

28 March 2014

Rock chip results up to 69g/t gold confirms extension of Gunung Rosa vein system.

Highlights

- Analyses from random and composite rock chip samples confirms the extension of mineralised veins and breccias by 1 kilometre to the north of the Gunung Rosa mine and show significant co-anomalous gold, silver, base and trace metal values
- Elevated Cu, Mo, Bi, As, Sb and peripheral Pb and Zn associated with specific intrusive sites further support a potentially mineralised porphyry as the source of the mesothermal mineralisation at the Gunung Rosa mine

Paramount Mining Corporation Limited (ASX:PCP, "Paramount", "Company") is pleased to present the results from rock chip sampling of mapped veins within its Gunung Rosa gold, silver and base metals licence in West Java Province, Indonesia.

The sample results clearly highlight the widespread distribution and tenor of vein mineralisation away from the main vein zone at Gunung Rosa with grades up to 69g/t Au. Local centres of high grade gold and silver with elevated co-anomalous copper, molybdenum, bismuth and arsenic combined with magnetics data confirm the potential for porphyry intrusive source bodies at depth.

Paramount's Chairman, Mr. Mo Munshi commented, "These vein and rock chip results confirm the potential for a large mineralised system. The system remains untested by drilling to the north and east of the current mine workings. Given these results there is considerable upside potential to add to the resources base."

The results from the vein sampling for gold and lead, presented as thematic plan plots, are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The geology and results for a range of other elements with comments are shown in Figures 3 -14 in Appendix 1.

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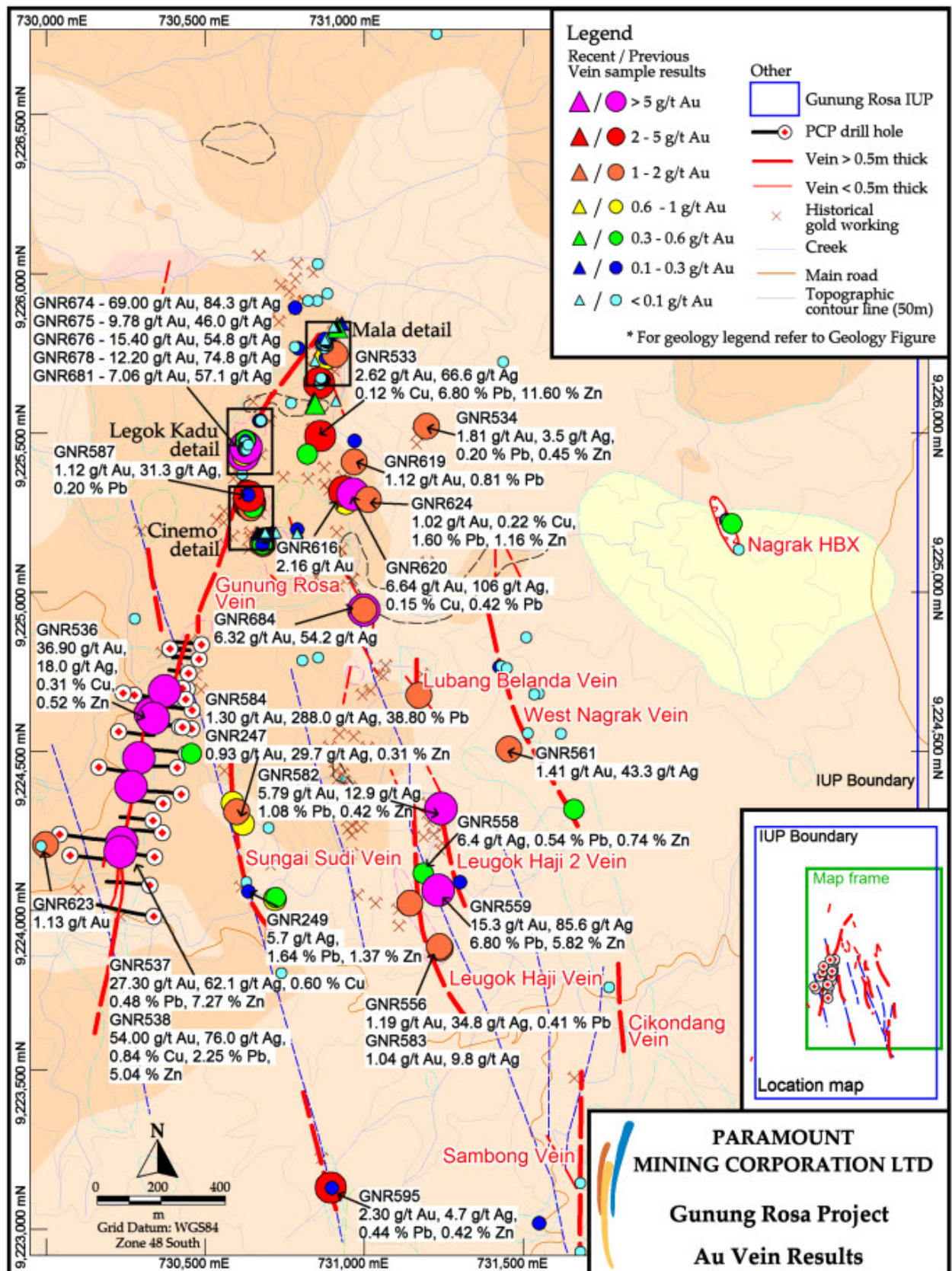


Figure 1: Thematic presentation of gold assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Note should be made of the current 900 metre extent of Paramount drilling in the licence in relation to mineralised veins. The Legok Kadu-Cinemo and Mala intrusive centres are boxed and highlighted. Results from detailed sampling for these boxed areas will be subject to a later release. Samples collected in earlier phases of the program are differentiated by symbol form (triangles and circles) from those collected later in the program and analysed in different batches.

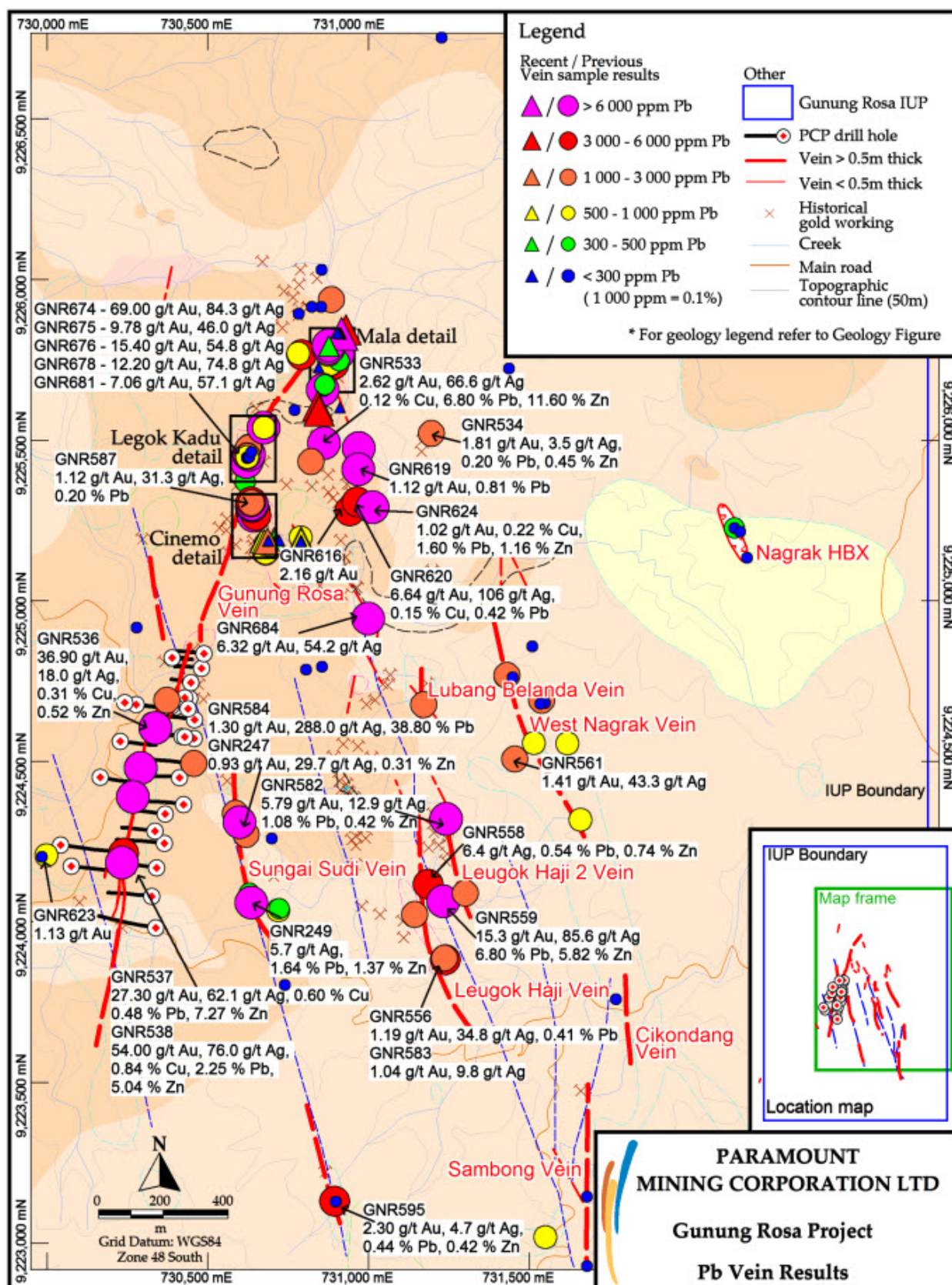


Figure 2: Thematic presentation of lead assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. The lead values reflect the tenor of base metal and silver enriched veins. Legok Kadu-Cinemo and Mala intrusive centres (boxed). Further comments are given with figures in Appendix 1. Samples collected in earlier phases of program are differentiated by symbol form (triangles and circles) from those collected later the program and analysed in different batches.

Appendix 1 contains thematic summary figures of results relating to random and composite rock chip samples of veins in the Gunung Rosa Project. Grid Coordinates on all figures are given in metres using UTM Datum WGS 84 Zone 48 South.

Analyses were undertaken by Intertek, Jakarta using 50g fire assay for gold (Method FA50, Aqua regia finish); low base metals and silver by ICP-OES (Method IC01); high base metals (>1%), Method GA50).

Appendix 2 contains JORC 2012 Edition, Table 1 Report:

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results.

About Paramount: Paramount is an ASX-listed mining company focussing on precious and base metal deposits in Asia, and in particular Indonesia. The Gunung Rosa project is a high-grade gold, silver and base metals sulphide mine 125km south of Jakarta in West Java. The project is the flagship project for Paramount and the Company presently holds a controlling 72.25% equity interest.

The project has a 20 year Mining Permit (Operation/Production IUP), which was issued in 2010 and has from late 2012 been under Paramount management at the operating level. It is presently in the pre-development phase with Project development scheduled to commence in late 2014 - early 2015 with gold production expected within 18 months of the construction start.

This poly-metallic mineralisation, trending N-S, is known to extend under soil cover from surface to 240m depth, as a sub-vertical, on average 2.26m wide, mesothermal vein with a drilled strike of approximately 900m with geological evidence of some 2.5km of strike; it remains geologically open to the north, south and to depth beyond the present limit of drilling.

The project was extensively developed underground on the 900m of strike, following a positive Definitive Feasibility Study in the early 1990s, by sinking a mining decline, vertical shafts and development drives on four levels up until 1992 whereupon it was curtailed due to the lack of availability of debt financing. The project has not advanced since that time despite the significant increase in the value of gold in real terms.

Competent Person Statement

The exploration activities and results contained in this report have been reviewed by Dr. Neil F. Rutherford. Dr Rutherford is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a full time employee of Rutherford Mineral Resource Consultants, mineral industry consultants. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code).

This review and comments by Dr Rutherford incorporated in the release text are based upon review the geochemical and magnetic data from the Gunung Rosa Project area, West Java, along with several field reviews of geology during the period 2011 to 2014 and input from his associates who processed the data and who are currently working on the property. All of the significant information reported herein was available to Dr Rutherford and was reviewed for this release. Dr. Neil Rutherford has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Gunung Rosa Vein and Rock Chip Sampling Program

Vein and Rock Chip Sampling Program

The samples of veins and rocks were collected from either surface outcrop or from small prospecting adits or pits along the main Gunung Rosa vein and its extension northward over two other project zones, Mala and Legok Kadu-Cinemo and numerous sub-parallel veins to the east of the Gunung Rosa vein referred to as the Eastern Gunung Rosa Vein Cluster. A summary of mapped geology, alteration, vein and prospect locations in relation to drill holes along the main Gunung Rosa Vein is shown in Figure 3.

The samples were collected as random chips from outcrops where vein exposure was observed or as continuous composite samples across vein and wall rock exposure in abandoned prospecting adits or pits. The composite samples were generally limited to 1 metre intervals or less based on geology of the section.

Samples were oven dried in the laboratory then the whole sample pulverised prior to splitting of an analytical subsample. Sample analyses were undertaken by Intertek, Jakarta using 50g fire assay for gold (Method FA50, Aqua regia finish); base metals, silver and other trace elements were analysed by ICP-OES (Method IC01). Blind run standards and blanks were inserted in the sample runs to assess laboratory instrument calibration, drift and sample cross contamination. The laboratory also incorporated its internal run, calibration and blank samples in the analytical runs and included random duplicate sample repeats to assess accuracy of analyses and variability within samples.

Results for a range of elements are plotted thematically in Figures 4 to 14 over geology as this best illustrates key elements of alteration and lithology. Samples collected in earlier phases of program are differentiated by symbol form (triangles and circles) from those collected later the program and analysed in different batches.

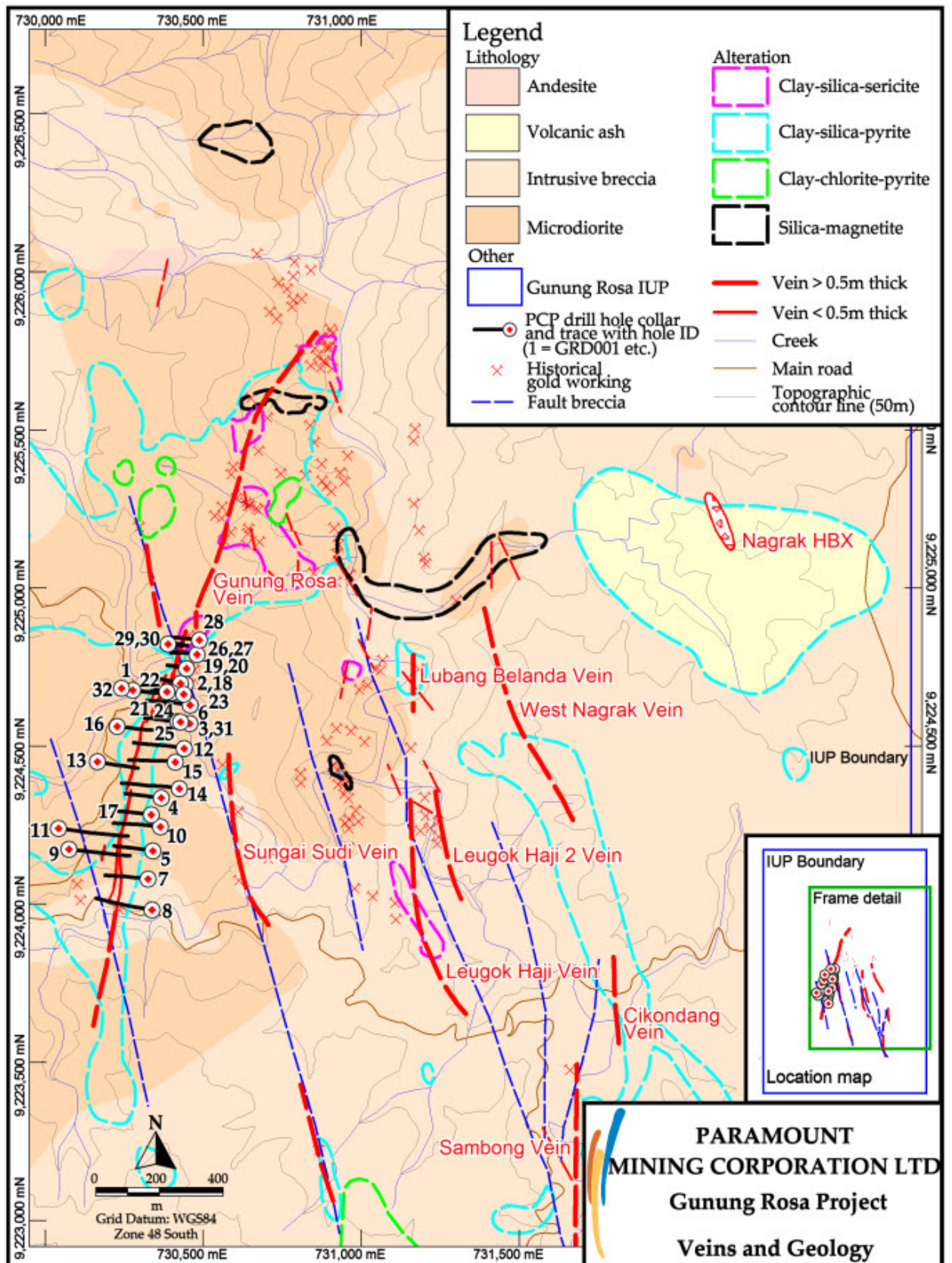


Figure 3: Summary of mapped geology, alteration, prospect locations and vein systems in central portion of Gunung Rosa IUP (green boxed frame). Note should be made of the current 900 metre extent of Paramount drilling in the Gunung Rosa licence in relation to overall extent of mineralised veins. Individual drill hole locations are numbered.

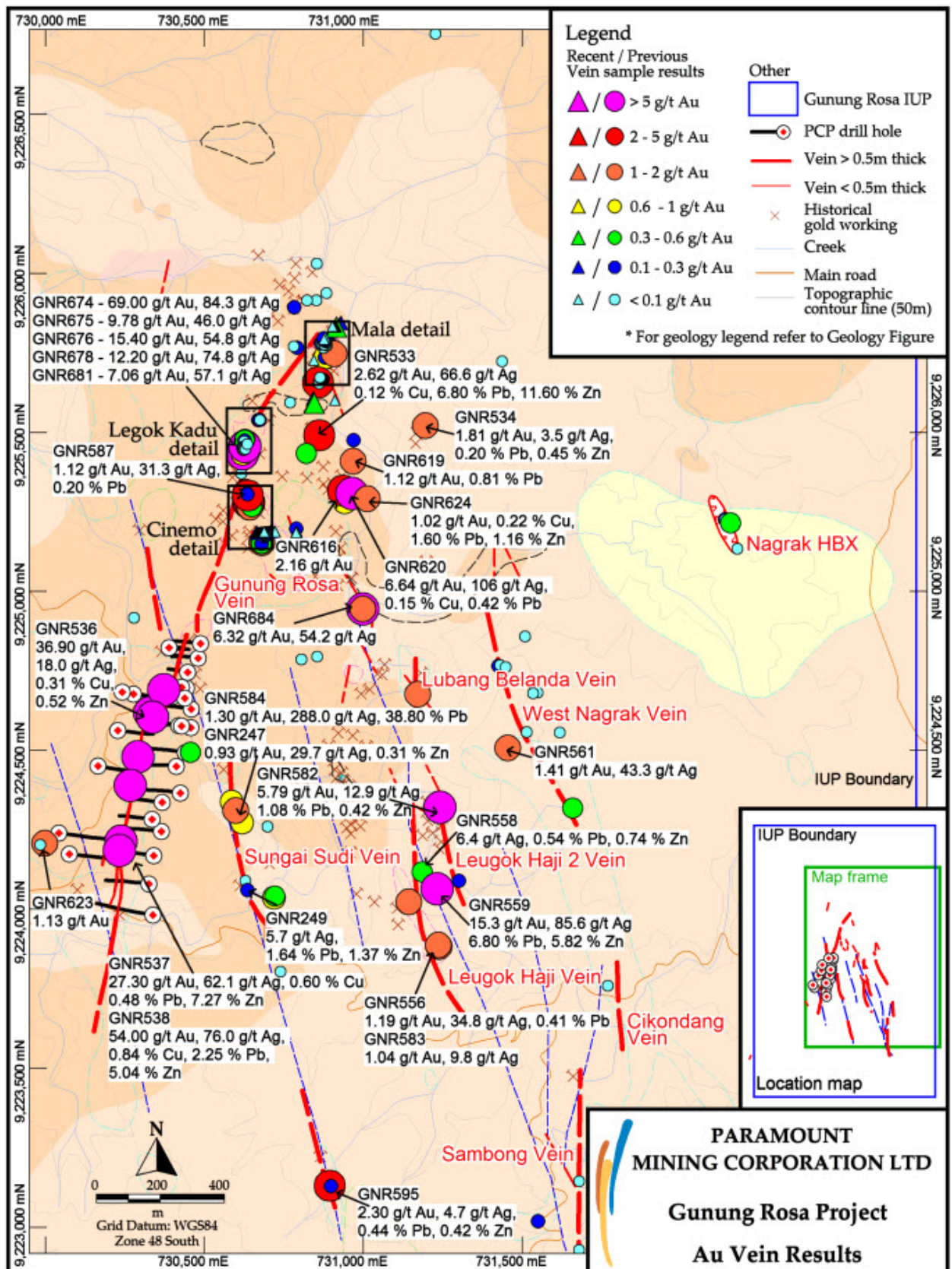


Figure 4: Thematic presentation of gold (Au) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated. Results from detailed sampling for these boxed areas will be subject to a later release. Samples collected in earlier phases of program are differentiated by symbol form (triangles and circles) from those collected later the program and analysed in different batches.

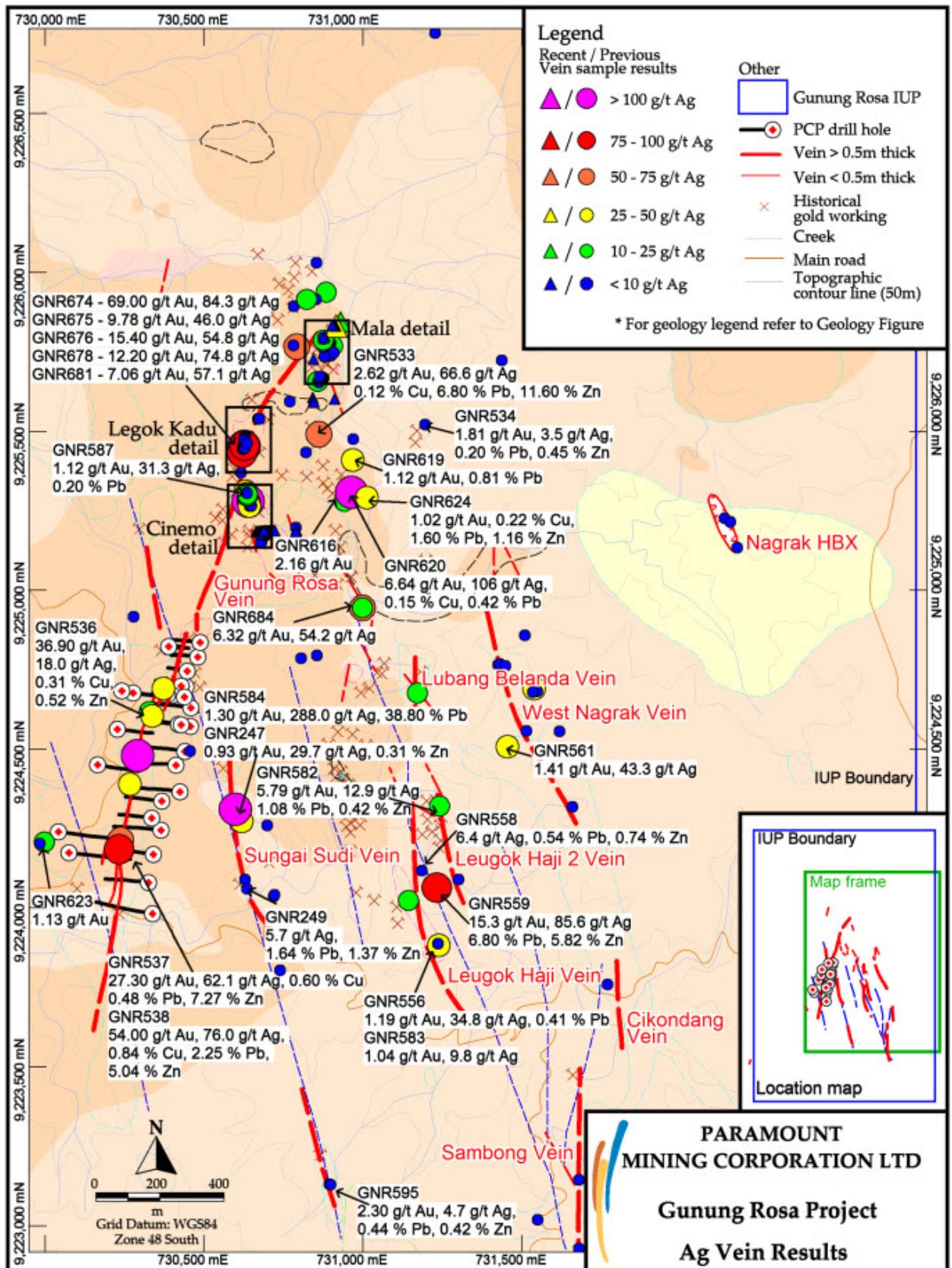


Figure 5: Thematic presentation of silver (Ag) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated. Results from detailed sampling for these boxed areas will be subject to a later release. Samples collected in earlier phases of program are differentiated by symbol form (triangles and circles) from those collected later the program and analysed in different batches.

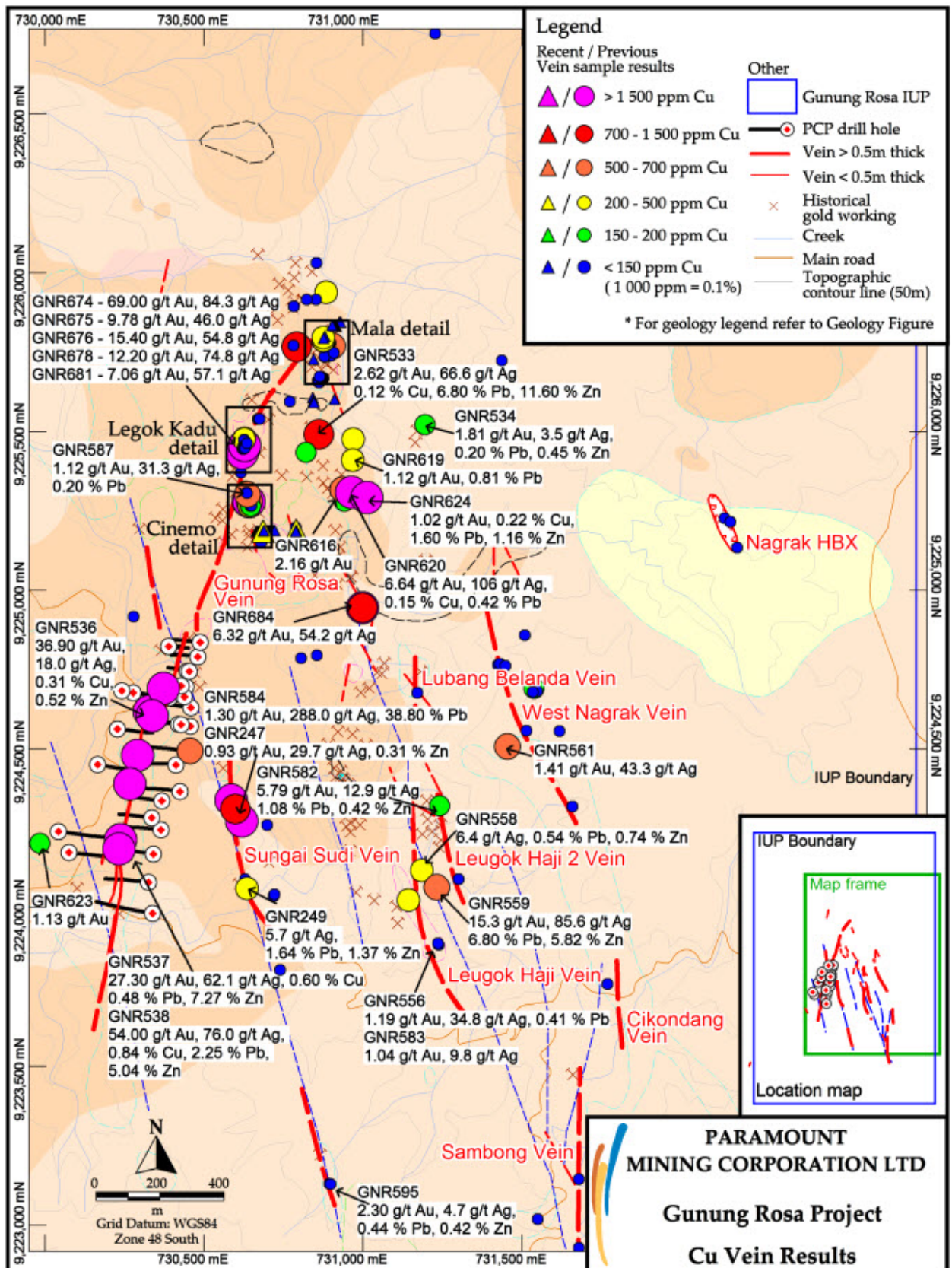


Figure 6: Thematic presentation of copper (Cu) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated. Results from detailed sampling for these boxed areas will be subject to a later release. Samples collected in earlier phases of program are differentiated by symbol form (triangles and circles) from those collected later the program and analysed in different batches.

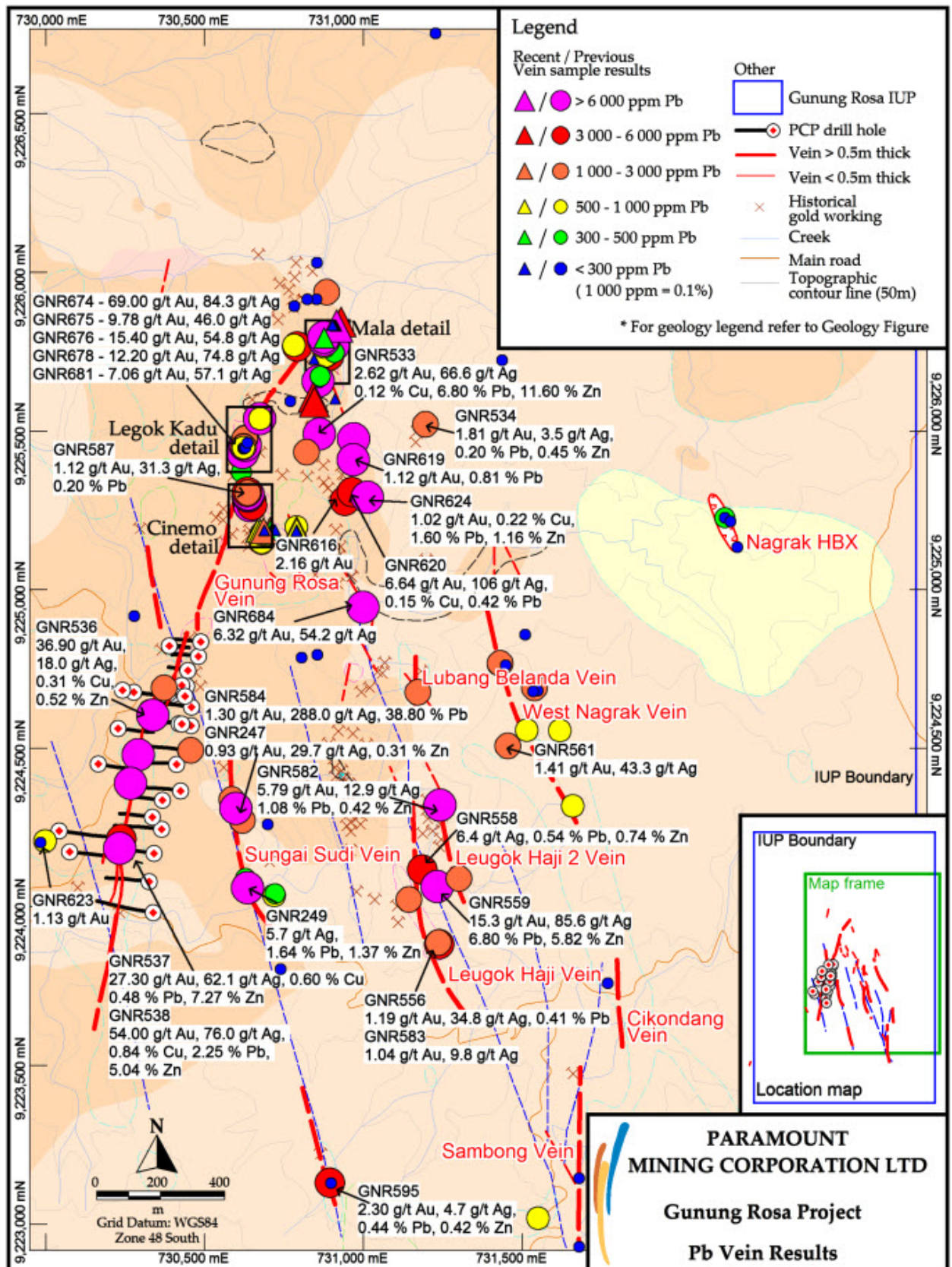


Figure 7: Thematic presentation of lead (Pb) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated. Lead values closely reflect other base metal enrichment. Samples collected in earlier phases of program are differentiated by symbol form (triangles and circles) from those collected later the program and analysed in different batches.

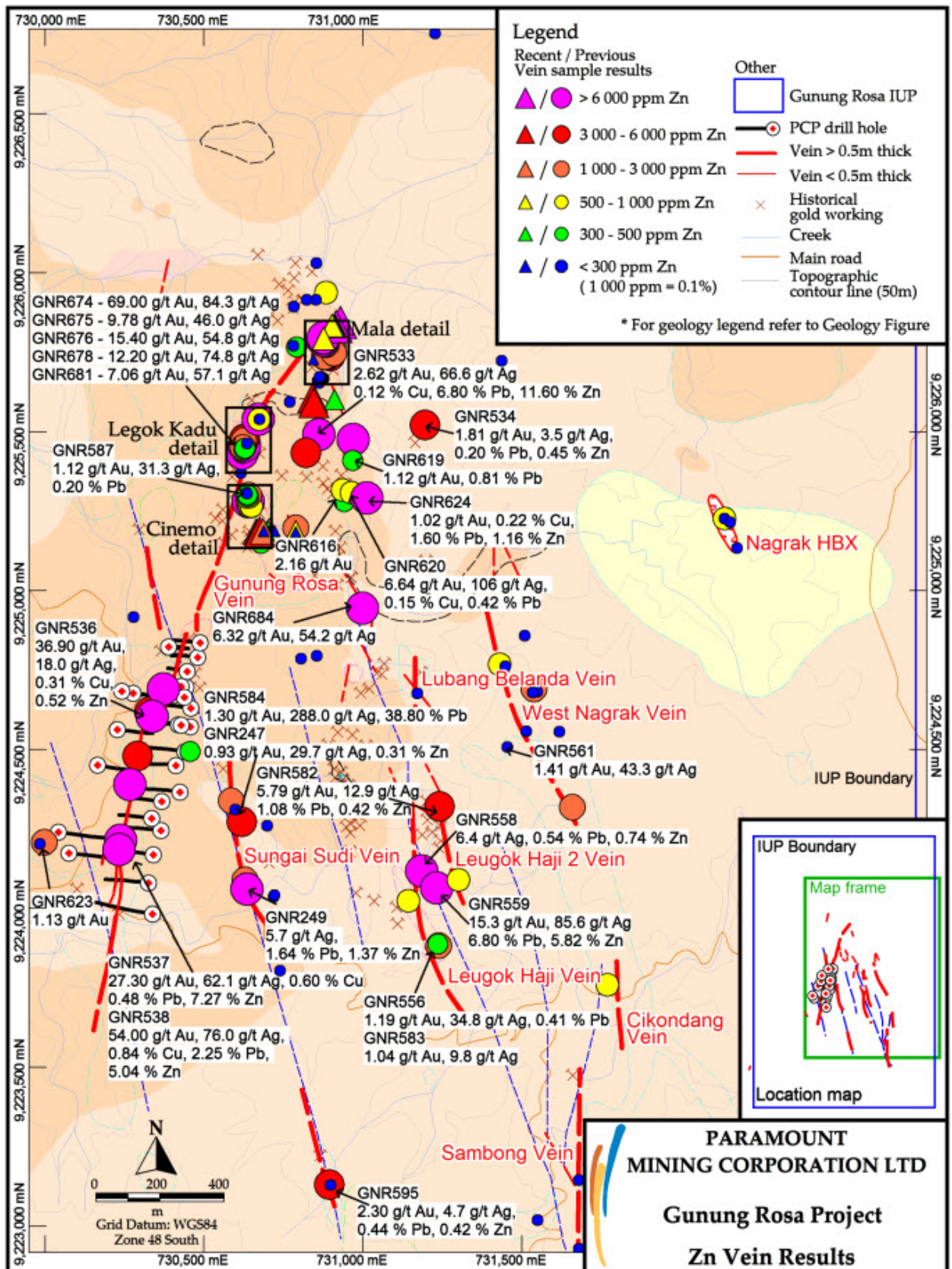


Figure 8: Thematic presentation of zinc (Zn) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated. Elevated zinc values can often reflect higher grade Au and Ag values.

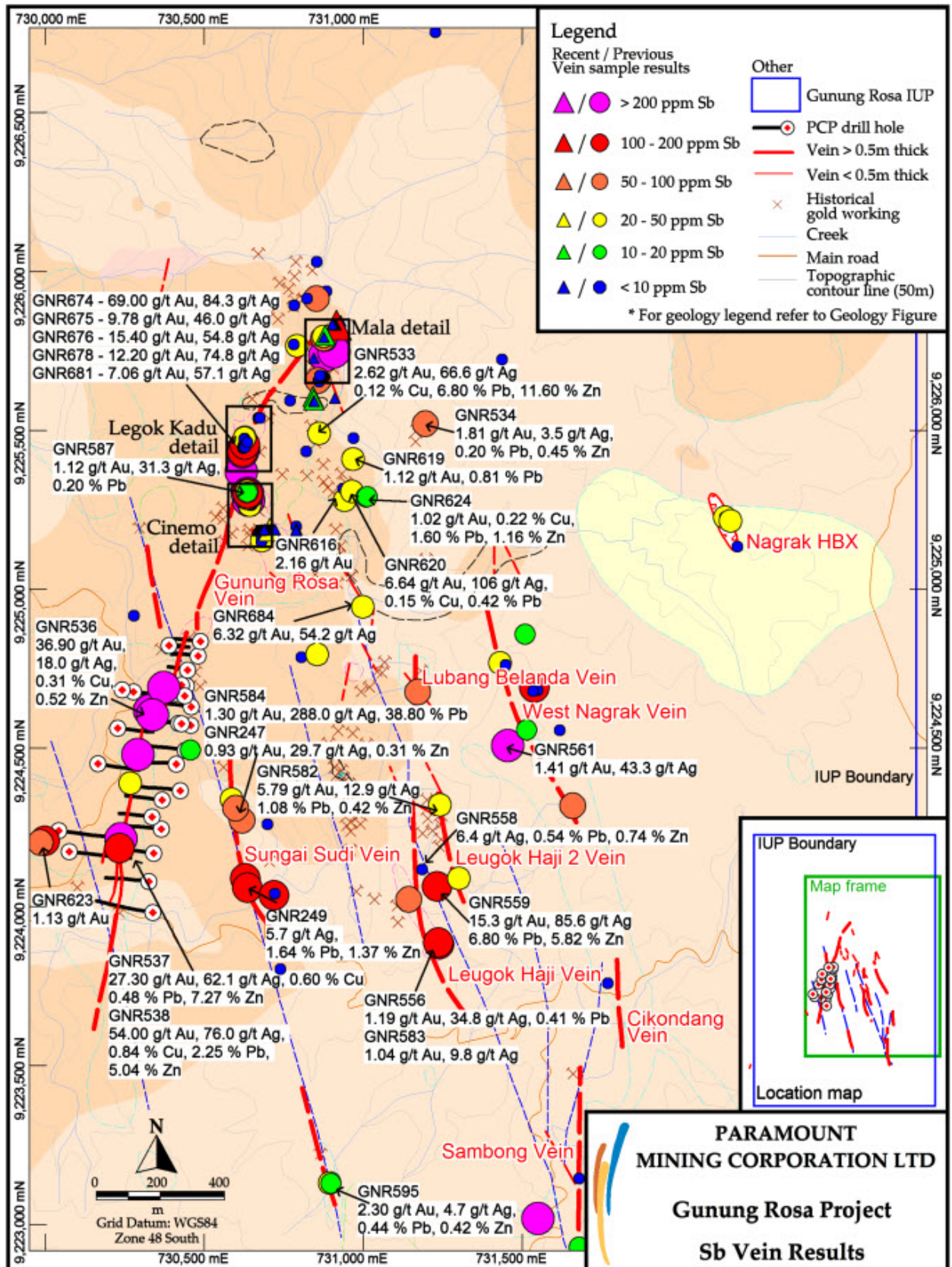


Figure 10: Thematic presentation of antimony (Sb) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated.

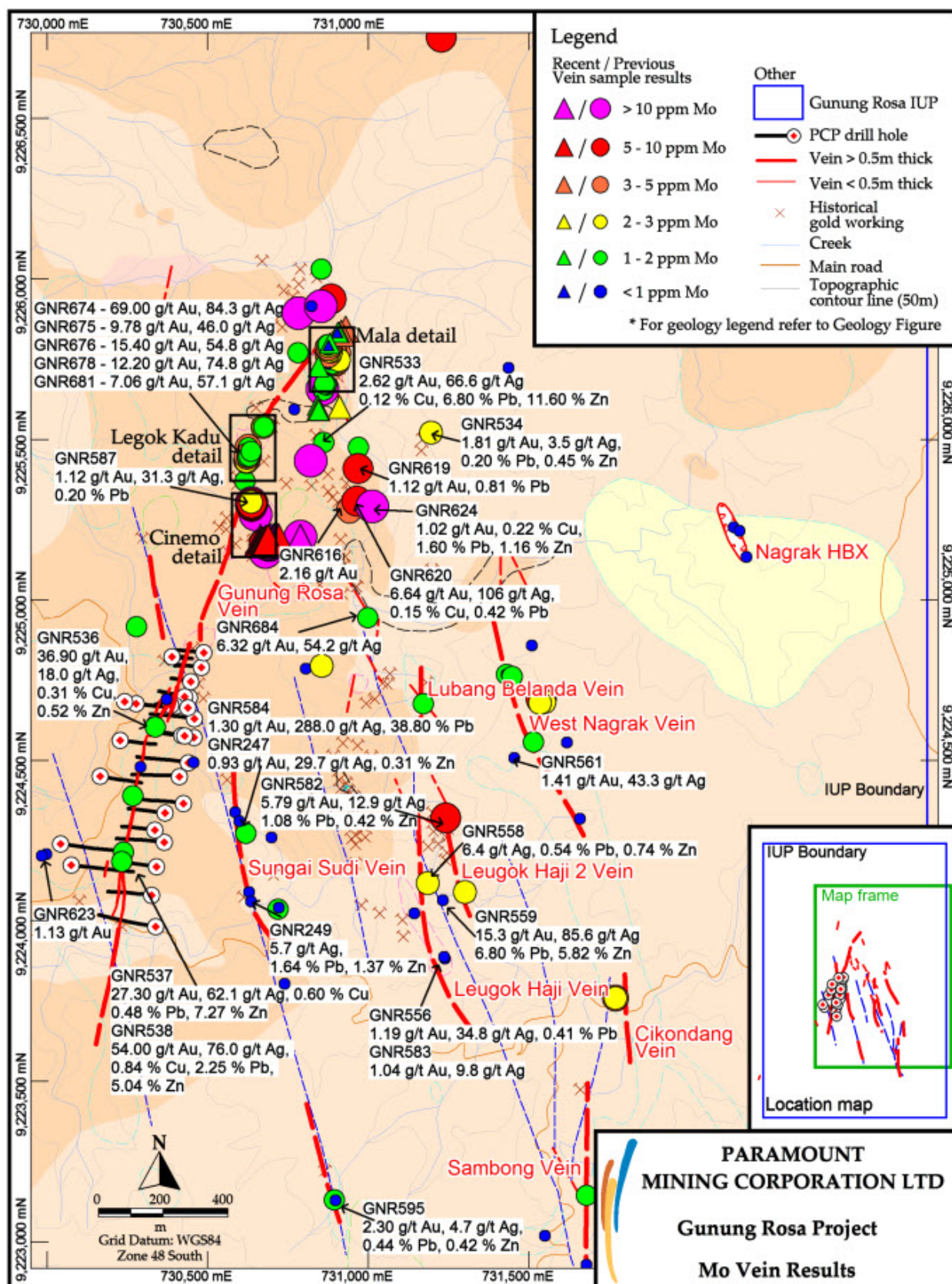


Figure 11: Thematic presentation of molybdenum (Mo) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated. The higher molybdenum values along with bismuth may be indicative of elevated temperature in the intrusive setting and closer proximity to a mineralised intrusive source.

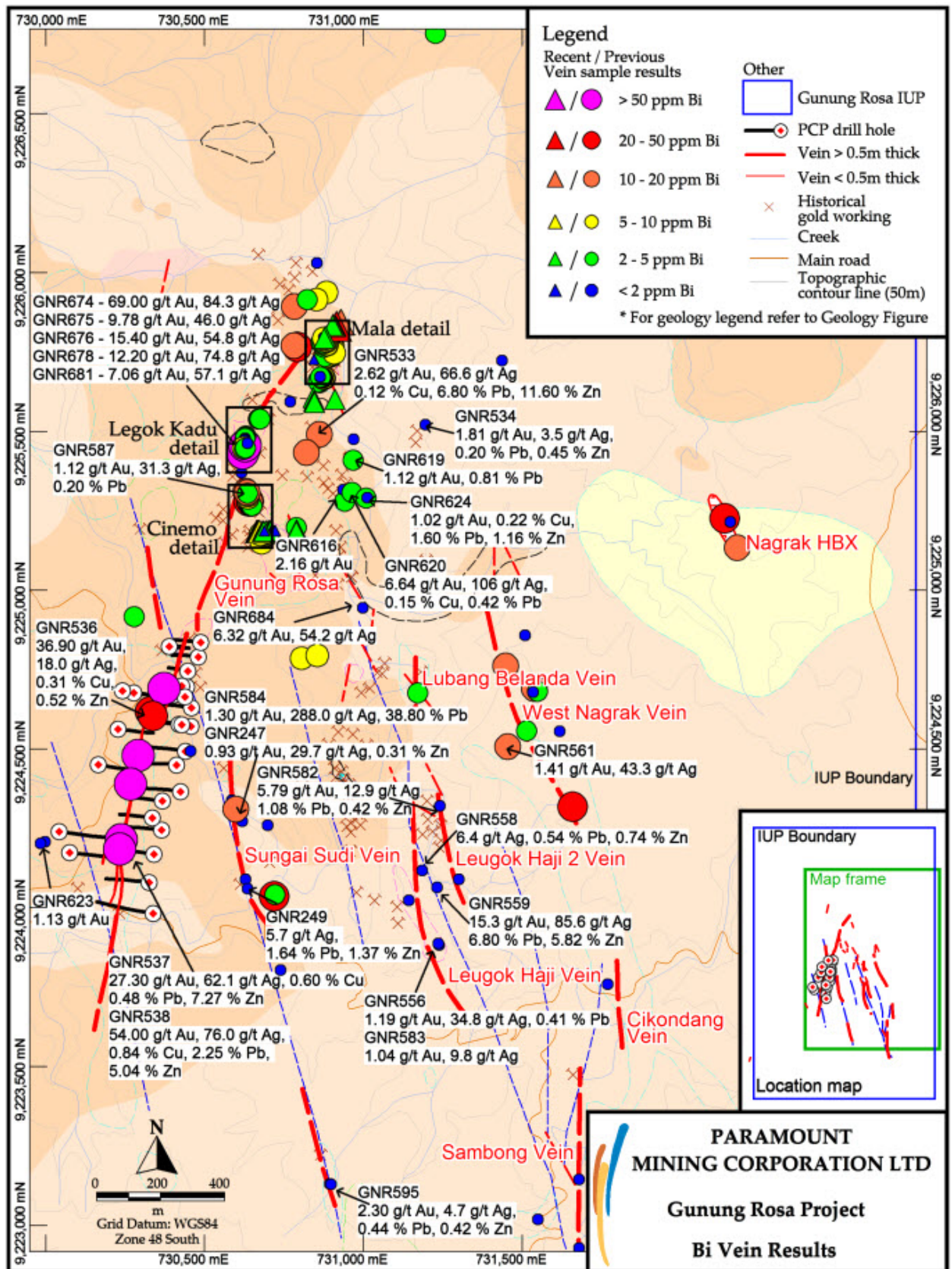


Figure 12: Thematic presentation of bismuth (Bi) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for other metals from selected samples are indicated. Bismuth and molybdenum co-anomalism may reflect closer proximity to a mineralised intrusive source.

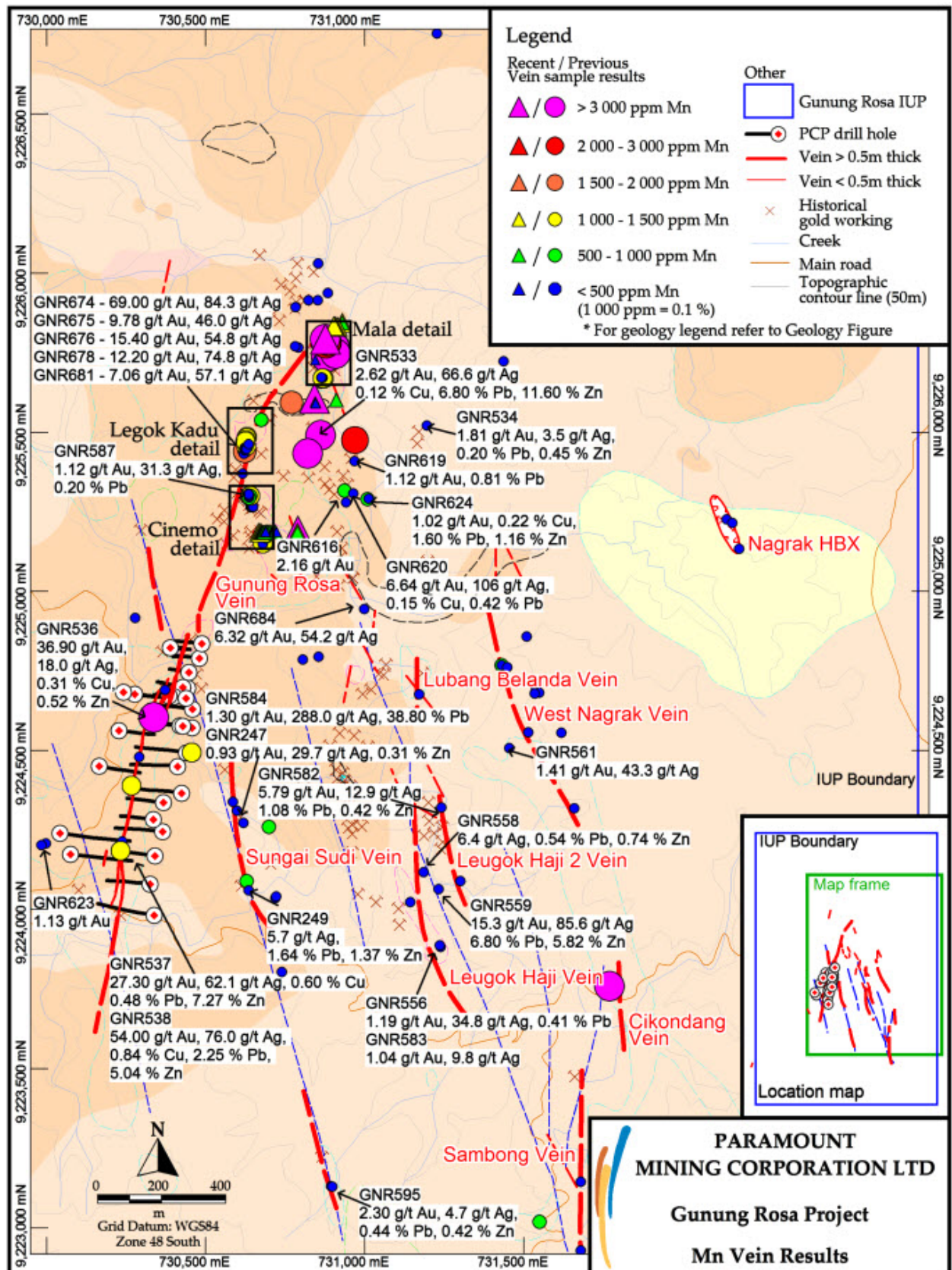


Figure 13: Thematic presentation of manganese (Mn) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for economic resource metals from selected samples are indicated. The depletion of manganese in samples within the central vein cluster corridor parallels that noted in the soil samples reported previously. This may be defining the extent of alteration related to economic vein mineralisation.

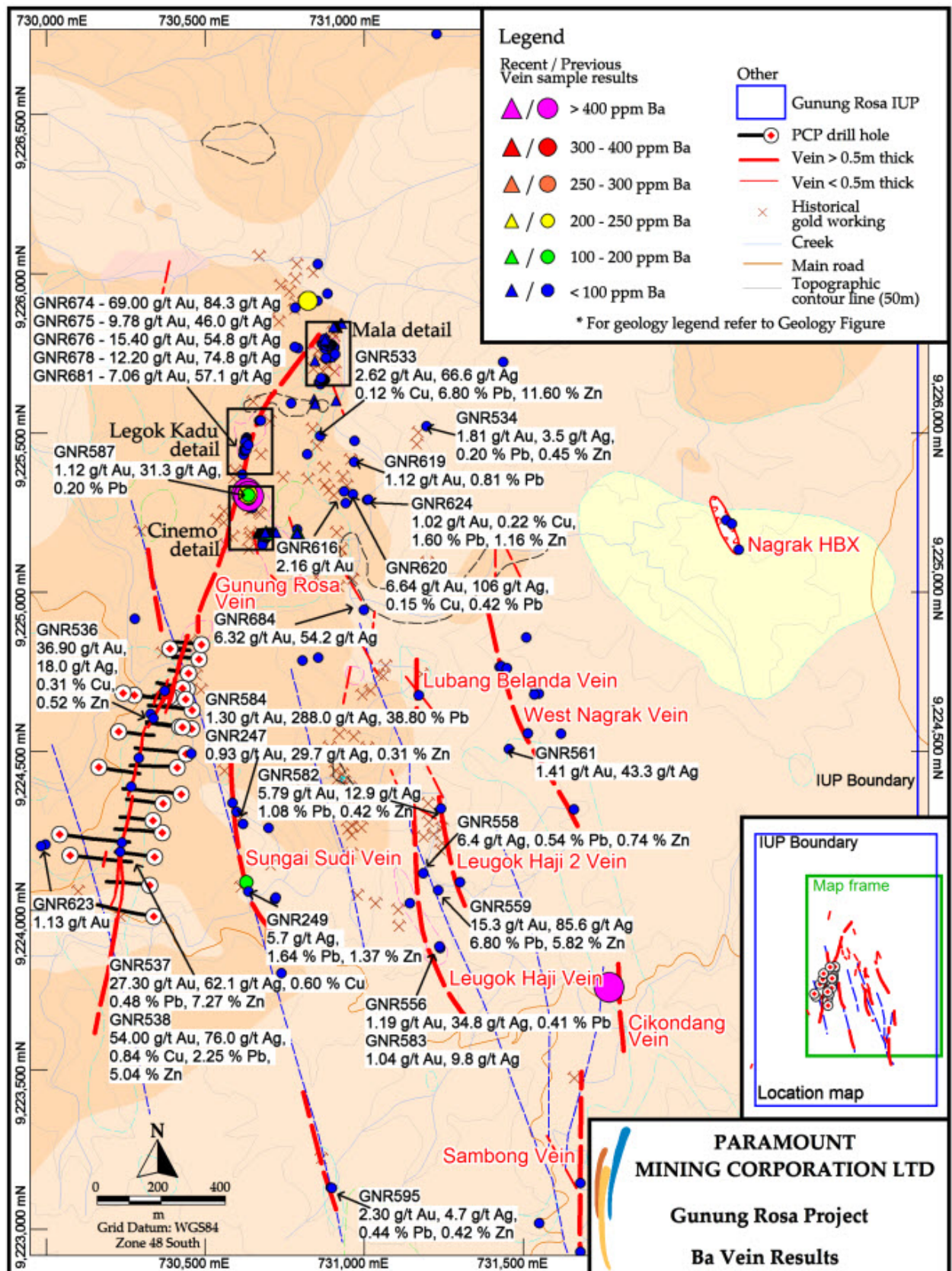


Figure 14: Thematic presentation of barium (Ba) assay results from veins in Gunung Rosa IUP. Significant results for economic resource metals from selected samples are indicated. The depletion of barium in samples within the central vein cluster corridor parallels that noted in the soil samples reported previously. This may be defining the extent of alteration related to economic vein mineralisation.

APPENDIX 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core intervals for assay are marked up following logging of logical geological units using attributes of rock type, alteration, brecciation, vein and mineralisation characteristics observed. A maximum down hole intercept of 1 metre is used for an individual assay sample. Core sampling is taken from footwall through hanging wall based on observation of alteration to define mineralisation limits. High grade intercepts of less than 1 metre based on observation of sulphide species are subset from the vein zone for individual analysis. Vein and rock chip samples are composite chips across the exposure of the vein in outcrop or exposed face in a drive in an historic working. Approximately 3-5 kg minimum sample weight collected up to 5 to 10 kg in cases of near complete channel samples. Soil samples are normally total -2mm augur samples from the lower B horizon to top of C horizon. Depths vary according to soil horizon thickness but nominally between 25-50 cm depth intervals are collected.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling is undertaken from the surface. Core is normally PQ size (83mm) for upper 60-80 metres of hole then HQ size (61 mm) below this depth to approx 150-160m reducing to NQ size (47.6mm) for deeper drilling. Triple tube is used throughout to maximize recovery. Core is unoriented.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery is determined by measurement of core when opening triple core split tube before core is boxed. Mineralised vein recoveries typically exceed 90% (redrill lower limit), generally >95% in vein zones and 100% in country rock. Short drill runs are used in vein zone and drilling rate slowed to maximise core recovery. Due to character of vein zone and high recoveries there is no direct relationship between sample recovery and grade loss. Where vein zone broken and core loss observed some grade loss will result.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is carried out at a level consistent with an advanced exploration project and at a level sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. Half core is retained for further study. Uncut boxed and labelled core is photographed for archive. Both qualitative and quantitative logging is undertaken to estimate sulphide content and type, magnetic susceptibility and for fracture (RQD) analysis. Whole hole is logged for geology, detailed logging undertaken in vein/alteration zone.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are made from half core splits cut using a diamond saw. In the case of broken core best efforts are made to obtain representative samples. Lost core intervals are estimated and recorded as such and given a zero value. For core after drying (105°C or 60°C if sulphide rich) total half core/total rock/soil sample is crushed to 95% <2 mm, then riffle split if required to achieve a maximum of 1.5 kg of pulverised material >95% passing 75µm for analysis. (Refer Section 2: Exploration Results for rock chip, vein and soil sampling methods). Crushed material is retained for metallurgical assessment or for duplicate analytical samples. Pulps are also retained for reanalysis. Sample size is adequate for grain size and material being assayed. Analyses by Intertek Jakarta
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold determined using 50g fire assay/lead collection with AAS finish. Base and trace elements analysed by aqua regia digest and analysed by ICP-OES. Calibration & run standards, blanks and duplicates inserted by assay laboratory; blind commercial certified reference standards with a range of Au and base metal and trace values and blanks inserted by Paramount to confirm laboratory calibrations, blanks, run and drift. Accuracy and precision based on certified reference standard determinations and blank values acceptable and within laboratory specification.
Verification of sampling and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of significant intersections in core by external consultant and alternative company personnel. No holes have been twinned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data verified by offsite personnel and data base and drafting staff and stored both on and off site and external to company offices. No adjustment to assay data. Data merged as received from analytical laboratory into data base.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data points located by GPS Camteq multi shot camera (Proshot) surveys done at 25 metre intervals and at vein intersection zone in drill holes. Grid datum is WGS84 Zone 48 South Surveyed contoured topographic data at 5 metre intervals; adequate for stage of program. Differential GPS surveys planned for collar surveys for detailed studies.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently drilling at 50 metre intervals horizontal and 30 to 50 metre vertical suitable to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied. No sample compositing being applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation of drilling is normal to known vein strike and appropriate for deposit style being assessed. Vein orientation measured in field if vein sample. No sampling bias is recognised. Holes have been drilled from both sides of near vertical vein zone. Duplicate core, rock, vein and soil samples retained for later reference and duplicate assay to assess bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised intercepts are stored off site in locked steel shipping containers at secure site after logging and sampling completed. Samples delivered by company staff directly to analytical laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audits of sampling and data are undertaken by an external consultant. Procedures and practices are considered appropriate and adequate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project is contained within a granted IUP No: 503/Tmb.839/DPSDA.P a 2,400 hectare Operasi Produksi (Operation/Production) Licence in Cianjur Kabupaten, West Java. Granted term to 2030. Paramount hold a 72.25% equity interest in the project through an 85% controlled subsidiary PT Cikondang Kancana Prima. Area of interest is free of wilderness, national parks and environmental settings, overriding royalties.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area is in part a brown field project with predevelopment activities undertaken in 1991-1992 by Century Metals and Mines NL. Refer summary in this release and previous Paramount ASX releases for details of project history and comments in this release.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High grade gold-silver-base metal mesothermal vein system hosted in faults and breccia bodies in an intrusive complex within an island arc setting.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is presented on drill hole sections and drill hole location plan presented as Appendix 1
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No maximum grade truncations have been applied. No minimum value is used as a geological cut off for Au in soil or rock samples in assessment of field geochemical samples. Grade boundaries are normally sharply defined in core samples with a minimum level of interest being >0.25 g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High grade intercepts are presented on sectional figures and clearly differentiated by colour code. Metal equivalent values are not used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole intercepts are presented as this reflects the sample interval chosen. True widths are yet to be determined as insufficient section data is available at this stage to confirm true vein dip. Vein dip does vary a feature which is typical for the deposit style.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections are included in Appendix 1. Geographic reference details given on figures. Datum UTM WGS84 Zone 48 South.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are sharp boundaries to mineralisation in most instances defined by the vein system and alteration boundaries and reflected by the presence of base metal sulphides. Assaying is not undertaken outside the mineralised envelope based on geological criteria.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical test work is being undertaken and will be subject to a separate report on assessment and completion of test program. Ground magnetic surveying 100 m and 25 m E-W traverses; 101 line-km; 2 sec sample rate; fixed base station/diurnal/IRGF corrections applied to data; reading spacing 0.5-0.9 m; GPS point location Garmin Map60SXc; RTP images prepared for interpretation; TMI used for inversion modelling. Soil geochemical survey sampling conducted on 100 m x 50 m grid oriented east-west; point location by Garmin Map60SXc; total -2 mm fraction augured at variable depth coincident with lower B top C soil horizon collected for analysis; samples dried and pulverised, aliquot split for analysis. Analyses 50g fire assay for gold (Method FA50, Aqua regia finish - Intertek); base metals, silver and other trace elements were analysed by ICP-OES (Method IC01- Intertek). Blind run standards and blanks inserted in the sample runs to assess laboratory instrument calibration, drift and sample cross contamination. Laboratory internal run, calibration and blank samples incorporated in analytical runs and included random duplicate sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>repeats to assess accuracy of analyses and variability within samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results for rock chip, vein and soil samples are presented as thematic maps illustrating spatial distribution and tenor of anomalism.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological, geochemical and geophysical field exploration is ongoing to assess potential for extensions to mineralisation within the IUP and will be subject to a separate ASX releases when this data is compiled and assessed. Early phases of this work have been reported to the market in prior releases. Some of the present work is commercially sensitive.