43**
BESP22	Stockpile4	6,816,331	474,766	**0.92**
BESP23	Stockpile4	6,816,327	474,767	**0.48**
BESP24	Stockpile4	6,816,334	474,763	**1.36**
BESP25	Stockpile4	6,816,330	474,764	**2.78**
BESP26	Stockpile4	6,816,327	474,765	**0.56**
BESP27	Stockpile4	6,816,323	474,764	**0.57**
BESP28	Stockpile4	6,816,325	474,765	**2.78**
BESP29	Stockpile5	6,816,316	474,733	**0.97**
BESP30	Stockpile5	6,816,313	474,735	**1.62**
BESP31	Waste 1	6,816,375	474,740	0.07
BESP32	Waste 1	6,816,377	474,743	0.02
BESP33	Waste 1	6,816,379	474,746	0.02
BESP34	Stockpile1	6,816,372	474,703	**4.62**
BESP35	Stockpile1	6,816,371	474,705	**0.95**
BESP36	Stockpile1	6,816,371	474,707	**3.60**
BESP37	Stockpile3	6,816,407	474,754	**1.24**
BESP38	Stockpile3	6,816,410	474,760	**0.75**
BESP39	Stockpile3	6,816,407	474,760	0.25
BESP40	Stockpile3	6,816,407	474,766	**2.35**
BESP41	Stockpile3	6,816,406	474,771	**1.90**
BESP42	Stockpile3	6,816,409	474,778	**2.05**
BESP44	Stockpile1	6,816,371	474,710	**4.19**
BESP45	Stockpile1	6,816,371	474,714	0.30
BESP46	Stockpile1	6,816,375	474,718	0.10
BESP47	Stockpile1	6,816,377	474,721	0.32
BESP48	Stockpile1	6,816,378	474,723	**0.82**
BESP49	Stockpile1	6,816,380	474,726	**0.81**
BESP50	Stockpile1	6,816,381	474,728	0.31
BESP51	Stockpile1	6,816,382	474,730	0.35
BESP52	Stockpile1	6,816,383	474,731	**6.41**
BESP53	Stockpile1	6,816,384	474,733	0.27
BESP54	Stockpile1	6,816,385	474,734	**2.56**
BESP55	Stockpile1	6,816,386	474,736	0.27
BESP56	Stockpile1	6,816,388	474,738	0.05
BESP57	Stockpile1	6,816,393	474,734	0.04
BESP58	Stockpile1	6,816,392	474,730	0.03
BESP59	Stockpile1	6,816,387	474,731	**0.51**
BESP60	Stockpile1	6,816,386	474,729	0.04
BESP61	Stockpile1	6,816,385	474,727	0.04
BESP62	Stockpile1	6,816,384	474,725	0.09
BESP63	Stockpile1	6,816,383	474,718	0.07
BESP64	Stockpile1	6,816,377	474,717	0.06

Sample_ID	Stockpile	Northing	Easting	Gold (g/t)
BESP65	Stockpile1	6,816,375	474,713	**2.46**
BESP66	Stockpile1	6,816,373	474,709	0.20
BESP67	Stockpile1	6,816,373	474,706	**3.96**
BESP68	Stockpile1	6,816,373	474,703	**38.45**
BESP69	Stockpile1	6,816,373	474,701	**1.28**
BESP70	Stockpile1	6,816,380	474,721	0.13
BESP71	Stockpile1	6,816,383	474,723	0.03
BESP72	Stockpile1	6,816,391	474,732	0.04

Table 3: Historical drilling at the Burtville East prospect

HOLE_ID	North	East	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Date
MLJC-31	6816240	474620	270	-60	90	13.4.91
MLJC-32	6816240	474660	270	-60	100	13.4.91
MLJC-33	6816240	474700	270	-60	80	14.4.91
MLJC-34	6816200	474640	270	-60	93	14.4.91
MLJC-35	6816200	474680	270	-60	120	12.4.91
MLJC-36	6816160	474620	270	-60	93	14.4.91
MLJC-37	6816160	474660	270	-60	80	15.4.91
MLJC-38	6816160	474700	270	-60	80	16.4.91
MLJC-49	6816200	474600	90	-60	80	03.5.91

(Australian map grid AMG84- Zone 51)

For further information please contact:
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About White Cliff Minerals Limited

White Cliff Minerals Limited is a Western Australian based exploration company with the following projects:

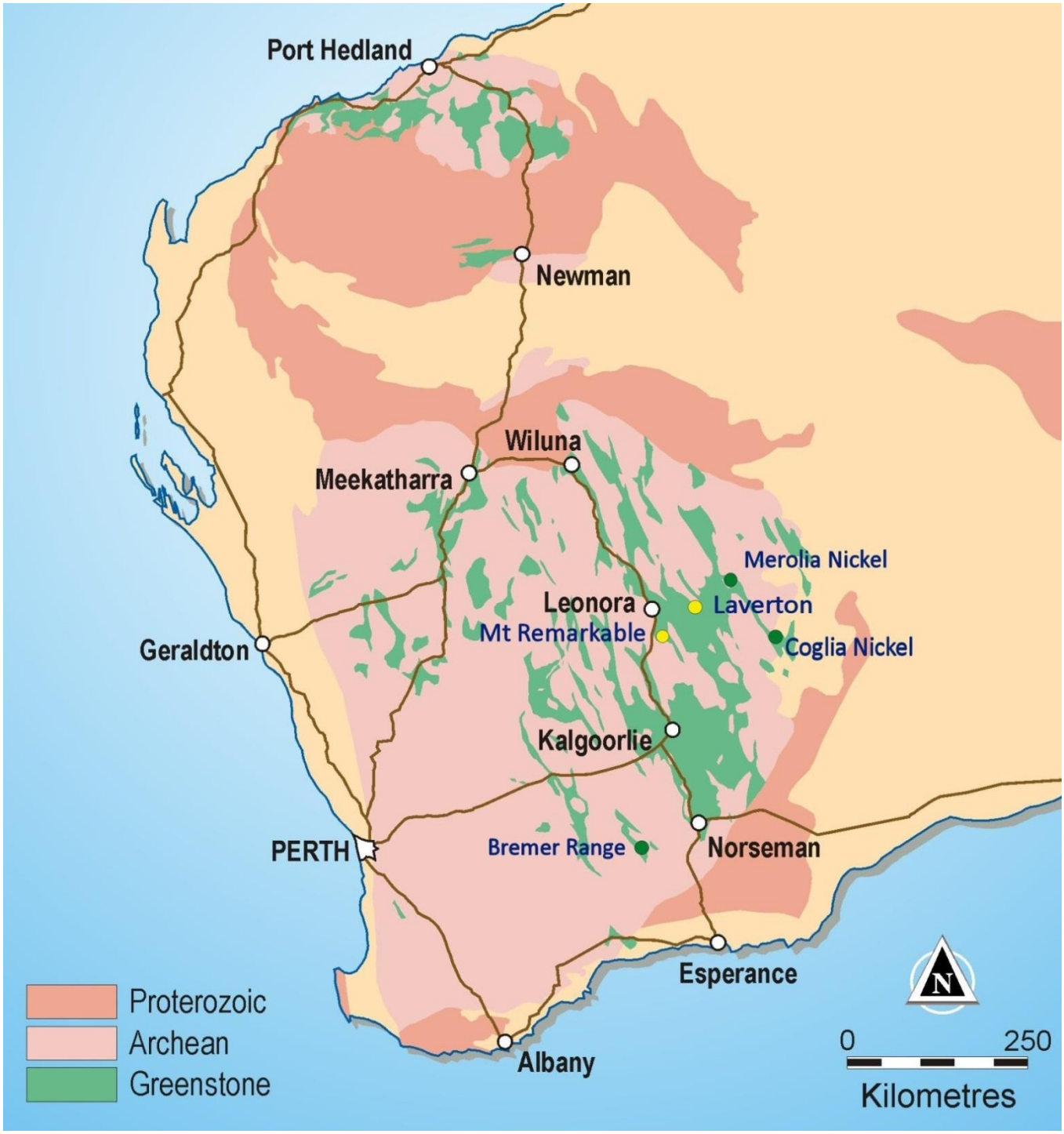
Chanach Copper-Gold Project (89%): The Project contains extensive porphyry related gold and copper mineralisation starting at the surface and extending over several kilometres. Drilling during 2014 has defined a major **gold discovery** with an initial inferred resource of 1.15Mt at 4.2 g/t containing 156,000 ounces of gold Drilling has also defined a significant **copper deposit** at surface consisting of 10Mt at 0.41% copper containing 40,000 tonnes of copper. Drilling in 2015 identified extensions of the known mineralisation over an additional 900 metres of strike with multiple intersections greater than 1 ounce per tonne (31.1 g/t) gold. Extensive mineralisation occurs around both deposits demonstrating significant expansion potential. The project is located in the Kyrgyz Republic, 350km west-southwest of the capital city of Bishkek and covers 83 square kilometres. The Chanach project is located in the western part of the Tien Shan Belt, a highly mineralised zone that extending for over 2500 km, from western Uzbekistan, through Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic and southern Kazakhstan to western China.

Merolia Project (100%): The project consists of 771 square kilometres of the Merolia Greenstone belt and contains extensive ultramafic sequences including the Diorite Hill layered ultramafic complex, the Rotorua ultramafic complex, the Coglia ultramafic complex and a 51 kilometre long zone of extrusive ultramafic lava's. The Intrusive complexes are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide accumulations possibly with platinum group elements, and the extrusive ultramafic rocks are prospective for nickel sulphide and nickel-cobalt accumulations. The project also contains extensive basalt sequences that are prospective for gold mineralisation including the Ironstone prospect where historical drilling has identified 24m at 8.6g/t gold.

Bremer Range (100%): The project covers over 127 square kilometres in the Lake Johnson Greenstone Belt, which contains the Emily Ann and Maggie Hayes nickel sulphide deposits. These mines have a total resource of approximately 140,000 tonnes of contained nickel. The project area has excellent prospectivity for both komatiite associated nickel sulphides and amphibolite facies high-grade gold mineralisation.

Laverton Gold Project (100%): The project consists of 136 square kilometres of tenement applications in the Laverton Greenstone belt. The core prospects are Kelly Well and Eight Mile Well located 20km southwest of Laverton in the core of the structurally complex Laverton Tectonic zone immediately north of the Granny Smith Gold Mine (3 MOz) and 7 kilometres north of the Wallaby Gold Mine (7MOz).

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Todd Hibberd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hibberd is a full time employee of the company. Mr Hibberd has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the `Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code)`. Mr Hibberd consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.



Tenement Map - Australia Regional geology and location plan of White Cliff Minerals Limited exploration projects in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia

Appendix 1

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Exploration results over the Merolia gold and Nickel project.

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 (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	This ASX Release dated 24 October 2016 reports on exploration results from of the Company's Merolia project area. **Soil Sampling:** The prospect was sampled by manual scoop sampling on nominal 50m x 50m grid spacing at the Burtville gold prospect and at nominal 25 by 50m grid for the around the historical workings. A total of 326 samples were collected consisting of 100-200 grams of soil. **Soil Analysis:** Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips using a hand-held Olympus Innov-X Spectrum Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary base metal assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. **RC Sampling:** All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for assaying. Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The sample collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Soil samples were logged for landform, and sample contamination. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All samples were analyzed for gold by Aqua-regia digest of a 30 gram sample followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma - mass spectrophotometry.
Drilling Techniques	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).	Reverse Circulation Drilling, 1800CFM/550PSI compressor, with 133mm (5.25 inch) diameter face sampling hammer bit. Industry standard processes
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Calculated volume of 1m RC sample is 36kg based on rock density of 2.6 g/cm3. Sample bags were visually inspected for volume to ensure minimal size variation. Were variability was observed, sample bags were weighed. Sampling was carried out under standard industry protocols and QAQC procedures
	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.	No measures have been deemed necessary No studies have been carried out
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.	Drill samples have been geologically logged and have been submitted for petrological studies. Samples have been retained and stored. The logging is considered sufficient for JORC compliant resource estimations
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) Photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging is considered qualitative Refer to text in the main body of the announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable- no core drilling was carried out

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were riffle split from 35kg down to 3kg. Where samples were too wet to riffle split, samples were tube sampled.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	Samples were collected using a face sampling hammer which pulverises the rock to chips. The chips are transported up the inside of the drill rod to the surface cyclone where they are collected in one metre intervals. The one metres sample is riffle split to provide a 2.5-3kg sample for analysis. Industry standard protocols are used and deemed appropriate
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples	At this stage of the exploration no sub sampling is undertaken
	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	The whole sample collected is pulverised to 75um in a ring mill and a 200g sub-sample is collected. A 2-30 gram sub sample of the pulverised sample is analysed. Field duplicates are not routinely collected
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style
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.	The analytical techniques used Aqua Regia digest multi element suite with ICP/MS finish, suitable for the reconnaissance style sampling undertaken.
	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.	Samples were analysed with a Innovex portable XRF instrument using a 60 second analysis time. Calibration checks were carried out against a nickel standard every 50 samples. Samples were tested three times and the average reading recorded. The standard deviation of the three reading has been recorded
	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	A selection the samples have had the XRF results repeated a second time to verify and elevated samples will be checked against Laboratory analysis. The Laboratory will analyse the samples via Aqua Regia with ICP-MS finish. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections in drill samples have been verified by an executive director of the Company
	The use of twinned holes Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Not Applicable Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to WCN in-house database manager for validation and compilation into an Access database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.	Sample locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5 m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. No down hole surveying techniques were used due to the sampling methods used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94 (zone 51)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation data, which is adequate at the current stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The nominal drill sample spacing is 1 metre down hole. Each drill hole targets a specific target so there is no nominal drill spacing
	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 mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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	The soil sampling method is used to provide a surface sample only. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security is managed by the Company. Since at this stage these are field analyses, no sample transit security has been necessary.
Audits of reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The Company carries out its own internal data audits. No problems have been detected.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The sample positions occur is located within Exploration Licenses E38/2727, E38/2690 and E38/2758 which are 100% owned by White Cliff Minerals Limited or a subsidiary The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Extensive historical exploration for platinum, gold and nickel mineralisation has been carried out by Placer Dome, WMC, Comet resources and their predecessors. Occurrences of nickel laterite mineralisation were identified but was deemed uneconomic
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Archaean aged mafic and ultramafic sequences intruded by mafic to felsic porphyries and granitoids. Mineralisation is mostly situated within the regolith profile of the ultramafic units. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist facies. The target mineralisation has yet to be identified but is analogous to Kambalda or Sally Malay style or nickel sulphide deposits.
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: 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	Drilling detailed in Tables 1-3 in the main body of the announcemnet
Data Aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied. Not applicable for the sampling methods used. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The sampling technique used defines a surficial geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.
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`	Refer to figs. in the body of text.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low	All results are reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	
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.	NIL
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RAB/AC drilling will be used to further define the nature and extent of the geochemical anomalism, and to gain lithological information.