ASX Release
7 April 2014

ASX code: MAU

22 Delhi Street
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 1388
West Perth WA 6872
Telephone 08 9226 1777
Facsimile 08 9485 2840
info@magres.com.au
www.magres.com.au

ABN 34 121 370 232

WEATHERED BIF TESTWORK AT KAURING EXHIBITS POTENTIAL FOR COARSE GRAINED HEMATITE PRODUCT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Mineralogical investigation identifies clean iron bearing minerals with grain size up to 300 microns in the weathered cap of the Kauring project.**
- **Coarse grained, iron bearing minerals are considered very positive for the ability to make a saleable coarse concentrate in the weathered cap previously reported.**
- **Very low alumina content in the weathered zone and minor presence of goethite (iron associated with Alumina) is considered very promising for the ability to make a high iron, low alumina product using well understood and low cost technologies.**
- **The most likely route for future testwork is the use of medium intensity magnetic separation (MIMS) to concentrate the coarse hematite, martite and magnetite minerals in the weathered cap.**
- **Interestingly, drillhole 13KRC2 also demonstrates moderate magnetite recovery (Satmagan) of 11.85% over a 30m continuous zone (35m-65m). This is considered very positive for the overall mass yield expected for a mixed concentrate in the weathered zone.**
- **If future testwork demonstrates a saleable product can be achieved, this will increase the size of the exploration target at the Kauring project and reduce the strip ratio of a future mining operation.**
- **It is expected the weathered BIF can be treated in the same process plant as the fresh magnetite BIF which is very favourable for future Capex considerations**

INTRODUCTION

Magnetic Resource NL (**Magnetic or the Company**) is pleased to announce the results of initial investigation into the ability of making a saleable product from the weathered zone encountered during the recently reported reverse circulation drilling program undertaken at its 100% owned Kauring Project (**Kauring)** announced on 19 December 2013 and 04 March 2014**.**

The Kauring Project is located 30 km SE of the Company's Ragged Rock magnetite Project area

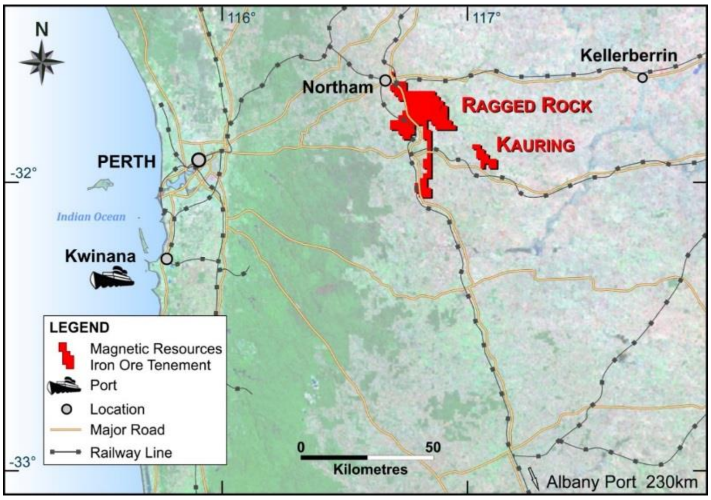

Figure 1: Location Map Kauring Project

Previous announcements (04 and 20 March 2014) focussed on the fresh magnetite BIF encountered in hole 13KRC4 but also discussed the presence of a weathered cap overlying the BIF which was encountered in holes 13KRC2 and 13KRC3.

This announcement discusses the positive results from additional laboratory analysis and petrology by mineralogist, Dr Roger Townend and Associates from the weathered Banded Iron formation (BIF) zones.

Weathered and partially weathered BIF underlying two geophysical targets at drill hole 13KRC2 (western BIF) and to the east at drill holes 13KRC3 and 13KRC4 (eastern BIF) have been tested by weighted composite samples testing the down-hole geology.

GENERAL FINDINGS

From petrology conducted by mineralogist, Dr Roger Townend and Associates a weathered BIF system of two principal BIF bodies to date termed the western and eastern BIF has been described in greater detail.

The latest results are very encouraging for a number of reasons:

- Petrology of composited down-hole geological drill samples at Kauring has been undertaken on a number of selective weathered BIF from drill holes 13KRC1-5 and describes a variable *in-situ* grain size up to 300 microns which is important to consider for downstream processing to a potential beneficiated product.

- Petrology descriptions classify major and accessory hematite, massive hematite, martite, goethite, magnetite found associated with samples of weathered banded iron formation (BIF) which is considered positive for further evaluations and realisation for the potential upgrading to a beneficiated coarse grained product.

- The iron bearing minerals are generally coarse (50-300 micron) and are clean, discrete grains which is a very positive indicator for the ability to upgrade the product via well understood processes such as gravity separation or medium intensity magnetic separation (MIMS).

- XRF assay results demonstrate a depletion in alumina content down hole associated with the weathered BIF. This is further supported by the minor presence of goethite which is an iron mineral associated with Alumina.

- Traditionally, the main challenge of making a good quality product from weathered BIF is the challenge of separating high iron, low impurity hematite, from moderate iron, high alumina goethite. The minerals are of similar density, making gravity separation challenging, and display similar magnetic response making MIMS separation somewhat challenging.

- The results of this petrology and assay testwork suggest that the weathered BIF encountered at Kauring would generally require the separation of silica (low density, non magnetic) from the high iron, low impurity minerals of magnetite, hematite and martite (high density, moderate to highly magnetic) which is considered a relatively simple separation and will be explored in future testwork.

- Drillhole 13KRC2 is of particular interest as it demonstrates moderate magnetite recovery (Satmagan 11.85%) over a continuous 30m zone from 35-65m. Given Satmagan measures the amount of pure magnetite in the sample, the recovery from DTR is expected to be higher, as seen in the fresh BIF zone in 13KRC4.

- Future testwork will investigate low intensity magnetic separation (LIMS) for the recovery of magnetite, followed by MIMS for the recovery of high value martite and hematite. This is a very conventional flowsheet that can be incorporated into a typical magnetite flowsheet at low cost to produce a mixed concentrate, or separate magnetite and hematite/martite concentrate, both of which are readily marketable products.

DISCUSSION OF PETROLOGY AND XRF TESTWORK

- the western BIF (DH13KRC2) demonstrates a partially weathered BIF system with elevated Satmagan between 26-65m (39m) involving magnetite – hematite altered pyroxenite - hornblendite with magnetite – hematite – goethite quartzite alteration.

- the eastern BIF (DH13KRC3) with a lower Satmagan between 10-48m (38m) is related to altered hematite – goethite quartzite and associated with hematite altered magnetite rich BIF sediments

- the eastern BIF (DH13KRC4) intersected fresh BIF down-hole also drilled into weathered magnetite BIF between 16-31m (15m) and represents the upper weathered part of an open ended BIF target further to the east of the intersected fresh BIF.

- A weathered and partially weathered BIF zone of 38-39m down-hole width from between 10-50m down-hole exhibits elevated Fe and low Al from assaying of composite samples across drill holes 13KRC2-4. Refer to Figure 3 and Tables 2 and 3.

- Two BIF bodies (refer to ASX release dated 19 December 2013 and 19 February 2014) previously described as the western and eastern BIF zones are confirmed by petrology to consist of two types of magnetite hosted BIF.

    - a western layered BIF exists of high grade rock types comprising quartzite magnetite BIF and a magnetite – ortho-pyroxenite - hornblendite BIF composition with partially weathered magnetite BIF altered to goethite – hematite – martite – magnetite. Refer to Figure 3.

- an eastern layered BIF – quartzite system with granite association with no pyroxenite association. The granite is considered to be near vertical lenses that thin out near to surface according to surface mapping to date. Refer to Figure 3 and 4.

- The upper weathered portion of the two BIF systems comprises mostly of weathered BIF comprising alteration to goethite – hematite – martite – magnetite quartzite BIF.

- The BIF zone at drill hole 13KRC4 is very consistent in grade and magnetite content which is amenable to a future mining operation

- The average magnetite content (as measured by Satmagan) is high with 35% average over 55m of BIF, including zones as high as 58.2% magnetite.

- At this stage the two styles of BIF is not considered to alter the magnetite potential as assay data supports a similar head assay chemistry in both weathered BIF, one drill-hole at 13KRC4 intersecting a coarse grained crystalline BIF.

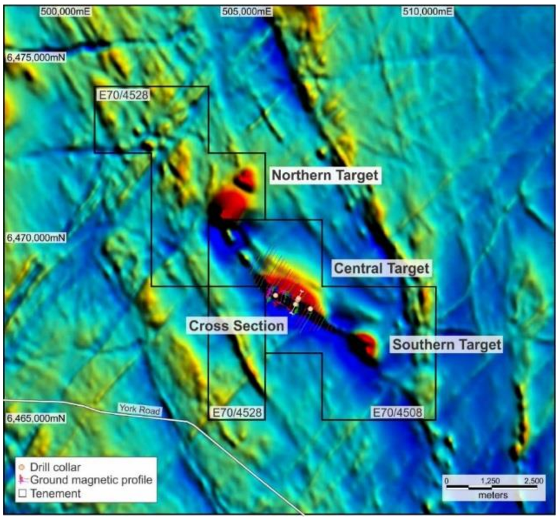

Figure 2: **Kauring Project showing three targets and Central Target Drilling Section**

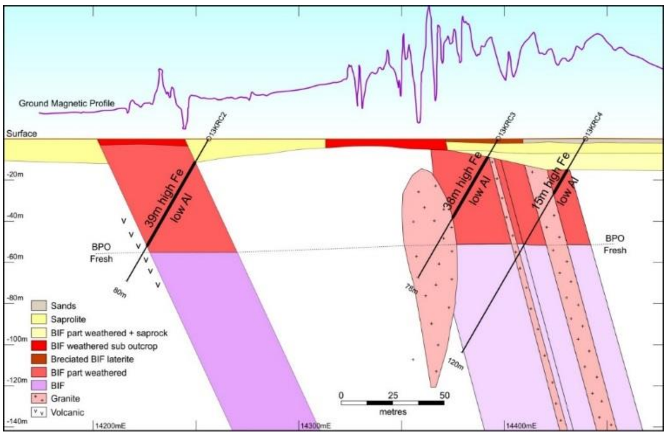

Figure 3: **Kauring Project showing Central Target Drilling Section**

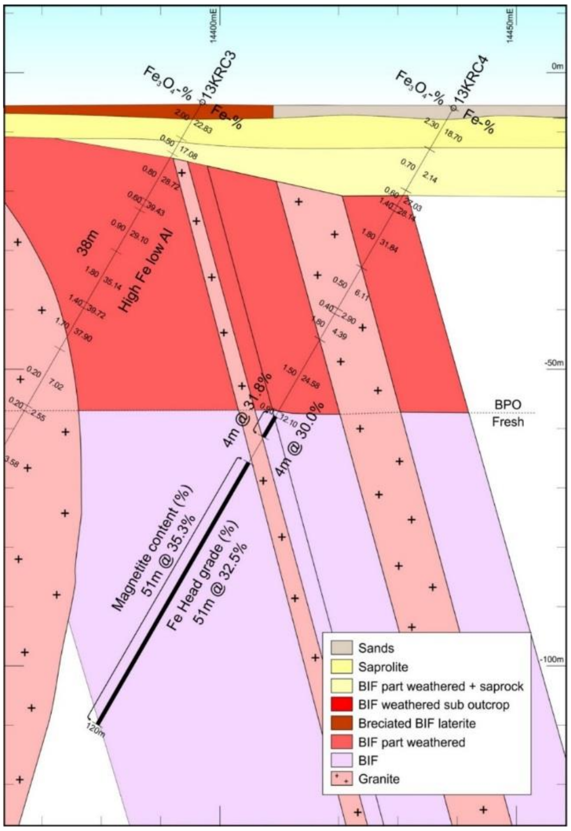

Figure 4: **Kauring Project showing Central Target Drilling Section DHs 13KRC 3 and 4 and weathered and fresh BIF relationship Refer to Tables 2 and 3 for weathered BIF composite data.**

Table 1: Drill Hole collar detail

Drill Hole	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
13KRC1	507548	6468176	210	060	84
13KRC2	507134	6468303	210	060	80
13KRC3	507198	6468429	210	060	78
13KRC4	507217	6468467	210	060	120
13KRC5	506586	6468550	210	060	84

Table 2: Composite sample detail

Kauring Drill Samples Dec 2013 at Amdel weighted averages down hole															
XRF - MS - Fire Assay - methods Bureau Veritas, Perth WA															
Composit	**DH**	**From**	**To**	**Fe3O4**	**Fe**	**SiO2**	**Al2O3**	**P**	**S**	**Cr**	**Ni**	**LOI1000**	**Au1**	**Pd**	**Pt**
Sample No				**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**ppb**	**ppb**	**ppb**
KRCC1	13KRC1	0	19	0.40	22.88	43.48	12.57	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.01	8.50	4.00	<5	<5
KRCC2	13KRC1	20	31	0.42	16.26	46.16	12.78	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.01	5.87	<5	<5	<5
KRCC3	13KRC1	31	39	1.50	34.12	46.34	1.90	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.01	2.24	2.00	<5	<5
KRCC4	13KRC1	40	62	0.47	9.04	61.83	12.13	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.02	2.91	<5	<5	<5
KRCC5	13KRC1	62	73	5.70	8.80	44.53	5.43	0.01	0.01	0.57	0.15	6.97	12.00	<5	5.00
KRCC6	13KRC1	73	76	1.00	4.70	59.69	10.39	0.02	0.01	0.18	0.06	3.42	2.00	<5	<5
KRCC7	13KRC1	76	84	4.83	7.24	45.70	5.47	0.02	0.08	0.45	0.13	6.88	<5	<5	<5
KRCC8	13KRC2	0	13	0.30	12.65	53.19	17.66	0.01	0.05	0.19	0.01	7.55	<1	10.00	5.00
KRCC9	13KRC2	13	26	1.54	36.17	29.53	7.61	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.02	9.02	<5	<5	<5
KRCC10	13KRC2	26	35	5.56	35.90	38.17	3.72	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	3.76	7.00	<5	<5
KRCC11	13KRC2	35	65	11.85	32.37	42.53	3.72	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.97	<5	<5	<5
KRCC12	13KRC2	65	72	2.20	20.80	48.38	10.40	0.03	0.48	0.03	0.01	1.01	2.00	5.00	10.00
KRCC13	13KRC2	72	79	0.40	12.50	49.36	13.84	0.16	0.46	0.02	0.01	2.16	1.00	5.00	10.00
KRCC14	13KRC3	0	7	2.00	22.83	45.03	13.13	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.00	7.36	2.00	<5	<5
KRCC15	13KRC3	7	10	0.50	17.08	54.79	11.49	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.00	8.16	1.00	<5	<5
KRCC16	13KRC3	10	21	0.79	29.35	48.86	5.11	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	3.65	<5	<5	<5
KRCC17	13KRC3	21	29	0.90	29.10	51.05	3.67	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	2.90	3.00	<5	<5
KRCC18	13KRC3	29	39	1.80	35.14	47.18	0.84	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.21	<1	<5	<5
KRCC19	13KRC3	40	48	1.67	38.10	40.92	1.46	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	2.91	<5	<5	<5
KRCC20	13KRC3	48	77	2.21	5.54	68.65	13.23	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.73	<5	<5	<5
KRCC21	13KRC4	0	8	2.30	18.70	54.86	12.01	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.00	5.06	1.00	<5	<5
KRCC22	13KRC4	8	16	0.70	2.14	83.20	9.07	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	3.52	<1	<5	<5
KRCC23	13KRC4	16	31	1.68	34.19	46.74	0.93	0.02	0.01	#VALUE!	0.00	3.08	<5	<5	<5
KRCC24	13KRC4	31	45	0.50	6.11	68.41	14.50	0.02	0.01	<0.001	0.00	4.61	1.00	<5	<5
KRCC25	13KRC4	45	59	1.50	24.58	55.93	3.99	0.04	0.01	<0.001	0.00	2.25	2.00	<5	<5
KRCC26	13KRC4	64	69	1.30	3.01	72.62	12.84	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.81	1.00	<5	<5
KRCC27	13KRC5	0	24	0.94	20.86	47.97	12.64	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.01	8.07	<5	<5	<5
KRCC28	13KRC5	24	27	0.30	15.52	49.88	15.86	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	7.79	4.00	10.00	10.00
KRCC29	13KRC5	27	33	7.85	36.53	37.24	3.39	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.02	4.19	<5	<5	<5
KRCC30	13KRC5	33	38	0.30	11.09	59.00	10.06	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.04	4.82	4.00	5.00	5.00
KRCC31	13KRC5	38	45	0.65	15.43	55.45	10.58	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	4.58	<5	<5	<5
KRCC32	13KRC5	45	54	0.20	8.10	64.04	12.77	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	3.36	5.00	5.00	5.00
KRCC33	13KRC5	54	61	0.65	24.13	44.67	8.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	5.12	<5	<5	<5
KRCC34	13KRC5	61	69	0.30	17.35	52.62	10.71	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	3.45	7.00	<5	5.00
KRCC35	13KRC5	69	71	0.60	27.70	45.74	4.29	0.05	0.44	0.01	0.01	4.49	14.00	<5	<5
KRCC36	13KRC5	71	84	0.43	9.94	62.82	10.88	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	2.62	<5	<5	<5

Table 3: Petrology detail summarised

Composite	**DH**	**From**	**To**	**Sample No**	**Petrology**	**Satmagan**	**XRF Fe**
Sample No						**Fe3O4 %**	**%**
KRCC1	13KRC1	0	19	1001 to 1019	Rock Powder- Goethite	0.40	22.88
KRCC3	13KRC1	31	39	1033 to 1040	Hematite Quartzite 50-100u	1.50	34.12
KRCC10	13KRC2	26	35	1118 to 1121	Hematite Orthopyroxenite 50-300u	5.56	35.90
					Magnetite-Hematite-Quartzite 50-300u		
					Qtz Hematite Goethite 10-20% 20-100u		
					Goethite coarsely fragmented		
KRCC11	13KRC2	35	65	1128 to 1131	Hematite pyroxenite 100u	11.85	32.37
					Magnetite Pyroxenite 50u 3%TiO2 in magnetite		
					Banded Magnetite Quartzite 100u		
					Magnetite Hematite Pyribole 50-100u martite		
					Magnetite Hornblende Ortho Pyroxenite 50u trace pyrrhotite		
					Hematite bearing Quartzite <50u 10% Hematite		
KRCC14	13KRC3	0	7	1179 to 1185	Siliceous laterite leucoxene grains to 50u	2.00	22.83
					Goethite cemented quartzite with hematite-maghemite concretions 100u		
KRCC16	13KRC3	10	21	1189 to 1197	Hematite goethite quartzite 100u martite	0.79	29.35
					Quartz goethite hematite 50-100u martite		
					Quartz goethite		
					Massive hematite 100-300u		
KRCC17	13KRC3	21	29	1200 to 1207	Hematite quartzite 50-150u	0.90	29.10
KRCC18	13KRC3	29	39	1209 to 1218	Goethite hematite quartzite	1.80	35.14
KRCC19	13KRC3	40	48	1220 to 1227	Magnetite hematite goethite veined quartzite 100u	1.67	38.10
					Quartz hematite goethite 100u		
KRCC21	13KRC4	0	8	1263 to 1270	Goethite quartzite 20-50u	2.30	18.70
					Clay bearing Goethite hematite concretion + 5% Ti oxides		
KRCC23	13KRC4	16	31	1279 to 1281	Part oxidised magnetite quartzite BIF 50-150u	1.68	34.19
					Part oxidised magnetite quartzite BIF 50-150u		
					Part oxidised magnetite quartzite BIF 50-150u		

For more information on the company visit www.magres.com.au
George Sakalidis
Managing Director
Phone (08) 9226 1777
Mobile 0411 640 337
Email george@magres.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr George Sakalidis BSc (Hons) who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Cyril Geach BSc (Hons-Geology) who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. George Sakalidis is a director of Magnetic Resources NL. George Sakalidis 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'. George Sakalidis consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Cyril Geach is an independent consultant with his own business, Cyril Geach - Geologist 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'. Cyril Geach consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template	
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data	
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections	**Magnetic Resources Kauring Report Release 19 December 2013 update with Magnetic Resources Kauring Report Release 19 February 2014 update with Magnetic Resources Kauring Report Release -- March 2014**
Sampling techniques	Reverse Circulation Drilling collected at 1m interval and sub sample split through a cyclone rotary splitter
	Duplicates taken using a 75:25 riffle splitter at every 20m and standards introduced at every 30m
	Susceptibility readings taken at each 1m from larger sample collected using a Georadus K10 magnetic susceptibility meter x10-3SI
	Hand held Delta Dynamic XRF Model DP-4000-C Serial No 510246 used to test every 5-7 metres of collected sample for early recognition of Fe content. Error 5-10%Fe to assay expected.
Drilling techniques	Reverse Circulation Drill Rig owned by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd Hydco 350 using a 140mm drill bit, pre-collar to 6m
Drill sample recovery	Visual observation and noted where water occurs - water was minimal and 99% of sample recovery water free
	Orbit Drilling ensures the efficiency is acceptable and audit of machine efficiency through Duplicates
	It is assumed minimal bias to sample recovery and grade and if so expect at the 1m interface between geological horizons bias to occur backed up where susceptibility and duplicates are a measure of down hole consistency
Logging	Logging at 1m intervals to assess the geological interpretation
	RC sampling at 1m interval is quantitative using Hand Held XRF and will become qualitative after assaying is carried out. Assay results previously reported in ASX release February 2014 and March 2014 (this release).
	Total length of intersections logged 446 metres as 100% of the drilling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	RC sampling at 1m interval is quantitative using Hand Held XRF and will become qualitative after assaying is carried out. Refer to part release of assay results in ASX release February 2014 and composite samples March 2014 (this release).
	Rotary Split at rig at 1m intervals into Calico for 0.5-2.0kg sub samples and riffle split at 75:25 for duplicates >3Kg
	Dry samples into calico bags for assay vary with size of collected sample between 0.5-2.0kg weight - expect the sample to be homogenous over the 1m collected
	Cyclone cleaned regularly at every 5m to prevent cross contamination or cleansed more if clayey or damp conditions prevailed however minimal <10%
	Duplicate at every 20m to measure continuity of the drill rig and sample recovery
	Grain size mostly fine powdery in weathered zone and fresh zone
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Total digest and XRF methods employed for Fe suite elements when assaying to be employed. Hand Held XRF used as quantitative tool not qualitative
	Hand held XRF self calibrating specific for Fe and limited to testing a portion of the calico sub sample. Susceptibility readings an average reading across a 1m sample not all the sample able to be read
	Quality control methods using 3 x Geostats CRM standards and duplicates. Duplicates to be tested at 2 laboratories for umpire testing. No blanks used. Internal checks and standards satisfy control of lab methods Fire Assay Fe suite XRF / ICP

	/MS methods by certified laboratory Bureau Veritas
Verification of sampling and assaying	At this juncture no independent verification of geology apart from personnel involved in recovery of samples and log chip tray observation by third parties
	No twinned holes to date
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols carried out
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data not carried out. Weighted assays for composite samples.
Location of data points	No surveys or verification of drill holes apart from GPS located
	GPS grid system to date
	GPS topographic control and located data from GSWA airborne survey
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results and Exploration Target are conceptual and not relevant at this juncture leading to a MR which may or may not be determined.
	Data spacing not appropriate for Mineral Resource use at present requires further drilling to ascertain a MR.
	Sample compositing so far has been applied to parts of the drill column (February and March 2014 data to ASX) and at 1m spacing for duplicates, standards and zones of BIF of interest such as fresh BIF.
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 undetermined at present. Further drilling will assist in determining any bias.
	Mineralised structures and sample bias - too early to understand this affect
Sample security	Samples personally delivered to the laboratory and also stored on site for repeat sampling if necessary
Audits or reviews	No sample audits at this stage apart from duplicate and standards taken.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results	
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)	
Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	E70/4508 granted 100% to Magnetic Resources no third party arrangement apart from standard Department of Mines and Energy requirement access agreements with farm owners, no Native Title or extricated land apart from the Avon Valley water catchment. Land ownership is private used as farm land. Future agreements will have to be entered into with farmers.
	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 is subject to a Program of Work approval by DMP and granted for reconnaissance drill holes. Remnant bush may require a DEC survey in the future for flora and fauna.
Exploration done by other parties	No search for Fe by other parties known.
Geology	Outcropping Banded Iron Formation (BIF) comprising weathered BIF and fresher BIF at depth within a gneissic strati-form layered succession steeply dipping NE including orthopyroxenite – hornblendite in western BIF that differs from the eastern

	BIF which is a quartzite BIF. Weathered BIF is partial weathered to goethite, hematite, martite after magnetite. Minor sulphide noticed in volcanics and testing to see if sulphide in fresh BIF in the eastern BIF can be separated by DTR analysis (results pending).
Drill hole Information	Data summary forms part of an ASX release dated 19 December 2013 and 19 February 2014.
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar provided
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar estimated not outlined
	o dip and azimuth of the hole provided
	o down hole length and interception depth provided
	o hole length provided
	azimuths are not submitted until further accurate data can be submitted but not critical at such an early stage of reporting of ER or ET
Data aggregation methods	The use of Hand Held XRF data taken at 5-7m intervals is purely quantitative with expected errors of 5-10%Fe and Si / Al not reported until assay data is available and further reported
	Susceptibility readings taken at each 1m from larger sample collected using a Georadus K10 magnetic susceptibility meter x10-3SI vary across a wide and reported only an average until assay results are posted which will project a better understanding of the Fe% and susceptibility measured at 1m intervals or as composited samples that are yet to be determined.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated not undertaken or represented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results as outlined in the ASX release dated about 19 December 2013 by MAU. Fresh BIF sampled at 1m intervals whilst weathered BIF sampled at various composite levels of several metres results on composites released in March 2014. Incompatible elements in head grade by XRF on fresh BIF to be further determined using Davis Tube Recovery to see if they are removed results pending. Petrology work on parts of weathered BIF carried out, results given in March 2014.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported and is outlined in Figures 3 and 4 interpretation.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known') stated in Figure 3.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included are reported in Figures 3, 4 and Tables 1, 2, 3.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable - tabulated in tables 1, 2, 3 and as detailed in Notes to the Exploration Target in December 2013, February 2014 and March 2014 ASX releases.
Other substantive exploration data	Little exploration data know about the physical - chemical nature of the reported logged drill intercepts at this point. Metallurgy will be an increasing determination but at present unknown.
Further work	Further work will require broader ground magnetic survey, infill ground magnetics, further drilling to improve the geological model being reported.
	Figure 2 outlines the three target areas reporting on the Central target and is subject to further access agreements over the north and south targets and future negotiations with farmers to determine a JORC MR.