



**ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE: 11 MARCH 2014**

## **FURTHER POSITIVE DRILLING AND ROCK CHIP RESULTS CONTINUE TO EXPAND AL HARIQAH GOLD PROJECT**

### **Highlights:**

- *Results from recent core drilling have again demonstrated potential for extension of gold mineralisation to the south of the previously drilled northern 1km section.*
- *Seven diamond drill holes drilled in this southern extension returned encouraging intercepts including:*

<b>Hole No.</b>	<b>Down Hole Intercept</b>	<b>From Depth (Down Hole)</b>
<b>RDH078A</b>	<b>14.0m @ 3.15g/t Au 23.0m @ 1.19g/t Au 6.00m @ 7.38g/t Au</b>	<b>53m 95m 134m</b>
<b>RDH096</b>	<b>1.0m @ 58.3g/t Au</b>	<b>137m</b>
<b>RDH097</b>	<b>16.0m @ 1.62g/t Au</b>	<b>54m</b>

- *Hole RDH078A returned multiple intervals of significant mineralisation, which is similar to the previous drill hole RDH095A (announced in January 2014) located 130m to the north of RDH078A (refer Figure 1 location plan and Figure 3 cross section).*
- *Selective rock chip sampling 400m to the north of previous Al Hariqah drilling returned several high grade samples, including **42.1g/t Au, 34.1g/t Au, and 28.7g/t. Au** (refer Figure 1).*

*WCP Resources Limited (**WCP** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the results from a further seven drill holes and selective rock chip sampling results targeting extensions to the known gold mineralisation at the Company's Al Hariqah Gold Project (**Project**), a prospective and potentially large scale gold project located in the Republic of Yemen.*

*WCP continues to be encouraged by these results, especially seeing multiple intervals of significant mineralisation from the one drill hole. Further assay results from the southern extension will continue to be released over the coming months.*

*The results from the ongoing drilling program, together with the extensive previous drilling, will provide a solid base for an updated geological model for the Project and the Company will look to prepare an initial Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the JORC Code during 2014.*

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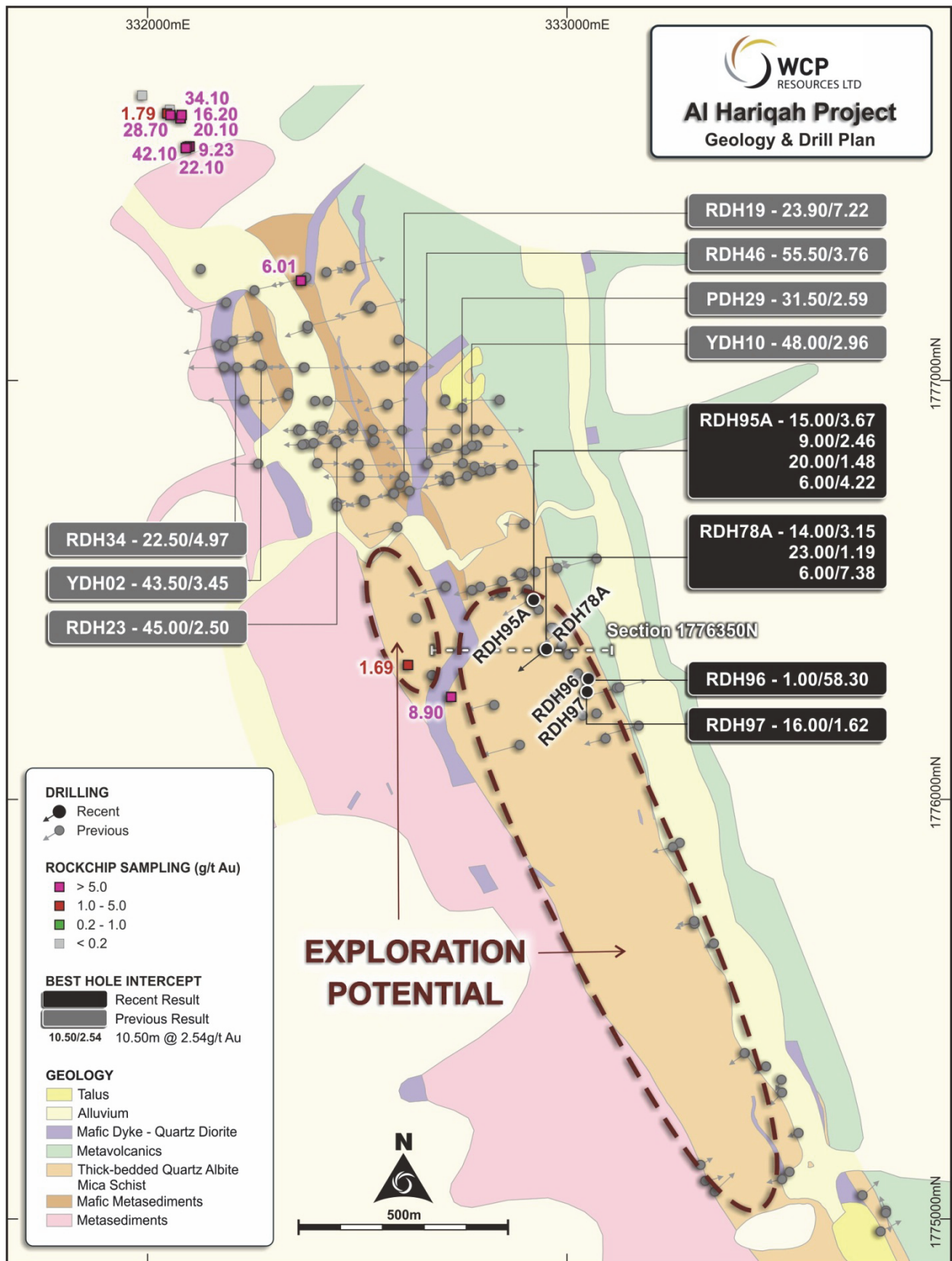


Figure 1: Al Hariqah Drill Hole Location Plan

## Introduction

The Al Hariqah Gold Project (**Project**) is a near-surface gold deposit located 130km northwest of Sana'a, Yemen. WCP is farming in to the Project which is currently held by Cantex Mine Development Corporation (**Cantex**), a company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Project comprises a granted exploration licence covering an area of approximately 957 square kilometres and is valid until 16 January 2016 with the option for two further 4 year extensions (providing 50% area relinquishments are carried out at the first extension).

The Project is located in the Arabian-Nubian Shield (**ANS**), an emerging gold mining region that includes the countries of Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The ANS is a highly mineralised region that contains a number of large gold deposits, including Centamin plc's (LSE:CEY, TSX: CEE) Sukari gold project.



**Figure 2: Al Hariqah Project Location Map**

## Previous Exploration

Prior to the current drilling program, 162 holes totalling 18,127m had been drilled at the Project, comprising 4,145m of reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling, 10,192m of percussion rotary air blast (**RAB**) drilling and 3,790m of core diamond (**DD**) drilling.

The previous drilling has defined a broad zone of gold mineralisation which is approximately 4km in length, up to 500m wide, and extends to at least 150 metres depth with several deep holes ending in mineralisation.

Historically, drilling has concentrated on the northern 1km of strike (**Northern Section**) where numerous mineralised intercepts have been returned. The southern 3km of strike has only been subjected to sporadic drilling on the eastern side which did return gold mineralisation that warrants follow up drilling. The deposit is open along strike to the south, across strike and at depth.

### **Current Exploration**

The current drilling program comprises DD drilling utilising two drill rigs, including a small scale core rig and slightly larger dual core/percussion rig.

The key objectives of the current drilling campaign are to test extensions to the gold mineralisation south of the Northern Section where only limited drilling has previously been conducted and to confirm previous results from drilling in the Northern Section where significant previous drilling has encountered significant mineralisation.

Further drilling is currently being planned to test the remaining 3km of underexplored strike directly to the south of the previously drilled Northern Section (refer Figure 1).

WCP has now established a procedure whereby drill core samples (being half of the BQ diameter core) are crushed and pulverised at a local sample preparation facility operated by the Geological Survey and Mineral Resources Board of Yemen (**GSMRB**) and then the processed samples are exported for fire assaying in Canada by the ALS Vancouver laboratory. This has improved assay turnaround times.

### **Drilling Results**

The results from seven DD drill holes from the current drilling program, representing approximately 1,026m of drilling are reported herein.

The DD holes were drilled in the southern extension (south of the Northern Section) and returned encouraging intercepts including:

<b><i>Hole No.</i></b>	<b><i>Down Hole Intercept</i></b>	<b><i>From Depth (Down Hole)</i></b>
<b><i>RDH078A</i></b>	<b><i>14.0m @ 3.15g/t Au</i></b>	<b><i>53m</i></b>
	<b><i>23.0m @ 1.19g/t Au</i></b>	<b><i>95m</i></b>
	<b><i>6.00m @ 7.38g/t Au</i></b>	<b><i>134m</i></b>
<b><i>RDH096</i></b>	<b><i>1.0m @ 58.3g/t Au</i></b>	<b><i>137m</i></b>
<b><i>RDH097</i></b>	<b><i>16.0m @ 1.62g/t Au</i></b>	<b><i>54m</i></b>

Hole RDH078A returned very encouraging multiple intercepts, which are very similar to those reported in hole RDH095A (refer ASX announcement dated 23 January 2014), which is located approximately 130m to the north of hole RDH078A. Refer to Figure 1 for the plan location and Figure 3 for the cross section.

The ongoing results continue to support WCP's belief that Al Hariqah has the potential to become a large scale project.

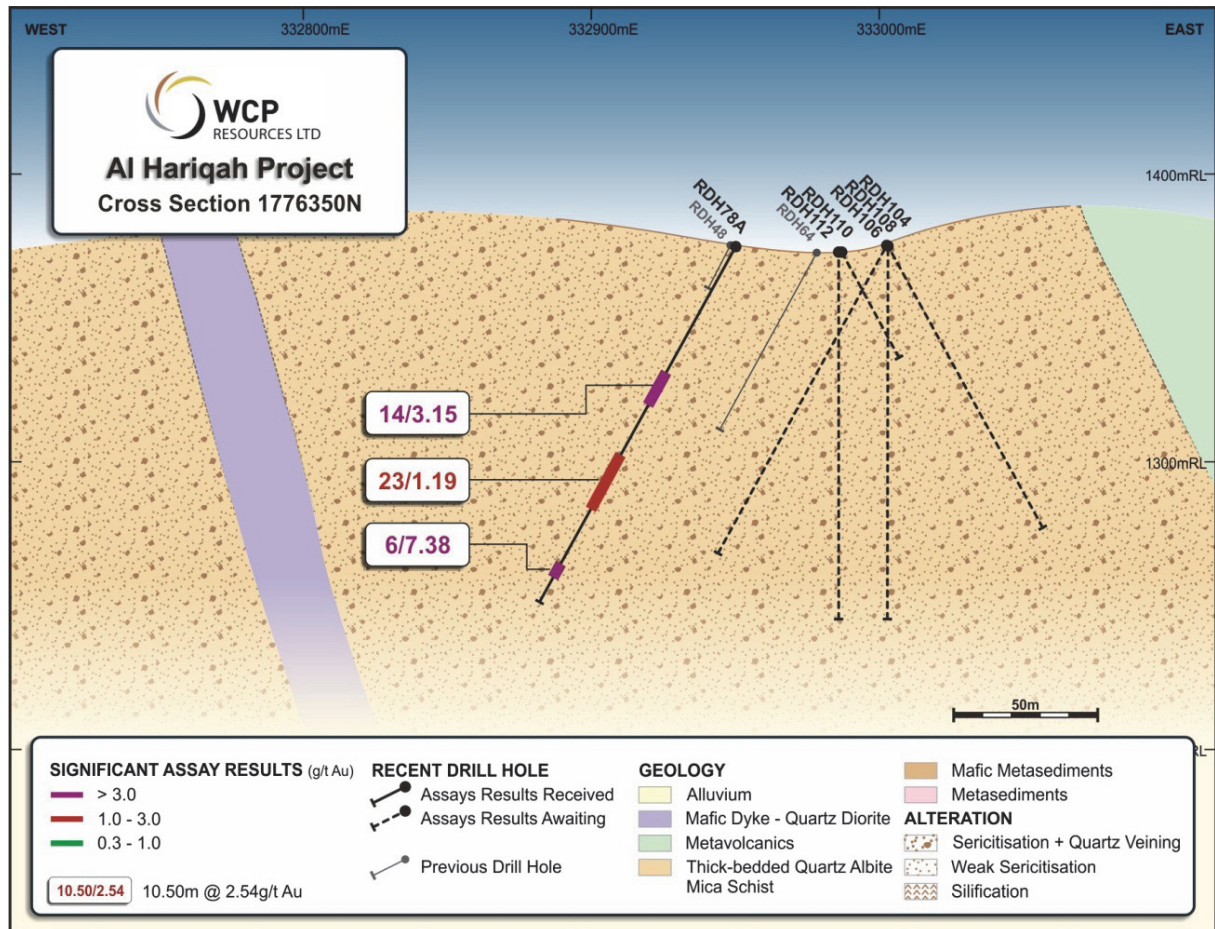


## Rock Chip Results

Recent mapping and selective rock chip sampling 400m to the north of Al Hariqah has returned some high grade assays, including **42.1g/t. Au**, **34.1g/t. Au**, and **28.7g/t. Au** (refer Figure 1).

Sample mass averaged approximately 2.5kg. The majority of the high grade results were from samples containing quartz veins hosted in meta-sediments.

The Company is encouraged by these results and will continue exploration in this area with a view to conducting trenching or drilling activities when appropriate.



**Figure 3: Al Hariqah Drill Hole Cross Section 1776350N**

## Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Peter Woodman, a Competent Person who is a member Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Woodman is employed by WCP Resources Limited. Mr Woodman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Woodman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Table 1: Summary of Diamond Drill Hole Intersections**

Hole ID	East	North	Depth (metres)	Dip (°)	Azimuth	From (metres)	To (metres)	Length (metres)	Grade (g/t)
RDH096	333050	1776284	160.3	-55	239	52.24	60.24	5.0	1.46
						67.24	72.24	5.0	1.88
						101.75	116.75	15.0	0.65
						<b>136.75</b>	<b>137.75</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>
						153.75	158.75	5.0	1.21
RDH097	333047	1776257	120.23	-55	240	<b>54.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.62</b>
						90.0	93.0	3.0	1.04
RDH098	3332973	1776244	155.07	-55	240	50.87	56.87	6.0	0.92
						70.87	75.87	5.0	1.32
RDH099	333037	1776200	132.52	-55	255	59.0	67.0	8.0	1.70
						110.0	114.0	4.0	0.86
RDH100	332677	1776296	147.62	-90	0	64.62	66.62	2.0	0.91
						122.62	130.62	8.0	1.04
RDH078A	332950	1776358	150.49	-55	232	<b>53.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.15</b>
						<b>95.0</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1.19</b>
						<b>134.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.38</b>
RDH080	332887	1776130	160.29	-55	255	135.0	140.0	5.0	1.2

**Table 2: Summary of Selective Rock Chip Assays**

Sample ID	East	North	Comments	Weight (kg)	Grade (g/t)
YRX8037	328356	1778799	Quartz Vein	2.00	0.00
YRX8038	327623	1778848	Quartz Vein	2.10	0.00
YRX8039	326926	1778870	Pegmatite Dike	3.10	0.00
YRX8061	327192	1774862	Quartz Vein	2.20	0.00
YRX8042	327383	1774986	Quartz Vein	3.30	0.00
YRX8041	327402	1775012	Quartz Vein	2.20	0.00
YRX8060	327390	1775220	Quartz Vein	3.20	0.00
YRX8044	327394	1775463	Quartz Vein	3.40	0.00
YRX8045	327467	1776054	Greenish grey meta-sedimentary rocks	3.60	0.15
YRX8049	326989	1775841	Quartz Vein	2.80	0.00
YRX8048	326948	1775883	Quartz Vein	2.20	0.00
YRX8047	326901	1775946	Quartz Vein	2.40	0.55
YRX8046	326830	1776006	Quartz Vein	2.90	0.00
YRX8050	332100	1777558	Quartz Vein	3.00	<b>9.23</b>
YRX8051	332095	1777556	Quartz Vein with visible gold in mafic schist	3.00	<b>22.10</b>
YRX8052	332091	1777554	Quartz Vein with visible gold	2.90	<b>42.10</b>
YRX8053	332078	1777625	Quartz Vein	1.90	<b>20.10</b>
YRX8054	332078	1777625	Mafic mineralized zone	2.30	<b>16.20</b>
YRX8055	336302	1775069	Quartz Vein	1.60	0.19
YRX8056	326143	1774738	Quartz Vein	3.30	0.01
YRX8057	326139	1774731	Quartz Vein	2.90	0.01
YRX8058	327291	1775767	Pegmatite dike	2.40	0.00
YRX8059	327349	1775598	Pegmatite dike	1.70	0.01
YRX8043	327344	1775296	Quartz Vein	1.40	0.00

YRX8040	327343	1775051	Quartz Vein	2.10	0.00
YRX8062	327601	1771108	Quartz Vein	2.90	0.01
YRX8063	322311	1776231	Pegmatite	3.20	0.00
YRX8064	322334	1776257	Quartz Vein	3.20	0.00
YRX8065	322354	1776283	Pegmatite	2.20	0.01
YRX8066	332365	1777238	Quartz Vein	1.20	<b>6.01</b>
YRX8067	332723	1776244	Quartz Vein	3.30	<b>8.90</b>
YRX8068	332620	1776320	From mineralized zone about 8m wide with albite alteration	3.30	1.69
YRX8069	327049	1775740	Quartz Vein	2.50	2.39
YRX8070	327003	1775793	Pegmatite	2.10	0.03
YRX8071	332054	1777633	Meta-sedimentary rock with arsenopyrite	1.20	<b>28.70</b>
YRX8072	332046	1777636	Meta-sedimentary rock	1.20	1.79
YRX8073	332081	1777633	Altered meta-sedimentary rock	2.00	<b>34.10</b>
YRX8074	332052	1777645	Quartz vein	2.00	0.01
YRX8075	331986	1777679	Altered meta-sedimentary rock.	1.40	0.11
YRX8076	369699	1593430	Volcanic rock with arsenopyrite	2.20	0.01

**Notes:**

1. Co-ordinates are in UTM grid (WGS 84 Zone 38N) and have been measured by GPS (+/- 5m accuracy).
2. Samples at nominal 1.5m and 1m intervals.
3. All intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t lower cut and no upper cut.
4. Up to 5m of sub grade material allowed.
5. Intervals are all down-hole length.
6. Assaying conducted by ALS in Vancouver using industry standard 50g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish.
7. Reference standards, field duplicates and blank samples are routinely inserted; quality control samples are routinely monitored.
8. The broad mineralised zone at Al Hariqah dips to grid west at approximately 15 degrees. Local variations in mineralisation dip occur within the broad mineralised zone.

Table 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p>The Al Hariqah Deposit was sampled using Percussion (RC and RAB), and Diamond Drill (DD) holes on a variable drill hole spacing in the north of the project. A total of 184 drill holes for 21,500 samples were drilled at varying dips and azimuths.</p> <p>Rock chip samples were collected selectively by hand</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Drill hole collar and rock chip locations were surveyed by trained site based technicians using hand held GPS (GPS) to approximately 5-10 metre accuracy in horizontal Vertical position is based on Satellite base stereo photogrammetry and is estimated to 1m accuracy. Down hole drill hole surveys have not been undertaken at this stage.</p> <p>Certified reference materials (CRM) and blanks were inserted into sample streams to assess the accuracy, precision and methodology of the external laboratories utilised. In addition duplicate samples were inserted to assess the variability of the gold mineralisation. In addition the laboratories utilised undertook their own duplicate sampling as part of their own internal QA processes. Examination of the QA/QC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and assay laboratories providing acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>RC samples were collected on 1.5m intervals and split using a four tier riffle splitter to provide an approximate 2.0kg sample.</p> <p>DD holes of BQ diameter were completed. Half core sampling a predominantly 1m and 1.5m interval of the DD was undertaken. Residual core has been preserved.</p> <p>All samples were sent to an external laboratory for preparation and analysis. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% of the sample passing a 75µm sieve to provide a 50g charge for a lead collection fire assay with an AAS finish. The majority of samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>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).</i>	<p>Percussion drilling accounts for 20% of drill metres with maximum hole depth of 253m.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was undertaken with BQ core drilled to final depths.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Diamond core recovery was logged and recorded by company technicians at the drill rig and recorded into the database. No significant core loss was encountered in mineralised zones with an average recovery of 90%.</p> <p>RC chips were routinely reviewed to monitor recoveries.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>The RC drilling rigs had access to booster compressors which were utilised to ensure dry samples where possible.</p> <p>All sample intervals were assayed.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>The core and RC sample recoveries are of an acceptable level and no bias is expected from sample losses. Analysis of a limited number of twinned Percussion/DD holes has been undertaken to verify the quality of the RC sampling.</p>



<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	Core and RC and rock chip samples have been logged for lithology, alteration, mineral assemblage, veining, structure, RQD, density and selective magnetic susceptibility.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is qualitative in nature with the exception of density and magnetic susceptibility. This is appropriate for drilling pre reporting of a Mineral Resource estimation.  Core and RC chip trays have been photographed prior to sampling.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All core and RC chips have been logged in full
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core has been sampled by cutting half core. Where QA/QC procedures require a duplicate sample this half core is further cut to provide two quarter core samples.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC intervals have been sampled by splitting dry samples utilising a four tier riffle splitter. Where samples are wet they have been dried prior to spitting or occasionally have been quartered wet.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were sent to an external laboratory for preparation and analysis. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to get 85% of the sample passing a 75µm sieve to provide a 50g charge for a lead collection fire assay with an AAS finish.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Measuring core recoveries were undertaken to monitor representivity of samples being produced by the drilling.
	<i>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.</i>	Duplicate splits of RC samples and quarter core duplicates were undertaken on a 1 per hole basis. These showed acceptable variation and repeatability.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	2kg sample split for RC and half core samples of the core holes is considered appropriate.  Rock chip samples averaged 2.5kg and are considered appropriate.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Gold assays were obtained by using a 50g charge for a lead collection fire assay with an AAS finish. This is considered to be total gold estimate.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical methods or handheld XRFs were utilised to estimate or ascertain gold grades.
	<i>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.</i>	Certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates are regularly inserted into the sample preparation and analysis process on a 1 per hole basis. The laboratories utilised also maintain their own process of QA/QC utilising CRMs, repeats and duplicates  Review of the Company's quality control samples as well as the laboratories QAQC has shown no sample preparation issues, acceptable levels of accuracy and precision and no bias to the analytical datasets.
<b>Verification of sampling and</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Reported significant intervals were reviewed and checked by geological and then senior geological management

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>assaying</b>	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	A limited number program of twinned RC and core holes was undertaken to assess the impact of wet samples and sample loss on RC drilling. Visual inspection of all sections shows that there is good correlation between the intersection of gold mineralisation seen in the RC drill holes and their neighbouring diamond core twins and on average both sampling methods returned similar gold mineralised intervals and tenor. It is observed that in the broader intersections where there are internal zones of lower grade mineralisation the contacts to these zones (and grade tenor) are reflected similarly in the two sampling methods.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All primary data is recorded to paper forms designed by the Company. Data is then keypunched into controlled excel templates with validation. The data is then imported into Micromine.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments to assay values have been made.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by trained site based technicians using hand held GPS to a 5 metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position. Down hole drill hole surveys were not undertaken.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All horizontal coordinates are based on WGS84 datum and using a UTM zone 38 N projection.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is based on hand held GPS and has accuracy of <3m providing adequate topographical control for early stage drilling.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing at this stage is irregular and ranges from a nominal 25m by 25m spacing within small areas in the northern portion of the resource area to individual holes in the southern extremities of the project area.
	<i>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.</i>	Data spacing is sufficient to outline the requirement for further drilling.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing of intervals in the field have been undertaken.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The general strike of gold mineralisation is in a NNW direction and with a shallow dip to the west.
	<i>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.</i>	The sampling of drill holes oriented as close as practical to be orthogonal to the general strike and dip of the gold mineralisation i.e. inclined to the west, is expected to produce the most appropriated sample for input into the Mineral Resource estimate.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by WCP and Cantex staff. Samples are transported from the drill site by company vehicle to a sample preparation yard where samples are prepared for dispatch. Samples are collected directly from site by the laboratory. Sample submission forms are sent in paper form with the samples as well as electronically to the laboratory. Reconciliation of samples occurs prior to commencement of sample preparation of dispatches.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	All QA/QC data is reviewed in an ongoing basis.

Table 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p>WCP has the ability to earn up to 70% of the Exploration Licence in which the Al Hariqah Project is located. The Exploration Licence is 100% owned by Cantex Mine Development Corporation of Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. The Exploration Licence was issued on the 17 January 2012 and is valid for an initial period of 4 years with the option of two further 4 year periods</p> <p>Resettlement of farmers within the project area is yet to be completed.</p> <p>No historical sites, wilderness or national parks are located within the Permit.</p> <p>Prior to mining the company intends to relocate a nearby school.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	Tenure is considered secure.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Work at Al Hariqah area was undertaken by Cantex from 1997. Work completed included mapping, geochemical surveys, rock chipping, trenching and drilling.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geology at Al Hariqah consists of Proterozoic quartz mica schist bordered to the east by Proterozoic metavolcanics and to the west by Proterozoic Metasediments. The mineralisation appears to be dominantly hosted by the quartz mica schist and is commonly associated with arsenopyrite.
<b>Drill hole and Rock Chip Information</b>	<i>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:</i>  <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>  <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>  <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>  <i>down hole length and interception depth</i>  <i>hole length.</i>	Tables are attached
	<i>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.</i>	All mineralised and non-mineralised drill holes within the resource area have previously been reported in announcements to the ASX providing collar easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth and length of hole and mineralised intercepts as encountered.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p>Lower cut-off Grade for interval reporting: 0.5g/t. Au</p> <p>No Top Cut used</p>
	<i>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.</i>	Maximum Internal Waste Interval: 5m

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents reported
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All drilling is planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. Drill holes are oriented as close as practical to be orthogonal to the general strike and dip of the gold mineralisation.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Mineralisation is thought to be sub horizontal and therefore the vertical and steeply dipping holes are thought to be reporting approximate true widths of mineralisation
	<i>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').</i>	
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate diagrams in relation to the deposit, including plans, cross sections accompany all previous exploration results announcements.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	All mineralised and non-mineralised drillholes within the resource area have been previously reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	As this project is at the early exploration stage, the reported drilling results remain the only substantive data
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	The mineralisation at the Al Hariqah deposit remains open along strike to the south and at depth.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	These are shown in the main body of the document.