THUNDELARRA

16 May 2014

ORE GRADE COPPER INTERCEPTS AT RED BORE

Highlights:

- ***Ore grade and width intercepts in four of six holes drilled***
- ***Clear understanding of the geological controls defines next targets***
- ***High grade mineralisation now extends outside existing resource envelope***
- ***One definite and a possible second breccia feeder pipe identified***
- ***This is the top of a mineralised system. Follow-up to test for source at depth***
- ***Hole 7 currently at 480m. Casing the hole and converting from HQ to NQ core***

Mineralised intercepts:

- ***5.8m at 6.6% Cu,*** *2.2 gpt Au, 2.5 gpt Ag from 12.0m in hole RB01*
- ***5.0m at 5.0% Cu,*** *0.5 gpt Au, 2.9 gpt Ag from 20.0m in hole RB03*
- ***16.8m at 2.2% Cu*** *from 23.1m in hole RB04*
  - *including* ***4.5m at 6.5% Cu,*** *2.3 gpt Au, 7.6 gpt Ag from 29.1m*
- ***4.0m at 9.9% Cu,*** *0.3 gpt Au, 2.1 gpt Ag from 12.5m in hole RB06*
- ***5.9m at 6.0% Cu*** *from 54.1m in hole RB06*
- ***Highest intercept: 0.65m at 36.04%*** *from 57.7m in hole TRBDD06*

Note: Due to near surface weathering and brecciation in these shallow intercepts, satisfactory core orientation data could not be obtained to assist in calculating true widths of mineralised intercepts, which remain uncertain at present. Full assay data from all intervals sampled are presented in Appendix 1.

Thundelarra has continued diamond drilling at its 90%-owned Red Bore prospect (M52/597) in Western Australia's Doolgunna region. Six holes were completed close to the Red Bore gossan and the associated resource *(reported in ASX Announcements dated 04 May 2012)*. The deep hole in the north-west corner of the tenement is currently at 480m and is drilling ahead following a change from HQ core to the smaller diameter NQ core.

Total advance to date is 804m of a planned total of approximately 1,000m. Table 1 gives details of all the holes drilled.

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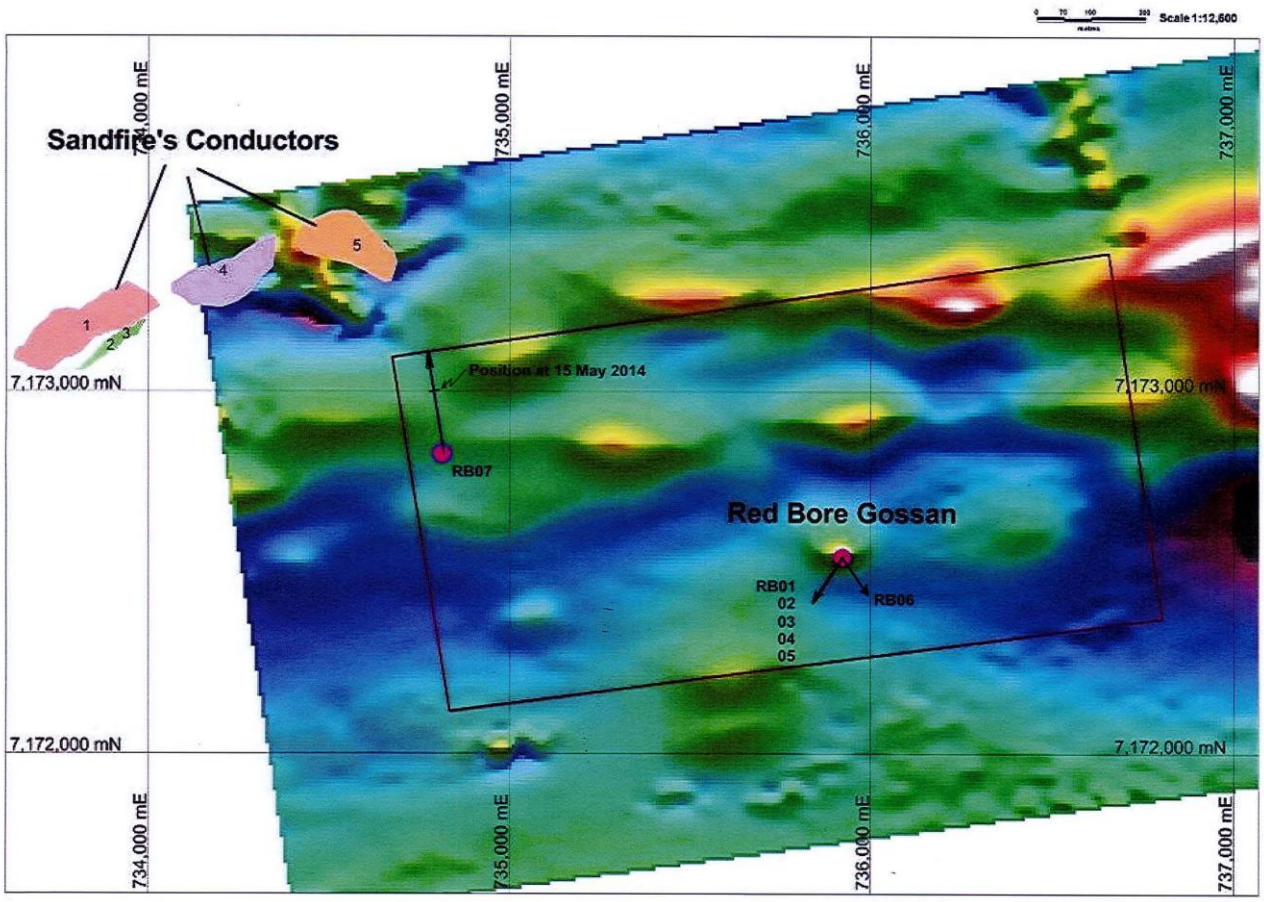

Figure 1. Drill collar locations and drill azimuths shown on TMI image. Grid spacing is 1,000m. Notional surface traces of the DeGrussa deposits overlain to provide geographical context.

Note that the surface traces of the six holes RB01 to RB06 in figure 3 above are drawn only to show clearly the direction towards which the holes were drilled. At the scale shown, 45-75m deep holes drilled at angles between 50º and 70º will only give a surface trace of less than 3mm from the collar.

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect	Licence
TRBDD01	735920	7172551	577m	45.1m	-70º	222º	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD02	735927	7172559	577m	60.3m	-75º	220º	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD03	735918	7172548	577m	35.5m	-70º	220º	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD04	735918	7172548	577m	45.1m	-60º	220º	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD05	735918	7172548	577m	62.9m	-50º	220º	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD06	735920	7172551	577m	75.3m	-75º	146º	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD07	734799	7172829	577m	480.1m	-70º	345º	Red Bore	M52/597

Table 1. Details of the holes drilled to date. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50.

The assays (Table 2 overleaf, Appendix1) show that the interpreted breccia / feeder pipe (Lode 1) contains copper mineralisation of sufficient tenor to be considered ore grade. Of particular relevance is the fact that the interpreted position and orientation of the first pipe gives clear indication of the potential for it to extend to the southwest and to represent extensions to the existing ore resource. The intersection in Hole TRBDD06 could be a second pipe, or a down-faulted section of the first pipe. Further work is required to establish the correct interpretation.

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Comments
TRBDD01	12.0m	17.8m	**5.8m**	**6.61**	**2.15**	**2.51**	Secondary
TRBDD03	20.0m	25.0m	**5.0m**	**5.01**	0.48	2.89	Secondary
TRBDD04	23.1m	39.9m	16.8m	2.15			
incl.	23.1m	29.1m	6.0m	0.35			Halo mineralisation
incl.	29.1m	33.5m	**4.4m**	**6.50**	**2.29**	**7.62**	Central core of pipe
incl.	33.5m	39.9m	6.4m	0.98			Halo mineralisation
TRBDD05	43.7m	44.9m	1.2m	0.57			Possible pipe margin?
TRBDD06	12.5m	16.5m	**4.0m**	**9.95**	0.3	**2.10**	Secondary
and	54.1m	60m	**5.9m**	**6.00**			Secondary

Table 2. Significant drill intercepts. See Appendix 1 for all assays.

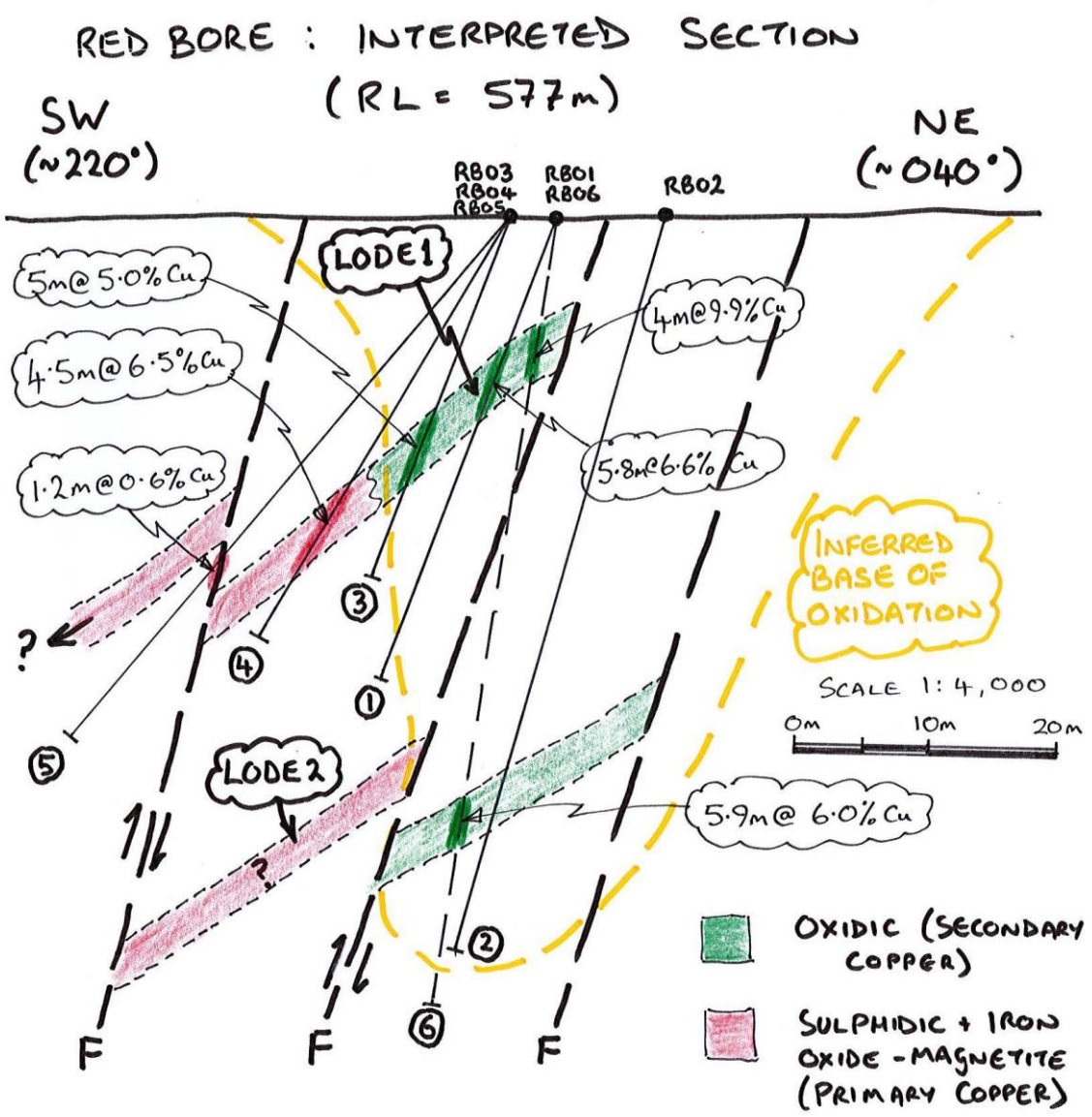

Figure 2. Interpreted schematic cross-section with significant grade intercepts. True widths not known.

Intervals of core that showed evidence of mineralisation were first tested using hand-held XRF to provide further support, where necessary, in identifying zones to submit for assay.

Hole TRBDD06 drilled towards the south-east successfully intersected two zones of mineralisation: an upper, near surface, zone of oxide mineralisation (4.0 m at 9.95% Cu) that is a lateral extension of the near surface zone encountered in the first hole TRBDD01; and a deeper intersection to the south-east containing native copper flakes and veinlets as well as secondary copper minerals. XRD analyses showed the presence of digenite (Cu_9S_5; 78% Cu by weight) and chalcocite (Cu_2S; 80% Cu by weight). SEM (scanning electron microscopy) work is underway to investigate the metallogenic associations in more detail. This second intersection is about 40m below the first mineralised zone and could be part of a second lode (pipe) at depth (Figure 2).

The whole volcano-sedimentary package is strongly affected by a reverse fault system formed during the compressional regime orientated north-easterly (ie during a continental collision phase). Subsequently, after the emplacement of the mineralisation, the whole package was strongly tectonised along a north-west trending strike-slip fault, suspected to be an old transfer fault active during the period of basin forming (Figure 3).

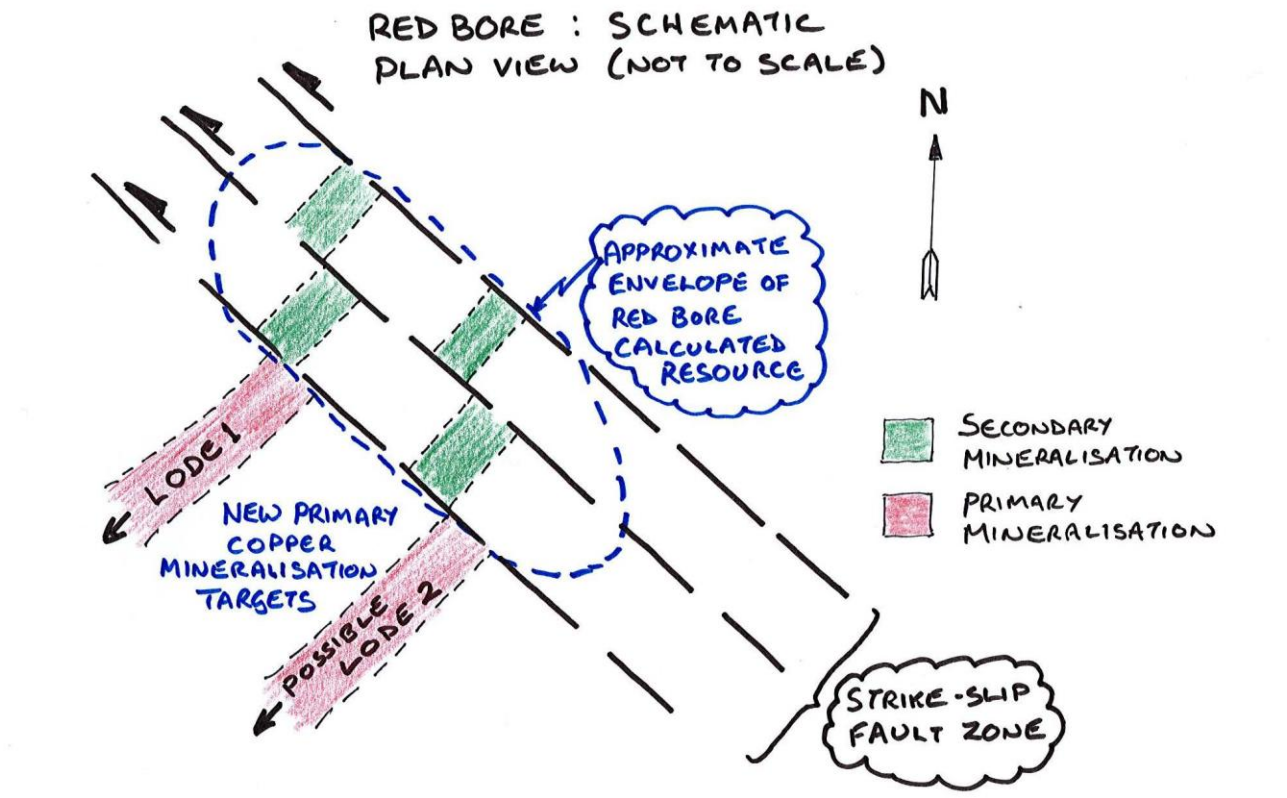

Figure 3: Schematic plan view showing resource outline and potential for new primary copper mineralisation.

The recent weathering profile has developed deeply within this fracture and copper mineralisation is present due to the weathering processes of the tectonised blocks form primary lodes present to the south-west. The resource, announced 4 May 2012, appears to have taken into account only this north-west trending structure.

Conclusions:

This small first phase drill program has been a complete success in terms of its objectives:

1) It has identified copper mineralisation of significant widths and ore grades in four out of six holes drilled – a very creditable hit rate.
2) It has delivered sufficient geological data to allow the form of the mineralisation occurrence to be re-evaluated as the top of a breccia pipe / feeder pipe system that offers every opportunity with follow-up to lead to a deeper-seated magmatic source.
3) The presence of magnetite has prompted a review of magnetic data to identify other follow-up targets that may also be breccia / feeder pipes. Two immediate targets have already been identified (Figure 4).
4) The new interpretation has increased the prospectivity of the Red Bore project area by opening up the possibility that we have an intrusive-related system preserved in its entirety.

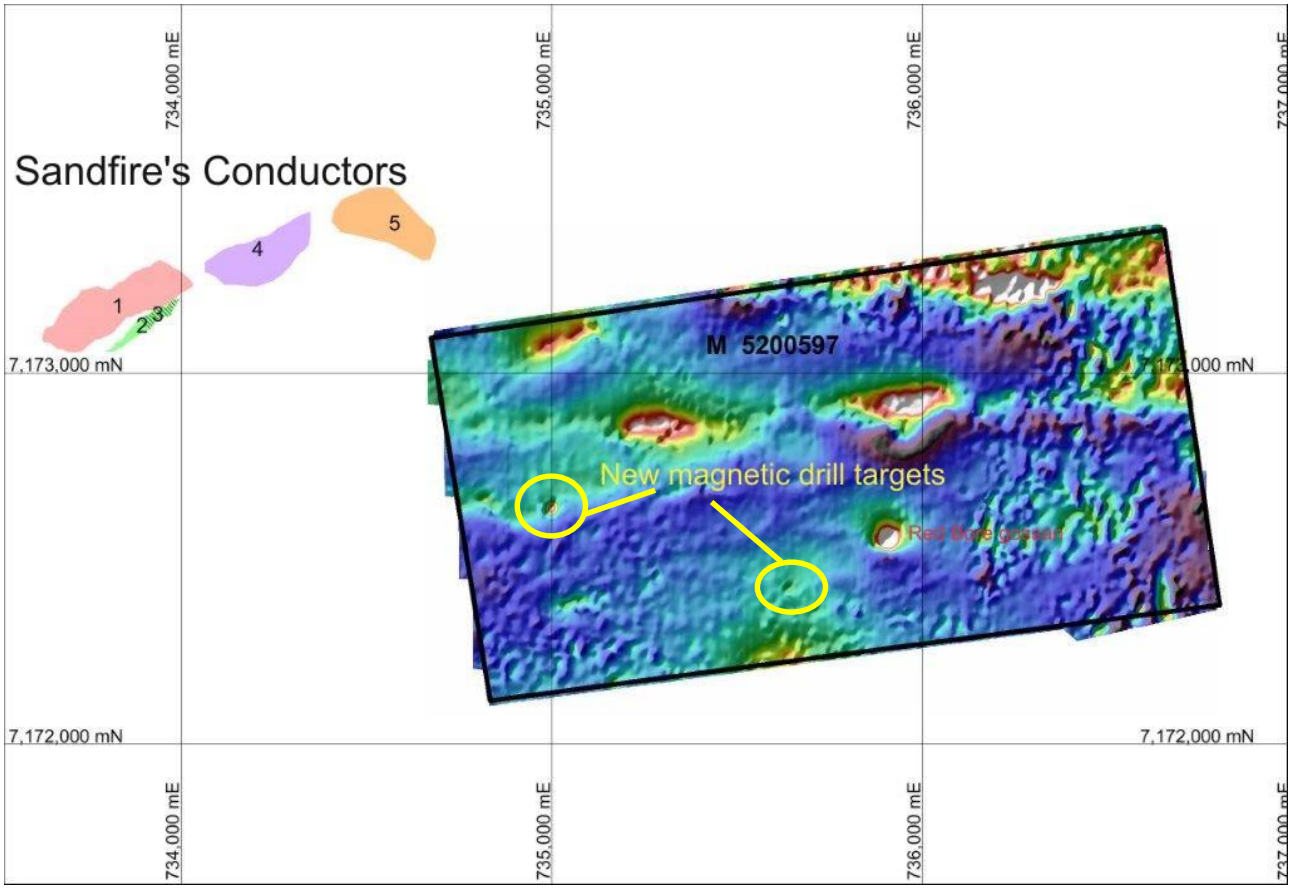

Figure 4: Ground magnetic image showing the new drill targets that may represent additional breccia / feeder pipes.

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Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) 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" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Laboratory assay results. Assay methods: ICP-OES and ICP-MS after four-acid digest. Holes and intervals not recorded below were not sampled and submitted for assay.

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay Results		
				Copper Cu (%)	Gold Au (ppm)	Silver Ag (ppm)
TRBDD01	12	13	1	1.01%	0.64	1.14
TRBDD01	13	14	1	3.73%	0.15	1.03
TRBDD01	14	15	1	17.85%	2.67	8.03
TRBDD01	15	16	1	10.55%	0.89	3.23
TRBDD01	16	17	1	4.00%	7.56	0.62
TRBDD01	17	17.8	0.8	2.01%	0.72	0.7
TRBDD03	20	21	1	2.62%	0.26	0.36
TRBDD03	21	21.84	0.84	10.10%	0.39	2.42
TRBDD03	21.84	22.37	0.53	19.34%	1.6	17.1
TRBDD03	22.37	23.2	0.83	2.51%	0.18	2.53
TRBDD03	23.2	24.2	1	1.23%	0.48	0.55
TRBDD03	24.2	25	0.8	0.59%	0.46	0.46
TRBDD04	23.1	24.1	1	1.01%	0.05	0.24
TRBDD04	24.1	25.1	1	0.07%	0.01	0.08
TRBDD04	25.1	26.1	1	0.11%	0.01	0.08
TRBDD04	26.1	27.1	1	0.13%	0.08	0.16
TRBDD04	27.1	28.1	1	0.48%	0.05	0.88
TRBDD04	28.1	29.1	1	0.40%	0.07	0.32
TRBDD04	29.1	29.3	0.2	19.76%	4.69	20.9
TRBDD04	29.3	29.5	0.2	2.37%	0.31	3.25
TRBDD04	29.5	30.5	1	18.66%	0.93	20.9
TRBDD04	30.5	31.5	1	1.76%	7.26	5.33
TRBDD04	31.5	32.5	1	1.53%	0.3	1.87
TRBDD04	32.5	33.5	1	2.24%	0.84	2.21
TRBDD04	33.5	34.72	1.22	0.62%	0.22	0.88
TRBDD04	34.72	34.91	0.19	16.85%	3.61	14.3
TRBDD04	34.91	35.9	0.99	0.58%	0.09	0.71
TRBDD04	35.9	36.9	1	0.95%	0.13	1.08
TRBDD04	36.9	37.9	1	0.39%	0.99	1.76
TRBDD04	37.9	38.9	1	0.28%	0.21	1.17
TRBDD04	38.9	39.9	1	0.18%	0.02	0.29
TRBDD04	39.9	40.2	0.3	0.01%	0.02	X
TRBDD05	43.75	44.9	1.15	0.58%	0.18	0.43
TRBDD06	12.5	13	0.5	7.25%	0.45	1.94
TRBDD06	13	13.85	0.85	14.29%	0.48	3.38
TRBDD06	13.85	14.85	1	7.65%	0.14	0.94
TRBDD06	14.85	15.5	0.65	20.47%	0.2	3.34
TRBDD06	15.5	16.5	1	3.16%	0.34	1.46
TRBDD06	54.1	55	0.9	8.96%	5.39	16.7
TRBDD06	55	56	1	0.78%	0.02	0.68
TRBDD06	56	57	1	0.12%	X	0.19
TRBDD06	57	57.7	0.7	0.06%	0.01	0.13
TRBDD06	57.7	58.35	0.65	36.04%	0.16	10.6
TRBDD06	58.35	59	0.65	0.63%	0.35	0.52
TRBDD06	59	60	1	2.72%	0.02	1.12

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• This is a diamond drilling program. Holes were drilled with HQ3 core from surface. A total of 61 core samples including the standards and duplicates have been taken and analysed at the Intertek/Genalysis lab in Perth (see Table 2 for details). • Core was cut by diamond saw. Half-core was usually assayed. Duplicates were on quarter-core to retain half the core on trays for further investigations if necessary. • Mineralised core samples were crushed, dried, pulverised (total prep), and split to produce a sub sample which was analysed by four acid digest with an ICP/OES, ICP/MS or EA/AAS (Au) finish.
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).	All holes were drilled at HQ3 size (63.5mm diameter) on a truck-mounted rig with booster and auxiliary using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. Hole 7 converted to smaller diameter NQ core at 480m. The core was oriented using a Camtech orientation tool. To date 72% successful orientation has been achieved.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • 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.	• The recording of the recovered core is by visual inspection. Core recovery is good (more than 94%) given that the near surface intervals include zones of weathering, heavy shearing, and clay alteration. • Triple tube coring is being used to maximise core recovery. No significant core loss was recorded. • Core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths were checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by the drillers and recorded onto core blocks for reference. Core drilling has high recoveries and is considered to preclude any issues of sample bias.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core was logged visually by experienced and competent geologists in full. Logging recorded for each drill hole includes lithology, grainsize, texture, contamination, oxidation and weathering. Information on structure type, dip, alpha angle, beta angle and fill material was stored in the database. • Each interval of core was photographed on wet form and recorded prior to eventual sampling and assay. • The entire length of each drillhole was logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Half of the core was usually sampled on the same side. A quarter was taken only where the duplicate samples have been undertaken. The mineralised core sections were cut at the Intertek lab facilities in Maddington, Perth. • Half or quarter core is standard sampling practice. • At this stage the QC procedures involve a review of in house controls, standards and duplicates and selected samples are to be re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.

	• 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• QC procedures involve a review of in house controls, standards and duplicates and selected samples are to be re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.. • Core sampling by definition delivers appropriate sample sizes.
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. • 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. • 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.	• Lab preparation involved oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to 10mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser Thundelarra follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Thundelarra uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support both the interpretation of the geological logging based on visual observations and the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • Duplicates (20%) and standards (15%) submitted to laboratory. Review of results concludes an acceptable level of accuracy has been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay submission schedule reviewed by CEO. • The program included no twin holes. Holes are being drilled in the area of known mineralisation but in a different direction to those holes that formed the basis of the reported indicated mineral resource (ASX Ann: 04 May 2012). The different direction of these holes is deliberate in order to test a different interpretation of the geometry and geological controls on the known mineralisation. As such, they do not constitute twinned holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • There have been no adjustments to assay data.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 62S model) with a typical accuracy of ±5m. Down-hole surveys will be carried out on holes exceeding 50m length to ensure that the hole is being directed as targeted. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry is not warranted.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • These drillholes are part of a follow-up program to improve the understanding of the geometry and geological controls on the known mineralisation and also to test the structures and establish the geology in the north-western part of the tenement to help identify the potential for possible repetitions of or extensions to the DeGrussa mineralisation (particularly the Conductor 5 deposit) located several hundred metres to the north-west. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	• Orientation marks were lost in places due to the intense brecciation of the competent rocks, especially within the first 30m from surface. • The holes were drilled at variable angles to the mineralised structure, so consequently the normal thickness is less than the length of the intersections. The exact conversion ratio has not yet been determined.
Sample	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are collected, transported and stored by Company

security		personnel. They were delivered to secure locked storage for core cutting prior to sampling and submission of appropriate sample intervals to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All the assay results are considered to be representative as both the duplicates and standards have returned good replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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 Red Bore project comprises one granted mining licence M52/597 of 2 square kilometres in area (2km x 1km). THX holds a 90% interest in the lease and manages the JV with 10% (free carried to decision to mine) partner Mr Bill Richmond. The project is located in the Doolgunna pastoral lease in the Doolgunna region of the Murchison of WA. • The licence is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Regional exploration was carried out in the distant past by Western Mining. Subsequent drilling by Great Australian Resources identified a gold association with the copper mineralisation found by WMC. Mr Richmond pegged the lease over 20 years ago and entered into a JV agreement with THX in April 2010. THX conducted exploration that included mapping, rock chip sampling, geochemical surveys, and geophysical surveys, leading to several drilling campaigns until early 2012. Subsequently THX announced an indicated mineral resource (per the 2004 JORC code) on 04 May 2012 of 48,000t at 3.6% Cu and 0.4gpt Au. No additional work has been carried out on this resource since it was announced to the market.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Exploration carried out by THX included a gravity survey and an induced polarisation survey in 2011 followed up by RC and diamond drilling. A horizon interpreted to be a VMS horizon was identified containing strong copper-gold-silver associations that displays a striking visual and geochemical similarity to the DeGrussa copper-gold deposit currently being mined by Sandfire Resources NL. Some deep IP anomalies remain to be tested and explained.
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 material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• The copper mineralisation noted in the oxide zone is consistent with the known geology and provides encouragement for the remainder of the program. This is reinforced in the body of this report. All details of the collar locations and technical parameters of each hole drilled, and assay results, are presented in Table 1 and Appendix 1 respectively. • All relevant information has been provided in this report.
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.	• All summary information is presented in Table 2. Full assay data are available in Appendix 1.

	• 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.	• Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, from 29.1m to 33.5m in TRBDD04 is reported as 4.5m at 6.49% Cu, This comprises 6 samples, of different widths, calculated as follows: [(0.2*19.76)+(0.2*2.37)+(1*18.66)+(1*1.76)+(1*1.53)+(1*2.24)]/[0.2+0.2+1+1+1+1] = [28.62]/[4.4] = 6.50% • No metal equivalent values are used.
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').	• One objective of this program is to obtain sufficient information to allow the geometry of the mineralisation and its relationship with the structural controls to be established. The holes were drilled at different angles to the mineralised zone, so the true thicknesses of mineralisation is less than the downhole intersections. • All intercepts are reported as down hole intercepts and true width is unknown. Where relevant in this report the abbreviations "twu" – for "true width unknown" – is used.
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.	• Drill collar locations: refer to Table 1. A schematic cross-section interpretation based on holes drilled to date is presented in Figure 2. Figure 1 shows drill collar locations and the direction / surface trace of planned holes. Figure 3 shows a schematic plan view.
Balanced reporting	• 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.	• This report includes assay data confirming interpretations of previously reported visual observations of copper mineralisation. It contributes to the understanding and interpretation of the extent of the mineralisation at Red Bore.
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.	• Down hole surveys are planned to be undertaken shortly and the results will be provided once the whole data is available. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to the programs underway.
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.	• The information obtained from this program will be assessed and will form the basis for planning subsequent programs of work. Such follow-up will take into account the Company's cash balance in the context of types of work that can be funded. Follow-up drilling at Red Bore with the objective of identifying further mineralisation that can eventually contribute to resources is the Company's aim. • Future work programs will be planned when the current program is completed. At the present time it is anticipated that possible extensions of the primary copper mineralisation towards south-west exist and will be tested.

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