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Projects:

Fraser Range nickel-copper**,** gold

Polar Bear gold, nickel

Youanmi nickel, copper, PGM's

BOLLINGER UPDATE

Sirius Resources NL (**ASX:SIR**) ("**Sirius**" or the "**Company**") advises that ongoing drilling at its Bollinger nickel-copper deposit is continuing to define mineralisation as previously envisaged.

Bollinger

New assays from the Bollinger deposit continue to highlight significant zones of mineralisation including:

- **19.82 metres @ 1.50% Ni and 0.57% Cu** from 421.50 metres including **2.60 metres @ 5.24% Ni and 1.66% Cu** from 438.05 metres in hole SFRD0266 on line 600N.
- **10.31 metres @ 3.33% Ni and 1.48% Cu** from 412.79 metres in hole SFRD0265 on line 650N.
- **5.17 metres @ 2.93% Ni and 1.85% Cu** from 400.47 metres in hole SFRD0270 on line 650N.
- **22.4 metres @ 3.31 % Ni and 1.28% Cu** from 417 metres including **8.92 meters @ 5.22% Ni and 1.92% Cu** from 429.95 metres in hole SFRD0274 on line 675N.

New drill holes at the Bollinger deposit continue to intersect significant zones of mineralisation including:

- **5.8 metres of massive sulphide** from 415.7 metres in hole SFRD0306 on line 625N.
- **18.5 metres of mainly massive sulphide** from 425.1 metres in hole SFRD0297 on line 675N.
- **34.1 metres of mixed disseminated, matrix, breccia and massive sulphide** from 456.8 metres including **7.3 meters of massive sulphide** from 486.3 metres in SFRD0294 on line 700N.

These intercepts together with those listed in Annexure 1 and shown in figures 1 to 4 confirm the continuous nature of the mineralisation at Bollinger, which comprises a central core of massive sulphide overlain by a more extensive, thick zone of lower grade disseminated sulphide mineralisation.

Reconnaissance

A zone of mineralisation comprising 30.8m of blebby to disseminated sulphide with narrow zones of breccia sulphide was intersected in hole SFRD0305 located approximately 125m north east of the northern end of Conductor 5.

Three holes have been drilled to the north of Bollinger and these will be used as downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) platforms to define vectors to additional potential massive sulphide lenses. The DHEM surveying of these holes will take place during the next two weeks.

Drilling continues to delineate the extent of the Bollinger deposit, which remains open to the northeast and southwest. Each hole is typically taking one week to complete.

Bollinger will continue to be drilled at a nominal 50m x 50m pattern to scope out limits of mineralisation and locally at a nominal 25m x 25m spacing where appropriate to allow development of a robust geological model ultimately leading to a Mineral Resource estimate.

As per the new 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the information used in these exploration results is as follows:

Bollinger is part of a Proterozoic aged gabbroic intrusive complex within metasediments situated in the Albany Fraser mobile belt. It is a high grade metamorphic terrane. The sulphide mineralisation is related to, and part of, the intrusive event. The deposit is analogous to many mafic hosted nickel-copper deposits worldwide.

Bollinger is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/1724. The tenement is part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. The tenement sits within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002).

Drilling of the Bollinger prospect and surroundingarea is by diamond drill holes of NQ2 and HQ diameter core (39 holes averaging 520m). The nominal drillhole spacing is 50 m x 50 m in the immediate Bollinger area and 200m x 200m in the surrounding area. Diamond core recoveries are >95% overall. Drillhole collar locations were surveyed using RTK GPS, and all holes were downhole surveyed using high speed gyroscopic survey tools.

Sampling of diamond core was based on geological intervals (length 0.2 m to 1.3 m). The core was cut into half (NQ2) or quarter (HQ) to give sample weights around 3 kg. Field quality control procedures involved assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates. These QC samples were inserted at an average rate of 1:15, with an increased rate in mineralised zones.

The sample preparation of diamond core involved oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples was identical, without the coarse crush stage. A pulp sub-sample was collected for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES, ICP/MS (Ni, Cu, Co) finish.

All reported assays have been length and bulk density weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.4% Ni lower cutoff is applied. High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.

The prospect is dominantly flat lying and is drilled to grid west with drill holes inclined between -60 and -90 degrees. The intersection angles for the drilling appear virtually perpendicular to the mineralised zones. Therefore reported downhole intersections approximate to true width.

All samples are measured for their bulk density which ranges from 2.90 g/cm^3 to 4.66g/cm^3.

Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including Arsenic, Sulphur, Zinc and Magnesium.

Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.

Mark Bennett, Managing Director and CEO

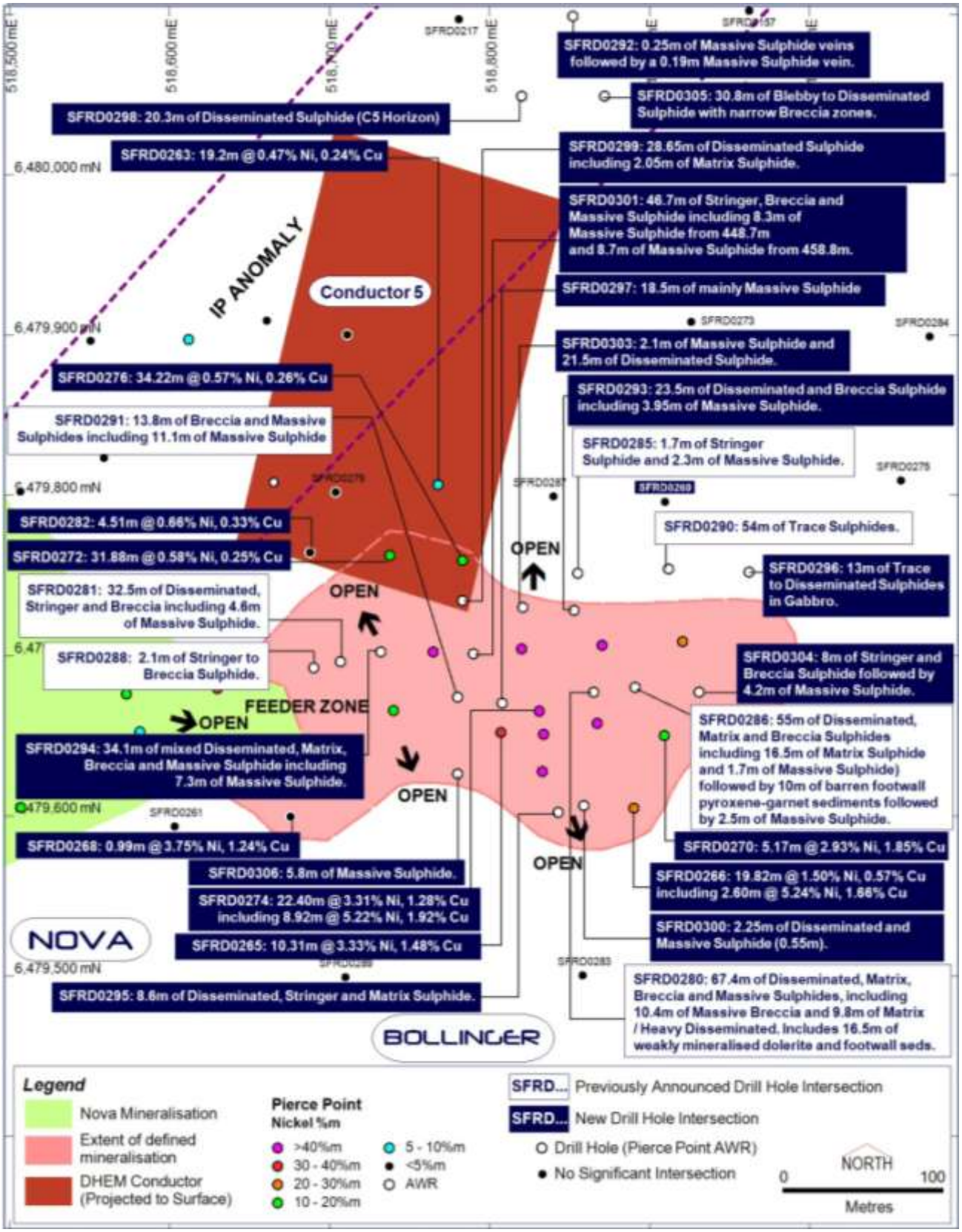

Figure 1. Plan projection showing new drilling at the Bollinger deposit and adjacent areas.

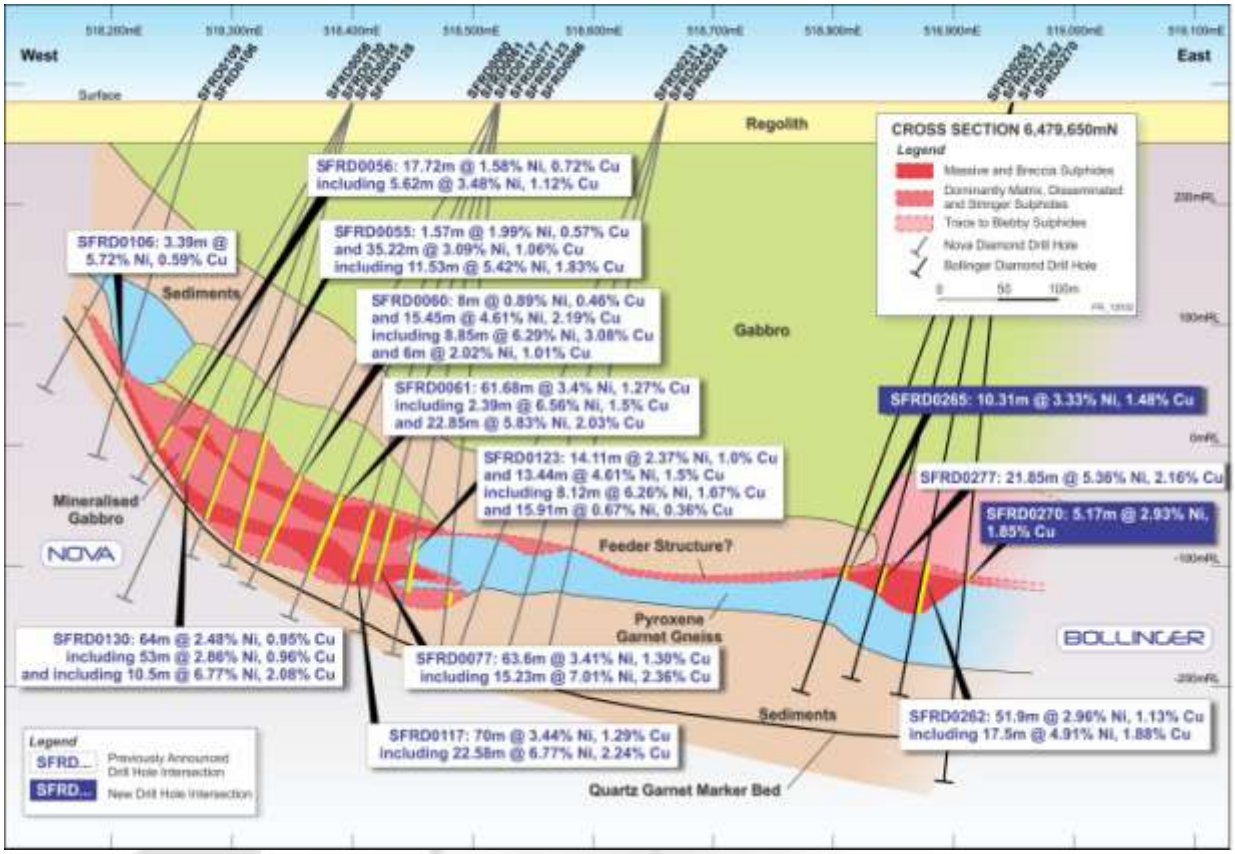

Figure 2. Cross section of line 650N showing new drill intersections in the Bollinger deposit.

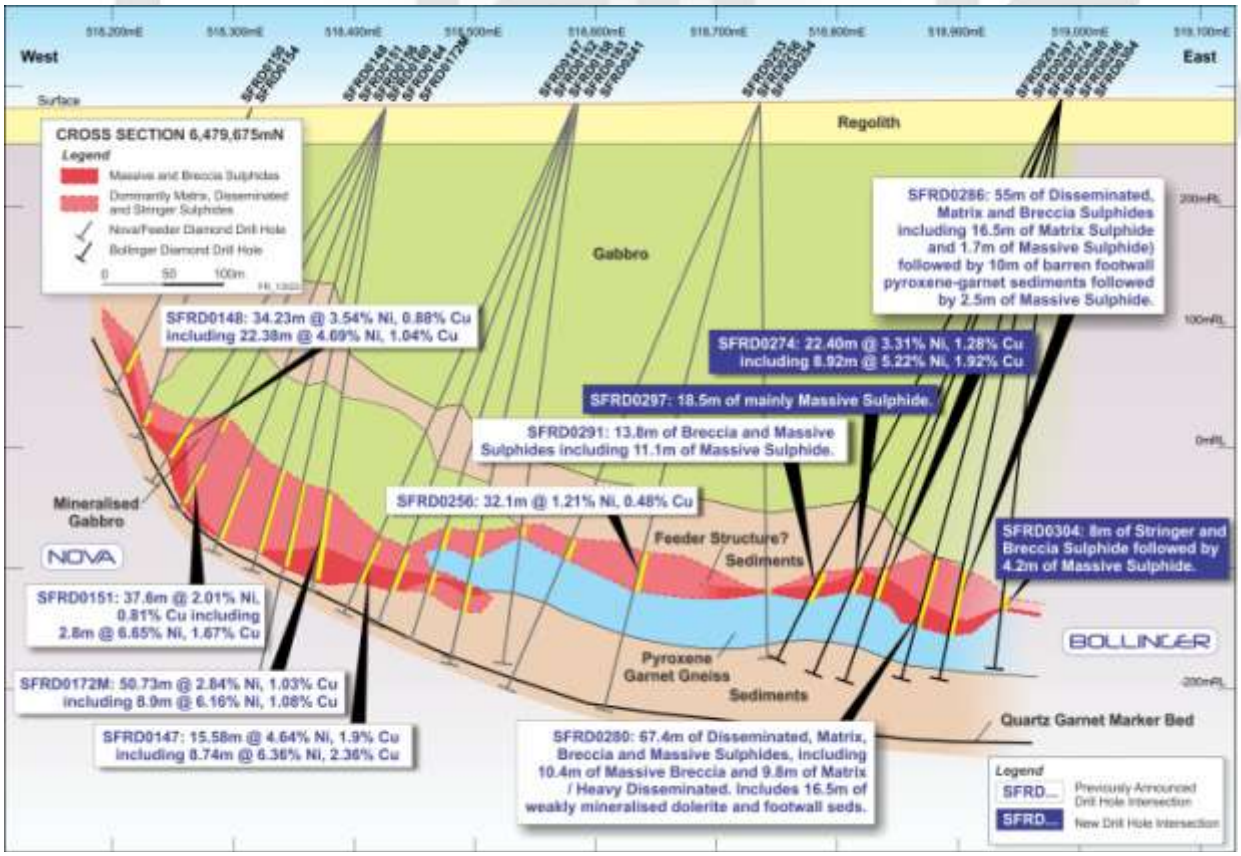

Figure 3. Cross section of line 675N showing new drill intersections in the Bollinger deposit.

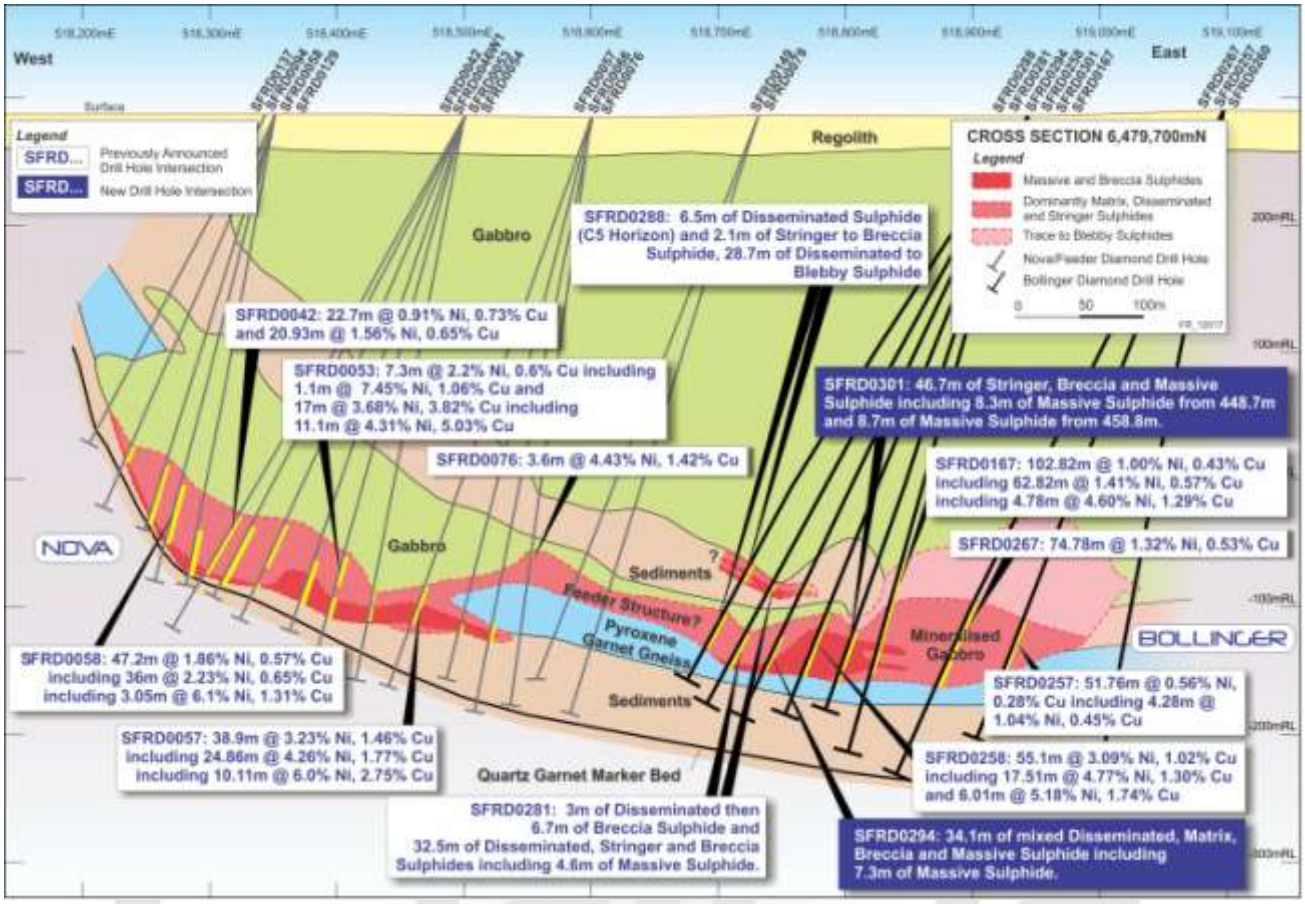

Figure 4. Cross section of line 700N showing new drill intersections in the Bollinger deposit.

Annexure 1

Hole No.	Zone	Total Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, pct	Cu, pct	Co, pct
SFRD0167	Bollinger	529	6479700	518950	2287	70	270	361.00	463.82	102.82	1.00	0.43	0.04
Including								401.00	463.82	62.82	1.41	0.57	0.06
And								433.92	438.70	4.78	4.60	1.29	0.19
SFRD0251	Feeder Zone	517.1	6479600	518669	2285	65	270	393.71	401.57	7.86	1.83	1.92	0.07
SFRD0252	Feeder Zone	499.2	6479600	518669	2286	65	270	378.46	380.23	1.77	4.31	1.04	0.17
SFRD0253	Feeder Zone	528	6479673	518735	2286	66	270	392.93	410.69	17.76	0.88	0.27	0.04
SFRD0254	Feeder Zone	459.9	6479673	518735	2286	90	270	356.00	378.58	22.58	0.42	0.32	0.02
And								403.56	406.04	2.48	4.27	1.87	0.17
SFRD0256	Feeder Zone	518.3	6479673	518735	2286	75	270	383.15	415.25	32.10	1.21	0.48	0.05
SFRD0257	Bollinger	528.2	6479700	519100	2287	67	270	429.00	480.76	51.76	0.56	0.28	0.02
Including								431.11	435.39	4.28	1.04	0.45	0.04
SFRD0258	Bollinger	509.3	6479700	518950	2287	60	270	423.10	478.20	55.1	3.09	1.02	0.12
Including								437.91	455.42	17.51	4.77	1.30	0.18
And								471.40	477.41	6.01	5.18	1.74	0.20
SFRD0259	Bollinger	541	6479600	519050	2285	63	270	450.25	464.48	14.23	4.78	1.90	0.19
SFRD0260	Bollinger	520	6479700	519100	2287	79	270	NSI					
SFRD0261	Feeder Zone	440	6479600	518670	2285	79	270	NSI					

SFRD0262	Bollinger	501.1	6479650	518950	2287	79	270	385.20	437.10	51.90	2.96	1.13	0.12
Including								416.65	434.15	17.50	4.91	1.88	0.19
SFRD0263	**C5**	**570.5**	**6479800**	**519000**	**2288**	**60**	**270**	**363.24**	**382.44**	**19.20**	**0.47**	**0.24**	**0.03**
SFRD0265	**Bollinger**	**490**	**6479650**	**518951**	**2287**	**69**	**270**	**412.79**	**423.10**	**10.31**	**3.33**	**1.48**	**0.13**
SFRD0266	**Bollinger**	**531.9**	**6479599**	**519050**	**2288**	**68**	**270**	**421.50**	**441.32**	**19.82**	**1.50**	**0.57**	**0.06**
Including								***438.05***	***440.65***	***2.60***	***5.24***	***1.66***	***0.21***
SFRD0267	Bollinger	582.2	6479700	519100	2287	62	270	432.00	506.78	74.78	1.32	0.53	0.06
SFRD0268	**Bollinger**	**544.2**	**6479600**	**518675**	**2285**	**90**	**270**	**390.86**	**391.85**	**0.99**	**3.75**	**1.24**	**0.15**
SFRD0269	**Bollinger**	**540.8**	**6479800**	**519000**	**2288**	**78**	**270**	**NSI**					
SFRD0270	**Bollinger**	**569.9**	**6479650**	**518952**	**2287**	**84**	**270**	**400.47**	**405.64**	**5.17**	**2.93**	**1.85**	**0.12**
SFRD0272	**Bollinger/C 5**	**549.9**	**6479750**	**518850**	**2286.2**	**75**	**270**	**320.00**	**351.88**	**31.88**	**0.58**	**0.25**	**0.03**
SFRD0274	**Bollinger**	**510.9**	**6479675**	**518985**	**2287.4**	**68**	**270**	**417.00**	**439.4**	**22.40**	**3.31**	**1.28**	**0.13**
Including								***429.95***	***438.87***	***8.92***	***5.22***	***1.92***	***0.21***
SFRD0276	**Bollinger**	**504.6**	**6479750**	**518850**	**2286**	**81**	**270**	**415.78**	**450**	**34.22**	**0.57**	**0.26**	**0.02**
SFRD0279	**Bollinger**	**480.8**	**6479800**	**518860**	**2287**	**65**	**270**	**NSI**					
SFRD0282	**Bollinger/C 5**	**494.0**	**6479750**	**518850**	**2286**	**68**	**270**	**357.88**	**362.39**	**4.51**	**0.66**	**0.33**	**0.03**
SFRD0277	Bollinger	520.1	6479650	518950	2286.7	74	270	405.33	427.18	21.85	5.36	2.16	0.21

Note: Drillholes in **bold** represent new results whereas the other drillholes have been announced previously.

Competent Persons statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mark Bennett and Andy Thompson who are employees of the company and fairly represents this information. Dr Bennett is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a fellow of the Australian Institute of Geologists and a fellow of the Geological Society of London. Mr Thompson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Bennett and Mr Thompson have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Bennett and Mr Thompson consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	The Bollinger area is sampled diamond drill holes (DD) on a nominal 50m (easting) x 50m (northing) grid spacing and 150m (easting) by 200m (northing) for exploration drillholes to be used for DHEM. A total of 39 DD holes have been drilled to an average depth of 520m. Holes are angled towards grid west at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. RC drilling is currently not utilized at the Eye.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	The drill hole locations are picked up and downhole surveyed by survey contractors. Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out under Sirius protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	Diamond core is HQ and NQ2 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2 m to 1.2 m), cut into half (NQ2) or quarter (HQ) core to give sample weights under 3 kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES, ICP/MS or FA/AAS (Au, Pt, Pd) finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	Diamond drilling accounts for 100% of the current drilling at the Eye and Bollinger and comprises NQ2 or HQ sized core. Pre-collar depths range from 20 m to 84m and hole depths range from 450 m to 667 m. The core was oriented using a Camtech orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers.
	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 mineralisation is defined by diamond core drilling, which has high recoveries. The massive sulphide style of mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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.*	Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between 20 m to 84 m depth.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is cut in half (NQ2) and quarter core (HQ) onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are collected from the same side of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No RC samples have been collected at Bollinger.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, along with blanks, duplicates and barren washes. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:15, with an increased rate in mineralised zones.
	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.	No field duplicates have been taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at Bollinger based on: the style of mineralisation (massive sulphides), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The analytical techniques used a four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram FA/AAS for precious metals). The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. One diamond hole had duplicates taken from the half core after coarse crushing and the results were within 3% of the original sample values. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, were inserted blindly and randomly. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Both the Managing and the Technical Director of Sirius has visually verified significant intersections in diamond core from Bollinger.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled at Bollinger to date
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to ioGlobal for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Hole collar locations are routinely surveyed by Whelans Surveyors of Kalgoorlie using RTK GPS connected to the state survey mark (SSM) network. Elevation values were in AHD RL and a value of +2,000 m was added to the AHD RL by Sirius for local co-ordinate use. Expected accuracy is + or – 30 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates. Downhole surveys used single shot readings during drilling (at 18m, then every 30 m) and Gyro Australia carried out gyroscopic surveys using a Keeper high speed gyroscopic survey tool with readings every 5 m after hole completion. Stated accuracy is +-0.25^{o} in azimuth and +-0.05^{o} in inclination. QC involved field calibration using a test stand. Final hole downhole survey is based only on gyro data.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 (local RL has 2,000 m added to value). Local easting and northing are in MGA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surface uses 2012 Lidar 50 cm contours.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal drillhole spacing is 50 m (northing) by 50 m (easting) for scoping Bollinger mineralisation and 150m (northing) by 200m (northing) for exploration drillholes to be used for DHEM.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.*	The data is drilled to grid west, which is slightly oblique to the orientation of the mineralised trend; however the intersection angles for the bulk of the drilling are nearly perpendicular to the mineralised domains. Structural logging based on oriented core indicates that main sulphide controls are largely perpendicular to drill direction.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Sirius. Samples are stored on site and either delivered by Sirius personnel to Perth and then to the assay laboratory, or collected from site by Centurion transport and delivered to Perth, then to the assay laboratory. Whilst in storage, they are kept on a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of the data management system was carried out by Optiro in February 2013 as part of the Nova resource estimation process. The database is considered to be of sufficient quality to carry out resource estimation.

Section 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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.	Bollinger is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/1724. The tenement is part of the Fraser Range JV between Sirius Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sirius Resources NL, and Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. Sirius has a 70% interest in the tenement. The tenement sits within the Ngadju Native Title Claim (WC99/002).
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous exploration has been undertaken at the Bollinger prospect.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The global geological setting is a Proterozoic aged gabbroic intrusion(s) within metasediments situated in the Albany Fraser mobile belt. It is a high grade metamorphic terrane. The sulphide mineralisation is related to, and part of, the intrusive event. The deposit is analogous to many mafic hosted nickel-copper deposits worldwide.
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.	Refer to Annexure 1 in body of text.
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 reported assays have been length and bulk density weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.4% Ni lower cutoff is applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	High grade massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The prospect is dominantly flat lying and is drilled to grid west with drill holes inclined between -60 and -90 degrees. The intersection angles for the drilling appear virtually perpendicular to the mineralised zones. Therefore reported downhole intersections approximate to true width.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures 1, 2 and 3 in body of text.
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.	All results are reported.
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.	The outlines of EM anomalies are identified on plan section Fig 1. All samples are measured for their bulk density which range from 2.90 g/cm^3 to 4.66g/cm^3. Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including Arsenic, Sulphur, Zinc and Magnesium. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database.
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	Bollinger will continue to be drilled at a nominal 50m x 50m pattern to scope out limits of mineralisation and then drilling density will be increased to a nominal 25m x 25m where appropriate to allow development of a robust geological model and ultimately leading to a Mineral Resource Estimate. Refer to figures 1, 2 and 3 for current interpretation of mineralisation limits. Metallurgical drilling will commence in April 2013 to provide samples for preliminary liberation and recovery testwork.