INTREPID MINES LIMITED

TUJUH BUKIT PROJECT
REPORT ON MINERAL RESOURCES
LOCATED IN EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

TECHNICAL REPORT

EFFECTIVE DATE

22 NOVEMBER 2012

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Glossary

Acronym	Definition
AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
Ag	Silver
Al	Aluminun
ALS	ALS Limited
AMEC	AMEC Pty Ltd
ASL	Alkaline sulfide leach
Au	Gold
Au-Eq	Au equivalent
AUD	Australian Dollar
As	Arsenic
Ba	Barium
Bi	Bismuth
Blbs	Billion pounds
BOCO	Base of Complete Oxidation
BOSO	Base of Sulfide Oxidation
BQ	Drill core size with diameter of 48.8mm
Ca	Calcium
CCD	Counter Current Decantation
CCLAS	A laboratory management software
Cd	Cadnium
Cr	Chronium
Cu	Copper
CV	Coefficient of variation
DDH	Diamond drill hole
DGPS	Differential Geographic Positioning System
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EOH	End of Hole
Fe	Iron
FID	Final Investment Decision
Ga	Gallium
GPS	Global Positioning System
GMN	Drill hole prefix from Gunung Manis prospect
g/t	grams per tonne
GVM	Golden Valley Mines Limited
ha	hectare
H&SC	Hellman and Schofield Consultants Pty Ltd
HQ	Drill core size with diameter of 77.8mm
HSE	Health Safety Environment
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
ID	Identification
Intrepid	Intrepid Mines Limited
IP	Induced Polarisation is a geophysical imaging technique used to identify subsurface materials

Acronym	Definition
ITK	Intertek
IUP	Izin Usaha Pertambangan (Indonesian Mining Permit)
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee
K	Potassium
KAN	Komile Akreditasi Notion
KCA	Kappes, Cassiday
km	kilometre
KP	Kuasa Pertambangan (Indonesian Mining Permit)
La	Lanthanum
Li	Lithium
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
Longyear	PT Boart Longyear Pty Ltd
m	metre
Mad	Mixed Acid Digest
M&I	Measured and Indicated
mE	metres East
Mg	Magnesium
MIK	Multiple Indicator Kringing
mm	millimetre
Mn	Manganese
mN	metres North
Moz	Million ounces
mRL	metres Relative Level
Myr	Million years
Mt	Million tonnes
North	North
Na	Sodium
N/A	Not Applicable
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NE	Northeast
Ni	Nickel
NQ	Drill core size with diameter of 60.3mm
OK	Ordinary Kringing
OREAS	ORE Assay Standards from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd who manufactures Certified Reference Materials (CRM)
ozs	Ounces
PAX	Potassium Amly Xanthate
Pb	Lead
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
Placer	Placer Dome Inc.
ppm	parts per million
PT Geoindo	PT Geoindo Giri Jaya Pty Ltd
PT IMN	PT Indo Multi Niaga Pty Ltd
PT Surtech	PT Surtech Utama Indonesia Pty Ltd
PT Maxidrill	PT Maxidrill Pty Ltd
QAQC	Quality Assurance Quality Control
QC	Quality Control
RV	Recommended Values
RTP	Reduced-To-Pole

Acronym	Definition
S	South
S	Sulfur
Sb	Antimony
Sc	Scandium
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SEDEX	Sedimentary exhalative deposits
SG	specific gravity
Sn	Tin
SND	Drill hole prefix from Salakan prospect
Sr	Strontium
SW	Southwest
Ta	Tantalum
Te	Tellurium
Ti	Titanium
USD	US Dollar
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
V	Vanadium
W	Tungsten
Y	Yttrium
Zn	Zinc
Zr	Zirconium

1 SUMMARY

The Tujuh Bukit Project Technical Report (NI 43-101) has been developed to provide a summary of material data regarding the exploration and future development potential of the Tujuh Bukit Project (the Project or Tujuh Bukit or the Property) by Intrepid Mines Limited (Intrepid).

The Report has been prepared by Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101(outlined in Section 2.4) in collaboration with Intrepid and complies with Form 43-101F1 as defined by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

This document, and all other Intrepid Technical Reports, can be accessed from the Canadian Securities Administrators' System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Tujuh Bukit Project covers 11,621 hectares within adjoining Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) under Indonesian Mining Law – IUP Eksplorasi (Exploration) of 6,623.45 hectares and an IUP Operasi dan Produksi (Production and Operation) of 4,998 hectares.

1.2 LOCATION

The property is located approximately 205 kilometres southeast of Surabaya, the capital of the province of East Java, Indonesia, and 60 kilometres southwest of the regional centre of Banyuwangi.

The property is centred near 8° 35' 20.6" S and 114° 01' 08" N and is bound within Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 163000-179000 E and 9042000-9055000 N.

1.3 OWNERSHIP

The IUP Eksplorasi and IUP Operasi dan Produksi were granted to PT Indo Multi Niaga (PT IMN) on 25 January 2010 by the Bupati of Banyuwangi (Regional Administrator, Banyuwangi, East Java) under decree number 188/09/KEP/429.011/2010 and 188/10/KEP/429.011/2010.

Intrepid does not have direct rights to the Tujuh Bukit Project tenements and the Tujuh Bukit IUPs (the form of mining licence under which activities are conducted) are held by its Indonesian joint venture partner PT IMN. Intrepid, through a number of contractual arrangements with PT IMN, has acquired an entitlement to an 80% interest in the Tujuh Bukit Project.

Since Intrepid has no direct interest in the Tujuh Bukit Project as yet, it is reliant on the observance by PT IMN, and its shareholders, of these contractual arrangements, including an agreement to issue to Intrepid or its subsidiaries 80% of the share capital in PT IMN.

PT IMN is currently in breach of the agreements in place with Intrepid and has excluded Intrepid's personnel from the Tujuh Bukit site and operations and ceased communications with Intrepid's management. Intrepid's wholly-owned subsidiary, Emperor Mines Pty Limited, has issued a notice of dispute to PT IMN and its shareholders in relation to these events. An inability to enforce its rights under the existing agreements will impact on Intrepid's ability to participate in the development of the Tujuh Bukit project.

1.4 GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The focus of exploration and delineation drilling on the Tujuh Bukit Project are high-sulfidation epithermal copper-gold-silver mineralisation (from which copper is leached to become gold-silver mineralisation in the oxide zone) and porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum.

Porphyry deposits contain the vast majority of the copper resources of the Pacific Island Arcs as well as significant amounts of gold, silver and molybdenum. Porphyry copper-gold deposits found at the Tujuh Bukit Project tend to be large, fairly uniformly mineralised, and relatively low-grade deposits with great vertical extent.

The rocks within the porphyry environment become intensely altered by the passage of hot saline fluids of varying pH and by the late descent of cool oxidized ground-waters that are out of equilibrium with the host rocks. These areas of rock alteration are typically zoned at the district-scale, a feature that can provide vectors to porphyry copper-gold ore in magmatic-related hydrothermal systems.

1.5 EXPLORATION CONCEPT

The Project is at an advanced exploration stage, with well understood geological potential, has an Inferred Resource for the porphyry (porphyry and high-sulfidation) mineralisation and a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource for the oxidized part of the mineralisation.

1.6 STATUS OF EXPLORATION

The Tujuh Bukit Project is within feasibility investigations, but cannot be further advanced by Intrepid due to the breach of the Alliance agreements by PT IMN. When this breach has been resolved with PT IMN, planned Project feasibility investigations including infill drilling, step-out drilling, drilling to depth and follow-up of geophysical (e.g. magnetic) and geochemical targets around the immediate area of identified mineralisation, may be progressed.

1.7 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS

Activity onsite, which was limited to an exploration program consisting of drilling, geological and engineering investigations, has not progressed since July 2012. No construction, development or operations, have been established onsite and are not expected to commence until the current breaches by PT IMN has been resolved and nessary Project approvals have been received.

It is for this reason that Sections 16-22 of Form 43-101F1 have not been completed and are not referenced in this Report.

1.8 MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

The updated Mineral Resource Estimates for the Project and associated functions were undertaken over the period May 2012 through to September 2012 and the summary results are presented in Table 1. The Mineral Resource Estimate is presented by zone and category.

Table 1: Summary of All Resources by Zone and Category
Significant figures quoted do not imply precision and are used to minimise round-off errors.

Zone 0.3g/t Au cut-off	Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal		
		(Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (Blbs)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Oxide	Measured	25	0.82	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7	25.6
	Indicated	45	0.64	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9	34.3
	Total M&I	**70**	**0.71**	**27**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**1.6**	**59.8**
	Inferred	19	0.75	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	13.1

Zone 2,000ppm Cu cut-off	Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal		
		(Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (Blbs)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Porphyry	Inferred	1,900	0.45	N/A	4,500	90	250	19	28.1	N/A

A Reserves Estimate has not been completed for this Report.

1.9 QUALIFIED PERSONS' CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Qualified Persons' opinion, the character of the property is of sufficient merit to justify continued infill and resource definition drilling and engineering studies appropriate to the level of resource estimation confidence.

The Qualified Persons for this Report are:

Mr Robert Spiers, Principal Geologist, H&S Consultants Pty Ltd, BSc, MAIG – responsible for the Resources and Reserves section of this Report.

Gregory John Harbort, Process Manager, AMEC Australia, FAusIMM – responsible for the technical overview of this Report.

Daniel Kappes, PEng, Kappes Cassiday & Associates – responsible for the metallurgical sections of this Report relating to the oxide testwork program to help leaching.

Contributing authors are:

Mr Peter Eaton, Senior Manager Operation, BSc, Intrepid Mines, MAusIMM – contributed to the Geology, Drilling and Resources sections of the Report.

Mr Andrew Skalski, GM Project Development, BSc, Intrepid Mines, MAusIMM – contributed in metallurgy and peer review of the Report

Mr James Llorca, Principal Resource Geologist, BSc, Intrepid Mines, MAIG, SME, MAusIMM – contributed to the peer review of the Report.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 GENERAL

This Report has been prepared by Qualified Persons in collaboration with Intrepid and complies with Form 43-101F1, as defined by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

2.2 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this Report is to present the estimate of the Mineral Resource and to assess the merits of continued drilling and study on the Tujuh Bukit Project.

2.3 INFORMATION SOURCES

Technical information and data contained in the Report, or used in its preparation, has been sourced from Intrepid reports (internal and external), compiled during feasibility investigations by employees, tenement holders and consultants.

This Report now combines two previous and separate NI 43-101 technical reports on the porphyry and high-sulfidation resources (December 2011) and oxide resources (January 2011), and documents the updated Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of the Tumpangpitu porphyry and high-sulfidation copper-gold mineralisation and the Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of the oxide gold-silver mineralisation of the Tumpangpitu prospect in East Java, Indonesia.

The zones of mineralisation are continuous, but the resource models have been estimated independently from data above the base of sulfide oxidation (Oxide Resource) and below the base of sulfide oxidation (Porphyry and High-sulfidation Resource) and are reported to that boundary. The Tumpangpitu Prospect forms part of the broader Tujuh Bukit Project.

2.4 CONSULTANTS AND QUALIFIED PERSONS

The property has been visited by Author (Mr R.H. Spiers) on five occasions from September 2011 through to June 2012. The initial visit was focused on the oxide drilling programs at Tumpangpitu Prospect Zones C and A which were aimed at defining oxide gold-silver resources. These have previously been separately reported in other NI 43-101 technical reports (Hellman, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011a and 2011b). Later visits included reviews of the quality control and quality assurances of field and sampling practices, and focussed on drilling on the deeper sulfide porphyry copper-gold system.

Mr R.H. Spiers observed the progress of the drilling programs in zones referred to by Intrepid as C, A, E, B and B East oxide areas, visited the site office at Pulau Merah and provided advice on sampling, Quality Assurance Quality Control (QAQC), geological logging, geotechnical data acquisition, and general data handling protocols. Mr R.H. Spiers was onsite for a total of 46 days over the aforementioned nine month period, and observed drilling activities, drill core handling and logging and sampling, and participated in onsite discussions with PT IMN employees.

Daniel Kappes visited the property in December 2010, and inspected drill core, orebody location, possible infrastructure locations, conditions of local access, and met with Project staff and other consultants.

The updated Mineral Resource Estimates for the Project and associated functions were undertaken over the period, May 2012 through to September 2012, and the results are reported in Table 1 to Table 3:

- Table 1 documents the complete resource by zone and category.
- Table 2 documents the oxide resource at different cut-off grades by category.
- Table 3 documents the porphyry resource at different cut-off grades.

Table 1: Summary of All Resources by Zone and Category
Significant figures quoted do not imply precision and are used to minimise round-off errors.

Zone 0.3g/t Au cut-off	Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal		
		(Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (Blbs)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Oxide	Measured	25	0.82	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7	25.6
	Indicated	45	0.64	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9	34.3
	Total M&I	**70**	**0.71**	**27**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**1.6**	**59.8**
	Inferred	19	0.75	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	13.1

Zone 2,000ppm Cu cut-off	Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal		
		(Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (Blbs)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Porphyry	Inferred	1,900	0.45	N/A	4,500	90	250	19	28.1	N/A

Table 2: Summary of Oxide Resources by Cut-off Grade and Category
Significant figures quoted do not imply precision and are used to minimise round-off errors.

Category	Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Grade		Contained Metal	
	Au (g/t)	(Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Measured and Indicated (M&I)	0.2	101	0.56	24	1.8	76
	0.3	70	0.71	27	1.6	60
	0.4	49	0.86	30	1.4	47
	0.5	36	1.00	32	1.2	38
	0.75	20	1.33	36	0.9	23
	1.00	12	1.63	37	0.6	15
Inferred	0.2	31	0.55	19	0.6	19
	0.3	19	0.75	21	0.5	13
	0.4	13	0.93	24	0.4	10
	0.5	10	1.11	25	0.3	8
	0.75	6	1.45	23	0.3	4
	1.00	3	1.88	21	0.2	2

Table 3: Summary of Porphyry Inferred Resources by Cut-off Grade
Significant figures quoted do not imply precision and are used to minimise round-off errors.

Cut-off Grade (Cu%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade			Contained Metal			
		Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (Blbs)	Au (Moz)
0.2	1,900	4,500	0.45	0.45	90	250	19	28
0.3	1,400	5,300	0.53	0.53	110	270	16	24
0.4	1,000	6,100	0.61	0.61	120	300	13	19
0.5	600	7,000	0.70	0.70	140	340	9	14
0.6	400	8,000	0.80	0.79	160	380	7	10
0.7	200	9,000	0.90	0.88	180	390	5	6
0.8	100	10,100	1.01	0.98	200	390	3	4

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors of this Report are independent Qualified Persons and have relied on various exploration datasets and reports provided by Intrepid and Project consultants to support the interpretation of Mineral Resource results discussed in this Report. The data provided to the authors was deemed to be sufficient, and is considered to be reliable. The authors are not aware of any critical data that has been omitted so as to be detrimental to the objectives of this Report. There was sufficient data provided to enable credible and well-constrained interpretations to be made in respect of data.

Assay data was handled by an independent database bureau, which receives electronic results directly from the laboratory, which are then directly transferred to the authors.

Statements pertaining to property, ownership, location, geology and mineralisation, exploration concept, status of exploration, development of operations, tenement status, legal right to mine and explore, environmental liability, adjacent properties, mineral processing and metallurgical, and extended Project-wide exploration activities have been accepted in good faith from Intrepid, and are outside the expertise or direct experience of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (H&SC).

Statements in this Report pertaining to information that relates to metallurgy is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Gregory John Harbort of AMEC Australia Pty Ltd (AMEC).

The section on metallurgy relating to the Oxide Project dedicated to heap leaching has been prepared by Daniel Kappes of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA).

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Tujuh Bukit Project comprises two adjoining IUPs – an IUP Eksplorasi (Exploration) of 6,623.45 hectares and an IUP Operasi dan Produksi (Operation and Production) of 4,998 hectares.

The Project is located approximately 205 kilometres southeast of Surabaya, the capital of the province of East Java, Indonesia, and 60 kilometres southwest of the regional centre of Banyuwangi.

The Project is centred near 8° 35’ 20.6” S and 114° 01’ 08” N and is bound within UTM coordinates 163000-179000 E and 9042000-9055000 N. The tenements are located within the desa of Sumberagung, Kecamatan Pesanggaran, Kabupaten Banyuwangi, as seen in Figure 1 below.

The IUP Eksplorasi (188/9/KEP/429.011/2010) abuts and surrounds to the south, west and north of the IUP Operasi and Produksi. It was issued on 25 January 2010 for a period of four years (Figure 2). The IUP Operasi dan Produksi (188/10/KEP/429.011/2010) was also issued on 25 January 2010 for a period of 20 years (Figure 2). The IUPs were issued in compliance with the new Indonesian Mining Law (Law Number 4 Year 2009) and concerning the Extension Application and Adjustment of the pre-existing KP Eksplorasi (Kuasa Pertambangan or exploration mining permit) to become an IUP Eksplorasi and the KP Eksplorasi to become an IUP Operasi dan Produksi.

The prior KP Eksplorasi was granted to PT IMN on 16 February 2007 by the Bupati of Banyuwangi (Regional Administrator, Banyuwangi, East Java) under decree number 188/05/KP/429.012/2007. This followed directly from an initial SKIP tenure period and a subsequent one-year period under tenement license KP-General Survey (decree number 188/57/KP/429.012/2006 granted on 20 March 2006).

Intrepid does not have direct rights to the Tujuh Bukit Project tenements and the Tujuh Bukit IUPs (the form of mining licence under which activities are conducted) are held by its Indonesian joint venture partner PT IMN. Intrepid, through a number of contractual arrangements with PT IMN, has acquired an entitlement to an 80% interest in the Tujuh Bukit Project.

Since Intrepid has no direct interest in the Tujuh Bukit Project as yet, it is reliant on the observance by PT IMN, and its shareholders, of these contractual arrangements, including an agreement to issue to Intrepid or its subsidiaries 80% of the share capital in PT IMN.

PT IMN is currently in breach of the agreements in place with Intrepid and has excluded Intrepid’s personnel from the Tujuh Bukit site and operations and ceased communications with Intrepid’s management. Intrepid’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Emperor Mines Pty Limited, has issued a notice of dispute to PT IMN and its shareholders in relation to these events. An inability to enforce its rights under the existing agreements will impact on Intrepid’s ability to participate in the development of the Tujuh Bukit project.

Figure 1: Location of the Tujuh Bukit Project, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia

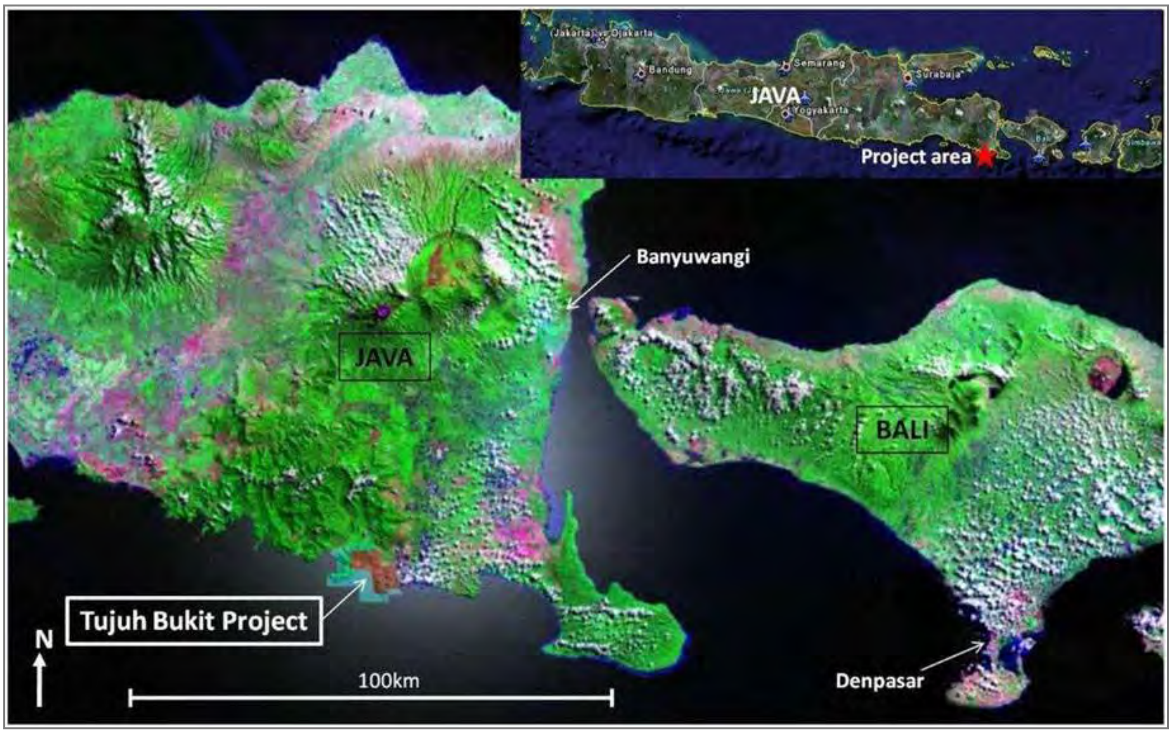


Figure 2: IUP Operasi and Produksi (outlined in red)
Green areas are generalised representations of areas of Protected Forest.

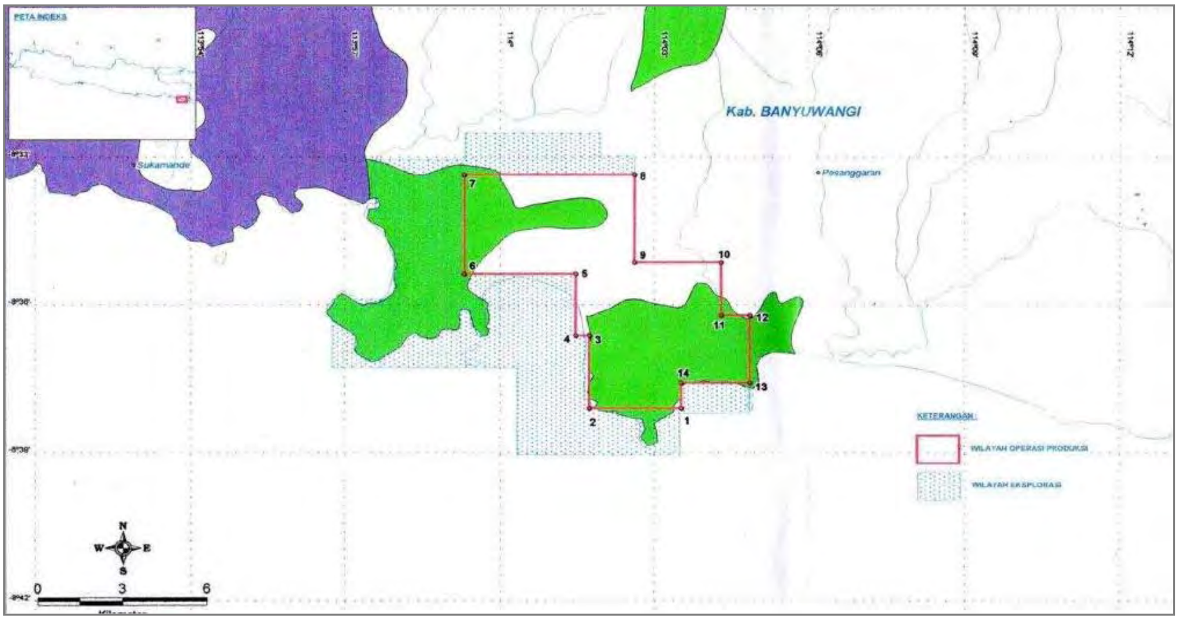
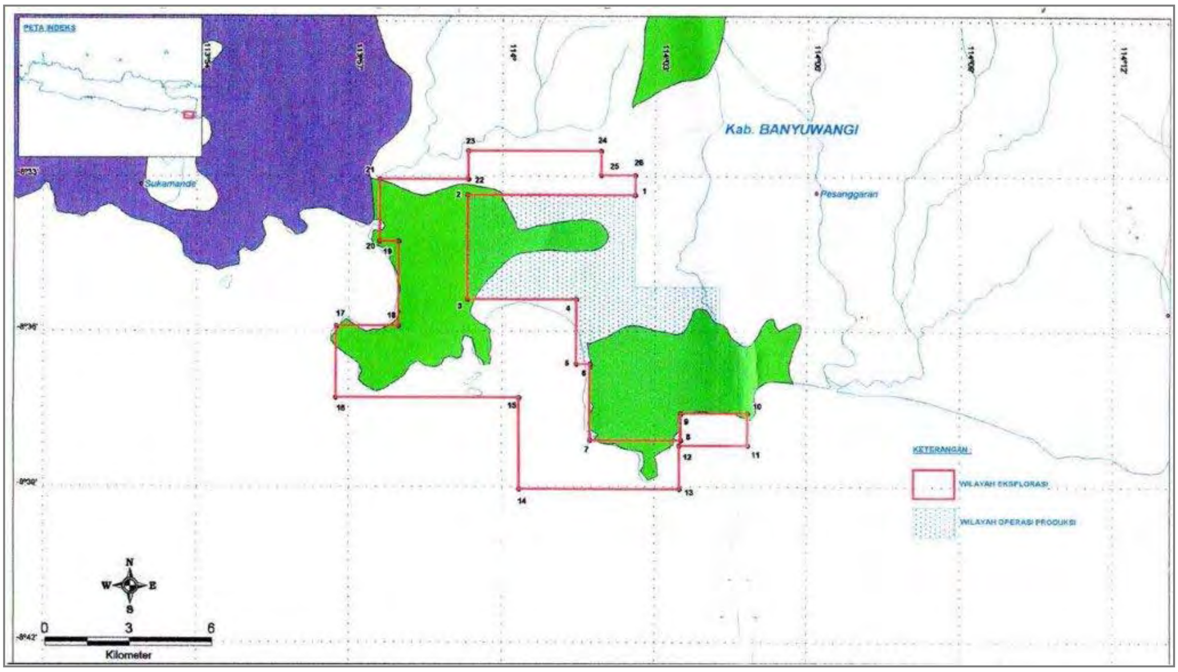


Figure 3: IUP Eksplorasi (outlined in red)
Green areas are generalised representations of areas of Protected Forest.



Surface rights in the area are held by the Department of Forestry and include farmland, Production Forests, Protected Forest areas and some villages. The villages are located within the IUP area but not in any of the areas identified for exploration to this point. The IUPs require annual rent payments and submissions of quarterly reports outlining PT IMN's activities on the tenement to the regional government.

The tenement boundaries were located with Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates, and the boundary of the tenements has subsequently been surveyed and marked with concrete pegs.

The main mineralised prospect, Tumpangpitu, is located in the southeast portion of the tenement and covers an area of about three kilometres by two kilometres. Other significant prospects include Salakan, located in the northwest part of the tenement and covering an area of about six kilometres by four kilometres and Gunung Manis, Katak and Candrian, which lie to the east of Tumpangpitu. No historical mining activity has been conducted within or near the boundaries of the tenement. Some illegal artisinal and small-scale mining is occuring on the surface of the Gunung Manis Prospect.

4.2 LAND TENURE

Under Terms of the Alliance Agreement with PT IMM, Intrepid has been granted an option to acquire up to an 80% economic interest in the Tujuh Bukit Project. The agreement recognises the potential to increase the area held under IUP up to a 25 kilometre radius from the existing IUP boundaries.

Intrepid has secured the 80% economic interest in the Project through milestone payments and Project funding of AUD5 million (to earn 51%) and through funding further exploration and related activities for an additional AUD3 million to earn an additional 29% share.

Intrepid then free carries PT IMN's 20% contribution towards Project costs until completion of a Feasibility Study, but this free carry is limited to an additional AUD42 million, which has already been expended by Intrepid. The parties are now required to fund Project expenditure on a pro-rata basis according to their relative percentage interests. Standard dilution clauses apply if either party elects not to fund.

Intrepid does not have direct rights to the Tujuh Bukit Project tenements and the Tujuh Bukit IUPs (the form of mining licence under which activities are conducted) are held by its Indonesian joint venture partner, PT IMN. Intrepid, through a number of contractual arrangements with PT IMN, has acquired an entitlement to an 80% interest in the Tujuh Bukit Project. Since Intrepid has no direct interest in the Tujuh Bukit Project as yet, it is reliant on the observance by PT IMN, and its shareholders, of these contractual arrangements, including an agreement to issue to Intrepid or its subsidiaries 80% of the share capital in PT IMN. PT IMN is currently in breach of the agreements in place with Intrepid and has excluded Intrepid's personnel from the Tujuh Bukit site and operations and ceased communications with Intrepid's management. Intrepid's wholly-owned subsidiary, Emperor Mines Pty Limited, has issued a notice of dispute to PT IMN and its shareholders in relation to these events. An inability to enforce its rights under the existing agreements will impact on Intrepid's ability to participate in the development of the Tujuh Bukit project

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND PERMITS

No knowledge of any environmental liabilities associated with the Project has been advised. A permit is required to conduct exploration activities within areas of Protected and Production Forest and was issued by the Department of Forestry for the Project's exploration activity including drilling. The permit for Salakan and Gunung Manis was issued on 31 March 2011 and is valid for two years, and the permit for Tumpangpitu was issued on 7 July 2010, renewed as at July 2012 and is renewable in July 2014.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Project area encompasses Gunung Tumpangpitu (489 metre ASL) and surrounding hill country which graduates into alluvial plains near to sea level. The majority of landforms are steep and rugged with poorly drained ephemeral streams having only seasonal discharges. Streams and creeks on the northern side of Gunung Tumpangpitu drain into Sungai Gede, which flows actively for eight to ten months of the year.

5.2 CLIMATE

The region has a wet and dry season climate typical of tropical equatorial countries. The wet season is subject to seasonal influence of the northwest monsoon from November to March. Rainfall in the mountain ranges to the north varies between 1,725 millimetres to 3,500 millimetres per year, decreasing toward the coast to 1,110 millimetres to 1,850 millimetres per year (Campbell, 2000).

Temperatures range from 26 to 31 degrees Celsius (^oC) during the day, down to 22 to 24^oC overnight. Relative humidity is typically high, ranging from 80 to 100%. While the agreeable climate allows exploration activity to continue year-round, prolonged dry weather can result in a lack of local water sources for drilling, which then must be sourced from Sungai Gonggo, some four kilometres to six kilometres to the east of Tumpangpitu, and trucked to site.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

On the lower slopes, government owned teak plantations, classified as Hutan Produksi (Production Forest), are common and are administered by the Perhutani (Forestry Department), Banyuwangi. Remnant stands of forest on the upper slopes and the top of Gunung Tumpangpitu are classified as Hutan Lindung (Protected Forest). Permits are required, and have been issued, from the Perhutani for undertaking exploration within Protected and Production Forest areas.

In lowland alluvial areas, or areas where tree plantations have been harvested, local farmers grow cash crops such as corn, rice, coconut, bananas, chilli, tobacco, vegetables and citrus. The area also supports a small local fishing industry.

5.4 ACCESSIBILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the Project is afforded via sealed road from Surabaya (eight hours) and Denpasar, Bali (seven hours). Roads are single lane and conditions vary from good to poor, and are in a constant state of repair. The trip from Bali includes a one to two hour ferry crossing of the strait between Bali and Java.

Helicopter access is available to the Project from Bali. The flight takes approximately 50 minutes. Domestic and international flights operate daily to Surabaya and Denpasar from Jakarta, Singapore and Australia.

6 HISTORY

The Project area was first explored by PT Hakman Platina Metalindo and its JV partner, Golden Valley Mines Limited (GVM) of Australia. GVM identified the potential of the Tumpangpitu and Salakan areas as prospective targets for porphyry copper type mineralisation following a regional (1:50,000) drainage and rock chip geochemical sampling program conducted between December 1997 and May 1998. Subsequently, a rapid detailed surface geochemical sampling program was conducted over Gunung Tumpangpitu resulting in seven targets being identified for drilling. An initial drilling program of five diamond drill holes – GT-001 to GT-005 – was conducted between March and June 1999.

In February 2000, Placer Dome Inc. (Placer) entered into a Joint Venture with GVM to earn a 51% share of the Project and assumed operational control of the exploration program. In order to better define targets for further drilling on Tumpangpitu, 32.75 kilometres of grid-based geochemical and IP surveys were completed between April and May 2000. Anomalous bedrock geochemistry demonstrated marked consistency with prominent ridges or topographic highs, trending to the northwest, consisting dominantly of vuggy silica altered breccia.

The results of the IP survey demonstrated strong correlation between the near-surface resistivity anomalies and the outcropping vuggy silica zones. Deeper chargeability anomalies (more than 200 metres to 400 metres below surface) were recorded in the northern portion of the grid. Placer targeted the shallow resistivity anomalies for high-sulfidation style gold-silver mineralisation, with a further 10 diamond drill holes – GT-006 to GT-014.

On the basis of the results from the second drilling program, a further 14 holes were designed (2,700 metres). However, Placer withdrew from the Project due to the combined influences of the relatively low metal prices at the time (the Project did not meet corporate thresholds of size and grade) together with an unstable economic and political climate across much of southeast Asia (the Asian Financial Crisis).

There is no report or record of further work being conducted on the Project by Placer-GVM and the area became vacant by the time PT IMN applied for a KP General Survey over the Project area in 2006.

In June 2006, an independent geological consulting group from Australia, H&SC, assisted a previous joint venture of PT IMN in assembling exploration data and designing a drilling program aimed at advancing the Tumpangpitu prospect in order to report resource estimates according to the Australia Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code and Guidelines.

H&SC was able to provide an indication of the size of potential mineralisation within the variably oxidized gold-silver enriched zone above the deeper copper mineralisation, by using the available drilling data along with soil sample geochemical results. This study suggested that approximately three million ounces gold equivalent (AuEq based on AUD650/oz gold, and AUD10/oz silver) was a reasonable amalgamated target size in oxide Zones A, B and C.

Cautionary language has been used to express the overall indications of potential in regards to grade and tonnage ranges. Predictions have been used solely for the context of understanding the types of drilling targets and broad scale of mineralisation, and it is inferred that grades and tonnages may not be realised.

On 30 March 2007, a Term Sheet was signed between Emperor Mines Ltd (later to become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Intrepid as a result of the merger of the two entities), PT IMN and IndoAust Pty Ltd. This was followed by an Alliance Agreement between Emperor Mines Ltd and PT IMN in April 2008. Drilling activities in the Project area by PT IMN and Intrepid commenced in September 2007 with hole GTD-07-015.

Additional historical drill hole assays became available between February and August 2007, enabling a slightly more informed view of the geological potential. The September 2007 H&SC study of geological potential used Ordinary Block Kriging of two metres composited gold equivalent data within polygon extrusions.

This Report documents the drilling completed by PT IMN and Intrepid during the period 2007 to 2012 on the porphyry copper-gold mineralisation, and the overlying oxide gold-silver mineralisation and details the Mineral Resource Estimation results released in September and October 2012.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Tujuh Bukit Project lies on the south coast of East Java, within the central portion of the Sunda-Banda magmatic arc, which trends southeast from northern Sumatra to west Java, then eastward through east Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa and Flores (Figure 4).

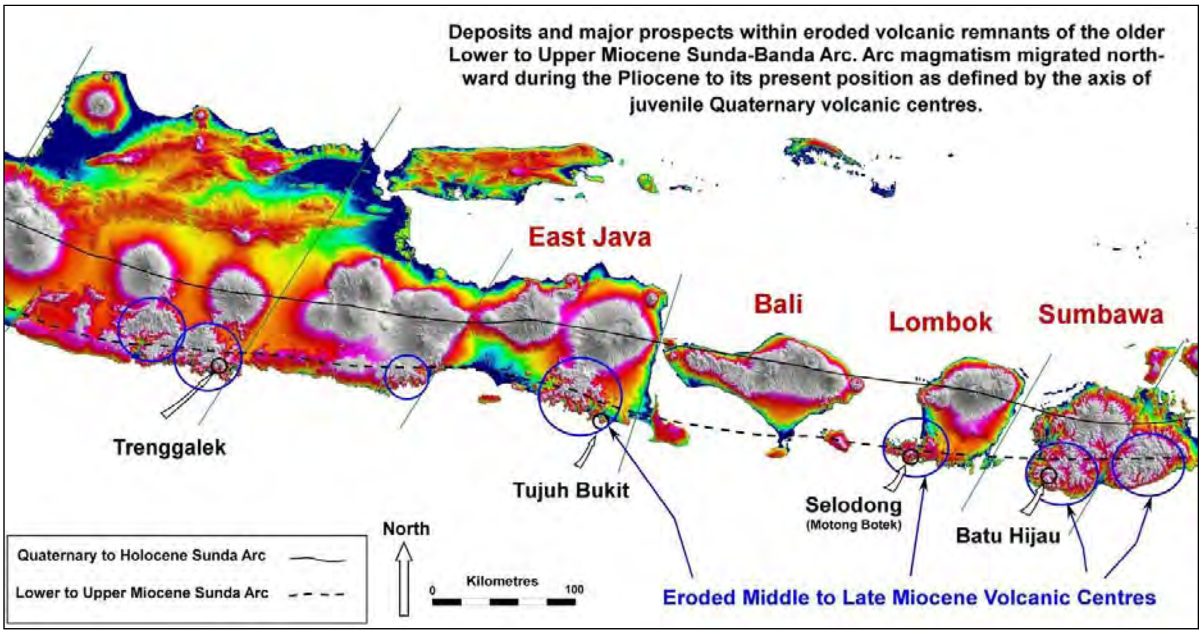
The Sunda-Banda volcanic arc developed during subduction of the north-moving Indo-Australian plate beneath the Asian continental plate margin. The Sunda-Banda arc of Middle Miocene to Pliocene age is thought to have been initiated by subduction reversal following an Oligocene compressive event that was associated with the northward emplacement of ophiolite and island arc assemblages onto the Sunda margin and associated formation of melanges, ophiolite fragments and deformation zones offshore from western Sumatra (Daly et al., 1991; Harbury and Kallagher, 1991). The initiation of northward subduction beneath the Sunda-Banda arc migrated eastward following this collision event. The western segment of the arc, west of central Java, developed on continental crust on the southern margin of Sundaland, while the arc, east of Central Java, developed on thinner island arc crust (Carlisle and Mitchell, 1994).

There are substantial tectonic variations along the length of the Sunda-Banda arc and these variations have been the subject of studies to understand along-arc variations in magma chemistry. Subduction is highly oblique along the northwest segment of the arc, along Sumatra and towards the Andaman Islands and Burma (Moore et al., 1980). The strike-slip Sumatra Fault takes up much of the oblique convergence between the plates. Along this northwest portion of the arc, very thick sedimentary sequences from the Bengal and Nicobar fans are transported into the subduction zone. Further to the southeast, subduction is near perpendicular to the Sunda-Banda arc, off-shore from Java, and only a very thin cover of sediment enters the subduction zone. Further to the east, incipient areas of collision are occurring along the arc where fragments of the Australian continental margin are accreting against the Banda arc (e.g. Timor).

There are also variations in dominant styles of mineralisation along the arc. In the Aceh province of northern Sumatra, mineralisation is characterized by porphyry copper-molybdenum systems and high-sulfidation deposits (e.g. Miwah and Martabe). In contrast, southern Sumatra, west Java and central Java, are typified by a lack of known porphyry systems but an abundance of low-sulfidation epithermal deposits or prospects/vein systems. Examples include, Tambang Sawah, Rawas, Lebong Donok, Lebong Simpang and Seung Kecil in southern Sumatra, the Cikotok and Jampang districts, Gunung Pongkor and Cikondang in west Java and Trenggallek in central Java. Further to the east, in east Java and then through Lombok and Sumbawa, there is a reappearance of porphyry and high-sulfidation epithermal systems along the eastern arc segment, including the Tumpangpitu high-sulfidation epithermal and porphyry system at Tujuh Bukit, the Selodong high-sulfidation and porphyry district, including the Motong Botek porphyry system on Lombok, and the Batu Hijau porphyry copper-gold system on Sumbawa.

The Sunda-Banda arc comprises both Miocene to Pliocene volcanics and younger Quaternary volcanics. The arc has migrated not only from west to east over time but also from south to north (Van Bemmelen, 1970; Whitford et. al., 1979; Katili 1989 and Claproth 1989). This migration is clearly evident by the eastwest alignment of deeply dissected Miocene to Pliocene volcanic centres along the south coast of Java, Lombok and Sumbawa, and a parallel east-west alignment of juvenile and active Quaternary volcanoes that define the present active arc further north along central Java and northern Bali, Lombok and Sumbawa (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Regional Geology



The Sunda-Banda arc is segmented by a series of arc-normal structures that trend north-northeast, which is evident in topographic datasets (Figure 4). Tectonic factors appear to have localised volcanic centres of the Miocene arc at positions near the southwest margins of these transfer structures. Contemporaneous continental to deep ocean clastic sediments were deposited on the margins of the volcanic centres.

The Tujuh Bukit Project is located near the southeast margin of an approximately 50 kilometre-wide annular zone of strongly dissected topography that is interpreted to represent the relics of a former andesitic stratovolcanic centre (Figure 5). This deeply dissected volcanic centre appears to be eroded to near its roots, close to the volcanic-basement contact (Rohrlach and Norris, 2006). Areas of similar topographic character occur along a west-northwest and east-southeast linear zone that also encapsulates an area in southern Sumbawa (which hosts the Pliocene-age Batu Hijau deposit – 1,640 million tonnes at 0.44% copper, 0.55% molybdenum, 0.35g/t gold; 3.7 million years old (Figure 4).

Figure 5: Volcanic Setting of the Tujuh Bukit Project
The Project occurs on the southeast flank of a deeply incised Miocene-age volcanic centre that is approximately 50 kilometres in diameter (black dotted outline).This eroded volcanic centre lies south-southwest of the Quaternary volcano Gunung Raung, which forms part of a larger composite stratovolcano in east Java.

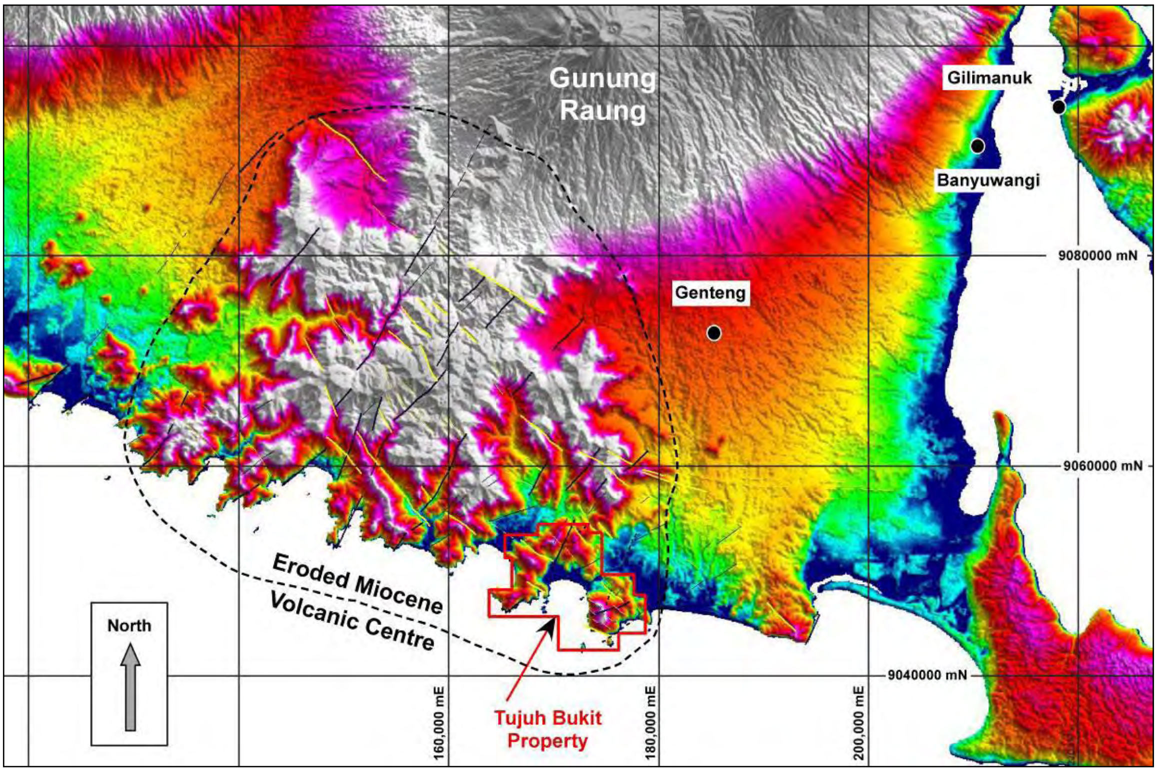


Figure 6 portrays the geology over an area of approximately 70 kilometres by 25 kilometres in southeast Java. The broad stratigraphic succession of the area, as defined on the 1:100,000 geology map of the Blambangan Quadrangle, is described in Section 7.1.1 and comprises various formations of the Lampon Group of Late Tertiary Age.

7.1.1 BATUAMPAR FORMATION

The oldest rock in the area comprise the Batuampar Formation of Lower Miocene age. It contains a volcanic-dominated succession of volcanic breccia (pyroclastic deposits), tuff, sandstones and andesite lava with limestone intercalations. These rocks are described in the regional 1:100,000 map as 'being strongly altered', verified by Intrepid-PT IMN field observations, as these rocks host mineralisation at the Tumpangpitu and Salakan prospects.

The volcanics of the Batuampar Formation comprise the roots of the eroded volcanic structure depicted in Figure 5. Within the immediate environs of the Tumpangpitu prospect, the Batuampar Formation is dominated by intensely advanced argillic altered coarse pyroclastic lithic tuffs and very subordinate (less than 3%) limestone, marl and volcanic sandstone. The limestone intercalations could potentially be used as a source of lime for mineral processing or acid mine drainage control in the future, as the Tumpangpitu prospect progresses towards production stage.

7.1.2 BATUAN INTRUSIVES

Intrusive stocks of Middle Miocene age intrude the Batuampar Formation volcanic rocks and are almost certainly responsible for the widespread alteration within that formation. They are mapped on the 1:100,000 Blambangan Quadrangle as comprising porphyry andesite and granodiorite, and are confined to the southeast corner of the Tujuh Bukit Project area (Figure

6). Although these intrusives are not mapped in the Salakan prospect area on the 1:100,000 scale map, intrusive units hosting porphyry-style alteration and low-grade copper-molybdenum mineralisation and have been intersected in drilling at the prospect. Intrusive bodies have also been observed around the eastern periphery of the Salakan prospect by Intrepid-PT IMN where they are coincident with magnetic bodies. The magnetic tonalites intersected by the deep drilling at Tumpangpitu are likely to be members of the Batuan Intrusive suite.

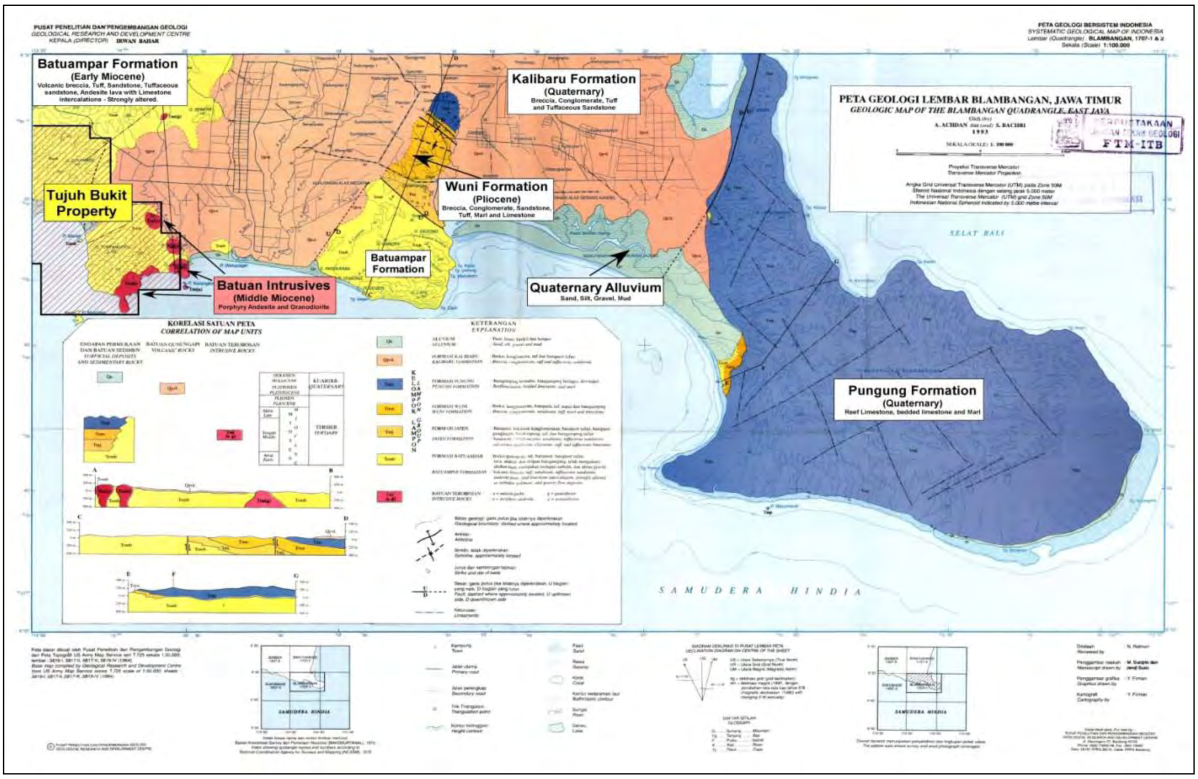
7.1.3 JATEN FORMATION

The Jaten Formation of Middle Miocene age comprises mixed sediments and tuffaceous sediments (sandstone, conglomeratic sandstone, tuffaceous sandstone, calcareous sandstone, claystone, tuff and tuffaceous limestone) which outcrop only in one mapped locality, between the Batuampar Formation on the Capil promontory and the fault-bound sliver of Wuni Formation to the north.

7.1.4 WUNI FORMATION

The Wuni Formation is of Late Miocene to Pliocene age and comprises breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, tuff, marl and limestone. It only outcrops only in two isolated localities (Figure 6). It is covered by extensive blankets of Quaternary marine sediment (limestones of the Punung Formation) and transported Quaternary sediments of largely volcanic origin (Kalibaru Formation) along the distal southern flanks of Gunung Raung.

Figure 6: Regional Geology of the Southeast Corner of Java (Jawa Timur)



7.1.5 PUNUNG FORMATION

The Punung Formation comprises a Quaternary sequence of reefal limestone, bedded limestone and marl, which forms a flat-lying and recently emergent shallow marine stratigraphic unit. The extensive exposure of Punung Formation limestones on the Blambangan Peninsula (Figure 6) is likely contiguous with the isolated outlier of Punung Formation exposed north of the Capil promontory. More restricted outcrops of limestone occur in the Tujuh Bukit district in at least two localities, which are not shown in Figure 6. It is unclear whether they form part of the Punung Formation and they could potentially be part of the subordinate limestone described within the Batuampar Formation.

7.1.6 KALIBARU FORMATION

The Kalibaru Formation comprises a Quaternary sequence of breccia, conglomerate, tuff and tuffaceous sandstone which covers extensive areas on the eastern side of Tujuh Bukit. The Kalibaru Formation appears to be part of an extensive outwash sheet of volcanic detritus that is largely derived from the Quaternary Mount Ruang composite stratovolcano to the north (Figure 5 and Figure 6).These Quaternary sediments lie directly on the older Miocene-age altered volcanic sequence of the Batuampar formation near Tujuh Bukit.

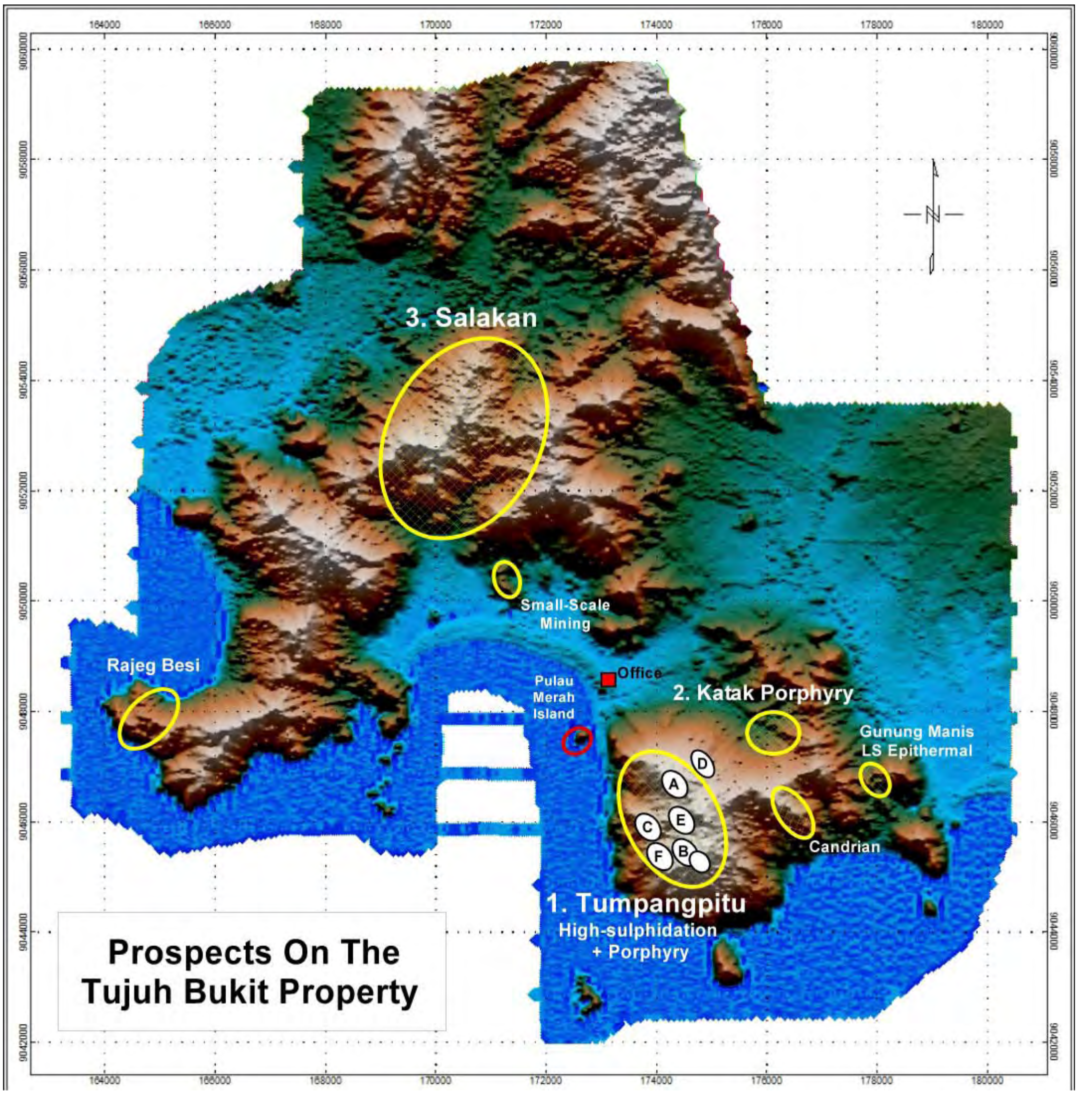
7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Two areas of high topographic relief occur on the Tujuh Bukit property (Figure 7). The first of these occurs on the southern-most peninsula, coincident with the Tumpangpitu porphyry and high-sulfidation epithermal deposit, where extensive silicification associated with an advanced argillic blanket overlies the Tumpangpitu porphyry system. This series of hills extends to the east at lower elevation and cover the Katak porphyry prospect, the Candrian porphyry prospect and the Gunung Manis low-sulfidation epithermal prospect.

The second area of high topographic relief (Figure 7) extends from the southern end of the western peninsula northeast-ward to the higher hills that are coincident with the Salakan prospect. Again, extensive areas of silicification associated with advanced argillic alteration are reason for the erosional resistance of this elevated area at Salakan within Tujuh Bukit.

Figure 7: Distribution of Mineral Prospects

Yellow outlines relative to topography mark various prospects. Numerous other exploration targets have been defined north and east of Salakan based on interpretations of helicopter-acquired magnetic data (not plotted).



Surface geology (lithology and alteration) of the Tujuh Bukit Project area is generalised due to the weathered nature of outcrops and the thickly vegetated nature of the terrain.

Mapping of the Project area has been conducted on several occasions and historical mapping to June 2011 can be reviewed in Intrepid's NI 43-101 technical report dated 21 June 2011 (Intrepid, 2011b). Further geological mapping since June 2011 has been conducted by consultants, Kavalieris Khashgerel of Plus Minerals Co Ltd, and is presented in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

Figure 8: Lithology of the Tujuh Bukit Project (Kavalieris and Khashgerel, 2011)

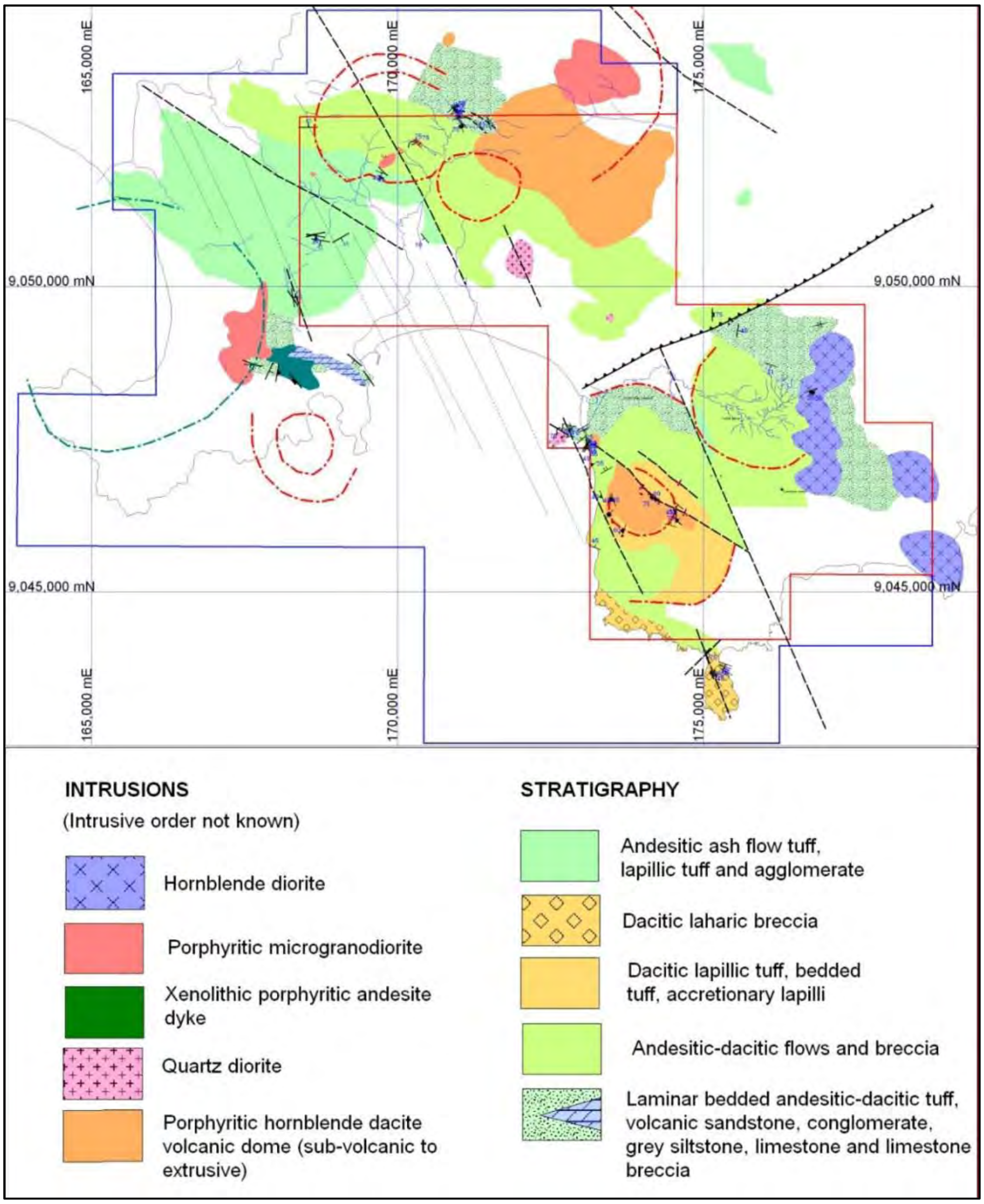
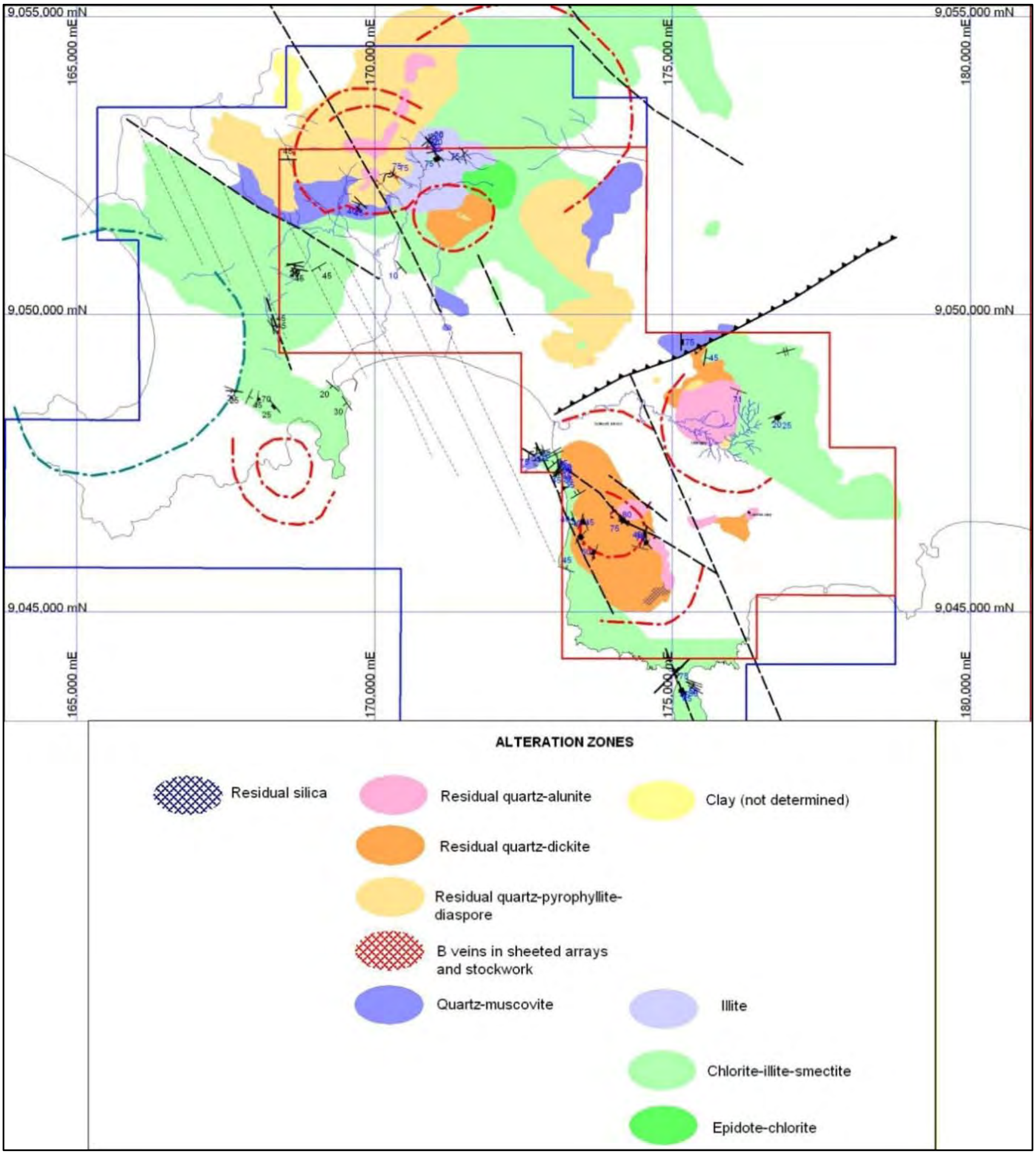


Figure 9: Alteration Map of the Tujuh Bukit Project (Kavalieris and Khashgerel, 2011)



The best understanding of the lithology and alteration in the Tumpangpitu area comes from drilling cross-sections. The structural understanding of the Project area comes largely from interpretation of regional magnetic datasets (Figure 10).

The local to deposit-scale lithology is discussed below, while the deposit-scale alteration patterns are discussed in Section 11 (Mineralisation), as alteration is closely related to mineralisation events.

Within the broader area of the Tujuh Bukit Project, an extensive volcanic-dominated succession of volcanic breccia (pyroclastic deposits), tuff, sandstones, and andesite lava with limestone intercalations occurs, consistent with government map descriptions of this volcano-sedimentary sequence (Batuampar Formation).

In areas of low-terrain, these sequences are overlain by Quaternary to recent alluvial deposits, particularly around the Pancer coastal embayment south of Salakan and also northwest and east of the Salakan Hills.

The Batuampar Formation is intruded by numerous plutons and stocks that are identified in all generations of regional mapping, and in Intrepid-PT IMN drilling, and extensively identified in magnetic data, where they are recognised as magnetic features typical of I-type calc-alkaline magmas (Figure 10). These are the Batuan intrusives described in Section 7.1.2. Intrusive members recognised include microdiorite, diorite, hornblende-diorite, quartz-hornblende-diorite, hornblende andesite porphyry and tonalite. In addition to the mapped distribution of intrusions, members of this suite have been identified south of Tumpangpitu and extensively along the eastern periphery of Salakan. Several of these intrusives (either mapped or inferred from magnetic data) are geochemically anomalous at surface.

Intense hydrothermal alteration has obscured a substantial portion of the original protolith textures of many rocks in the district, particularly parts of the advanced argillic lithocap at Tumpangpitu.

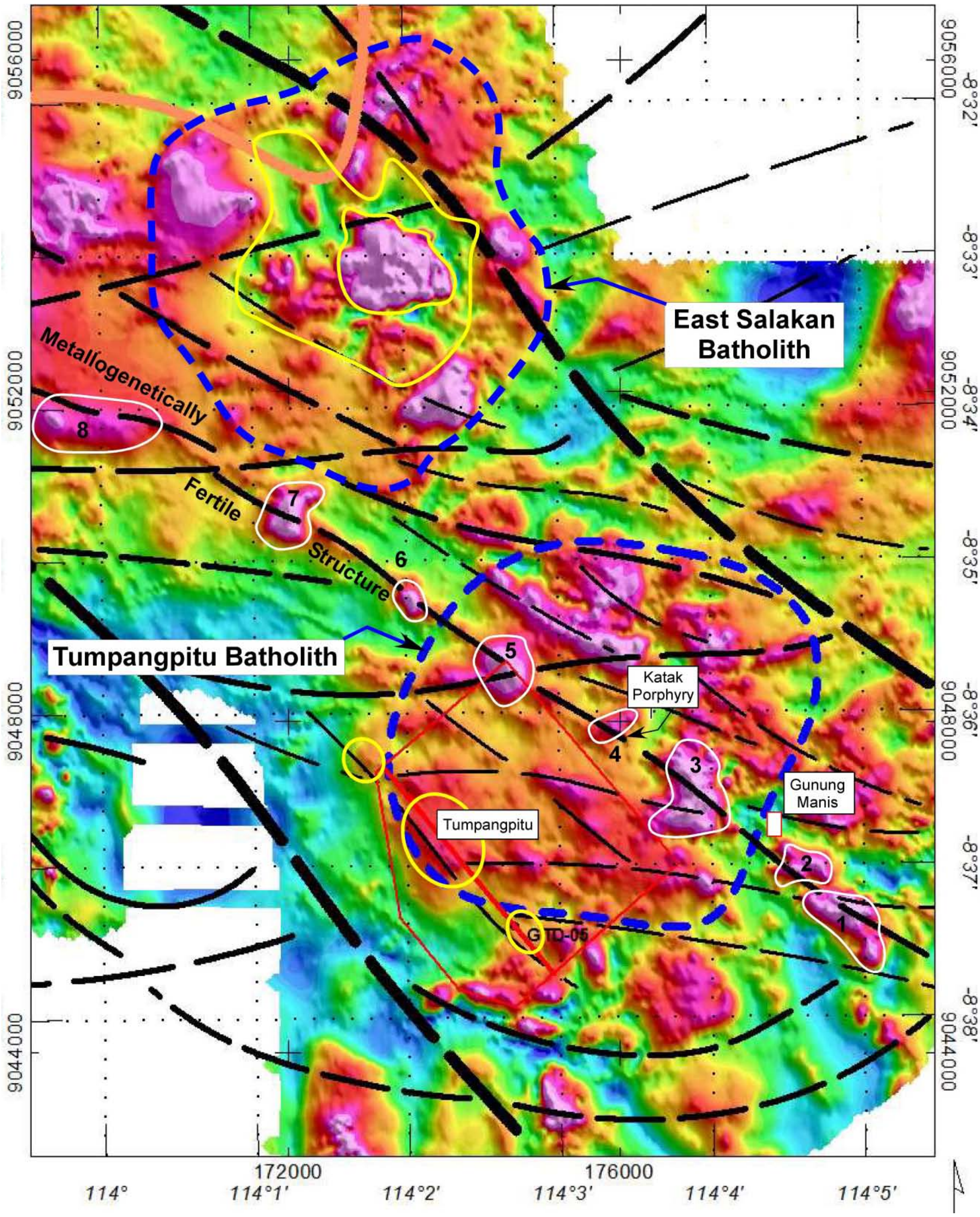
The structural framework of the Tujuh Bukit district is best interpreted using the heliborne magnetic dataset as seen in Figure 10, which shows a Reduced-To-Pole (RTP) magnetic image of the broader Tumpangpitu Batholith and the East Salakan Batholith, overlain by the structural interpretation conducted by Chris Moore of Moore Geophysics.

The aggregation of high-amplitude magnetic anomalies within and around the eastern half of the Salakan prospect are interpreted as Batuan intrusives, as are the linear array of magnetic highs that trend northwest through the Tumpangpitu Batholith. Figure 10 shows the structural interpretation conducted by Chris Moore of Moore Geophysics.

First order fault corridors trend northwest, one passing near the northeast margin of the Tumpangpitu and East Salakan batholiths, the other passing under Pancer Bay. A third sub-parallel to low-angle northwest-trending structure dissects the Tumpangpitu Batholith in approximately equal halves. This fault structure localises a series of at least eight discrete magnetic high anomalies over at least a 16 kilometre structural strike length. These discrete magnetic anomalies are interpreted as intrusive stocks emplaced along this structure. Consequently, this district-scale structure was likely active during mid-Miocene Batuan stage magmatism. This key regional fault (labelled ‘metallogentically fertile structure’ in Figure 10) hosts the magnetic diorite intrusion at the Katak porphyry system and the inferred magnetic intrusions immediately south-southeast of the Gunung Manis low-sulfidation epithermal vein array.

Figure 10: Reduced-to-Pole Magnetic Image

This is broadly coincident with the eastern half of the Tujuh Bukit property. Black lines are interpreted regional faults. Blue dashed lines envelope deep-seated batholiths, white outlines define structurally-controlled magnetic intrusive centres, and yellow outlines define a north-west array of porphyry centres at Tumpangpitu. Details of this image are discussed in the text of the Report.



The broader East Salakan Batholith and Tumpangpitu Batholiths are approximately five kilometres in diameter. At East Salakan, the batholith appears to be intruded in its core by a highly magnetic intrusive about one and half kilometres in diameter, which is surrounded by a complex annual rim or zone of magnetite destruction interspersed with small discrete magnetic highs (between the two yellow outlines within the East Salakan Batholith). This magnetic pattern has the hallmarks of a large hydrothermal system developed around the periphery of the intrusive core at East Salakan.

Other second order fault sets observed in the data (shown in Figure 10) trend east-northeast and west-northwest.

The overall geometry of these structures, forming braided to complex arrays of parallel and curved echelon faults, is indicative of major transcurrent fault systems. Therefore, the district-scale structural picture is of a regional northwest-trending structural corridor, which is likely to be a major crustal-scale and near arc-parallel strike-slip fault zone. This transcurrent fault system potentially guided the emplacement of the two large batholiths beneath the eroded volcanic centre. The erosional level within the Tujuh Bukit district is at the right level to expose the high-sulfidation zones at the top of porphyry systems, while preserving the lower parts of their respective epithermal environments (i.e. around the sub-volcanic brittle-ductile transition). This opportune level of erosion has produced the complex magnetic patterns characteristic of terrains that preserve the apical levels of multiple intrusive stocks typical of the carapace of deep-seated batholiths.

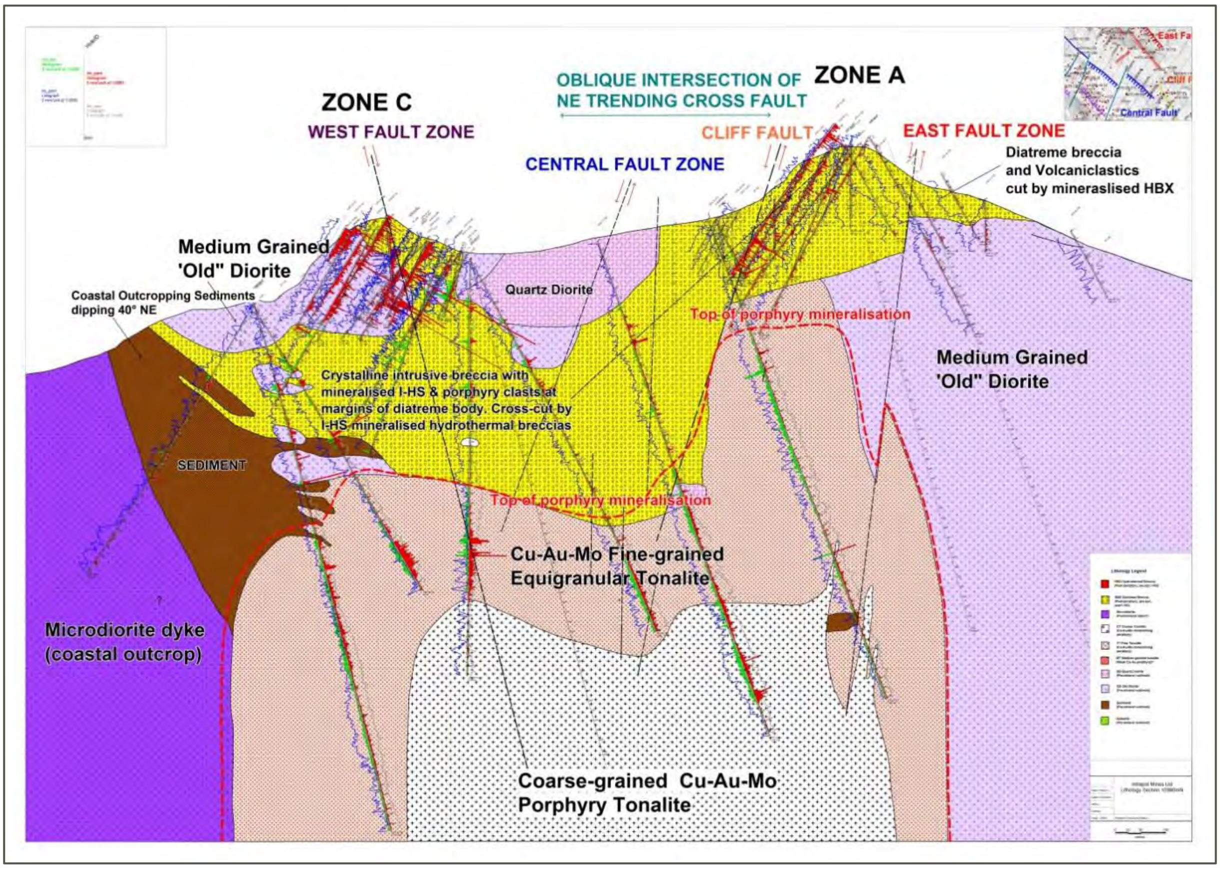
7.3 DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The Tumpangpitu deposit comprises a high-sulfidation copper-gold-silver epithermal system that is telescoped onto a large underlying gold-rich porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum system.

In general terms, the overall mineralising system broadly comprises a deep, magnetic, multiple tonalite intrusion (Figure 11) that has intruded into an older and more extensive feldspar-hornblende diorite stock. This older diorite intrusion has in turn intruded a cover sequence of lithic and crystal-lithic volcanic breccias that lie at shallow levels of the deposit. These volcaniclastic tuffs and breccias conformably overlie a sequence of sediments that are ‘partly’ constrained to dip inward towards the tonalitic intrusive centre.

The interface between the tonalite stock, which is interpreted to be the progenitor of porphyry ore, and the overlying intrusive and extrusive country rocks is characterized by the presence of one or more extensive diatreme breccia bodies and numerous smaller hydrothermal breccias bodies. The upper portions of the intensely altered and fluid metasomatised tonalite stock are transitional upward to intrusive breccias (breccias with upward entrained interstitial melt), which in turn are transitional at shallower levels to hydrothermal breccias as fluids have progressively exsolved from the entrained and decompressing melt.

Figure 11: Lithology Cross-Section 10980 mN at Tumpangpitu
Deep porphyry holes (26, 29, 56, 112, 172, 182 and 192) are projected onto the 050-230° section.



The high-sulfidation epithermal component of the Tumpangpitu mineralising system can be divided into four sub-types based on oxidation intensity, metal grade and metal suite:

1. Completely oxidized high-sulfidation mineralisation (gold-silver strongly enriched; copper severely leached).
2. Partially oxidized (transitional) high-sulfidation mineralisation (gold-silver±copper; copper strongly leached).
3. Unoxidized but low-grade high-sulfidation mineralisation (gold-silver-copper)
    a. Gold-silver grade is significantly lower than the overlying oxide component.
4. Unoxidized, but higher-grade, high-sulfidation mineralisation (gold-copper±silver) in deeper structural conduits and proximal to inferred upflow zones.

Components one and two are reported for the current oxide resource estimation, and components three and four are reported as part of the current porphyry resource estimation.

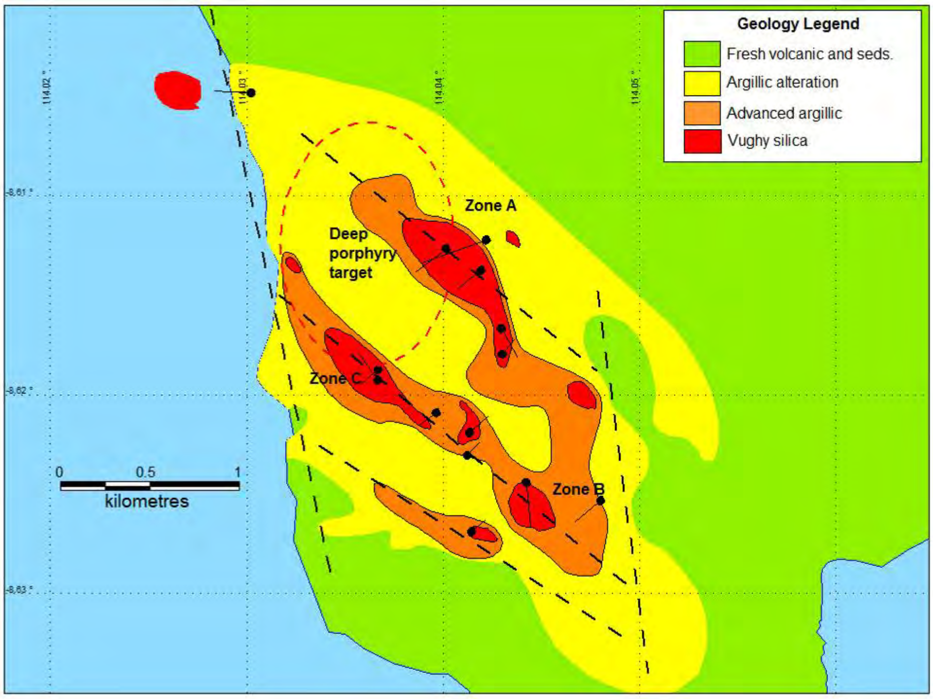
The geology of the Tumpangpitu prospect in the shallow epithermal environment is dominated by intense hydrothermally altered (silica-clay-alunite-pyrite) andesitic lithic volcanic breccias, diatreme breccias, hydrothermal breccias and diorite, with the alteration footprint covering an area in excess of four kilometres by two and half kilometres.

The broader envelope of argillic altered volcanics and intrusives are cross-cut by several northwest-trending and potentially structurally-controlled zones of hydrothermal breccias, which are advanced argillic altered (vuggy silica, silica-alunite, silica-alunite-clay, silica-clay-alunite and silica-clay). These zones of more siliceous alteration form multiple parallel ridges

(2.5 kilometres by 300 metres) trending northwest across the prospect (Figure 12), and they trend parallel to regional structures that are evident in aeromagnetic imagery.

Figure 12: Distribution of Alteration Styles as Mapped by GVM-Placer

Showing the locations of 14 historical drill holes (GVM – Holes 1 to 5 and Placer – Holes 6 to 14).



The geology of the deeper portions of the Tumpangpitu prospect is characterized by alteration and vein assemblages characteristic of porphyry systems. A large tonalite intrusion is encountered in the lower parts of the deepest drill holes at Tumpangpitu. This tonalite intrusion has a broad apex in the vicinity of cross-sections 10660mN to 11220mN and plunges to greater depths to the southwest and northeast. The geometry of the intrusion continues to be refined by infill drilling and magnetic modelling.

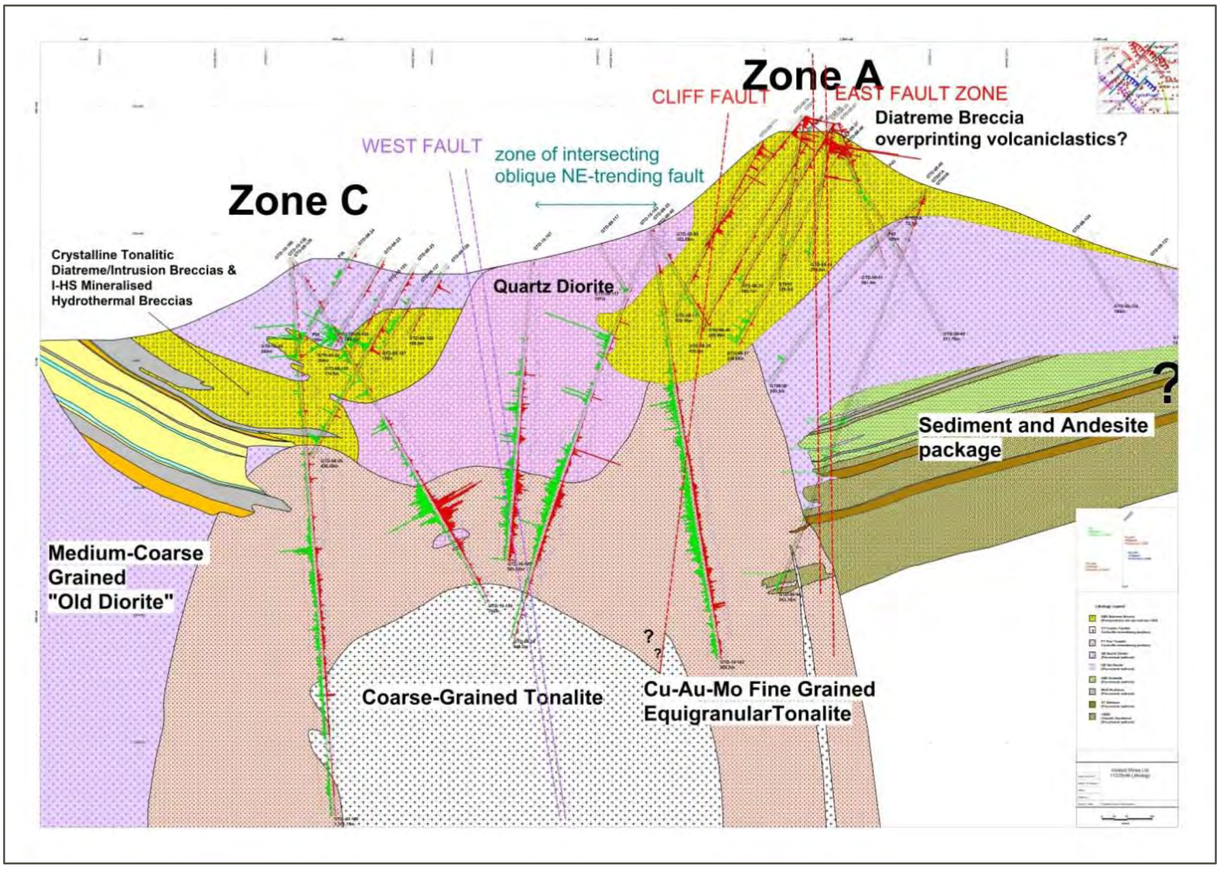
Porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation occurs within a carapace or shell of magnetite, quartz-magnetite and quartz vein stockwork that occurs within and around the periphery of the causative tonalite intrusion, overprinting both the outer margins of the intrusion as well as the proximal country rock. This mineralisation occurs predominantly within areas characterized by phyllic overprint of potassic alteration and lesser areas of potassic alteration within the tonalite intrusion.

An interpreted diatreme/intrusion breccia body (ovoid in plan and upward flaring) with a diameter in excess of 1,000 metres occurs above the tonalite and is host to a significant part of the oxide resources and part of the high-sulfidation resources. This breccia is dominated by polymict mill breccia in its middle and upper parts, and has roots that penetrate down into the tonalite intrusion (see Figure 11 and Figure 13).

At deeper levels near the tonalite intrusion, the breccia has increasing characteristics of an intrusion breccia. Clasts of porphyry mineralisation are incorporated into the breccia (detailed descriptions provided in previous NI 43-101 technical reports). The diatreme breccia generally does not host stockwork mineralisation and may form a sharp boundary with the underlying tonalite intrusion. Steeply-oriented structural feeders to high-sulfidation mineralisation have been intersected over-printing this diatreme breccia. These observations indicate the timing of breccia emplacement was broadly syn-mineral with respect to the porphyry system (post-porphyry and pre-high-sulfidation mineralisation).

Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of the main lithologies at Tumpangpitu.

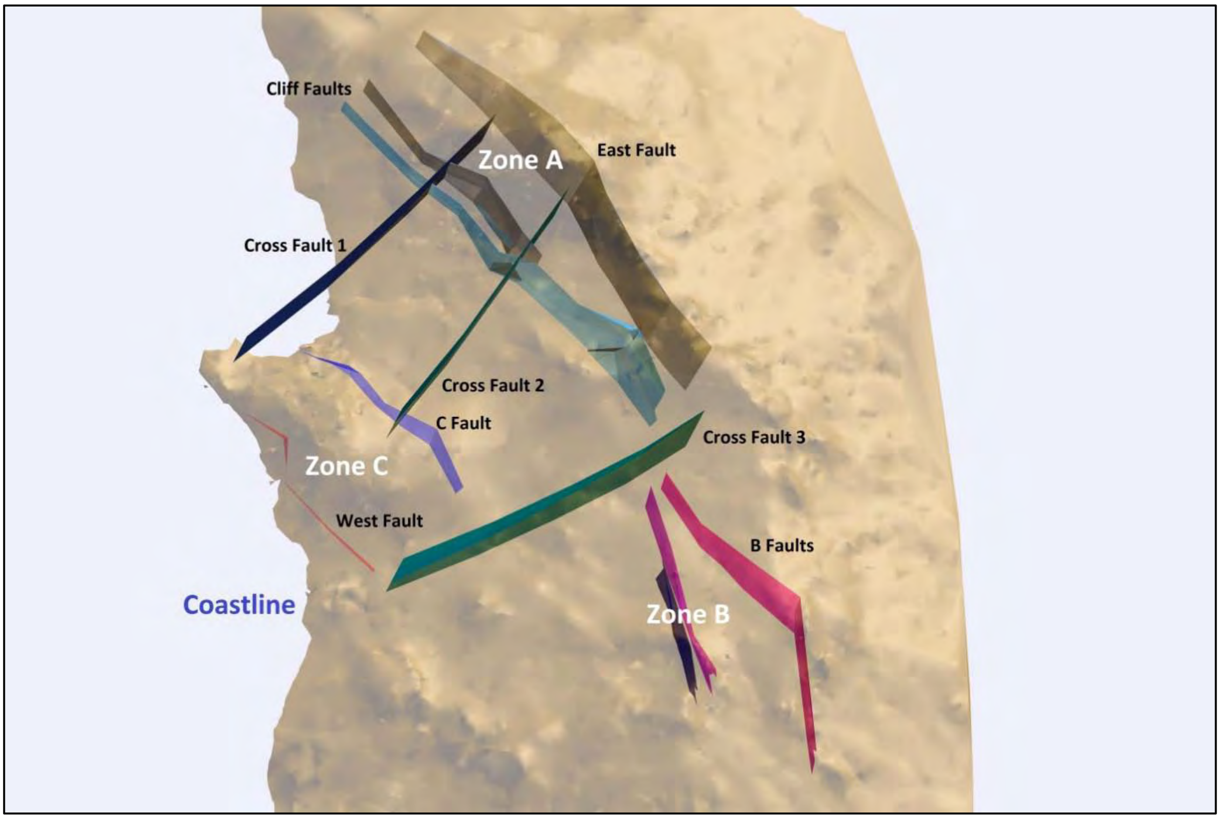
Figure 13: Cross-section 11220 mN at Tumpangpitu.



The definition of the structural framework at Tumpangpitu is continuing to develop and it is clear that structure has played an important part in the emplacement of the mineralised intrusives (Figure 14) and as conduits for mineralisation (particularly the later stage high-sulfidation mineralisation).

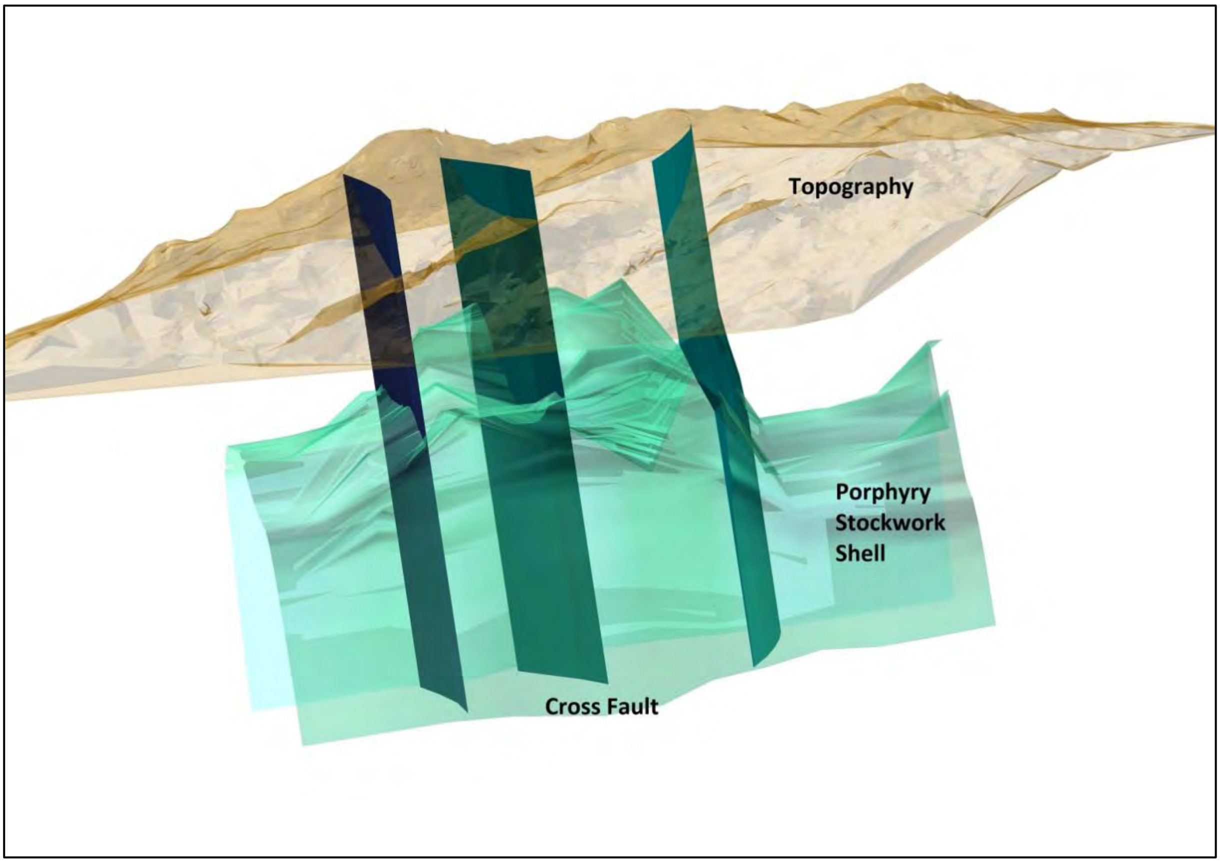
Five main fault sets are recognised – the northwest striking steep westerly dipping East and Cliff Faults, the northwest striking steep easterly dipping West and C Faults, and the sub-vertical north to northwest striking B Fault set (Figure 14). The first four fault sets are believed to have dominantly dip slip normal movement and potentially form a graben-like geometry above the tonalite intrusion.

Figure 14: Tumpangpitu Topography with Major Faults Shown



The fault system is cut by a later group of northeast striking, steeply dipping (direction not established) faults that are defined from aeromagnetics, topography, zones of fracturing in drill core and lithological inconsistencies in the drilling. A sinistral sense of offset is inferred for these faults. The southernmost of these features is a major magnetic boundary and marks the southern limit of the main zone of porphyry mineralisation (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Porphyry Stockwork Shell with Major Cross Faults, Showing Offset at South End (looking northeast)



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Tumpangpitu copper-gold deposit comprises two principal styles of mineralisation, shallow level high-sulfidation copper-gold-silver mineralisation (both hypogene sulfide and oxide variants), and deeper level copper-gold-molybdenum stockwork mineralisation, with the former overprinting the latter.

The high-sulfidation epithermal component of the Tumpangpitu prospect include an acidic alteration assemblage (alunite-pyrophyllite-diaspore), sulfide assemblages comprising chalcocite-enargite-covellite-temmantite-tetrahedrite-bornite, abundant vuggy leaching textures in silicified rocks, an extensive district-scale alteration footprint, anomalous gold-silver-copper-arsenic geochemistry, strong structural and stratigraphic controls on mineralisation, an abundance of hydrothermal breccias, and a close spatial relationship with deeper level porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation.

The deeper porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum component of the deposit has a number of similarities with the large Batu Hijau porphyry system in Sumbawa, including overall scale of the hydrothermal system, an intrusive magmatic suite in which tonalites are the syn-mineral phase, and high-grade areas that are dominated by high bornite-chalcopyrite.

The deposit types in the Tujuh Bukit Project, as described in detail in Hellman (2011b), which is available through SEDAR (www.sedar.com), have not changed.

9 MINERALISATION

Tujuh Bukit has five main recognised mineralised zones – the Tumpangpitu coupled high-sulfidation epithermal and porphyry system, the Katak porphyry system, the Candrian porphyry system, the Salakan porphyry system and the Gunung Manis low-sulfidation epithermal system.

The mineralisation at Tumpangpitu comprises a gold-rich porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum system that is deeply overprinted by a telescoped high-sulfidation epithermal copper-gold-silver system. The high-sulfidation mineralisation is strongly oxidized near-surface. Oxidation of the high-sulfidation sulfide protore results in an enrichment in gold, silver and arsenic, and a depletion in copper. Consequently, the Tumpangpitu deposit has an oxide cap that was further investigated for its potential economic feasibility.

9.1 PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD-MOLYBDENUM MINERALISATION – BROAD GEOMETRY

The broad geometry of the mineralised porphyry shell and its relationship to the oxide zones at Tumpangpitu is depicted in Figure 16 and shown in cross-section in Figure 17 and Figure 18.

Porphyry stockwork mineralisation forms an annular or inverted shell that lies around the margins of a deep tonalite stock. The tonalite stock is broadly coincident with a magnetic anomaly in magnetic data. Mineralisation occurs both within the outer margins of the stock as well as within the inner-most parts of the overlying and adjacent country rock. The country rock on the margins of the tonalite intrusion, where drilled to date, comprises a medium grained diorite (labelled 'Old Diorite' in Section 7), which is interpreted as a pre-existing intrusive within the local volcanic centre. The zone of strongly mineralised stockwork, occurs over a strike of approximately 1.3 kilometres on section (northeast-southwest), with porphyry mineralisation having been drilled over a strike of approximately 1.9 kilometres in the northwest-southeast dimension.

The tonalite is often overlain by a diatreme/intrusion breccia, which is interpreted as post-porphyry mineralisation, largely because the breccia lacks porphyry stockwork mineralisation, but contains clasts of mineralised porphyry.

Alteration zones grade from subordinate relics of potassic alteration within the tonalite intrusion, upward to extensive areas of phyllic alteration that overprint potassic alteration within the outer carapace region of the tonalite stock, and then laterally to propylitic alteration on the flanks of the diorite and upward to advanced-argillic alteration above the tonalite stock. The broader advanced argillic alteration zone impinges and contracts downward onto the tonalite and associated intrusion breccias, presumably along major syn-mineral structures that focused acid volatiles from the tonalite or a near coeval intrusive phase.

Figure 16: Plan Showing Drill Pattern, Porphyry and Oxide Mineralisation Footprints and Type Section Locations

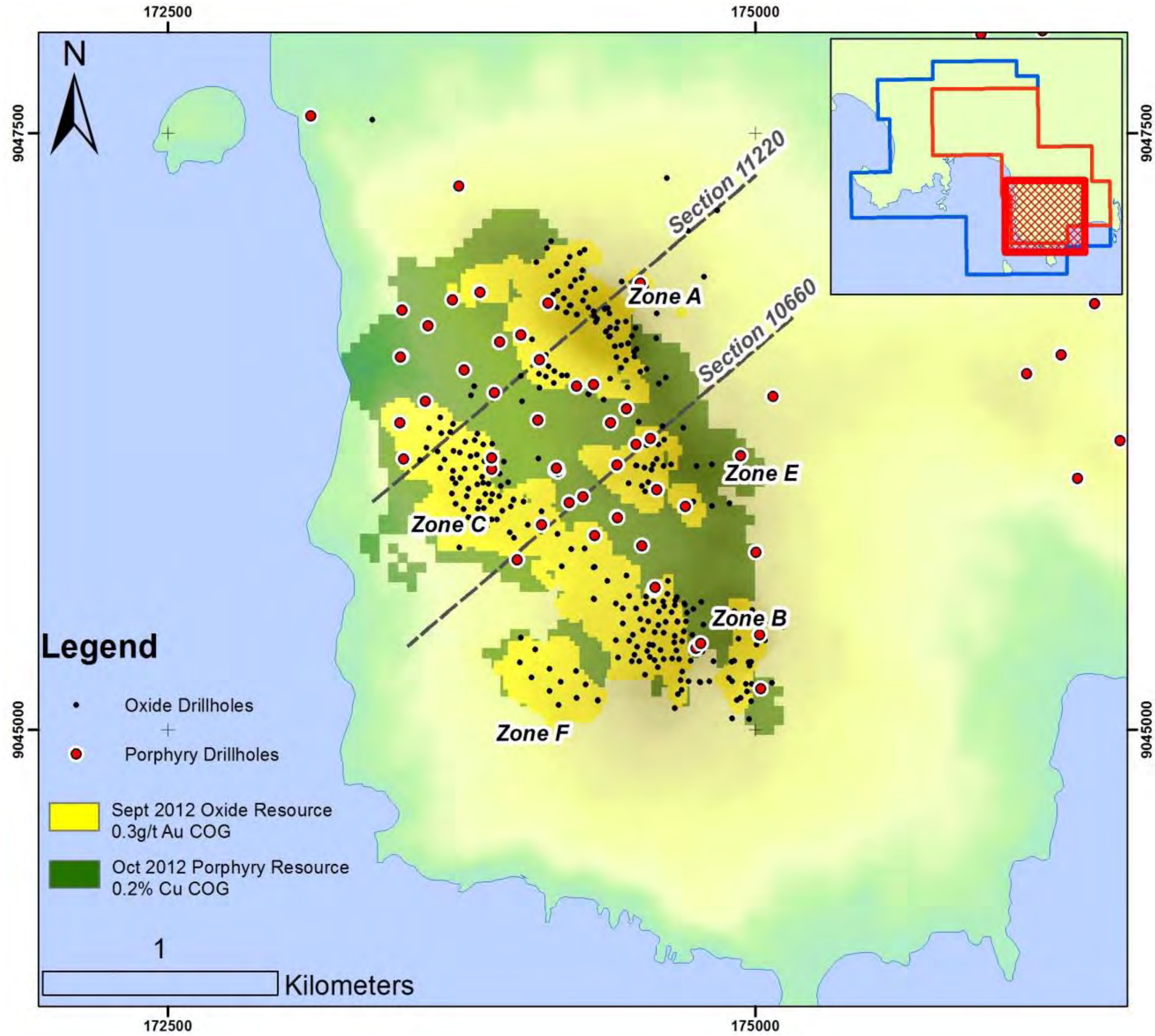


Figure 17: Cross-Section 11220mN Showing the Relationship Between Porphyry Stockwork, High-Sulfidation and Oxide Mineralisation

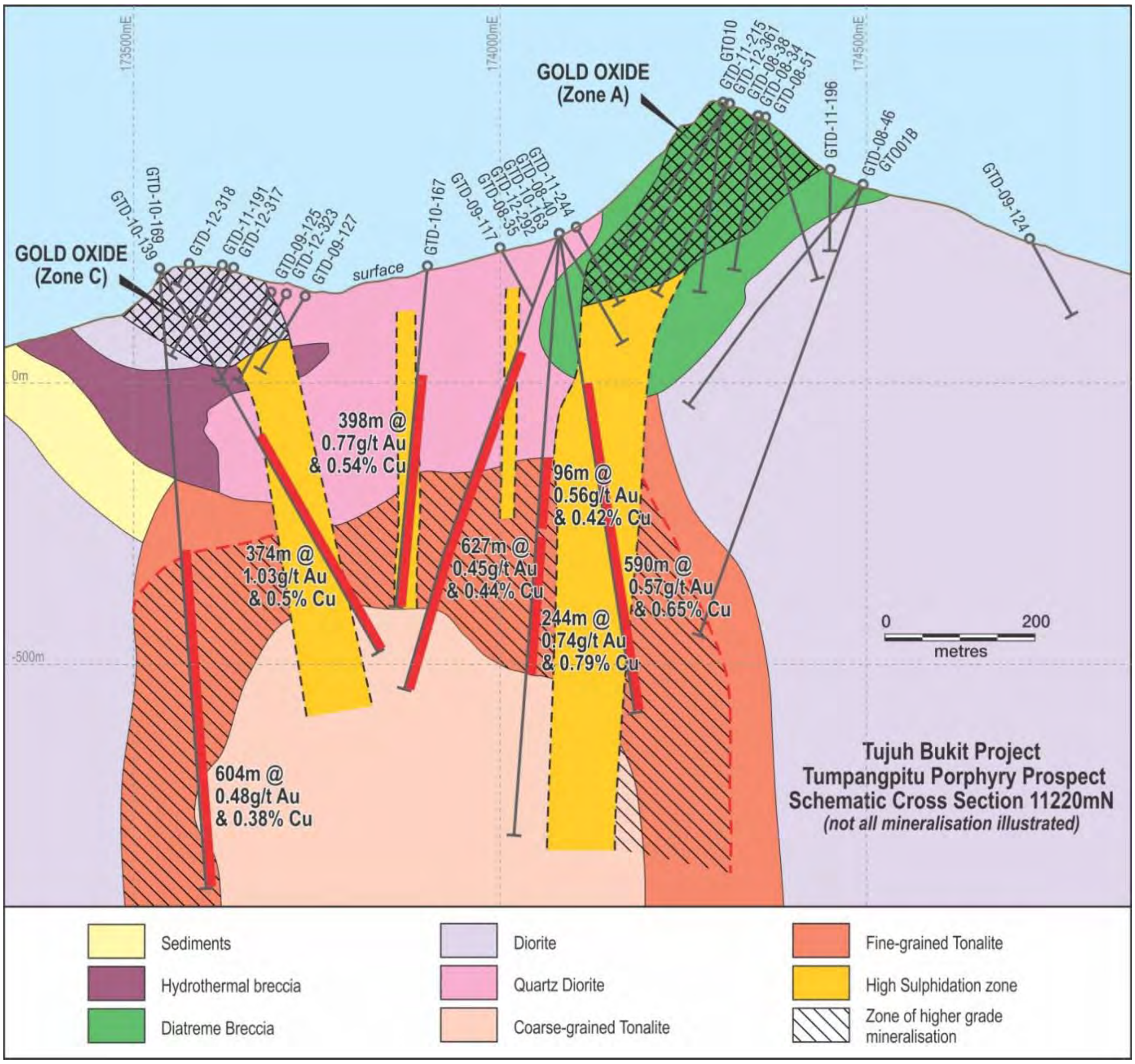
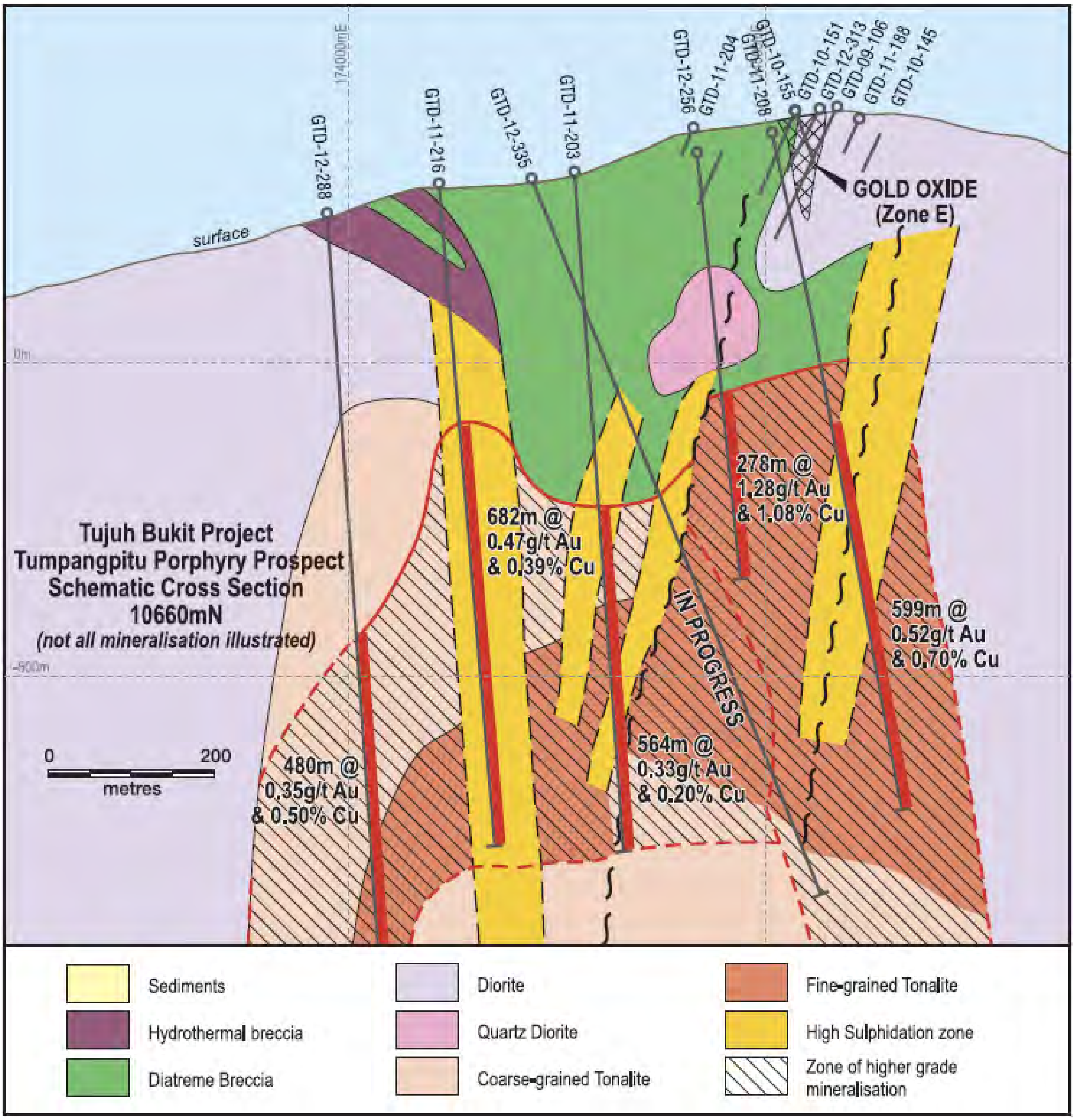


Figure 18: Cross-Section 10660mN Showing the Relationship Between Porphyry Stockwork, High-Sulfidation and Oxide Mineralisation



Copper sulfides that are evident in the Tumpangpitu deposit at porphyry levels include an inner bornite zone and an outer chalcopyrite zone. However, much of the hypogene disseminated chalcopyrite may have been converted to bornite and pyrite during multiple intermediate to high-sulfidation overprints.

Zones of significant gold enrichment also occur in the porphyry system where high-sulfidation mineralisation (massive pyrite ± tetrahedrite/tennantite ± enargite ± bornite ± covellite) overprints the early porphyry stockwork mineralisation in the potassic zone. In these areas, relict magnetite is oxidized to hematite due to acidic and oxidized fluids associated with the retrograde phyllic overprint (e.g. GTD-10-129/139 and GTD-10-167).

9.2 HIGH-SULFIDATION SULFIDE MINERALISATION

High-sulfidation mineralisation forms networks and arrays of sulfide fractures and veins, containing pyrite +/- enargite +/- tetrahedrite-tennantite +/- chalcocite +/- bornite occurring within steep structural zones above and to some extent, within the porphyry stockwork zone. These zones emanate from the core of the tonalite and flare upward and flatten close to surface, where they form thick silica ledges, which dip to the southwest (Zone A), northeast (Zone C) and east (Zone B) associated with advanced argillic alteration.

These ledges have cores of silica and silica-alunite that zone outward to silica-alunite-clay, silica-clay, clay-silica, clay-chlorite, and finally in distal areas to propylitic alteration, typical of high-sulfidation systems where neutralization of acid fluids is the dominant control on alteration patterns.

9.3 HIGH-SULFIDATION OXIDE MINERALISATION

The oxide mineralisation at Tumpangpitu occurs on topographic ridges, in close association with gold and silver soil anomalies. This mineralisation is the oxidized part of the high-sulfidation mineralisation and occurs in a series of pods.

10 EXPLORATION

Historical exploration on the Tumpangpitu prospect from 1999 to 2000 is outlined in Section 6 of this Report.

Below is an overview of the exploration programs undertaken on the Tumpangpitu prospect by PT IMN from 2006 to 2011 and 2007 to 2011:

- Re-establishment of the Tumpangpitu grid (initially established by Placer).
- Completion of 475 soil grid samples at a density of 200 metres by 25 metres over the Tumpangpitu prospect. The soil samples were acquired along 17 cross-lines oriented at 050°-230° magnetic. Soil samples were analysed for gold, copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum and barium.
- Regional rock chip sampling: A total of 1,553 rock chip samples were collected by Intrepid-PT IMN during the period 2006 to 2011 from Tujuh Bukit. These include suites of rock chip samples collected at Tumpangpitu, Salakan, Katak, Gunung Manis and other regional areas in between these main prospects.
- Reconnaissance lithological and alteration mapping at Salakan. Field reconnaissance visits to areas within the Tujuh Bukit Project.
- Reprocessing and 3D inversion modelling of existing aeromagnetic data over the property, plus acquisition and processing of ground magnetic data over the southern portion of the Tumpangpitu prospect.
- Extensive regional 80 mesh soil sampling was undertaken in 2008 at Salakan, in 2009 to 2011 at Tumpangpitu and east of Tumpangpitu, and in 2011 at Salakan.
- Spectral analysis of 2,261 soil samples has been collected on samples from Tujuh Bukit. An additional 361 spectra have been collected and interpreted from rock chip samples.
- A heliborne aeromagnetic survey covering the entire Tujuh Bukit Project was completed in 2009. Radiometric and Data Terrain Model (DTM) data were also acquired.
- Regional geological mapping was conducted across much of the Tujuh Bukit Project in late 2011.
- In 2012, a program of gradient array IP chargeability and resistivity surveying is underway in the Salakan and Katak areas.
- Preparation for and completion of seven main phases of diamond drilling at Tujuh Bukit from September 2007 to July 2012, as outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Tujuh Bukit Diamond Drilling Activities

Location	Drill Holes	Metre	Dates
Tumpangpitu Oxide drilling	319	65,191m	2007-2012
Tumpangpitu Porphyry drilling	55	53,736m	2008-2012
Regional Exploration holes – Katak	5	1,835.50m	2010
Regional Exploration holes – Candrian	8	4,165.96m	2011
Regional Exploration holes – Gunung Manis	17	3,433.80m	2011-12
Waterbore test holes	4	600m	2011-12
Regional Geotech holes	8	421.6m	2010

Porphyry holes are nominally defined as those which have contributed significantly to the porphyry and high-sulfidation resource and are listed in Appendix 2. The number of porphyry drill holes is problematic due to failed holes and moderate depth holes that have contributed to the high-sulfidation resource. A compilation of all significant assays from the drilling is listed in Appendix 2.

In total, 450 drill holes for a combined total of 142,433.68 metres exist at the Tujuh Bukit Project. This count is as of 31 August 2012 and includes holes and drilling undertaken by PT IMN, and historical holes by GVM and Placer.

Diamond drilling activities undertaken onsite include drill site targeting, drill site surveying, preparation of drill pads, developing logistic supply lines and procedures, organising accounting procedures and designing a database to process the datasets associated with the drill programs. The drill support work was performed by PT IMN professional personnel (geologists, logistic managers and accountants) as well as local labour employed on a daily basis.

On the basis of the early drilling at Zone C and Zone A, inaugural Inferred Resources were estimated for Zones C and A by H&SC (NI 43-101 Technical Reports dated September 2008 and February 2009). In January 2011, a further Inferred Oxide Resource estimate was conducted by H&SC, incorporating resources from several zones of oxide mineralisation that were previously referred to as Zones, A, B, C, D and F.

Three previous porphyry Resource Estimates conducted by H&SC have been performed with the first commencing in September 2010.

11 DRILLING

Intrepid-PT IMN has conducted an ongoing diamond drilling program at the Tumpangpitu prospect since September 2007. Drilling has progressively expanded from one drill-rig to a peak of 12 rigs operating over part of the recently completed drill program.

At the time of the current resource estimation, a total of 374 drill holes on the Tumpangpitu prospect had been completed. Previous operators drilled a further 16 holes (GT001-14, including two re-drills, 4,173 metres). Of these, 319 were drilled as shallower oxide holes (mostly less than 450 metres depth) or failed to penetrate significantly into the porphyry zone, while the remaining 55 holes were deeper holes that have penetrated the Tumpangpitu porphyry and high-sulfidation system.

The total metres drilled by Intrepid-PT IMN at Tumpangpitu for these 374 drill holes were 118,927 metres. The location of these drill holes is shown in Figure 16. This drilling at Tumpangpitu covers an area of approximately three square kilometres.

The drill holes were designed to test a range of target environments at Tumpangpitu, including:

1. Surface gold, silver and arsenic soil anomalies from Placer and PT IMN soil surveys, and Placer IP resistivity data, for oxide gold-silver high-sulfidation mineralisation
2. IP chargeability anomalies for porphyry gold-silver-copper high-sulfidation mineralisation
3. Magnetic anomalies for deep underlying porphyry copper-silver-molybdenum mineralisation.

In positioning the drill holes, Intrepid-PT IMN reviewed all existing data, including surface alteration data from prior mapping by Placer, previous drilling results of GVM and Placer, chargeability and resistivity anomalies from a prospect-scale IP survey conducted by Placer, and the results of repeat and follow-up soil sampling over the Tumpangpitu prospect conducted by PT IMN in early 2007 and by Intrepid-PT IMN in 2009 to 2010.

Gold-silver oxide delineation drilling at Zones A and C was conducted at a drill spacing of approximately 80 metres by 80 metres, with section lines oriented at 050° to 230°. In both areas, drill holes were mostly drilled at minus 60° dip towards 230° magnetic azimuth, although several holes were drilled with the reverse azimuth at some at differing dips.

Gold-silver oxide delineation drilling at Zone B was conducted at an average drill spacing close to 60 metres by 60 metres, with most holes drilled at minus 60° towards UTM azimuth 270°. Subsequent drilling at oxide Zones E and F were drilled towards 270° and 230° respectively.

The current oxide resource estimation was based on a drill program designed to infill zones A, B, C and E to an approximate 40 metre by 40 metre spacing in the core zone of each of the deposits, with the goal of estimating significant Measured and Indicated Resources for these deposits.

The deep porphyry drill holes were drilled on the old Placer grid at azimuths of 050° and 230°. The holes were sited to maximise the number of drill holes that could be drilled from each drill pad, and yield intersections in the porphyry environment that approximate a 200 metre by 200 metre intersection grid at depth.

Surveyed drill hole collar coordinates are tabulated in Appendix 1 (UTM coordinates) together with drill hole azimuths, dips, total lengths plus end date for each drill hole.

Figure 16 illustrates the spatial distribution of all drill hole collars at Tumpangpitu, including historical holes, oxide holes and deep porphyry holes, and portrays the density of drilling in plain view.

The sample length has generally been two metre intervals with typical intersection lengths, although variable, in the order of several hundred metres in the deep porphyry zone and tens of metres to locally greater than 100 metres in the oxide zones.

11.1 DRILLING CONTRACTOR AND DRILLING STATISTICS

The drilling contractor used during all previous phases of the drilling program conducted by Intrepid-PT IMN was PT Maxidrill (Maxidrill) located in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The company details for Maxidrill are:

PT Maxidrill Indonesia
Jl. Gatot Subroto Km. 8
Jatake, Tangerang, Banten 15137, Indonesia
Telephone: +62 21 7560797
Facsimile: +62 21 7588798
Email: info@maxidrill.net
Website: www.maxidrill.net

In late 2011, PT Boart Longyear Pty Ltd (Longyear) was bought onsite, specifically to provide higher capacity helicopter-supported rigs to drill deeper holes into the porphyry deposit.

The company details for Longyear are:

PT Boart Longyear Pty Ltd
Jl. Suci No. 12B
Susukan Ciracas, Jakarta Timur 13750, Indonesia
Telephone: +62 21 8779 8007
Facsimile: +62 21 8779 5255
Email: info@boartlongyear.com
Website: www.boartlongyear.com

The total depth of holes drilled at Tumpangpitu ranges between 30.00 metres to 1,222.80 metres. Of those holes drilled specifically to test the porphyry system, and ignoring holes that technically failed, the depth of drilling ranges from 510.0 metres to 1,222.80 metres, and average 977 metres in depth.

Holes drilled to test the oxide zone and the high-sulfidation zone immediately beneath the base of oxidation, range between 30.00 metres to 572.90 metres and average 197.80 metres in depth.

11.2 DRILLING EQUIPMENT

Maxidrill has been the primary drilling contractor onsite since 2007 and has used a number of drill rigs over the life of the drilling programme. Rigs used include the MD-195 and MD-400 rigs, specifically for shallower oxide drilling, the MD-420 drill rig, for both deeper oxide and some regional drilling and the MD-430 and 440 configurations for the deeper porphyry drilling.

All rigs were manufactured by Maxidrill in Indonesia, and are manually and helicopter portable. Initially, the smaller rigs were moved manually with a team of around 80 to 100 haulers, taking around a day or two to move, depending on the distance to the next drill site. More recently, most moves have been conducted by helicopter.

The deepest drill hole completed to date by Maxidrill was 1,133.25 metres (GTD-11-254) using an MD-440 drill rig.

In late 2011, Longyear introduced the first LF-90 high capacity drill rig to the site, followed by two more in early 2012. The deepest hole drilled to date with the LF90 is 1,222.80 metres in GTD-12-372.

At the height of the recent drilling campaign, there were 12 rigs onsite, including three MD-195s, one MD-420, one MD-430, four MD-440s and three LF-90s. Two of the MD-440s were operating on the regional program, while the other ten rigs were drilling at Tumpangpitu.

Rig capacity onsite is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Depth Capacity of Drill Rigs used at Tumpangpitu

Company	Drill Rig	PQ Capacity (m)	HQ Capacity (m)	NQ Capacity (m)
Maxidrill	MD-195	N/A	200	350
Maxidrill	MD-400	100	N/A	500
Maxidrill	MD-420	150	400	700
Maxidrill	MD-430	300	600	1,100
Maxidrill	MD-440	300	600	1,100
Longyear	LF90	476	722	1,064

The drilling program has been supported by two Bell 407 helicopters under contract from PT Sayap Garuda Indah. Most rig moves in 2012 were conducted by helicopter, with the exception of short manual moves of the smaller rigs at times.

The cores were retrieved using triple-tube sampling and core sizes drilled were PQ-3 (83 millimetre diameter) from surface, with reduction to HQ-3 (61.7 millimetres) and NQ-3 (45 millimetres) at depth. In earlier drilling, a minor number of holes were reduced to BQ to enable ongoing drilling, but in recent times all holes were limited to NQ.

11.3 PRODUCTION RATES

Historical drilling performance for porphyry drilling at the Project site has been approximately 19 metres per rig per day.

11.4 DOWN-HOLE SURVEYS

A total of 2,908 down-hole survey points (including set-up collar positions at the surface) were acquired from drill holes GT-001A through to GTD-12-3904, excluding GTD-12-385 and 386 (i.e. all holes available for the oxide and porphyry resource estimate). Down-hole survey data existed for the historical holes GT-001A through to GT014; however, the type of survey tool used for these old GVM and Placer holes is unknown (it is assumed the survey data were recorded using the widely used Eastman single-shot system).

All holes drilled by Intrepid from 2007 to 2012 (excluding those drilled by Longyear), were surveyed using a REFLEX EZ-Shot™ down-hole survey instrument which recorded azimuth, inclination, roll-face angle, magnetic field strength and bore-hole temperature.

Longyear utilised a Reflex ACT tool that electronically measures the down-hole orientation of the hole every minute. A measurement is recorded at 15 metres and then every 50 metres and finally stored in the database.

11.5 DRILL HOLE COLLAR SURVEY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The collar position of drill holes at Tumpangpitu were picked up by two separate survey companies, PT Geoindo Giri Jaya (PT Geoindo) and PT Surtech UtamaIndonesia (PT Surtech). Contact details for these two companies are listed below:

PT Geoindo Giri Jaya
Jl. Batununggal Indah IV No.83
Bandung 40266 – Indonesia
Telephone: +62 22 7513168, 7538775
Facsimile: +62 22 7513776
Contacts: Mr Robert Bacciarelli and Mr Darwis Legawa

PT Surtech Utama Indonesia – Specialised Surveying Solutions
Satmarindo Building, 2nd Fl – Jl Ampera Raya No. 5 Jakarta 12560
Telephone:+62 21 7883 4813
Facsimile: +62 21 7883 4913
Mobile: +62 811187806
Contact: Mr Jim Walsh (jim.walsh@surtech-group.com)
Website: www.surtech-group.com

Details of drill hole collar survey procedures conducted by PT Geoindo were reported by Hellman (2008, 2009, 2011a and b). All drill holes used in this current resource estimation were surveyed by ground-based geodetic surveying.

Surface topographic data were also surveyed on the ground during a series of ongoing survey campaigns contracted initially to PT Geoindo and subsequently to PT Surtech.

The drilling and topographic data were used to construct a digital elevation model for Resource Estimates.

Through the recent drilling program, only PT Surtech was active onsite.

11.6 SUMMARY RESULTS OF DRILLING

The results of drilling to date have defined a shallow gold-silver oxide resource that has been previously reported (Hellman 2008, 2009 and 2011a), and a deeper copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry resource has been previously reported (Hellman 2010, 2011b and 2012). These resources are the subject of the current porphyry resource update that is reported in this Report. Appendix 2 summarises all significant results of drilling used in the most recent resource estimations. True thicknesses have no meaning in this context.

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

All Tujuh Bukit Project drill holes conducted to date have been drilled using the diamond drilling method. Consequently, two types of samples have been collected for assay during the drill program at Tumpangpitu – half core samples of PQ, HQ, NQ and BQ core, and three metre composite sludge samples.

12.1 CORE PROCESSING PROTOCOLS

Sample collection and data flow for diamond drilling at the Tujuh Bukit Project are outlined in Sections 12.1.1 to 12.1.11.

12.1.1 OFFICE – DRILL HOLE PLANNING

- Drill holes are planned and documented, including the preparation of a Drill Establishment Form for exploration drill holes.
- Once the drill hole locations have been approved (internally within Intrepid-PT IMN), further external approvals are sought (e.g. Perhutani – Rona Awal survey).

12.1.2 DRILL SITE – DRILL SITE PREPARATION

- Once drill hole locations have been approved, proposed pads are visited, pad positions are reviewed and approved, and pads are constructed.
- Prior to drilling, a new drill hole number is assigned and signed off by PT IMN staff and drilling contractors.
- A ‘Drill Site Collar Form’ and later the ‘Drill Establishment Form’ is forwarded to the Geology Department Data Clerk for data entry and filing.

12.1.3 DRILL SITE – DRILLING CONDUCTED

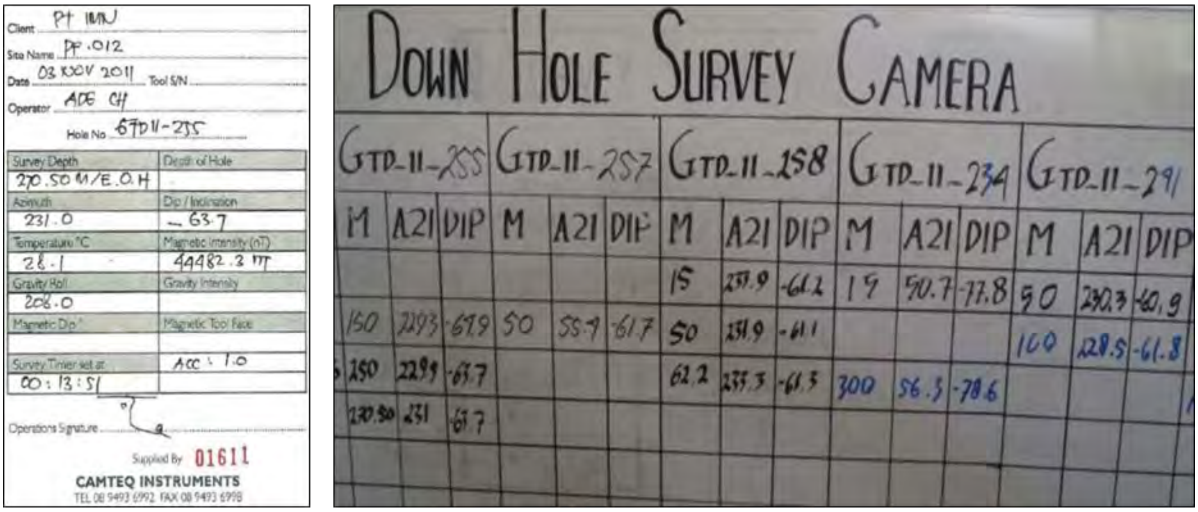
- Drilling is conducted using a triple-tube assembly.
- The core is placed into core trays (plasticised cardboard with lids). The depth is marked with a marker pen on the inside of the core tray and plastic depth markers are also inserted (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Core Tray with Depth Markers

12.1.4 Down-Hole Survey

- Down-hole surveys are conducted using REFLEX EZ-Shot™ survey instrument or the Reflex ACT system, which records azimuth, inclination, roll-face angle, magnetic field strength and bore-hole temperature.
- Down-hole surveys are completed at 15 metres, 50 metres, then every 50 metres to End of Hole (EOH).
- Down-hole survey details are recorded.
- A Senior Core Farm Technician receives a daily down-hole survey email and transfers the information to the Core Farm whiteboard (Figure 20).
- If the updated reading varies by greater than five degrees, the geologist responsible for the drill hole is advised.
- At the completion of the hole, down-hole survey details are to be recorded on a 'Drill Site DH Survey Form' and forwarded to the Geology Department Data Clerk for data entry and filing.

Figure 20: Down-hole Survey Form and Core Farm Whiteboard – Down-Hole Survey



12.1.5 Core Orientation

- Core orientations (using Coretell ORIshot and the Reflex ACT system) are completed.

12.1.6 Core Recovery

- Core is placed into core trays and core recovery (per drill run) is measured and recorded in the 'Drill Site Core Run Form'.
- Core recoveries during the diamond drilling program at Tumpangpitu are shown in Table 6.
- The average core recovery of the measured Tumpangpitu drill holes (228), from 55,806 measurements was 98.90%, with 94.19% of the sample interval recorded core recoveries greater than 90%.

Table 6: Summary of Core Recovery for the Diamond Drilling Programs at Tumpangpitu

Recovery (%)	No. of Recovery Measurements	% of Measurements
0 - 10%	10	0.01%
10 - 20%	13	0.01%
20 - 30%	27	0.03%
30 - 40%	45	0.05%
40 - 50%	53	0.06%
50 - 60%	116	0.13%
60 - 70%	274	0.31%
70 - 80%	485	0.56%
80 - 90%	1,758	2.01%
90 - 100%	9,212	10.56%
100%	75,278	86.26%
Total	**87,268**	**100.00%**

12.1.7 SLUDGE SAMPLING

- During diamond drill hole coring, sludge samples are collected in a sump, designed to capture drill cuttings from the water return.
- Composite sludge samples are collected at three metre intervals, coinciding with the drilling of every second 1.5 metre long drill rod.
- Sludge sampling data is recorded on the 'Core Shed Sampling – Sludge Form'.

12.1.8 DRILL CORE TRANSPORT

- Core trays are marked up with Hole ID, Tray Number, Depth From and Depth To (Figure 21).
- Prior to transport, the core trays are prepared to prevent movement and core loss:
  - Packing blocks are inserted into the voids of core trays and extra bags are placed over core (Figure 21)
  - Lids are placed on core trays and each tray is tied up with string/rope.

Figure 21: Core Trays Correctly Marked Up

- Core trays are transported by helicopter (since 2010) utilising sling line and cage (Figure 22).
- Previously, core trays were carried from the drill site to the core farm manually. In this case, core trays were carried horizontally flat from the drill site to the core farm. Care was taken to ensure core trays were not carried on their side on porters' shoulders (Figure 22).

Figure 22: a) Transport of Core by Helicopter and Sling Line b) Correct Manual Transport of Core c) Incorrect Manual Transport of Core

12.1.9 CORE FARM – DRILL CORE RECEIVED

- Core trays are received by the core farm and are set up on racks, removing string ties and core tray lids (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Core Trays With and Without Packing Bags and String to Ensure No Core Loss

- Core is lightly washed and scrubbed with sponge when necessary (Figure 24).
- Each core tray is digitally photographed on a wooden frame (both wet and dry). Digital core photographs are correctly named and transferred directly to the site server (Figure 24).
- The ends of each core stick are matched and aligned.

Figure 24: a) Washing of Core b) Photographing Core

12.1.10 CORE FARM – ‘PHYSICAL’ MEASUREMENTS ON CORE

- Before sampling of the core, trained geotechnical core farm staff conduct further measurements to characterize the core, including:

Geotechnical

- Data is recorded on ‘Geotech Form’ (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Core Shed Geotech Form

TUJUH BUKIT PROJECT

6a - Core Shed Geotech Form

HoleID	Page
	of

From	To	Recovery (m)	Sum Solid Core	Hardness	Fractures	Core Frac Angle	Fracture Style	Core Quality	Comments	Date Logged	Logged By

Specific Gravity

- Specific gravity (SG) is determined using the waxed core method:
  - Samples are first dried in a 1,600 watt (220-240V) Kris Electric Oven with a 30 litre capacity for four hours at 100°C. Data is recorded on ‘SG Form’ (Figure 26) by including Hole ID, From (m), To (m), Interval (m; = From-To; typically 0.1 metres), Wt_Air (weight of un-waxed core in air), Wt_Waxed _Air (weight of waxed core in air), Wt_Waxed_Water (weight of waxed core in water), SG and Comments

Figure 26: Core Shed SG Form

TUJUH BUKIT PROJECT

6b - Core Shed SG Form

HoleID	Page
	of

From	To	*Dry 4hrs*	Sample Weight In Air grams	*Apply Wax*	Sample + Wax Weight In Air grams	Sample + Wax Weight In Water grams	Core Size	Date Logged	Logged By	Comments

Magnetic Susceptibility

- Data is recorded on the 'Magsus Form' (Figure 27)

Figure 27: Core Shed Magsus Form

TUJUH BUKIT PROJECT

6c - Core Shed Magsus Form

HoleID	Page
	of

From	To	Instrument	Read 1	Read 2	Read 3	Read 4	Read 5	Exponent	Units	SampType	Core Size	Logged By	Date Logged

Structural Orientation

- Data is recorded on the 'Structural Orientation Form' (Figure 28)

Figure 28: Structural Orientation Log

TUJUH BUKIT PROJECT

6d - Structural Orientation Log

HoleID:		PAGE		LOGGED BY:	
DATE:		of		CHECKED BY:	

Downhole Survey			Depth of Element		Element Type	Azimuth	Dip	Dip Direction	Plunge	Plunge Direction	Width (mm)	Mineralogy	Comments
Depth	Azimuth	Dip	From	To									
									For Slickenline (SL) and Mineral Growth Fibre (MGF)				

Mineralogy Spectra (i.e. Terraspec)

- Data is recorded on the 'Mineralogy Spectra Form'.

12.1.11 Core Farm – Geological Logging of Core

- Geologist's complete geological logging of the core according to detailed procedures with all information recorded using hardcopy forms.
- These forms review Lithology, Breccia attributes, Fractures/Faulting, Oxidation, Veining, Alteration and Mineralisation.

13 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

13.1 Sample Preparation

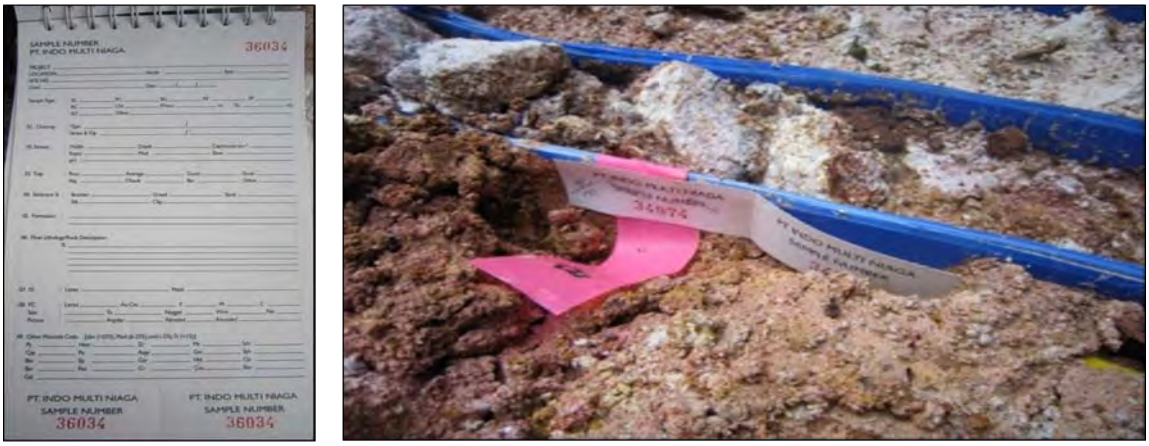
13.1.1 Core Farm – Mark Up Core for Sampling

- All core is sampled on two metre intervals (unless otherwise specified).
- Individual samples do not cross a change in core size (i.e. BQ to HQ). The sample interval starts or stops at the point of a change in core size.
- The core is marked vertically as half core and quarter core for 'field duplicates' (Figure 29).
- Two metre samples are marked horizontally:
  - If other than two metre sampling is required (i.e. sampling to geological or structural boundaries), core farm samplers must wait until a geologist has stapled flagging to show the sampling intervals.

Figure 29: Core Marked Up for Sampling

- Geologists ensure the half of the core marked for sampling is representative of the contained mineralisation.
- Sample tickets are attached to the core tray at the top of each two metre interval (Figure 30).

Figure 30: a) Sample Ticket Books and b) Sample Tickets in Core Trays Ready for Sampling



- Drill core samples range from 0.03 metres to five metres in length but are predominantly two metre samples (Table 7).

Table 7: Number of Core Samples Assayed per Sampling Interval (Tumpangpitu)

Sampling Length	No. of Samples	% of Samples
<= 0.5m	102	0.17%
>0.5 and < 1m	113	0.18%
1m	1,028	1.67%
> 1m and < 2m	334	0.54%
2m	58,851	95.80%
> 2m and < 3m	226	0.37%
3m	712	1.16%
> 3m and < 4m	19	0.03%
>4m	43	0.07%
Total	**61,428**	**100.00%**

13.1.2 Core Farm – Sampling Preparation and Insert QAQC Samples

- Prior to marking or cutting core, QAQC samples are inserted:
  - A geologist assigns the 'Standard ID'
  - A sampler picks the required standard
  - The label from the standards silver packet is removed
  - The standard is inserted into the labelled calico bag with the sample ticket (Figure 31)
  - A geologist signs the 'Core Shed Sampling – Core Form' in the comments field, acknowledging a standard has been inserted and its Standard ID matches that specified on the 'Core Shed Sampling – Core Form'.

Figure 31: Standards (OREAS) a) Before b) After Removing Labels and c) Standard and Labelled Calico Bag

Figure 32: Core Shed Sampling – Core Form

TUJUH BUKIT PROJECT

5c – Core Shed Sampling – Core Form

HoleID	Page
	of

SampleID	From	To	SampType	Recovery (m)	QAQCType	ParentID	StandardID	Sampled By	Date Sampled	Comments

13.1.3 QAQC Samples – Summary

- Intrepid-PT IMN's QAQC program inserts various additional samples including standards, blanks, field duplicates, umpires/check samples and laboratory replicates (Appendix 5). Table 8provides detailed descriptions.

Table 8: Summary of QAQC Samples

Samples	Description
Standards	'Determine accuracy of a laboratory or particular assay method' • 6.7% of batch • Geologist to assign the standard according to expected anomalism (of Au, Cu or Ag)
Blanks	'Detect laboratory contamination' • ~4% of batch
Laboratory Replicates	'Variance of assay' • Determined and coordinated by laboratory (~8% of batch)
Field duplicates	'Variance due to sampling and analytical procedures' • 3.3% of batch • DDH duplicate pair is 2 x quarter core
Check samples	'Monitor consistency between laboratories' • Geologist or geochemist selects a range of samples based on high/low assay, alteration zone (~3% of batch)

13.1.4 STANDARDS

- The standards are purchased as pulps that are pre-sealed in air-tight foil packets labelled with a standard name/number (Figure 31).
- Fifteen different standards have been used (Table 9).
- OREAS standards are sourced from Ore Research and Exploration PL, 6-8 Gatwick Road, Bayswater North, Victoria 3153, Australia.

Table 9: List of OREAS Standards (CRM's) used in the Tujuh Bukit Project

Standard ID	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Description
OREAS 131a		30.9	82	322		'SEDEX' Zn-Pb-Ag deposits (Mt Isa, Queensland, Australia). Weakly metamorphosed, Mesoproterozoic carbonate siltstones, mudstones and shales
OREAS 132b		60.7	149	477		
OREAS 2Pd	0.885	<0.05	827	36	2.0	Blackwood (Victoria, Australia) – mineralised shear zone in medium-grained greywacke
OREAS 6Pc	1.52	<0.5	1,320	36	2.5	
OREAS 7Pb	2.77	0.5	2,106	111		
OREAS 61d	4.76	9.27	10	103	14	Gold ore (epithermal meta-andesite)
OREAS 53Pb	0.38	1.8	7.0	5,550	3.8	Gold-copper ore (quartz monzonite porphyry)
OREAS 501	0.204	0.85	21	2,710	59.2	Lachlan Fold Belt (New South Wales, Australia) – Cu-Au porphyry in volcanics, intrusives and sediments within Bogan Gate Synclinorial zone
OREAS 502	0.491	1.8	21	7,550	274	
OREAS 504	1.48	3.0	6.5	11,370	643	
OREAS 50c	0.836	2.1	6.0	7,420	591	
OREAS 50Pb	0.841	2.5	12.5	7,440	3.3	
OREAS 52c	0.346	1.3	14	3,400	267	
OREAS 52Pb	0.307	1.3	3.6	3,338	2.0	
OREAS 54Pa	2.9	5.3	8.5	15,500	3.8	

13.1.5 BLANKS

- Blanks have predetermined values of zero – commercially purchased (OREAS) (Table 10).

Table 10: List of OREAS Blanks (CRM's) used in the Tujuh Bukit Project

Standard ID	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Mo	Description
OREAS 22b	<0.002	<0.1	8.9	4.9	<1	Quartz sand +0.5% iron oxide (pale grey pulp).
OREAS 44P			423	417	8.9	Composite blank from Blackwood Greywacke (Central Victoria, Australia), Bulong Laterite (Yilgarn, Western Australia), Iron Monarch Hematite Ore (Whyalla, South Australia, Australia), Mount Oxide ferruginous mudstone (Mt Isa, Queensland, Australia)
OREAS 45P	0.055	0.32	749		13.4	Ferruginous soil, containing anomalous levels of precious and base metals and a barren soil sample

13.1.6 LABORATORY REPLICATES

- Laboratory replicates are a second to fifth split of pulp for same analysis, by the same lab
- Routine quality control procedures used by Intertek Utama Services (Intertek) or sample preparation include:
  - A one in 15 re-split at the sample preparation stage
  - One in 20 samples undergo sieve analysis to monitor grind size and the use of a barren wash is standard in both crushing and pulverising procedures
  - Use of a CCLAS Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) which provides built in sample tracking and quality control as well as automatic data capture from the instruments, reducing the risk of data entry errors. This is complimented by a bar coding system in a Jakarta Laboratory
  - Routine QC generated by the LIMS includes second splits at the sample preparation stage, as well as two replicates, two reference standards and one blank per batch of 50 samples
  - Laboratory supervisors select additional QC depending on first-pass results.

13.1.7 CORE FARM – CUT CORE

- Core trays are carried to core cutting shed racks in the Core Cutting Shed (Figure 33).

Figure 33: Core Cutting Shed

- Core is cut (Figure 34) as:
  - Routine samples – half core (two metre samples)
  - Field duplicates – quarter core x two (two metre samples)
    - One half of the core is further split into quarter core and is used for two samples (e.g. duplicate pair). As a result, half the core is preserved for these intervals (as per routine, non-QAQC samples).

Figure 34: Cutting of Core

13.1.8 CORE FARM – SAMPLING OF CUT CORE

- Sample core – regardless of whether the core is rock, clay, solid or broken, half the core goes into the sample bag and half remains in the core tray. The sampling procedure for solid core, broken core, core fines and soft clay is as follows:
  - Fresh rock – half core sampled. If the sample is too big to fit into the sample bag, the core is tapped with a hammer on a core tray lid (to catch the entire sample). All of the half core sample is placed in the sample bag, including small fragments
  - Part fractured core (large pieces) – if the core is partly broken, the cut half core is sampled where available. Remaining small pieces are randomly sampled, including some of the rock dust at the base of the core tray (Figure 35)
  - Completely fractured core (small pieces) – if the core is very broken, a trowel is used to sample half the core. Small pieces are also selected randomly including some rock dust at the base of the core tray (Figure 36)
  - Weathered core (clay) – a trowel is used to split the core and place it in the sample bag (Figure 37).

Figure 35: Sampling of Partially Fractured Core

Figure 36: Sampling of Completely Fractured Core

Figure 37: Sampling of Weathered Core

13.2 SAMPLE SECURITY

13.2.1 CORE FARM SECURITY

- The core farm has 24 hour security, including security personnel to secure the core yard from 5pm to 7am each day (Figure 38). Core samples that are not on the core racks are stored in a lockable building in the core storage facility.

Figure 38: Core Farm Security Post and Security Gate

13.2.2 SAMPLE SORTING

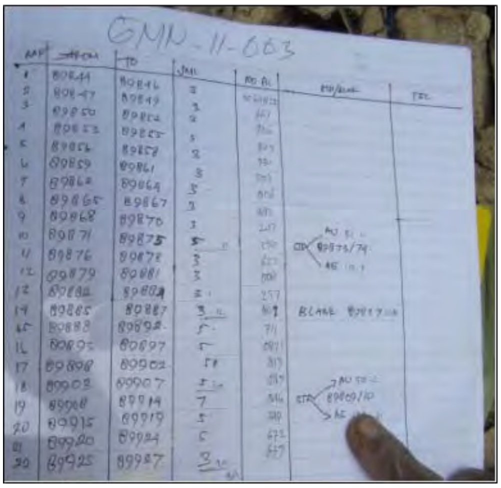
- The core sample receiving and dispatch area in the core farm is in a secure compound during evening hours and there are always Intrepid-PT IMN staff present during daylight hours (Figure 39).

Figure 39: Core Farm – Sample Sorting

- In preparation for dispatching samples to the laboratory:
  - Calico sample bags are sorted in order according to sample number (Figure 40)
  - Calico sample bags are placed into larger labelled white polyweave rice sacks and closed with a blue seal security tag (Figure 41).
- Bags are labelled with Bag No., From/To and Total Samples
  - A Dispatch Log Book is completed, which includes the following details:
    - Bag Number
    - Sample From
    - Sample To
    - Number of Bags
    - Seal Number (Figure 42).

Figure 40: Sorting of Calico Sample Bags

Figure 41: a) Batching of Calico Sample Bags into Polyweave Bags b) Numbered Security Seal c) Polyweave Bag Closed with Security Seal



Hole ID	Bag	Sample Number		Seal Number	Sample Total
GTD-11-233	4	80010	80012	52680	3
	5	80013	80015	52395	3
	6	80016	80018	52743	3
	7	80019	80021	52846	3
	8	80022	80024	52642	3
	9	80025	80027	52781	3
	10	80028	80030	52736	3
GTD-11-221	71	76958	76962	52751	5
	72	76963	76967	52965	5
	73	76968	76974	52555	7
	74	76975	76979	52441	5
	75	76980	76984	52456	5
	76	76985	76989	52586	5
GTD-11-220	73	78791	78795	52444	5
	74	78796	78802	52446	7

13.2.3 Sample Dispatch (to Laboratory)

- Batches of samples are to be sent from Pulau Merah to the Jakarta Laboratory three times per week, or when sufficient samples accumulate.
- Sealed samples are loaded on to a courier truck and dispatched to the laboratory (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Courier Truck Transporting Samples to the Laboratory

- The Intrepid-PT IMN Data Clerk updates an PT IMN status sheet ('Digital Whiteboard') with the date the samples are dispatched to the laboratory (Figure 43).
- The Data Clerk receives and reviews data to generate a 'Sample Submission Form'.
- Data Clerk validates 'Digital Dispatch Log Book' and the 'Core Shed Sampling – Template' with the company database.

Figure 43: Digital Whiteboard – Update Dates of Sample Dispatch and Laboratory Receipt

9 - Sample Submission Template.xls (CORE)					
Serial Number	Dispatch Core	Core Samples Rec'd by Lab	Core Au Assays Received	Core Pb,Cu,Zn,Ag,S Assays Received	Core As,Sb,Mo,Ba Assays Received
79419_60m	4-Jul-11	6-Jul-11	15-Jul-11	15-Jul-11	15-Jul-11
79428_214m	8-Jul-11	10-Jul-11	27-Jul-11	27-Jul-11	28-Jul-11
81304_E.O.H	7-Aug-11	9-Aug-11	23-Aug-11	23-Aug-11	13-Sep-11
79422_E.O.H	4-Jul-11	6-Jul-11	22-Jul-11	22-Jul-11	23-Jul-11

13.3 ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

Two analytical laboratories (Principal and Check/Umpire Laboratory) are used for analysis of samples generated by the drilling programs at Tujuh Bukit as outlined in Sections 13.3.1 and 13.3.2.

13.3.1 PRINCIPAL LABORATORY

PT Intertek Utama Services
Cilandak Commercial Estate 103E
JI Cilandak KKO
Jakarta 12560, Indonesia
Telephone: (632) 819-5841 to 48
Contact: Ms Becky Torre

PT Intertek Utama Services is accredited for chemical testing under ISO 17025:2005 (general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories) by the Komite Akreditasi National (KAN). The accreditation number is LP-130-IDN (renewed on 30 April 2007) and is equivalent to the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certification in Australia.

13.3.2 CHECK/UMPIRE LABORATORY

The Check/Umpire laboratory is used as an independent check on the Intertek Laboratory for the diamond drilling program. The independent check laboratory is:

ALS Chemex (Perth)
ABN: 84009936029
32 Oxleigh Drive
Malaga WA 6090, Australia
Telephone: +61 8 9347 3222
Facsimile: +61 8 9347 3232

13.3.3 ANALYTICAL SUITES

Currently diamond core and sludge samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratory for analysis, as outlined in Table 11.

Table 11: Analytical Methods for Drill Samples for Tujuh Bukit Project

Scheme	Elements	Method
PB01	Sample preparation	Dry (105°C), Crush (95% <5mm), Riffle Split, Pulverize (95% <75um).
FA30	Au	Fire Assay (30g) with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish.
IC50	35 element (ICP) - Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, S, Ta, Te, Ti, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr	Four Acid – Hydrochloric/Nitric/Perchloric/Hydrofluoric digest with ICP finish.
ST01	S	Total Sulfur by Leco

- The Fire Assay scheme involves fusing the sample with a litharge based flux and collecting the precious metals in a lead button. After cupellation, the resulting prill is dissolved in Aqua Regia and the gold is determined by AAS for routine samples.
- Multi-element analyses are digested in a four Acid – Hydrochloric/Nitric/Perchloric/Hydrofluoric (HCL/HNO_3/$HCLO_4$/HF) digest followed by an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) finish. This digest is generally the most aggressive digest offered and designed to release elements locked in silicate minerals.
- Sulfur is analysed by method IC50 but also by ST01 using a Leco analyser with detection limits of 0.01%.

13.3.4 LABORATORY SAMPLE/DATA FLOW

- The laboratory receives and sorts all samples.
- The laboratory then confirms the receipt of the samples with a Sample Receipt Confirmation note by email to the Intrepid-PT IMN Data Clerk:
  - A Sample Receipt Confirmation email is completed for every Sample Submission Batch received
  - The Sample Receipt Confirmation email notes any irregularities between the received samples and Sample Submittal Form.
- The Intrepid-PT IMN Data Clerk updates the 'Digital Whiteboard' with the date the laboratory received the samples (Figure 43).
- When laboratory analysis is complete, results are emailed to:
  - Intrepid's Data Management Contractor (iOglobal)
  - Intrepid's Qualified Person
  - Intrepid's geochemist.
- iOglobal merges the assay data, sampling data and survey data while updating the company database.
- iOglobal's internal procedures quarantine any errors or data problems, ensuring data integrity.
- The iOglobal system has been tailored to issue customised data exports for:
  - Various software types (text files, Microsoft Excel, Access, ArcGIS and Datamine)
  - Various disciplines (Lithology, Alteration, Oxidation, Structure, Geotech and Assay).

13.4 DATA SECURITY

13.4.1 DATA ENTRY, TRANSFER AND VALIDATION

All areas of data collection described in Section 13.3, have appropriate hardcopy forms, as outlined below.

- Keypunch – each form has a corresponding digital data entry template (i.e. Microsoft Excel) for keypunching by the Geology Department Data Clerk. Data forms/templates include:
  - Core Shed Sampling – Sludge Template.xls
  - Core Shed Sampling – Core Template.xls
  - Core Shed – Geotech Template.xls
  - Core Shed – SG Template.xls
  - Core Shed – Magsus Template.xls
  - Core Shed – Structural Orientation Template.xls
  - Mineralogy Spectra Template.xls
  - Core Shed – Tray List Form.xls.
- Validate – all templates are emailed to the Data Administrator for validation.
- Load data to database – Data Clerk emails validated templates to iOglobal for loading.

13.4.2 SURVEYING

- Once the drill hole is complete, an accurate collar coordinate is surveyed using differential GPS by a Survey Contractor.
- The Data Administrator validates collar coordinates and updates iOglobal with the accurate collar coordinates.

13.4.3 QAQC AND VALIDATION

- As each assay batch is received and loaded and automated QAQC reports are generated. These reports are completed on a 'batch', 'monthly' and 'Resource Estimate' basis.
- QAQC data is summarised in the Report as follows:
  - Blanks (assessing Contamination)
  - Standards (assessing Accuracy)
  - Field duplicates (assessing Field Repeatability)
  - Laboratory replicates (assessing Lab Repeatability)
  - Check assays/umpires (assessing Accuracy)
- Each report automatically calculates elaborate statistics and complex charts allowing the user to review the QAQC data in detail. A subset of the relevant charts and statistics are detailed in Section 14 of this Report.

13.4.4 DATA EXTRACTION

- Data is downloaded from the company database via:
  - Automated daily exports of summary tables:
    - Routine exports from single data entry tables, or
    - Custom exports generated by selection and merging of multiple data entry tables. These export tables are designed for specific tasks.
  - A web-based search portal that enables selection of data from a specific data table based on specific parameters.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

Historically (2007 to 2011), Mineral Resource Estimation has relied on the database supplied by iOglobal and the analysis of QAQC by a geochemist from Lulofs Management Services, Damien Lulofs. Spot checks were performed by Mr Lulofs on assay results received directly from the laboratory, and the result is the verification via split core re-sampling and assaying that the data may be relied upon.

The Qualified Person (Mr. R.H. Spiers) for the Mineral Resource Estimates visited the Project on five occasions, over nine months for a total of 46 days including:

- Nine days in September 2011.
- Eight days in December 2011.
- 11 days in February 2012.
- Eight days in April 2012.
- 10 days in June 2012.

Drilling programs carried out at Tujuh Bukit since 2008 have included ongoing QAQC procedures which include the use of certified standards, blanks, repeat analyses and duplicate sample analyses.

The following points are a summary of (but are not limited to) the various components of the QAQC program:

1. Duplicate analysis.
2. PT IMN staff inserted standard reference material analysis.
3. PT IMN inserted blank material analysis.
4. Check sample performance laboratory analysis.
5. Sample moisture analysis.

14.1 DUPLICATE ANALYSIS

A range of duplicate analysis was undertaken by PT IMN, including the analysis of (but not limited to) the following:

- Half core field duplicate.
- Rock chip field duplicates.
- Sludge field duplicates.
- Soil field duplicates.

In addition, pulp duplicate analysis was undertaken both at Intertek and a third-party laboratory (ALS).

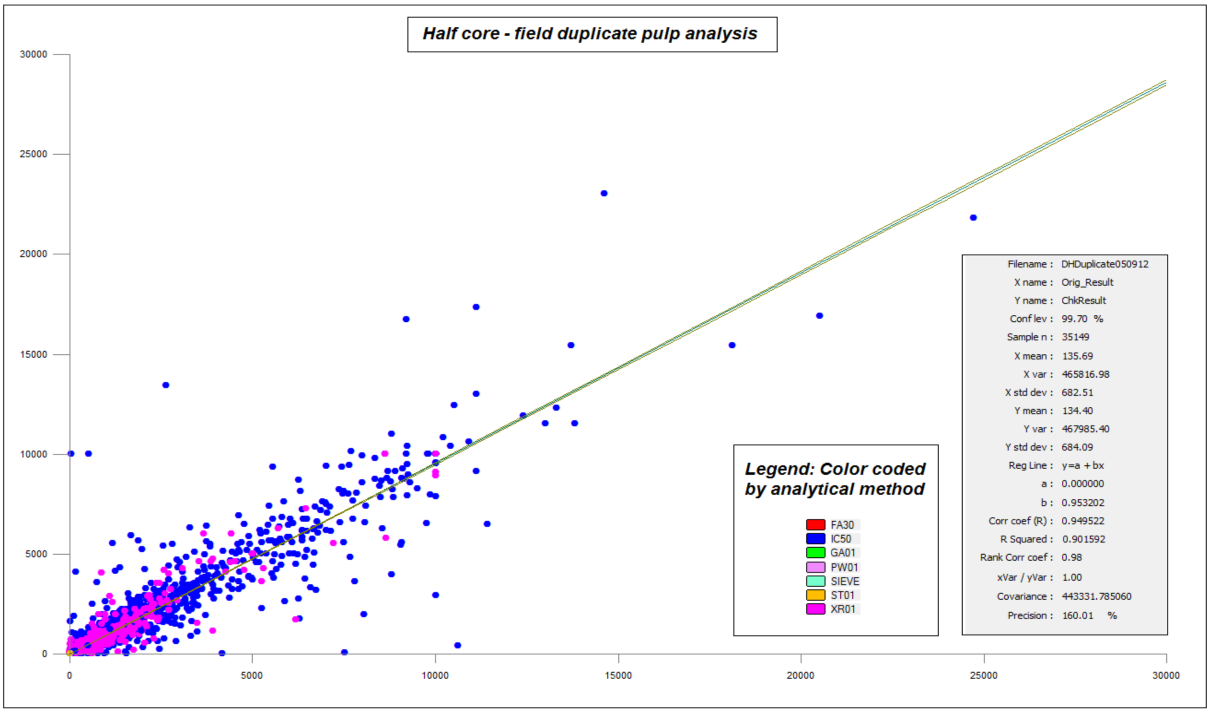
An Access database was provided to H&SC by PT IMN on 1 September 2012, which consisted of 235,317 duplicate analysis records.

14.1.1 1 ½ CORE FIELD DUPLICATE – PULP ANALYSIS

Figure 44 demonstrates original copper grade verses field duplicate copper grades by analytical methodology compare favourably with the exception of a minor number of outliers and poorly reproduced high end members. The spread of the data appears to become more pronounced toward the upper percentiles of the populations under investigation.

The Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients are 0.95 and 0.98 respectively, and the slope of the regression is 0.95 with the IC50 methodology producing the widest spread of outcomes.

Figure 44: Half Core Field Duplicate Analysis by Analytical Method



As a result of the copper grade, the IC50 analytical outcome is that the precision (as defined by Micromine software) is quite poor at approximately 160%, whereby precision can be calculated using the equation below.

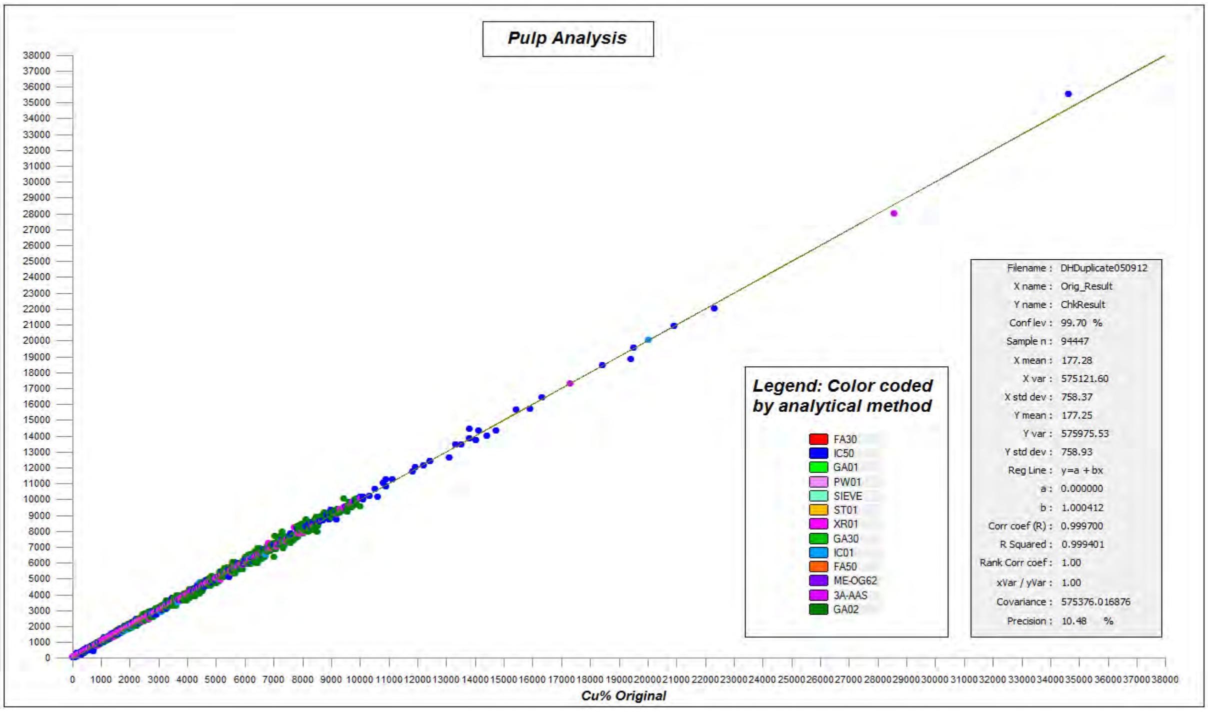
The mean, standard deviation, and variance of the two variables are required, as well as the Pearson correlation coefficient. All results must be to at least five or six decimal places to produce a useable precision figure. The figures are applied as follows:

$$Precision = \frac{Stdev\ (X - Y)}{Mean\ (X)}$$

14.1.2 Pulp Duplicate Analysis

Figure 45 shows the correlation between original and duplicate pulp analysis by Intertek is very strong, with both the Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients equal to 0.99 and 1.00 respectively and the slope of the regression equal to 1.00.

Figure 45: Pulp Duplicate Analysis by Analytical Method

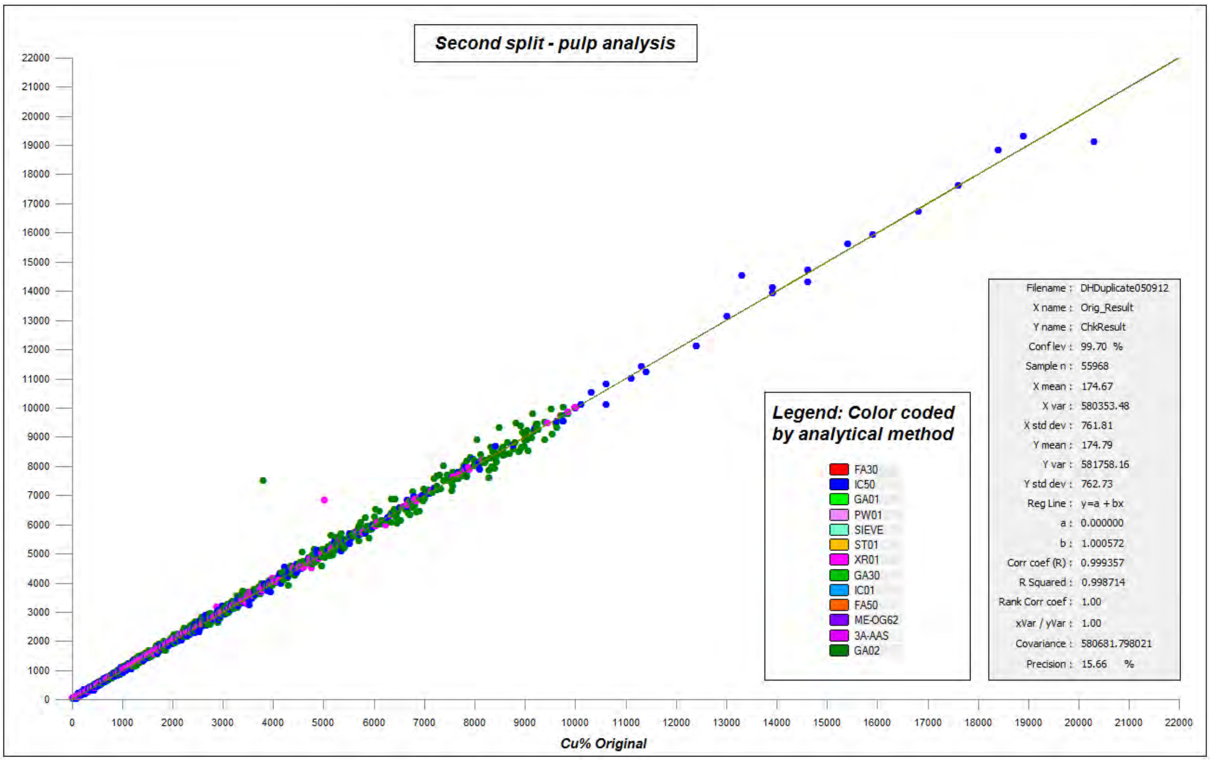


In addition, the precision (as calculated by Micromine software) is very good at 10.4%, indicating the spread of data points is very low.

14.1.3 SECOND SPLIT – PULP ANALYSIS

Figure 46 demonstrates the correlation between original and duplicate second split pulp analysis by Intertek is very strong with both the Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients equal to 0.999 and 1.00, and the slope of the regression equal to 1.00. There are a two outliers that exist with duplicate values, which exceed the original value.

Figure 46: Second Split Pulp Duplicate Analysis by Analytical Method



Again, the precision (as calculated by Micromine software) is very good at 15.66%, indicating the spread of data points is very low.

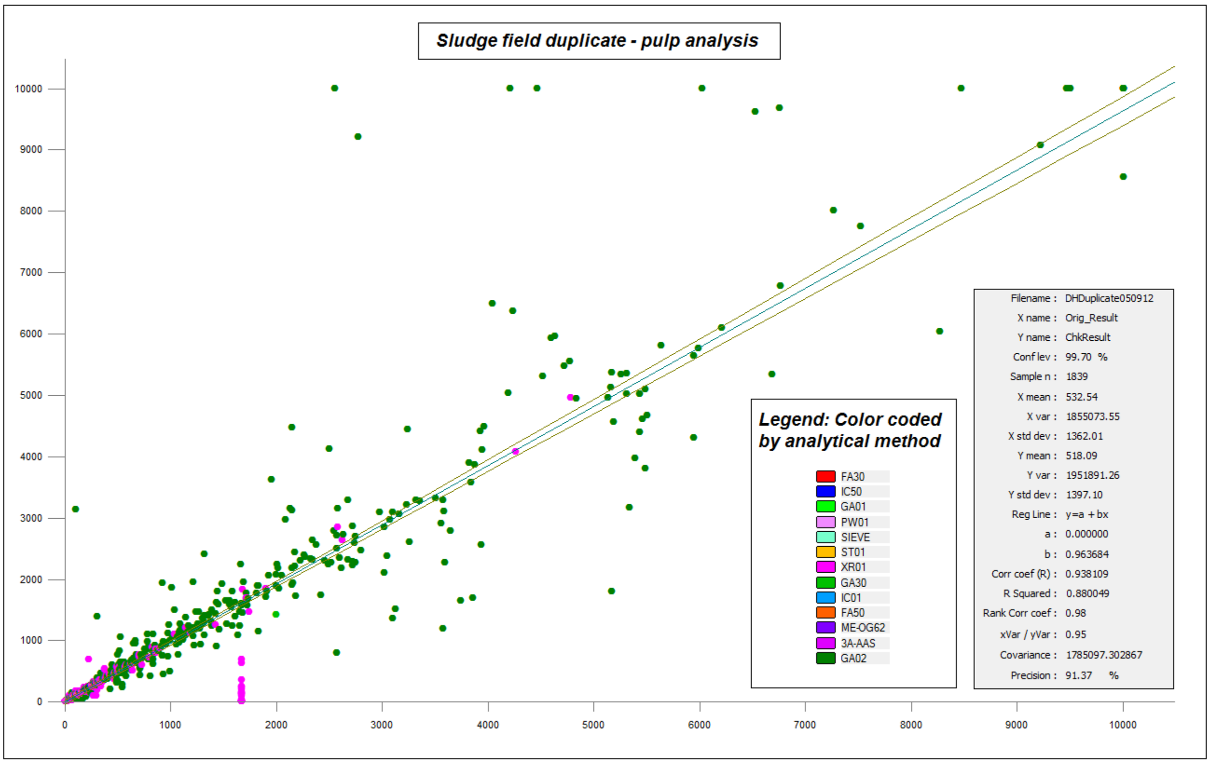
14.1.4 SLUDGE FIELD DUPLICATE – PULP ANALYSIS

The sludge pulp duplicate analysis (Figure 47) shows the Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients are very strong at 0.94 and 0.98 respectively, with the slope of the regression at 1.00. The precision is moderate at 91.37 (as defined earlier by Micromine software).

The Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients indicate the population is weakly impacted by the spread of the data, which is evident in Figure 47. However, the population is only very weakly impacted by the higher end members of the population.

The large number of broadly spread data, which do not support the best correlation, have been noted and require further follow-up to determine the potential source of the lack of precise correlation.

Figure 47: Sludge Field Duplicate Analysis by Analytical Method



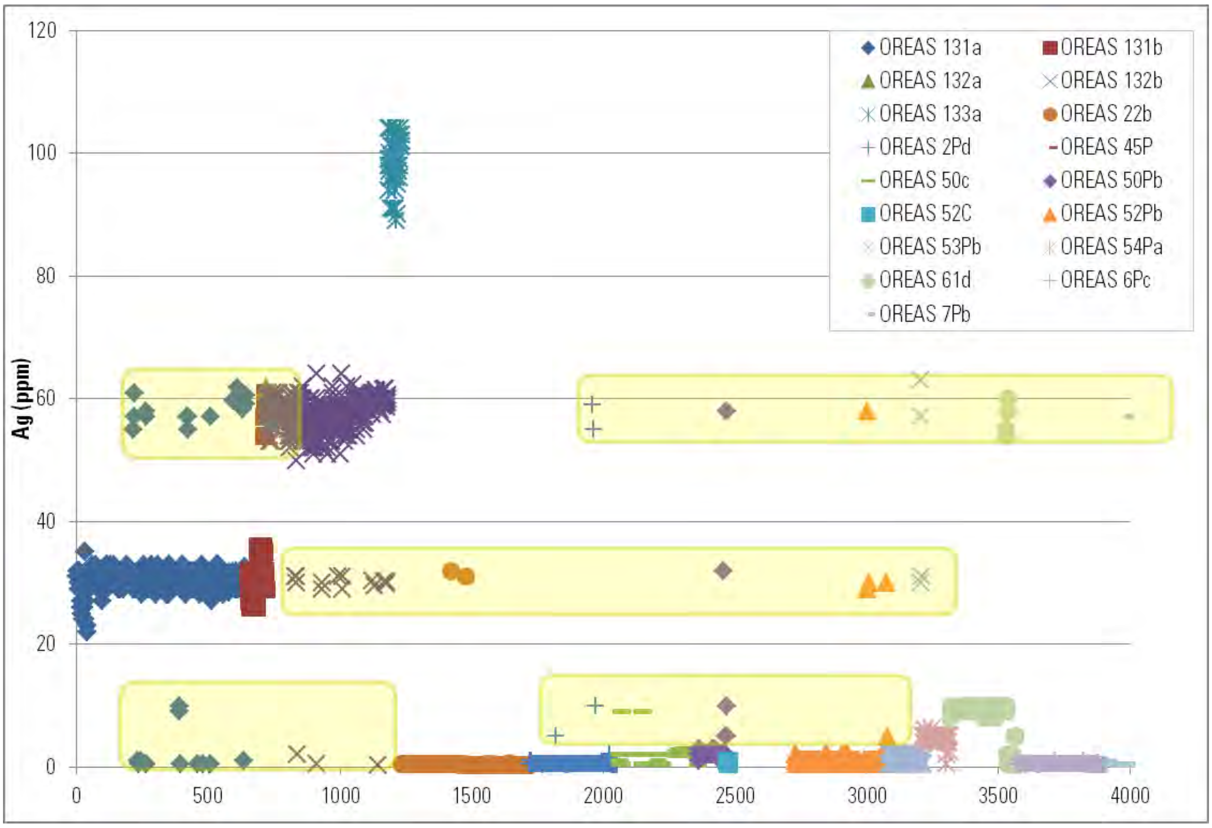
14.2 INTREPID INSERTED STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL ANALYSIS

The re-assay of standards (CRM's) can measure consistency between laboratories but, as the same standard appears several times within the batch, there is a chance the laboratory can detect them.

An assessment of received results for control samples undertaken in March and April 2012 by H&SC revealed numerous transcription errors for the control identifiers. These have been mostly corrected where possible. A 'clean' database for controls is still a work-in-progress and is required to progress to the next step of a comprehensive retrospective (from mid-2011) check assay program.

The standards highlighted in yellow in Figure 48 illustrate the state of the data prior to commencement of amendments. This is due to reported value falling far outside the acceptable limits, and falling well within the population of another standard set. It will be necessary to determine whether the suspect samples are true fails that have been labelled correctly, or incorrectly labelled samples that would otherwise be a true pass.

Figure 48: Silver Results for Standards in the iOHub – Tujuh Bukit Database (Standard Compare table)



At the time of this review, the iOHub database included 3,735 standards submitted to Intertek and assayed for silver. Of these, 165 standards reported unusual results where mislabelling was suspected. The suspected errors occurred in 45 drill holes with assays reported between December 2009 and March 2012. Regular review of QAQC performance on a batch-by-batch basis will ensure errors are addressed quickly and provide an opportunity to submit feedback to sampling staff and/or field supervisors.

Table 11 lists the standards that have been submitted on a blind basis. These are not matrix-matched standards and several have very different mineralogies and chemistries to the Tujuh Bukit material. For example, 131a/b, 132a/b, 133 are zinc-lead-silver standards with percentage values for lead, zinc and sulfur.

It is possible that, due to the very different matrices, the primary laboratory may perform for the standards but not for the unknowns. It has been previously recommended that matrix-matched standards be produced and used.

Table 12: Submitted Standards and Recommended Values (RV)

Standard	RV Cu (ppm)	RV Ag (ppm)	RV A (ppm)
OREAS 54Pa	15,500	*5.3*	2.9
OREAS 502	7,550	2.2	0.491
OREAS 50Pb	7,440	*2.5*	0.841
OREAS 50c	7,420	*2.1*	0.836
OREAS 503	*5,660*	1.68	0.687
OREAS 53Pb	5,460	*1.8*	0.623
OREAS 52c	3,440	*1.3*	0.346
OREAS 52Pb	3,338	*1.3*	0.307
OREAS 501	2,710	0.822	0.204
OREAS 504	1,137	3.15	1.48
OREAS 45P	749	0.32	0.055
OREAS 132b	467	60.7	
OREAS 132a	461	57.0	
OREAS 44P	423		0.067
OREAS 131a	322	30.9	
OREAS 133a	302	100	
OREAS 131b	216	33.3	
OREAS 61d	*103*	9.27	4.76
OREAS 6Pc	*36*	*0.5*	1.52
OREAS 2Pd	*36*	*0.05*	0.885
OREAS 22b	8.9	0.1	0.002
OREAS 7Pb			2.77
OREAS 22P			0.002

The bias versus time plots are shown in Figure 49 to Figure 51 for copper, gold and silver. The bias is defined as the percentage difference between the recommended value and the assayed value. Negative bias means the laboratory has understated the value.

Overall, the results do not show evidence for bias with acceptable accuracy. Identification and follow up of periods of poor performance are recommended. In particular, silver values during 2012 for standards with recommended values less than 10ppm appear imprecise. However, these have a negligible impact on the resource. Average bias values for the standards with elevated levels of copper, gold and silver are minus 0.1%, minus 0.1% and minus 2.8%, respectively suggesting very slight, but trivial, understatements. The red line in Figure 49 marks the 0% bias line.

Figure 49: Bias Versus Time – Copper

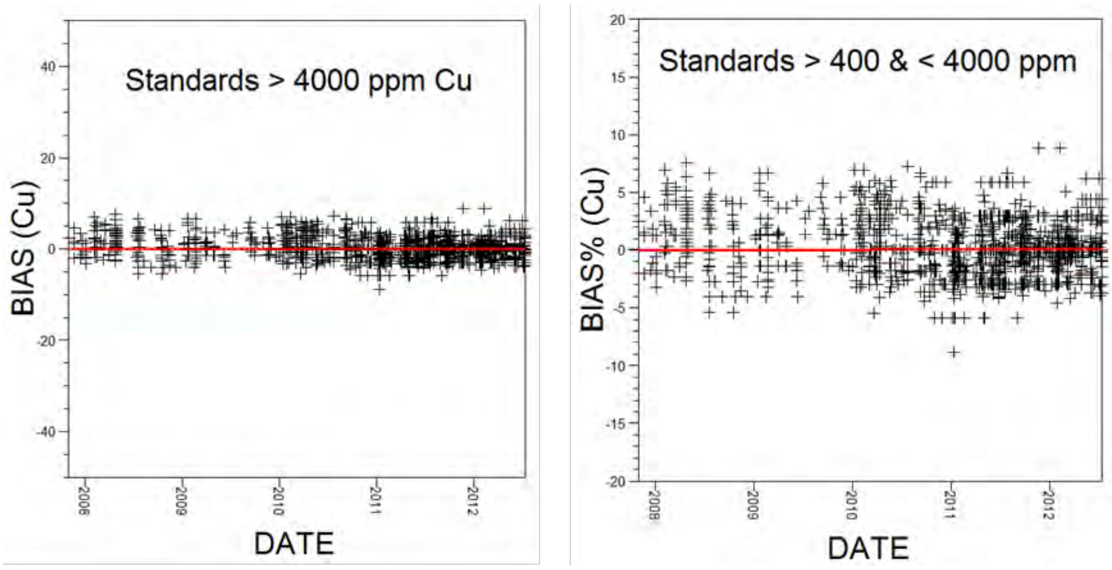


Figure 50: Bias Versus Time – Gold

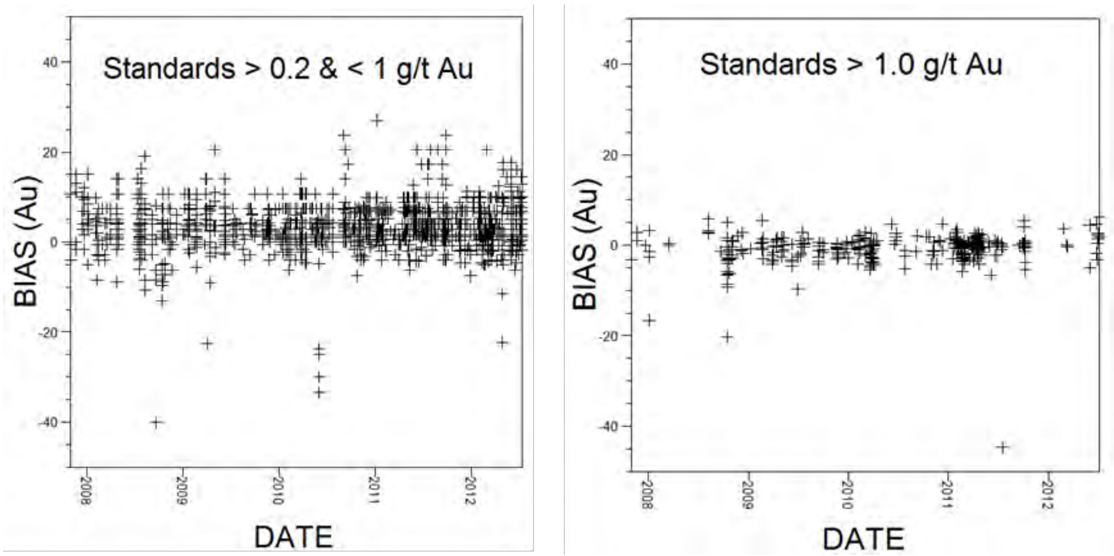
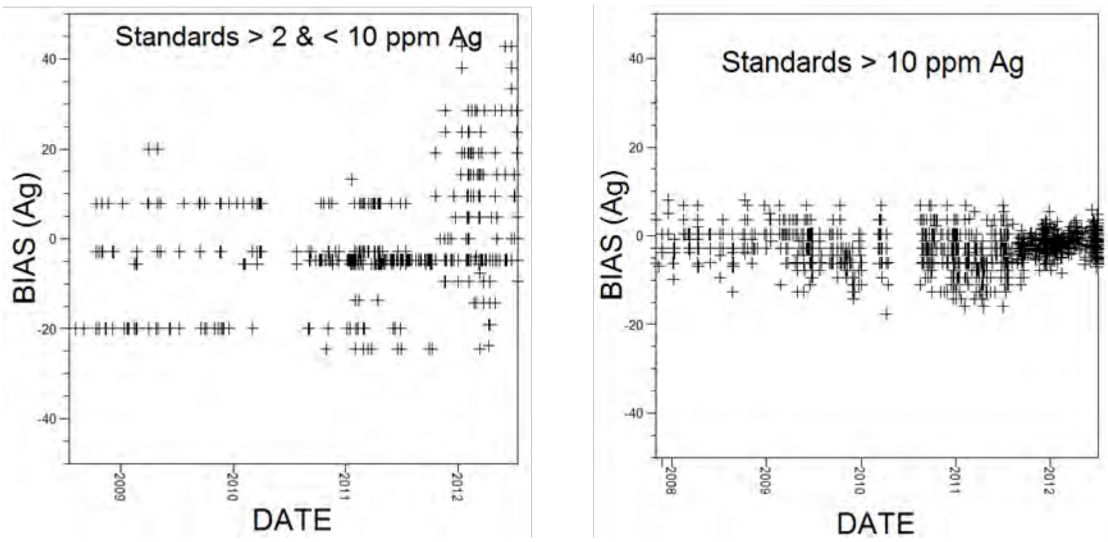


Figure 51: Bias Versus Time – Silver



For further details of the individual standard reference material performance, please refer to Appendix 2.

14.3 INTREPID INSERTED BLANK MATERIAL ANALYSIS

Blanks versus time plots are shown in Figure 52 and Figure 53 for copper, gold and silver. Apart from a few outliers, the performance of the blanks show no issues. It is likely many of the outliers have arisen from transcription errors (e.g. incorrect coding of the control sample identifier).

Figure 52: Result versus Time – Copper, Gold and Blanks

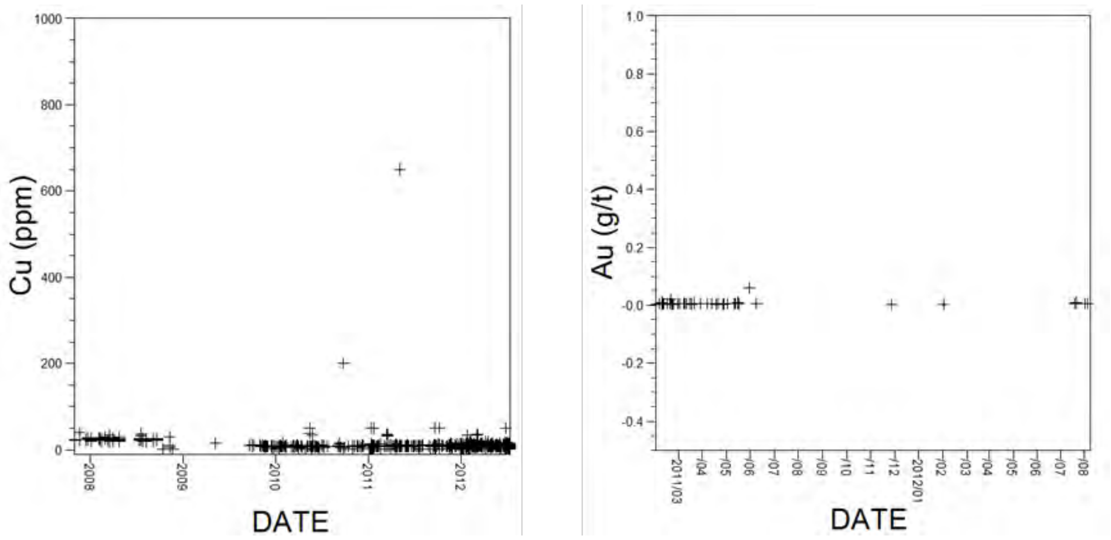
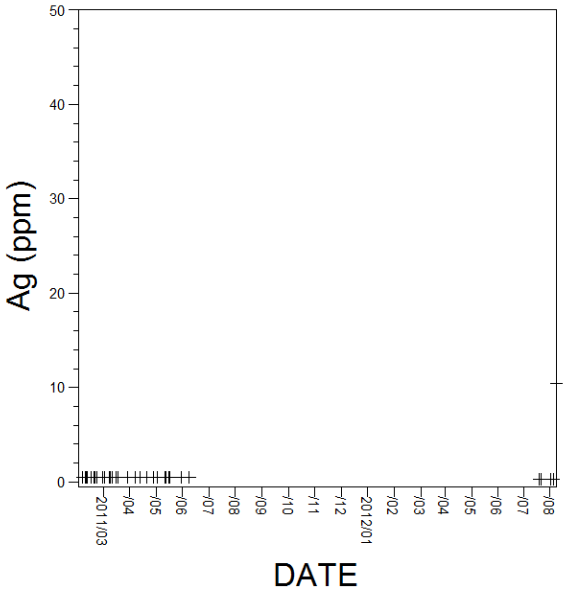


Figure 53: Result versus Time – Silver and Blanks



For further details on the individual blank performance, please refer to Appendix 3.

14.4 CHECK ASSAYING – THIRD PARTY LABORATORY ANALYSIS

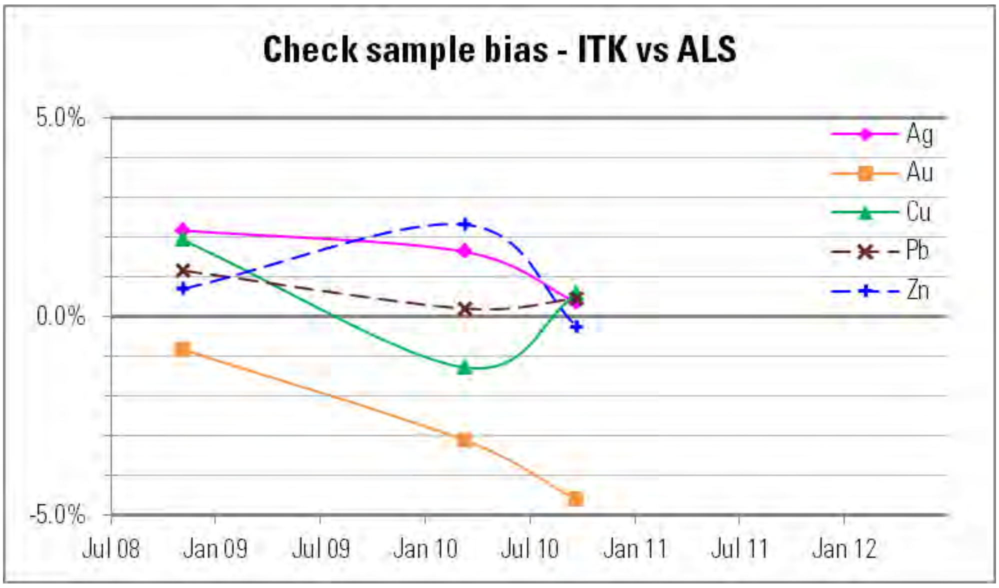
As part of QAQC protocols (as described in Section 13), check assays were collected. These form an important part of data verification. Check assays are completely blind to the second laboratory and all have different concentrations so there is no chance of the dataset being compromised.

Check assays provide a means to monitor consistency between laboratories. Check assays are the result of pulps being assayed a second time by the same method but a different laboratory. Check assays have the same point source as the parent sample and have the same sample number as their parent. Check assays do not go through the sample preparation stage, thus do not monitor contamination at the second laboratory.

Results until mid-2011 were discussed in the NI 43-101 Technical Report (January 2012). The conclusion of the review in December 2011 was that no bias exists between Umpire and Original assays. The review concluded there was good sample preparation, good reproducibility of assays between batches and laboratories, no/low contamination and precise assay values leading to a high quality assay database for resource calculations.

Review of the historical data by H&SC during 2012 revealed that the previous findings were valid. It was noted by H&SC (Figure 45) that gold did display a tendency to an increasing negative bias when compared to all other elements.

Figure 54: Check Sample Bias – Intertek Versus ASL Laboratories



Data utilised in Figure 54 is presented in Table 13 below and covers the period November 2008 to September 2010.

Table 13: Submitted Standards and Recommended Values (RV)

Checks: November 2008 6/11/2008						
Element	**Unit**	**Method**	**Count**	**ITK**	**ALS**	**Bias**
Ag	ppm	ME-OG62	11	10.455	10.682	2.17%
Au	**ppm**	**Au-AA23/24**	**16**	**0.937**	**0.929**	**-0.827%**
Au	ppm	Au-AA23	10	0.840	0.840	-0.10%
Au	ppm	Au-AA24	6	1.097	1.078	-1.76%
Cu	%	ME-OG62	12	0.177	0.181	1.93%
Pb	%	ME-OG62	12	0.057	0.058	1.16%
Zn	%	ME-OG62	12	0.247	0.249	0.71%
Checks: March 2010 12/03/2010						
Element	**Unit**	**Method**	**Count**	**ITK**	**ALS**	**Bias**
Ag	ppm	ME-OG62	14	19.643	19.964	1.64%
Au	ppm	Au-AA25	8	0.865	0.838	-3.11%
Cu	%	ME-OG62	14	7.148	7.057	-1.27%
Pb	%	ME-OG62	14	0.034	0.034	0.21%
Zn	%	ME-OG62	14	0.023	0.024	2.33%
Checks: September 2010 24/09/2010						
Element	**Unit**	**Method**	**Count**	**ITK**	**ALS**	**Bias**
Ag	ppm	ME-OG62	56	20.107	20.179	0.36%
Au	ppm	Au-AA25	33	1.575	1.502	-4.62%
Cu	%	ME-OG62	56	0.879	0.884	0.58%
Pb	%	ME-OG62	56	0.199	0.200	0.47%
Zn	%	ME-OG62	56	0.249	0.248	-0.24%

In June 2012, a number of pulp check samples were collected from the Intertek Laboratory in Jakarta for re-analysis. Results for the re-analysis exercise were pending at the time this Report was prepared, however, H&SC do not anticipate any issues in line with findings from the previous three check assay campaigns performed during the period 2008 through to 2010 (Hellman, 2008 and 2010).

14.5 SAMPLE MOISTURE ANALYSIS

During the onsite standard density measurements, moisture content is not determined as part of the procedure. However, samples are all adequately dried during the SG measurement.

14.6 FINAL COMMENT

The conclusion of the QAQC review undertaken by H&SC during 2012 was that no apparent bias exists between Umpire and Original assays. Standard reference and blank material performance was generally within expected limits with the noted exceptions having been raised with Intrepid for further review.

The review concluded that sample preparation and handling onsite was sufficient for the level of classification of the Mineral Resource Estimates and is aligned with the current level of Project development. Reproducibility of assays between batches and laboratories was acceptable.

A historical review of QAQC results for the Tumpangpitu diamond drilling program was performed by a geochemist from Lulofs Management Services. The executive summary of Mr Lulofs' historical report can be found in Appendix 5, and discusses the check assays and also all other QAQC samples.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

At the time of writing this Report, there were no mineral exploration tenements or mining properties adjacent to the Tujuh Bukit Project.

16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical testwork programs have been implemented to evaluate both the oxide and porphyry mineralisation of the deposit. The oxide testwork program was completed in August 2012 and managed jointly by AMEC and KCA on samples taken from core and coarse rejects in late December 2011. The porphyry testwork program commenced in March 2012, and is not scheduled for completion until December 2012. The porphyry testwork program has been managed by AMEC.

Composite samples were prepared from individual drill hole intervals from either core or laboratory coarse rejects. A detailed sampling register was maintained for the metallurgical testwork program, which has recorded the original (Intertek) assay laboratory identification number, drill hole number, drill interval among other pertinent data and correlates this information to the final composites prepared for the testwork program.

16.1 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL TESTWORK

16.1.1 OXIDE PROJECT

Past metallurgical testwork for the Tujuh Bukit oxide deposit has consisted of two programs:

- A preliminary program conducted by Metcon Laboratories in December 2008 and in October 2009, with a focus on grinding, leaching, Counter Current Decantation (CCD), and Merrill Crowe testing. Results are tabulated in Metcon reports M1715 (Metcon, 2009) and M1902 (Metcon, 2010). Zinc precipitation testwork was completed on samples prepared by Metcon at ALS AMMTEC in Perth, Australia.
- During 2010, by KCA, which was dedicated to heap leach testwork and included coarse bottle roll and column tests, crushing size determination, agglomeration requirements, and compacted permeability tests (KCA, 2010).

High level testwork summary results are as follows:

- Ball mill work indices varied from 11.9kWh/t to 17.1kWh/t.
- Abrasion index varied from 0.40 to 1.12.
- Head grade analysis for composite samples varied from 0.84g/t to 1.28g/t, and 55g/t to 92g/t silver.
- Highest leach recoveries during bottle roll leach testing were achieved at the finest particle sizes although the differential was not great.
- At a grind size P_{80} passing 75µm, gold and silver recoveries ranges were 87% to 92% and 86% to 95% respectively.
- Increasing cyanide concentration in bottle roll leach tests resulted in increased silver recovery.
- Increasing cyanide concentration in bottle roll leach tests resulted in increased copper dissolution.
- Pulp viscosity testwork results recorded relatively low viscosities for oxide silica, transition silica, oxide clay and transition clay material types.

- Thickener testwork results recorded good settling characteristics for both clay and silica material types.
- Zinc cementation testwork recorded recoveries of 99.6% at zinc additions of 2g/L.
- Coarse bottle roll testwork at P_{100} passing 25 millimetres recorded gold and silver recovery ranges of 73% to 78%, and 14% to 17% respectively on oxide material, and 58% and 21% respectively on transitional material.
- Non-agglomerated Zone A composite material at a crush size of 9.5 millimetres failed its percolation test, however, at a crush size of 25 millimetres, percolation was recorded as a pass.
- Compacted permeability testwork did not record any concerns in achieving effective heap heights of 20 metres and 60 metres.
- Project heap leach field recoveries from column leach testwork of spatially representative core samples at P_{100} passing 25 millimetres were as follows:
  - Zone A Oxide: gold and silver recovery of 86% and 21% respectively
  - Zone B Oxide: gold and silver recovery of 86% and 16% respectively
  - Zone C Oxide: gold and silver recovery of 85% and 14% respectively
  - Zone A Transition: gold and silver recovery of 72% and 31% respectively.

16.1.2 PORPHYRY PROJECT

A flotation testwork program was completed on two composites, labelled as low arsenic and high arsenic, selected from coarse rejects held at Intertek in 2011. Concentrate produced from this testwork was classified into low arsenic and high arsenic. Three series of tests were conducted on the high arsenic concentrate, including:

- Preliminary reagent screening
- Modification to grind size and reagent addition rate
- Changes to the pulp oxidation potential.

These conditions resulted in a total rougher recovery of approximately 95% for total copper, 86% for gold, 83% for silver, 90% for arsenic and 81% for antimony.

Arsenic grade in rougher concentrates varied between 2,679ppm and 5,339ppm and is expected to increase tenfold with further upgrading of concentrate.

One series of tests were conducted on the low arsenic composite relating to preliminary reagent screening. Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX) provided the highest recovery for total copper (93%) and gold (93%).

Arsenic grades in rougher concentrates from the low arsenic composite were below smelter penalty levels and varied between 64ppm and 214ppm.

16.1.3 ARSENIC REMOVAL FROM FLOTATION CONCENTRATE BY ALKALI SULFURISATION

A testwork program was conducted at the University of Queensland in 2011 to broadly evaluate leach response to the removal of arsenic from flotation concentrate samples generated from the flotation testwork program by the alkaline sulfide leach (ASL) process.

The testwork program had the following aims:

- Evaluate the dissolution kinetics of arsenic in aqueous alkaline sodium sulfide solutions. The effect of sodium sulfide and sodium hydroxide concentrations on the rate of dissolving arsenic and antimony from flotation concentrates were studied. Mineral particle size and reaction temperature were set at levels consistent with reported data for the benchmarked chemical reactions and processes.

- Determine the extent of deportment of gold, silver and other elements to the leach solution.
- Determine whether the arsenic grade in concentrate samples could be reduced to below smelter penalty levels (less than 0.15% arsenic) and the conditions required to achieve this target.

The major conclusions drawn from the work are described as follows:

- Arsenic and gold were selectively leached from concentrate samples.
- Arsenic leach kinetics were rapid and the arsenic grade fell below the 0.15% target within 30 minutes.
- Gold dissolution was not as rapid as arsenic, but almost 70% recovery to solution was achieved within a six hour period.
- The ASL process is highly selective for arsenic and gold over other metals such as copper, silver, zinc and lead, which were essentially insoluble, hence these other metals remain in concentrate.
- The testwork was performed at a pre-scoping level and further testing will be planned to optimise process performance both in terms of leach kinetics/selectivity and reagent consumption (sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide). The reported results however, are very promising and the testwork achieved the primary objective of reducing the arsenic grade in concentrate to below 0.15%.

16.2 OXIDE PROJECT

16.2.1 TESTWORK PROGRAM

The testwork program consisted of two objectives – one focusing on characterizing mineralised material for a conventional grind/carbon-in-leach concept (Grinding Option), and the other to reconfirm past heap leachability (Heap Leach Option) by assessing spatial variability and composite samples. The decision to test both processing concepts was made early in the Project planning cycle to ensure any additional value from applying conventional processing techniques was assessed and a preferred option identified for further detailed study.

The Grinding Option testwork program was prepared with the following objectives:

- Determine process requirements for material with a high silver content target range.
- Validate previous results and determine any difference that may have arisen due to sampling feed material not necessarily included in past testwork programs.
- Provide information for a preliminary process design criteria for the areas in the proposed Grinding Option flowsheet.
- Determine the process characteristics of the material based on samples collected according to high silver content.
- Determine the parameters required and recovery achieved by applying the cyanide leach followed by zinc precipitation method of extraction.
- Cyanide detoxification testwork to determine the requirements for achieving cyanide levels to comply with the International Cyanide Management Code for the release of tailings to the environment.

During the implementation of the Grinding Option testwork program, it became clear the business case for a grinding circuit option compared to the Heap Leach Option was not strong and the testwork program was modified accordingly. As a result, the following Grinding Option specific testwork activities were completed:

- Comminution characterization.

- Head assay analysis.
- Grind recovery optimisation.
- Cyanide leach recovery optimisation.
- Variability head assay analysis.

The objectives for the Heap Leach Option testwork program were to:

- Assess the variability of the deposit by the application of coarse bottle roll tests.
- Assess the percolation performance of selected composited samples representing the oxide and transitions zones.
- Assess the effect of sea water on leach efficiency and percolation performance.

Heap Leach Option specific testwork activities included the following:

- Crushing characterization and rock density.
- Assessment of sea water on leachability and metal recovery.
- Variability coarse bottle roll and column leach testwork based on oxidation and lithology.
- Compacted permeability testwork.
- Preliminary agglomeration assessment.
- Composite column leach testwork on two global composites of high silica and high clay content.
- Merrill-Crowe simulation.

16.2.2 Sample Selection

The following principal criteria were applied during the sample selection process:

- For Grind Option variability testwork: spatial zone, oxidation, grade (gold, silver and copper), lithology and alteration.
- For Grind Option composite testwork: one composite selected according to high silver grade material from within planned oxide pits.
- For Heap Leach Option variability testwork: oxidation and lithology (target grade).
- For Heap Leach Option composite testwork: grade representivity (two oxide plus two transition composites).

Oxide mineralisation will be mined from three principal areas, Zones A, B and C, and comprises 99% of the mineable oxide resource. Oxide mineralisation is located in two oxidation environments within each of the three principal spatial areas:

- The Oxide Zone comprises material between the topographic surface and the BOCO. It comprises dominantly Completely (C) and Strongly (S) oxidized material.
- The Transition Zone comprises material from between the BOCO surface and the BOSO. This material comprises mixtures of Completely (C), Strongly (S), Moderately (M), Weakly (W) oxidized material and Fresh (F) material.

Samples were acquired from this full range of oxidation intensities (C, S, M, W, F) so that understanding of variability related to oxidation was assessed during metallurgical testing.

The principal recoverable metals are gold and silver, and significant variation in grade and gold/silver ratio occurs within the oxide mineralisation, both laterally and vertically. In addition, while copper is substantially leached from the oxide zone, elevated copper occurs in portions of the transition zone. These gold, silver and copper grade variations were considered during sample selection.

There are a range of lithologies in the oxide deposits and they can be grouped into three coherent types:

- Intrusives.
- Breccias.
- Muddy Matrix Breccias.

16.2.2.1 Grinding Option

To achieve representivity of samples for the Grinding Option variability testwork program, a total of 94 composites were prepared, with each composite comprising up to four components or sample intervals recovered from laboratory coarse rejects. In total, 246 samples were collected.

Table 14 summarises the spatial distribution of samples collected for the composites.

Table 14: Grinding Option Variability Samples Make-up
C: Completely Oxidized, S: Strongly Oxidized, M: Moderately Oxidized, W: Weakly Oxidized and F: Fresh. NA: not applicable or no data available.

Area	Completely Oxidized	Strongly Oxidized	Moderately Oxidized	Weakly Oxidized	Fresh	Total
Zone A	5	22	8	12	4	51
Zone B	3	28	13	25	6	75
Zone C	4	12	31	7	12	66
Gunung Manis	54					54
Total	**66**	**62**	**52**	**44**	**22**	**246**

The average metallurgical performance of the deposit in respect of high silver mineralisation was assessed by preparing a single composite from quarter core representing high silver material. This composite (greater than 50g/t silver) comprised 215.1 kilograms of material from 223 samples to yield substantial spatial representivity.

The following table summarises the spatial distribution of samples collected for the high silver composite.

Table 15: Grinding Option High Silver Sample Composite Make-up
F: Fresh, W: Weakly Oxidized, M: Moderately Oxidized, S: Strongly Oxidized and C: Completely Oxidized. NA: not applicable or no data available.

Area	Completely Oxidized	Strongly Oxidized	Moderately Oxidized	Weakly Oxidized	Fresh	NA	Total
Zone A	60	17	5	17		9	108
Zone B	44	1			9		54
Zone C	2	38	5			16	61
Total	**106**	**56**	**10**	**17**	**9**	**25**	**223**

16.2.2.2 Heap Leach Option

To assess the variability of Heap Leach performance, a target of 30 composite samples was nominated by KCA. Sample selection was based on the following criteria and collected from drill core:

- Spatial representivity through the proposed mining zones during selection of samples comprising the 30 composites.

- Collection of 12 kilograms to 15 kilograms of material for each composite with approximately 10 drill hole samples (approximately 1.5 kilograms each) contributing to each composite.
- Grade targets as specified by KCA.

Table 16 summarises the spatial distribution of samples collected for the composite samples. A total of 249 samples for a combined weight of 423.8 kilograms were collected.

Table 16: Heap Leach Variability Composite Sample Make-up

F: Fresh, W: Weakly Oxidized, M: Moderately Oxidized, S: Strongly Oxidized and C: Completely Oxidized. NA: not applicable or no data available.

Comp No	Zone A				Zone B					Zone C					Total
	C	S	M	W	C	S	M	W	F	C	S	M	W	F	
1	10														10
2	7														7
3		8													8
4		4													4
5			6												6
6			5												5
7					10										10
8					8										8
9						7									7
10						6									6
11							7								7
12							6								6
13										10					10
14										8					8
15											9				9
16											9				9
17												6			6
18												8			8
19			1		3	2				1	3				10
20	1	1			3						4	1			10
21	3							1	1		1	4			10
22			2			1				3	3	1			10
23	1	1			1					3	2	1	1		10
24		1				1				1	2	2		1	8
25	5	1			4										10
26	6				3						1				10
27	5	1			1			1	1			1			10
28				2	8										10
29					5	1	3	1							10
30					3	3			1						7
Total	**38**	**17**	**14**	**2**	**49**	**21**	**16**	**3**	**3**	**26**	**34**	**24**	**1**	**1**	**249**

Four composites from quarter core were nominated for Column Leach testwork and selected based on the following criteria:

- Spatial representivity through the proposed mining zones of samples that make-up each of the four composites.
- Grade representivity as they are currently understood.
- Sampling to a maximum of 320 kilograms of material per composite, with 137 and 144 samples collected for each of the high silica and high clay composites respectively (predominantly PQ and HQ core) and 69 and 91 samples the Zone B and Zone C transition composites respectively (predominantly HQ and NQ core).

Table 17 summarises the spatial distribution of samples collected for the Column Leach composite samples. A total of 441 samples with a combined weight of 1,094.6 kilograms were collected.

Table 17: Heap Leach Column Leach Composite Sample Make-up
F: Fresh, W: Weakly Oxidized, M: Moderately Oxidized, S: Strongly Oxidized and C: Completely Oxidized. NA: not applicable or no data available.

Comp ID	Zone A		Zone B					Zone C					Total
	C	S	C	S	M	W	F	C	S	M	W	F	
Clay >30%	85	1	20	2				4	32				144
Silica >80%	61	5	44	4				14	9				137
Transition B					25	28	16						69
Transition C										72	18	1	91
Total	**146**	**6**	**64**	**6**	**25**	**28**	**16**	**18**	**41**	**72**	**18**	**1**	**441**

16.2.3 TESTWORK RESULTS

16.2.3.1 Grinding Option

Grinding Option testwork results have been summarised and are presented in the following tables.

Composite sample comminution characterisation testwork results (AMEC, 2012) are presented in Table 18 to Table 21.

Table 18: Grinding Composite Sample Comminution Results

Test Result	Units	Value
Abrasion Index		0.2192
BBWI–106µm	kWh/t	14.4
BBWI–75µm	kWh/t	15.2
BRWI–1,180µm	kWh/t	16.0
A*b		85.3
t10 @ 1kWh/t		52.4

Table 19: Grinding Composite Sample SMC Testwork Results

DWi	DWi	Mia	Mih	Mic	A	b	SG	ta
kWh/m^3	%	kWh/t	kWh/t	kWh/t				
2.69	14	11	6.8	3.5	79.7	1.07	2.3	0.96

Table 20: Grinding Composite Sample Energy Requirements Related to Particle Size

Particle Size (mm)	t10 Values for Given Specific Energies (%)

	10kWh/t	20kWh/t	30kWh/t
14.5	0.17	0.37	0.6
28.9	0.13	0.27	0.43
57.8	0.09	0.20	0.31

Table 21: Grinding Composite Sample Derived Value for A*b and t10 at 1 kWh/t

	Value	Category	Rank	%
A*b	85.3	Soft	3026	82.0
t10 @ 1 kWh/t	52.4	Very soft	3349	90.8

A detailed head analysis was conducted on the composite sample (AMEC, 2012). The analysis included 93 elements and were completed in duplicate or triplicate. The average results for key elements are listed in Table 22. Of particular note are the high arsenic, sulfur, sulfide sulfur, mercury and low organic carbon.

Table 22: Grinding Composite Sample Head Analysis
(mad) refers to mixed acid digest method for analysis by ICP

Element	Abbreviation	Units	Average Value
Gold	Au	g/t	0.77
Silver	Ag	g/t	135
Lead	Pb	%	0.067
Lead (mad)	Pb (mad)	g/t	609
Copper	Cu	%	0.077
Copper (mad)	Cu (mad)	g/t	783
Zinc (mad)	Zn (mad)	g/t	35
Nickel (mad)	Ni (mad)	%	<0.001
Arsenic	As	g/t	1,833
Iron	Fe	%	7.31
Sulfur	S	%	2.74
Sulfide Sulfur	Sulfide	%	2.24
Mercury	Hg	g/t	4.97
Total organic carbon	**TotOrgC**	**%**	**0.03**

Analysis of the same 93 elements selected for the composite sample as above was also conducted on each of the 94 variability samples (AMEC, 2012). The average, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values of the same highlighted elements presented in Table 22 are listed in Table 23 below.

The variability sample results are generally consistent with the composite sample results, except for gold, silver and copper. As can be seen from the standard deviation of these elements, the values are quite variable. In addition, the selection of the composite samples was biased in favour of higher silver intercepts and likely to have had an influence on the variance. Of particular note are the high standard deviations and maximum values for these elements.

Table 23: Grinding Variable Sample Head Analysis
(mad) refers mixed acid digest method for analysis by ICP

Element	Abbreviation	Units	Average	Std Dev	Max	Min
Gold	Au	g/t	1.29	1.52	9.1	0.023
Silver	Ag	g/t	58.9	82.3	547	0.5
Lead	Pb	%	0.07	0.089	0.6	0.005
Lead (mad)	Pb (mad)	g/t	598	776	4,830	36
Copper	Cu	%	0.13	0.208	1.3	0.005
Copper (mad)	Cu (mad)	g/t	1266	2,012	12,600	20
Zinc (mad)	Zn (mad)	g/t	48.2	154.4	1,290	5.0
Nickel (mad)	Ni (mad)	%	0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.001
Arsenic	As	g/t	1,788	1,926	15,400	80
Iron	Fe	%	6.5	3.1	18.7	0.9
Sulfur	S	%	2.1	2.8	12.8	0.05
Sulfide Sulfur	Sulfide	%	1.8	2.6	12.6	0.01
Mercury	Hg	g/t	3.6	4.9	39.3	0.10
Total organic carbon	**TotOrgC**	**%**	**0.05**	**0.02**	**0.25**	**0.03**

Grind optimisation leach testwork (AMEC, 2012) was conducted on the composite sample with the aim of assessing the optimum particle size for metal recovery. Direct leaches were conducted with target solution cyanide (NaCN) concentration of 1,000ppm and a pH range of 10.2 to 11.5. The assayed head grade for gold and silver was 0.77g/t and 134g/t respectively. Results are summarised in Table 24.

Table 24: Grinding Composite Sample Grind P_{80} Optimisation Testwork Results After 24 hours

Grind Size (µm)	NaCN Usage (kg/t)	Lime Usage (kg/t)	Calc Head (g/t)		Residue Grade (g/t)		Recovery (%)	
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
75	1.34	1.99	0.88	128	0.13	33	85.6	74.2
106	1.31	1.81	0.85	139	0.13	48	84.8	65.1
150	1.17	2.51	0.88	138	0.14	56	84.5	59.3
180	1.22	1.80	0.86	135	0.14	49	83.5	63.6
212	1.34	1.65	0.89	141	0.12	50	85.9	65.0

Gold recoveries were consistent resulting in similar recoveries after 24 hours of leaching. However, leach kinetics were somewhat slower for the P_{80} passing 212µm test. The P_{80} passing 106µm recorded the fastest kinetics. Silver recoveries were less consistent in final recovery after 24 hours.

Cyanide optimisation leach tests (AMEC, 2012) were conducted at six cyanide concentrations with leach conditions set at a P_{80} passing 150µm for 24 hours at 40wt% solids and pH 10.5 to 11.0. This is summarised in Table 25. The selected cyanide concentrations for the six tests were 0.015%, 0.02%, 0.03%, 0.04% 0.05% and 0.075%.

Increasing the initial cyanide concentration from 0.015% to 0.075% resulted in faster leach kinetics though with a marked increase in cyanide consumption. Although the kinetic rate was higher with higher cyanide concentrations, recoveries did not vary significantly for cyanide concentrations of 0.04% and above. In all cases, silver recovery recorded low to moderate results with increasing cyanide concentration and additional leach time, consistent with past testwork results. Mercury dissolution recorded low recoveries.

Table 25: Grinding Composite Sample Cyanide Optimisation Results at P_{80} passing 150µm

NaCN conc	NaCN Usage	Lime Usage	Recovery % (24 hrs)			Recovery % (48hrs)		
(ppm)	(kg/t)	(kg/t)	Au	Ag	Hg	Au	Ag	Hg
150	0.47	1.60	55.7	3.5	0.4	-	-	-
200	0.58	1.38	64.5	5.3	0.4	-	-	-
300	0.73	1.99	77.1	27.7	0.1	80.9	34.3	0.2
400	0.81	2.16	85.5	38.3	0.2	83.2	44.4	0.3
500	0.93	1.47	83.4	42.0	1.4	-	-	-
750	1.67	1.55	83.2	61.3	2.7	-	-	-

The effect of slurry pH on leach performance was also evaluated on the composite sample (AMEC, 2012). The test was conducted at slurry pH of 10.5 and 11.5. Recoveries were generally increased at the higher pH.

Table 26: Grinding Composite Sample pH Optimisation at P_{80} passing 150µm

pH	NaCN Usage (24 hr)	NaCN Usage (48 hr)	Lime Usage (24 hr)	Lime Usage (48 hr)	Final Liquor		Recovery % (48hr)			
	(kg/t)	(kg/t)	(kg/t)	(kg/t)	NaCN (ppm)	pH	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
10.5	0.94	1.15	1.62	1.84	353	10.51	72.7	34.5	71.4	40.6
11.5	0.86	1.12	2.62	2.85	368	11.56	74.7	28.3	78.7	44.3

16.2.3.2 Heap Leach Option

The average rock density tests (KCA, 2012) are summarised in Table 27.

Table 27: Average Rock Density by Lithology

Unit Type	Units	Density
Oxide Si >80%	g/cm^3	2.20
Oxide Cy >30%	g/cm^3	2.19
Zone B Transition	g/cm^3	2.30
Zone C Transition	g/cm^3	2.41

Comminution testwork (KCA, 2012) was conducted on the composite samples and is summarised in Table 28.

Table 28: Heal Leach Composite Comminution Results

Unit Type	Crusher Work Index (kWh/t)	Abrasion Index Values (A*i*)
Oxide Si >80%	8.64	0.2987
Oxide Cy >30%	6.61	0.1133
Zone B Transition	8.28	0.1079
Zone C Transition	7.85	0.1993

Lime conditioning and zinc precipitation testwork (KCA, 2012) was conducted on a sample of sea water taken from the Pacific Ocean. Results of this testwork quantified the additional lime required to buffer this water to the target pH required for heap leaching. The results also demonstrated no measurable change in zinc precipitation efficiency when compared to Reno, Nevada (USA) tap water.

Bottle roll leach tests (KCA, 2012) were conducted on 30 composites prepared from quarter core. Eighteen of the composites were prepared to show variability by oxidation represented by completely oxidized, strongly oxidized and moderately oxidized. For each oxidation level a sub type was developed. The sub types were samples having silica content greater than 80% and samples having clay content greater than 30%. Twelve additional composites were prepared based upon prevalent lithology from each of Zones A, B and C, as well as the relative silica to clay ratios. Results from this testwork program are summarised in Table 29.

Table 29: Heap Leach Variability Testwork Results

Comp No	Calc Head (g/t)		Tails Grade (g/t)		Recovery (%)		Consumpt. NaCN	Addition $Ca(OH)_2$
	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	(kg/t)	(kg/t)
1	0.69	18.5	0.30	15.1	57.0	18.0	0.9	1.0
2	0.72	6.5	0.07	4.3	90.0	33.0	1.3	1.0
3	0.64	27.1	0.18	20.5	72.0	24.0	0.8	1.0
4	0.25	14.8	0.07	11.6	74.0	21.0	1.6	6.0
5	0.32	17.9	0.11	13.4	66.0	25.0	0.9	1.0
6	0.70	15.9	0.06	11.3	92.0	29.0	1.4	1.0
7	0.86	22.8	0.18	18.5	78.0	19.0	0.9	1.0
8	0.96	11.0	0.15	9.4	85.0	14.0	1.9	1.0
9	0.81	17.5	0.33	15.1	60.0	14.0	0.8	1.0
10	0.29	9.6	0.14	8.1	54.0	16.0	2.4	5.4
11	0.59	2.9	0.28	2.1	53.0	27.0	1.3	1.0
12	0.24	13.2	0.09	11.6	62.0	12.0	2.6	6.0
13	0.57	13.8	0.09	11.8	85.0	15.0	1.0	1.0
14	0.67	52.9	0.13	43.6	81.0	18.0	1.1	1.0
15	0.36	31.6	0.10	23.8	73.0	25.0	1.0	1.0
16	0.51	31.9	0.10	27.4	81.0	14.0	0.8	1.0
17	0.38	23.8	0.07	19.1	81.0	20.0	0.9	1.1
18	0.22	50.2	0.12	44.8	47.0	11.0	1.4	2.3
19	1.16	33.9	0.43	27.0	63.0	20.0	0.6	1.0
20	0.46	77.1	0.14	70.1	69.0	9.0	0.6	1.0
21	0.97	20.4	0.29	17.0	70.0	17.0	2.7	2.5
22	0.75	27.4	0.21	18.0	72.0	34.0	0.7	2.5
23	0.65	67.9	0.20	61.9	70.0	9.0	0.6	2.5
24	0.08	18.3	0.06	6.4	34.0	65.0	3.2	8.0
25	1.49	28.9	0.39	22.0	74.0	24.0	0.6	2.0
26	0.57	13.4	0.16	12.1	73.0	10.0	0.5	2.0
27	1.79	9.3	0.59	8.0	67.0	13.0	3.6	4.0
28	1.03	54.0	0.36	37.0	65.0	31.0	1.0	2.0
29	0.54	26.0	0.17	22.1	69.0	15.0	1.3	2.0
30	0.12	14.3	0.08	12.4	31.0	13.0	3.1	7.0

Column leach tests (KCA, 2012) were conducted on each of the four separate column leach test composites utilising material stage crushed to P_{100} passing 25 millimetres (P_{80} passing

19 millimetres). Duplicate tests were conducted for each separate composite utilising a target sodium cyanide concentration of 0.05% and 0.2%. All leach solutions were generated utilising sea water.

Application of leach solutions were maintained at a rate of 10 to 12 litres per hour per square metre of column surface area. Effluent was collected, an aliquot analysed for gold, silver, and copper. The effluent was passed though activated carbon to remove the precious metals and then recycled back to the column. Results of this program are summarised in Table 30.

Table 30: Heap Leach Composite Column Testwork Results at P_{80} Passing 25mm

Alteration Composite	Calculated Head		Tails Grade (g/t)		Recovery (%)		Leach Time	Consumpt. NaCN	Addition $Ca(OH)_2$
	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Days	(kg/t)	(kg/t)
Ox Si >80%	0.91	19.4	0.16	15.2	83.0	22.0	80	1.3	2.0
Ox Si >80%	0.94	17.5	0.16	12.7	84.0	28.0	80	2.4	2.0
Ox Cy >30%	0.82	28.9	0.08	24.9	90.0	14.0	80	1.7	2.0
Ox Cy >30%	0.94	23.4	0.09	18.2	91.0	22.0	80	3.7	2.1
Zone B Transition	0.85	6.8	0.31	4.6	64.0	32.0	127	2.6	5.1
Zone B Transition	0.86	6.8	0.27	4.1	68.0	40.0	127	5.7	5.1
Zone C Transition	0.53	65.3	0.09	53.6	83.0	18.0	80	1.7	2.0
Zone C Transition	0.52	60.3	0.08	45.6	84.0	24.0	80	3.6	2.0

16.3 PORPHYRY PROJECT

At the time of preparing this Report, the planned metallurgical testwork program had not been completed. As a result, only a summary of the current program, its objectives and the sample selection criteria have been reported.

16.3.1 TESTWORK PROGRAM

The metallurgical testwork plan for the porphyry project was specifically developed to test comminution and flotation performance. Comminution characterization will be conducted on core samples and flotation performance on three master composites from coarse rejects. Flotation concentrates will be subjected to further hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical assessment, with particular focus on arsenic removal and capture.

The objectives of the testwork program are summarised as follows:

- Assessment of the copper recovery response curve to optimise project economics.
- Development of process design criteria data for equipment selection, sizing and layout considerations.
- Assessment of molybdenum and precious metals recovery.
- Assessment of hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical arsenic removal to ensure the final concentrate is a marketable product with minimised penalties.
- Assessment of arsenic stabilisation to ensure the recovered arsenic can be disposed in an environmentally acceptable manner.

The metallurgical testwork program has been designed to assess the following parameters:

- Assessment of the comminution characteristics.

- Flotation performance and optimisation, with sufficient concentrate produced for the subsequent hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical testwork.
- Both pyrometallurgical and hydrometallurgical tests will be conducted on high arsenic concentrate to determine the preferred processing route. This will involve optimisation of the ASL process and assessment of the suitability of roasting for arsenic removal.

16.3.2 Sample Selection

To achieve the objectives outlined in Section 16.3.1, core and coarse reject samples were collected to form the following composite samples:

- Comminution composite (ID: Comminution) containing half core samples from one hole drilled in early 2012.
- A mixed mineralisation composite (ID: ENT) that contained elevated arsenic grades and based on laboratory coarse reject samples. Samples with an arsenic to copper ratio of less than 0.05 were excluded from the final composite.
- A mineralisation composite (ID: SEC) type that contained predominantly enriched copper minerals such as chalcocite, covellite and bornite and based on laboratory coarse rejects. Samples with an arsenic to copper ratio greater than 0.025, lead to copper greater than 0.25 and zinc to copper greater than 0.25 were excluded.
- A composite (ID: CPY) predominantly comprising of hypogene mineralisation type that is primarily chalcopyritic and based on laboratory coarse rejects. Samples with arsenic to copper ratio greater than 0.025, lead to copper greater than 0.25 and zinc to copper greater than 0.25 were excluded.

Table 31 summarises the number of individual drill holes samples comprising each composite and its total weight.

Table 31: Porphyry Project Composite Sample Distribution

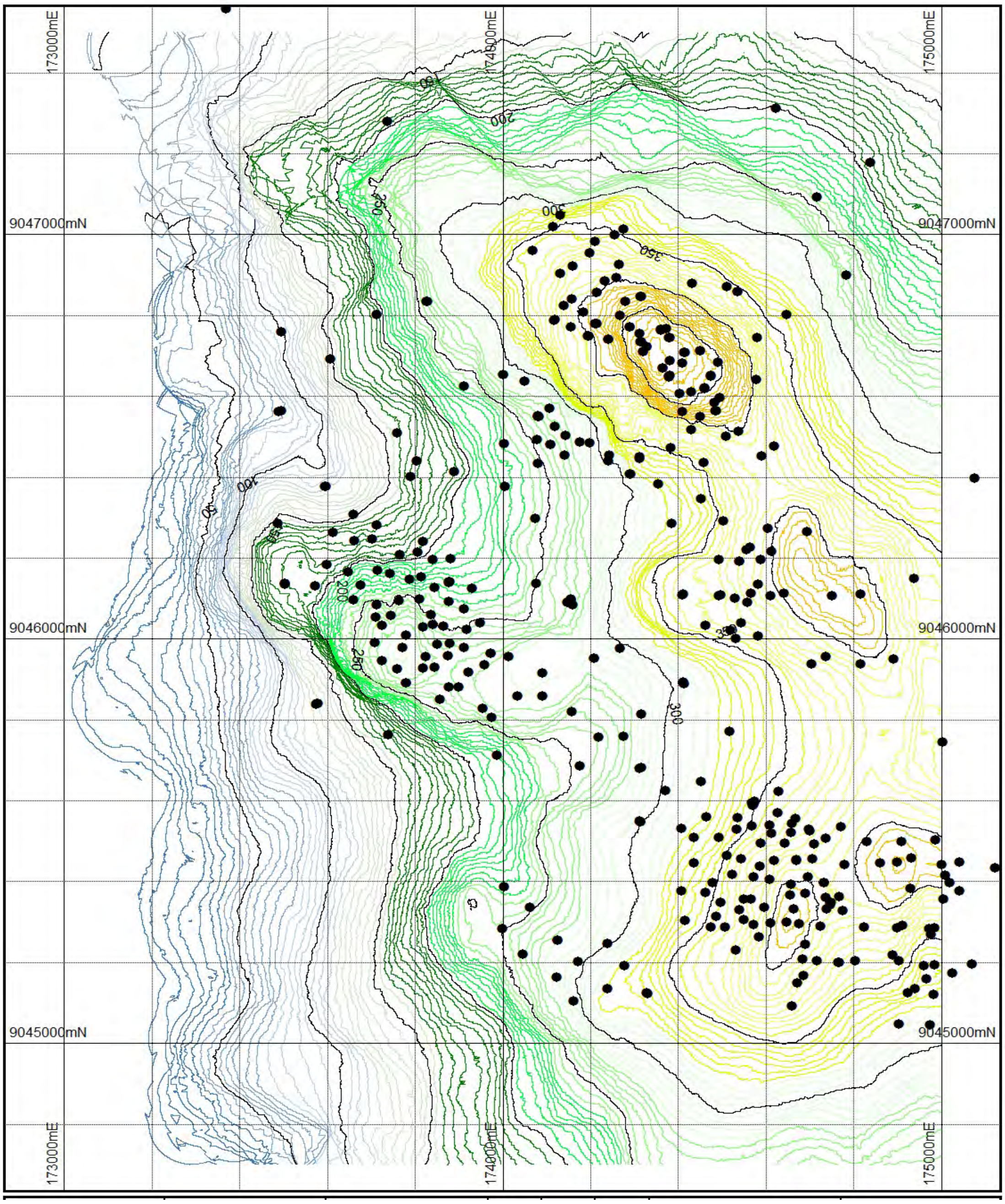
Composite	Test Purpose	No of Samples			Weight of Samples (kg)		
		Coarse Rejects	Core	Total	Coarse Rejects	Core	Total
Comminution	Comminution		135	135		594.3	594.3
Comminution/ SEC	Comminution and flotation		47	47		156.7	156.7
CPY	Flotation	117		117	257.1		257.1
ENT	Flotation	268		268	936.0		936.0
Total		**385**	**182**	**567**	**1,193.1**	**751.0**	**1,944.1**

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

17.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The raw topographic data were supplied to Intrepid by PT Surtech and consisted of local spot height data in combination with DGPS collar information. The raw data was then triangulated by Intrepid to produce a Digital Terrain Model (DTM), (Figure 55) covering the limit of the porphyry block model which was subsequently received by H&SC from Intrepid on 19 July 2012 (TPTopo.dxf).

Figure 55: Contoured Elevation Model Showing Tumpangpitu Drilling Collars



17.2 DRILL HOLE DATA – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY MODELLING

The deadline for the oxide modelling collar, survey, assay and geological data was 16 July 2012. For the porphyry modelling the deadline for data was 3 September 2012. The new data from infill drill holes over both the oxide and porphyry zones of mineralisation received since the December 2011 resource announcement are from GTD-11-225 (from 894 metres to 994 metres = EOH) through to and inclusive of GTD-12-388 (to 250.0 metres = EOH).

For both the oxide and porphyry mineralised zones, two metre length weighted composites of assayed intervals were created with a minimum length of 0.5 metres and maximum of 2 metres. Micromine software was the primary software used for data manipulation and compositing. Geometry modelling, resource estimation and subsequent check estimation was undertaken using H&SC's proprietary software GS3.

17.2.1 GRID CONVENTION

All data were supplied by Intrepid in the form of the WGS84, Zone 50 entries for both the oxide and porphyry projects.

17.2.2 DRILL HOLE DATA

A summary showing original database drilling details for the oxide and porphyry datasets is presented in Table 32. The assay file was subsequently composited as deemed appropriate for each of the oxide and porphyry models.

Table 32: Summary of the Tujuh Bukit Collar Drilling Database, Oxide and Porphyry Projects

Project	Drill Type	Average Depth (m)	Count	Minimum (m)	Maximum (m)	Sum (m)
Oxide	DDH	197.80	327.00	30.00	572.90	64,680.12
Porphyry	DDH	850.32	73.00	150.00	1,203.20	62,073.10
Total	**DDH**	**1,048.12**	**400.00**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**126,753.22**

Overall, approximately 62,004 two metre composited assay records were made available to H&SC with 61,301 gold records, 61,278 copper records, 60,240 arsenic records, 61,300 silver records, 60,148 molybdenum records, 58,890 sulfur records, 61,224 lead records and 61,224 zinc records.

17.2.3 DRILL HOLE SPACING

Drill traverses over the Tujuh Bukit Project area were generally on sections which are rotated N49.8^{o}E.

As seen in Figure 56, drill hole spacing varied only a small degree over the area. Drill spacing generally conformed to an 80 metre drill hole spacing along lines and 80 metre drill hole spacing between lines, with some infill down to 40 metres between holes and along strike over the oxide mineralisation.

Drill coverage at depth over the porphyry mineralisation is variable with drill spacing generally conforming to an approximate 160 metre drill hole spacing along lines and 160 metre drill hole spacing between lines. A maximum drilled depth of 1,222.80 metres in diamond drill hole GTD-12-372 was attained. The deep porphyry drill holes were primarily sited to maximise the number of drill holes that could be drilled from each drill pad, and yield intersections in the porphyry environment that approximate the proposed 160 metre by 160 metre intersection grid at depth.

The drilling density over the oxide and porphyry mineralisation is considered appropriate at this stage of development to broadly define the geometry and extent of the larger scale continuity of the mineralisation for the purpose of estimating gold, silver and copper resources given the understanding of the local Project geology, structure and confining formations.

It is understood that further drilling will be undertaken in future as deemed appropriate by Intrepid in consultation with H&SC, Project development and company strategy. H&SC recommend further drill testing be undertaken to clearly define the limits, geometry and style of the short scale mineralisation continuity present in all Project areas.

17.2.4 DOWN-HOLE SURVEYS

All drill holes drilled by Intrepid from 2007 to 2012 were surveyed using a REFLEX EZ-Shot™ down-hole survey instrument which recorded azimuth, inclination, roll-face angle, magnetic field strength and bore-hole temperature. Down-hole surveys were generally completed at 15 metre intervals to 50 metre depth then at every 50 metres to the EOH.

For the oxide and porphyry resource, a total of 2,941 down-hole survey points (that include set-up collar positions at the surface) were acquired from drill holes GT-001A through to GTD-12-390. Down-hole survey data existed for the historical holes GT-001A through to GT014, although it is not known what type of survey tool was used for these old GVM and Placer holes (it is assumed that the survey data were recorded using the widely used Eastman single-shot system).

All survey records within the survey file pertaining to historical drilling are taken at face value. Validation was not performed by H&SC with respect to the survey data and Intrepid are aware of any suspected errors found in the surveys' database.

17.3 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS

Sectional interpretations of the various mineralised zones were constructed on a series of cross-sections, incorporating both the porphyry mineralisation and the oxide mineralisation.

The geological model for the deposit comprises a porphyry stockwork deposit developed as a carapace within and around the margin of an intrusive tonalite body. Overprinting, and therefore post-dating, the porphyry mineralisation is a high-sulfidation mineralising event, which has a strong association with the structural framework that has been developed. The overprinting high-sulfidation mineralisation forms steep zones that simplistically continue downwards into the porphyry deposit and upwards into the oxide caps, where fluids are channelled from the steep structures into flat-lying lithocaps.

There are therefore four distinct mineralised domains formed and modelled, being:

1. Domains 1 and 2 – High-sulfidation mineralisation overprinting porphyry mineralisation, generally characterized by a strong silica overprint, conversion of chalcopyrite to chalcocite, enargite, covellite, tennantite and tetrahedrite with a corresponding increase in arsenic-antimony, high-sulfidation clay minerals, such as kaolinite, dickite, pyrophyllite and diaspore, forming sub-vertical zones (Figure 56 and Figure 57).
2. Domain 3 – Primary porphyry stockwork mineralisation characterized by potassic/phyllic alteration, quartz stockworks, dominant chalcopyrite-bornite copper mineralisation, elevated molybdenum, low-sulfidation clay minerals, such as the white micas, and low arsenic-antimony content (Figure 58).
3. Domain 4 – High-sulfidation sulfide mineralisation above and post-dating the quartz stockwork, comprising a similar mineral assemblage as Domain 2, within steep structurally controlled, highly pyritic zones (Figure 59).
4. Oxide Mineralisation – High-sulfidation zones progress upwards into the near surface environment forming the oxide mineralised domain, comprising the continued steep fault zones, with fluids becoming channelled into the shallowly dipping lithocaps, characterized by cores of complete silicification with alunite, grading outward into silica-high temperature clays zones and then into clay-dominated zones. Mineralisation is focussed in the silicified zones and comprises supergene-enriched gold, arsenic and arsenic, with copper leached out.

An additional domain (Domain 1) is defined to encompass any additional high-sulfidation mineralisation above the porphyry stockwork zone and below the base of oxidation that has limited continuity and is therefore not defined as a specific zone.

An illustration of the mineralisation styles is shown in the following four figures, which highlight the primary porphyry and high-sulfidation end members and the overprint of high-sulfidation on porphyry.

Figure 56: Porphyry Stockwork Zone – Clay Rich

Figure 57: Same Stockwork Zone Partially Overprinted by High-Sulfidation Event (Silicification)

Figure 58: Same Stockwork Completely Overprinted by High-Sulfidation Event (Silicification)

Figure 59: High-Sulfidation Mineralisation – Above Stockwork, Steep Structural Control, Strongly Pyritic and Silicified

Cross-sections were prepared in Micromine at 40 metre spacing's for the oxide and at specific spacing for the porphyry sections. The main grid at Tumpangpitu is oriented at 050° and the porphyry sections and Zones A, C and E oxide sections are on this orientation. Zone B oxide is on true east-west sections as the mineralisation is controlled by a series of north-south trending faults.

Specific porphyry sections with drilling are 12020mN, 11780mN, 11620mN, 11380mN, 11220mN, 11060mN, 10980mN, 10820mN, 10660mN, 10500mN, 10340mN, 10180mN, 10020mN, 9860mN and 9540mN.

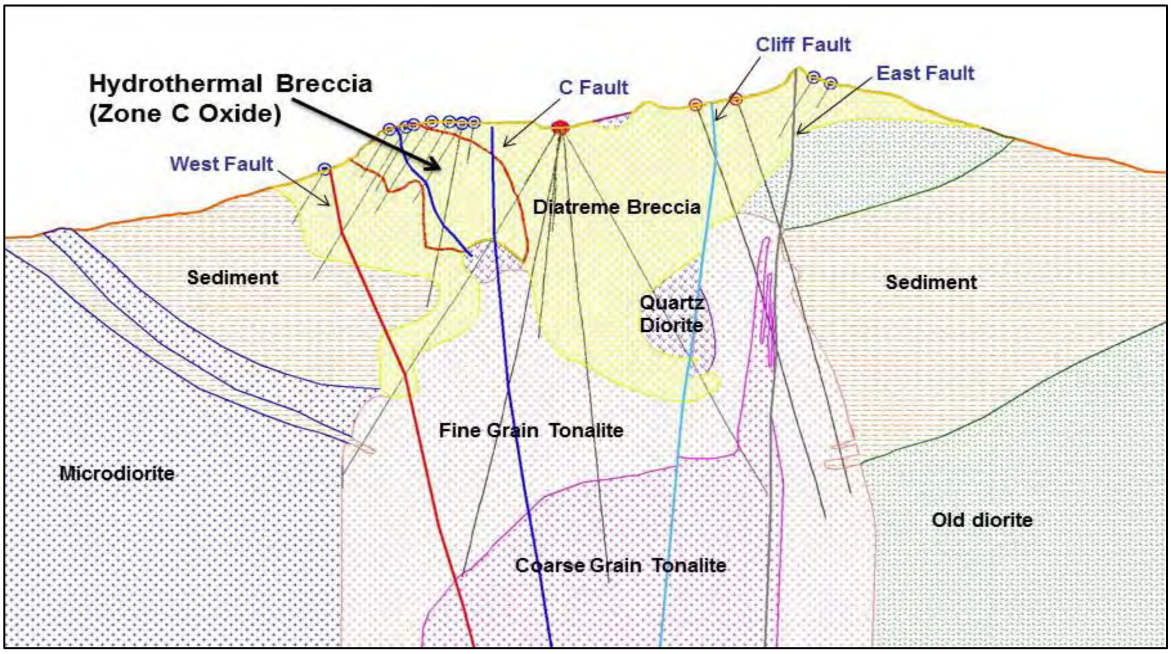
17.4 LITHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

Lithological interpretation was undertaken in detail for the 15 porphyry cross-sections. The definition of lithology within the intensely altered, hydrothermally brecciated and then oxidized oxide environment is not always possible, so extrapolation from the porphyry drilling has also been used to define oxide lithology. A program of relogging of drill core, processed early in the history of the Project, ensured that there is consistency of geological interpretation of lithologies within the highly altered environment.

Structure has been defined from direct core observations and from core photographs and an interpretive framework has been constructed from these observations, as well as magnetic and topographic data interpretation, the clay species interpretation from the spectral database, alteration pattern interpretation and geochemical interpretation.

Lithological/structural interpretations have been digitised into Micromine software (Figure 60).

Figure 60: Lithology Section 10820mN

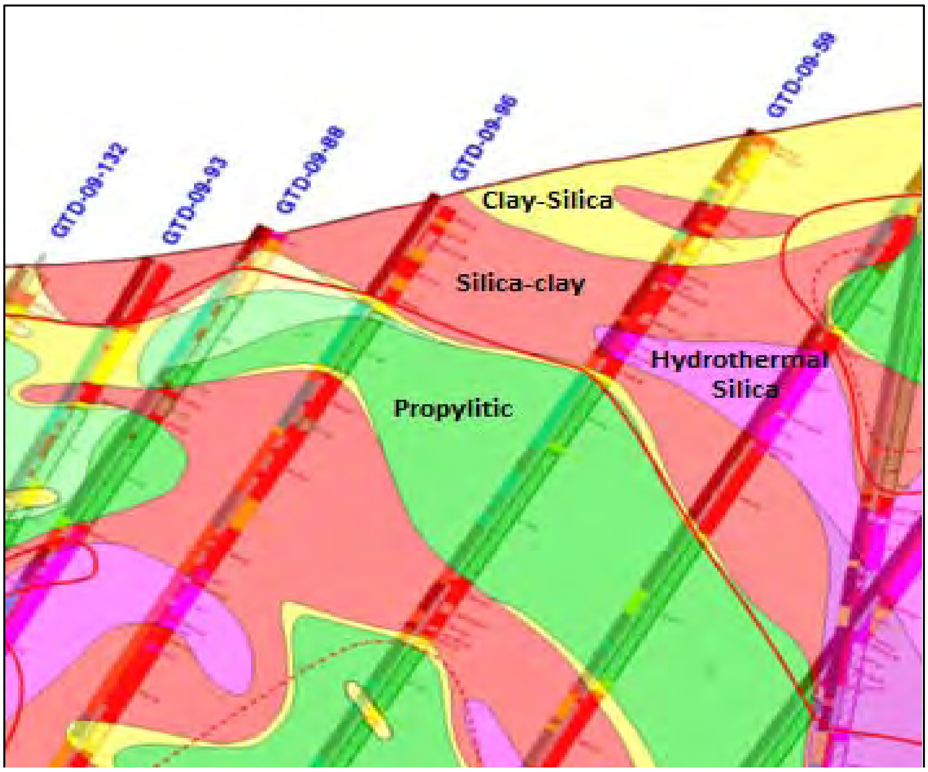


17.5 ALTERATION

Alteration has been interpreted somewhat differently between the oxide and the porphyry (sulfide) mineralisation, based upon the differences in mineralised environment and the effect of alteration on alteration.

In the oxide zone, the key feature in the localization of gold mineralisation is the degree of silicification. The core of the mineralised zones, in both the steep structures and the shallowly-dipping silica ledges, is intense hydrothermal silica, often with alunite. This grades outwards into silica-clay zones (generally kaolinite-dickite assemblages) and then clay-silica assemblages. Unmineralised wall rock is generally propylitic (chlorite dominated) (Figure 61).

Figure 61: Oxide Alteration Pattern – Zone B Section 9045510mN

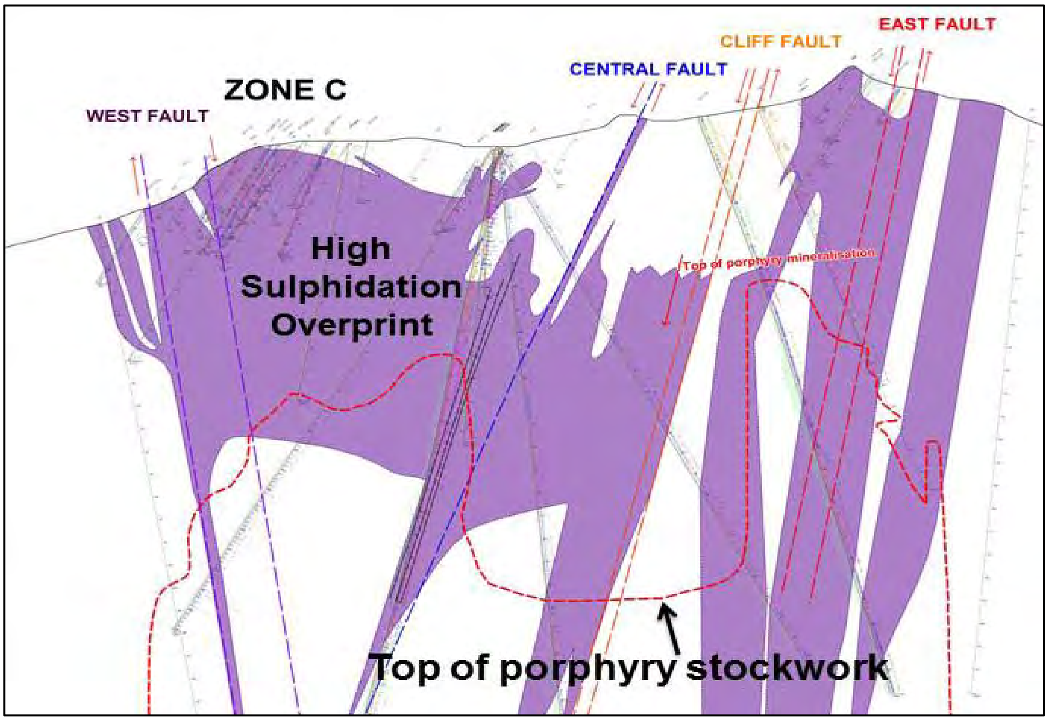


In the porphyry zone, it has been important to define the zones of high-sulfidation alteration that overprint the porphyry stockwork and continue as sub-vertical structurally controlled mineralised zones above the stockwork. The high-sulfidation zones have been defined on a number of criteria, namely:

- Visual alteration, in particular, overprinting silicification (and the presence of steeply dipping pyritic/copper sulfide zones.
- Spectral analysis of clay mineralogy.
- Interpretation based on the structural framework.
- Geochemistry, including copper/gold mineralisation and importantly arsenic and antimony.
- Copper sulfide species.

An example of this is given in Figure 62. The high-sulfidation zones form both structurally controlled sub-vertical domains and a more 'blanket-like' domain, particularly immediately above and below the top of the porphyry stockwork.

Figure 62: Section 10820mN Showing High-sulfidation Zones and the Top of Porphyry Stockwork



In addition, the top of the porphyry stockwork has been defined (Figure 62). This is a visual feature based on the presence of typical porphyry stockwork vein types. The porphyry stockwork is largely confined to the host tonalite intrusion, but may continue into the wall rock in some instances. A sharp contact to the overlying diatreme breccia, which is a post-porphyry feature, is generally noted.

17.6 OXIDATION BOUNDARY

The oxidation boundary (base of weathering and top of fresh rock) is an important feature as it defines the boundary between the oxide block model (including oxide and transitional mineralisation) and the porphyry block model. The oxidation refers to the oxidation of sulfides.

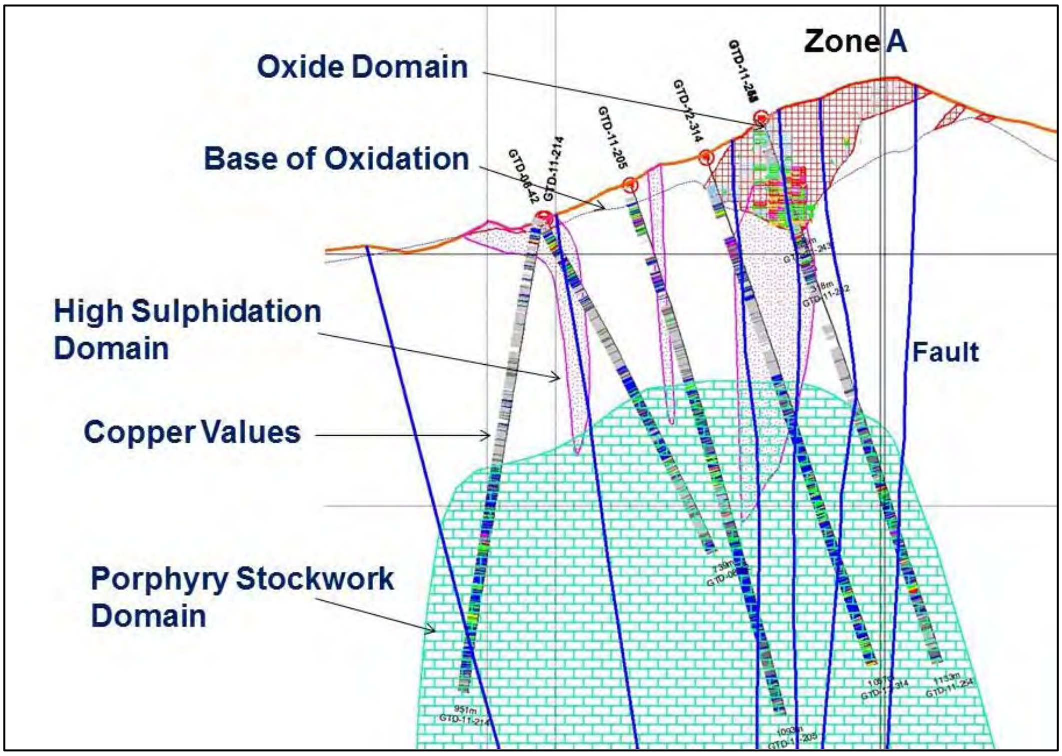
Core logging defines five specified oxidation states from completely oxidized to fresh rock. For the current resource interpretation, only the fresh rock interface (i.e. the model boundary) has been defined as an interpreted boundary. Previously, a semi-oxidized boundary has also been defined, but as this is a relatively convoluted boundary, it was decided to directly model oxidization from the core logging to define the approximate transitional boundary.

17.7 DOMAINING

Based on the above criteria, the five mineralised domains as discussed above have been defined for block modelling. The definition of the mineralised domains is a complex interaction of the lithology, structure, alteration, clay mineralogy, oxidation state, copper species, ore grade and geochemistry. While each individual feature can be interpreted independently, ultimately, they are partly inter-dependant and must be interpreted in this manner.

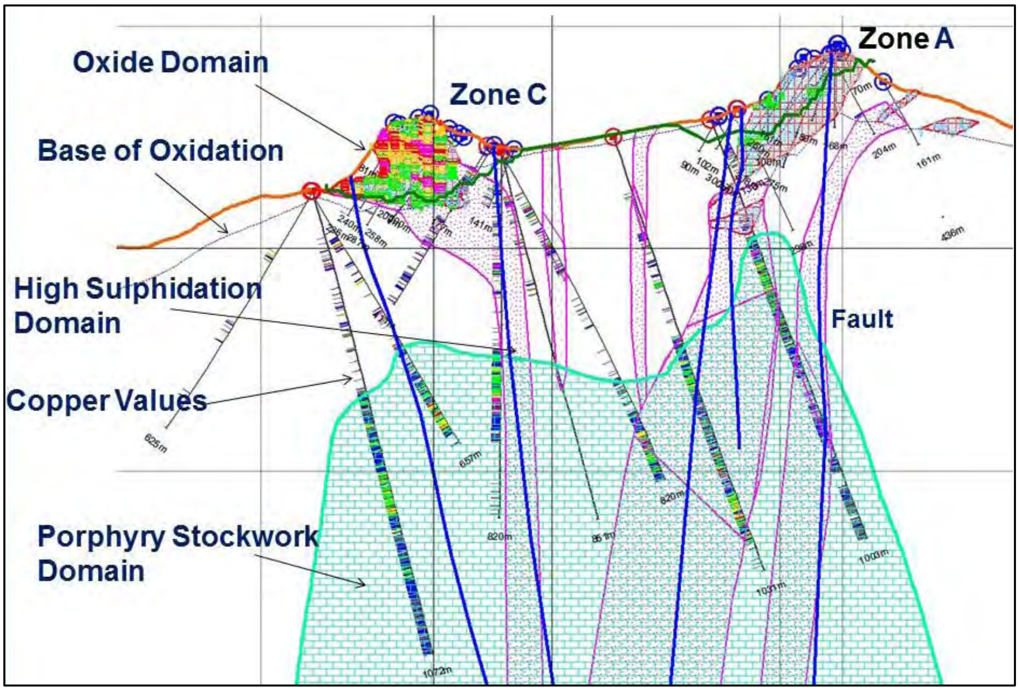
There is a transition across the deposit as expressed in Figure 63 to Figure 65. In the northern area, mineralisation is dominated by the porphyry stockwork, with well-defined and restricted high-sulfidation zones (Figure 63). The high-sulfidation zone associated with the Cliff fault system forms the Zone A oxide mineralisation above the base of oxidation.

Figure 63: Section 11620mN – Mineralised Domains



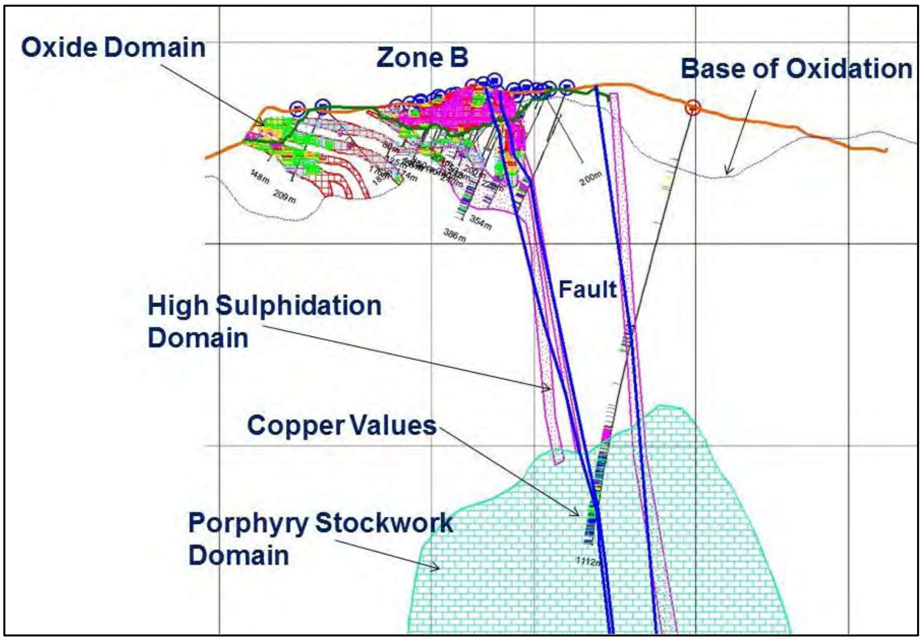
In the central part of the deposit, the high-sulfidation zones are more prominent and form broader zones (Figure 64). It should be noted that the C Fault high-sulfidation zone forms the Zone C oxide mineralisation. The extensive porphyry and high-sulfidation zones are interpreted to be partially truncated by the southernmost of the three defined cross faults (Figure 62 and Figure 63).

Figure 64: Section 10980mN – Mineralised Domains



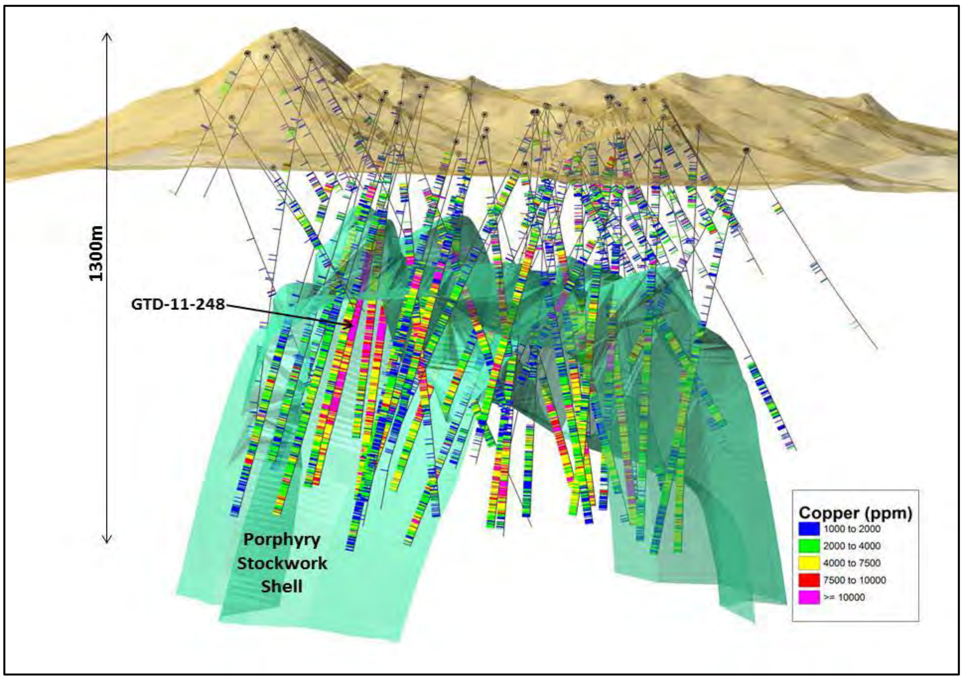
To the south of this cross fault, the true porphyry mineralisation is deeper and relatively weak, although the zone is currently poorly drilled. Structural control of the high-sulfidation mineralisation by the Zone B fault system is very obvious and this mineralisation continues upwards to form the Zone B oxide mineralisation (Figure 65).

Figure 65: Section 10020mN – Mineralised Domains



The distribution of copper mineralisation in relation to the top of the porphyry stockwork zone is illustrated in Figure 66.

Figure 66: Tumpangpitu Deposit (looking southeast and up) Showing Drill Holes with Down-hole Copper Values (shallow oxide holes excluded) and the Porphyry Stockwork Surface



17.8 GRADE SKEWNESS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY DATA

High grade modifications were applied to elements which yielded moderate to high coefficients of variation and moderate positive skewness within the mineralised domains aligned with statistical analysis outcomes.

The following amendments (Table 33) were undertaken upon the dataset in line with statistical and perceived inflections in the upper percentile of the log-probability plot in each instance.

Table 33: Grade Modification of Upper Percentile of the Mineralised Population, Oxide and Porphyry Projects

Project	Element	Domain	Records Modified	Value applied (g/t)
Oxide	Au	1	3	17.37
Oxide	Au	2	4	18.40
Oxide	Au	3	4	16.80
Oxide	Au	4	6	10.20
Porphyry	Au	1	1	58.00
Porphyry	As	1	1	34,100

Figure 67: Log Probability Plot for Gold Grade – Tumpangpitu Deposit – Domain 1, Oxide Project

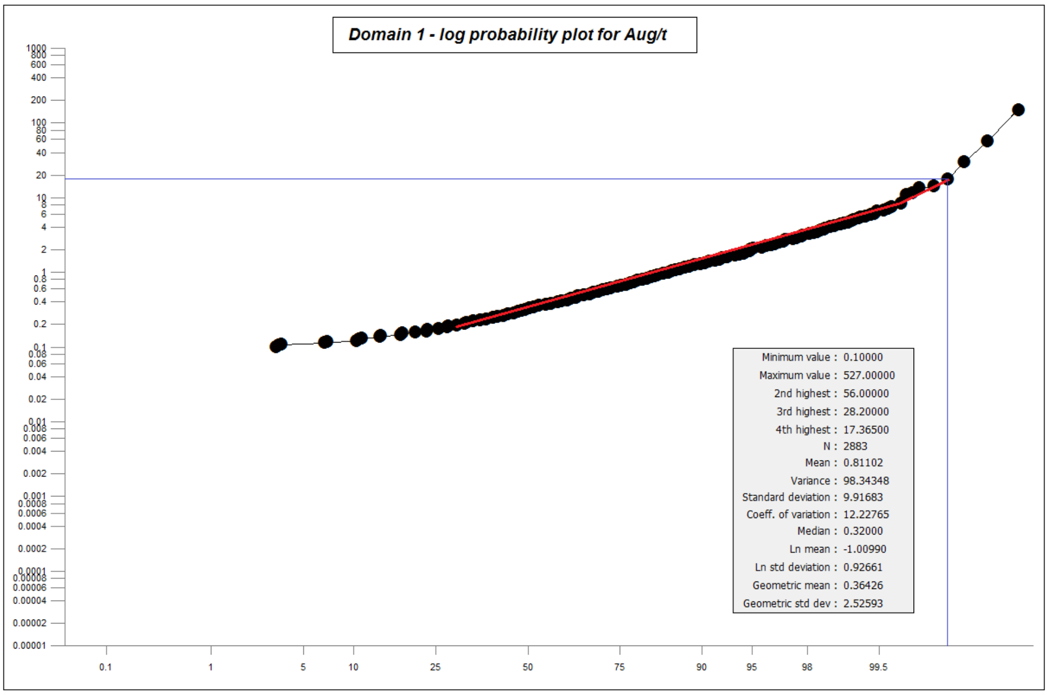


Figure 68: Log Probability Plot for Gold Grade – Tumpangpitu Deposit – Domain 2, Oxide Project

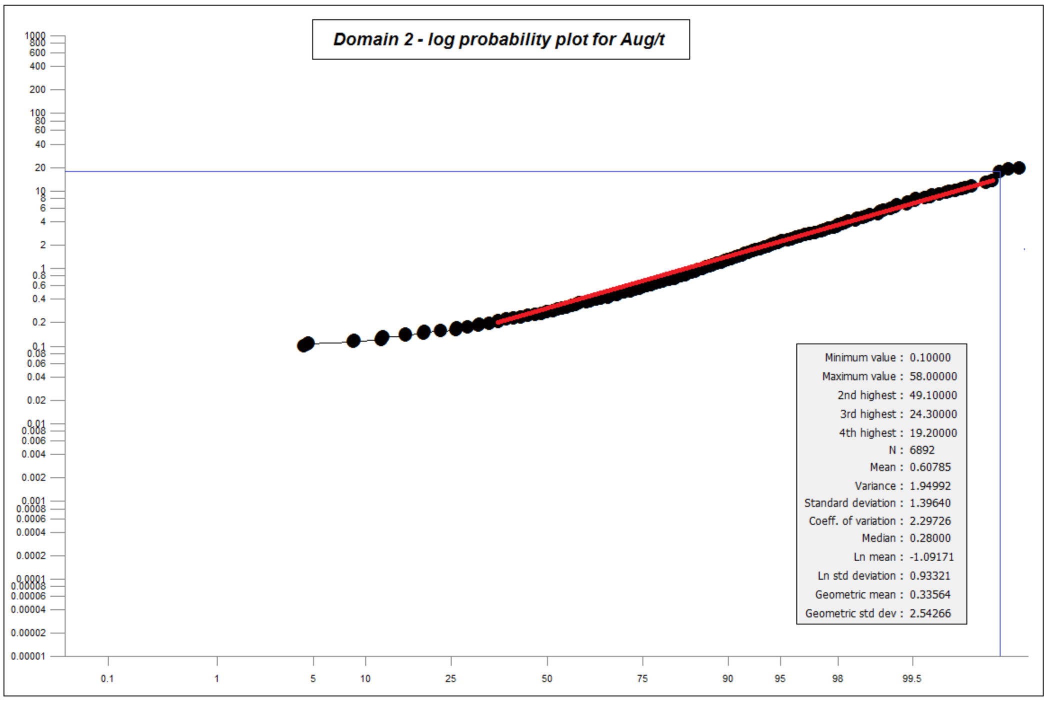


Figure 69: Log Probability Plot for Gold Grade – Tumpangpitu Deposit – Domain 3, Oxide Project

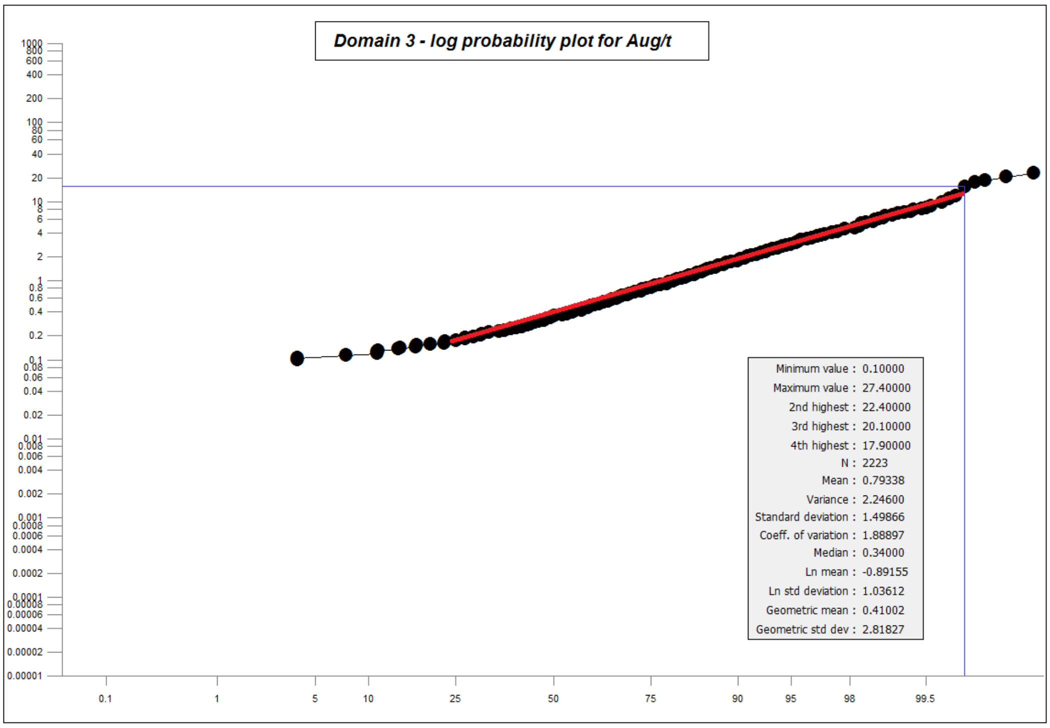
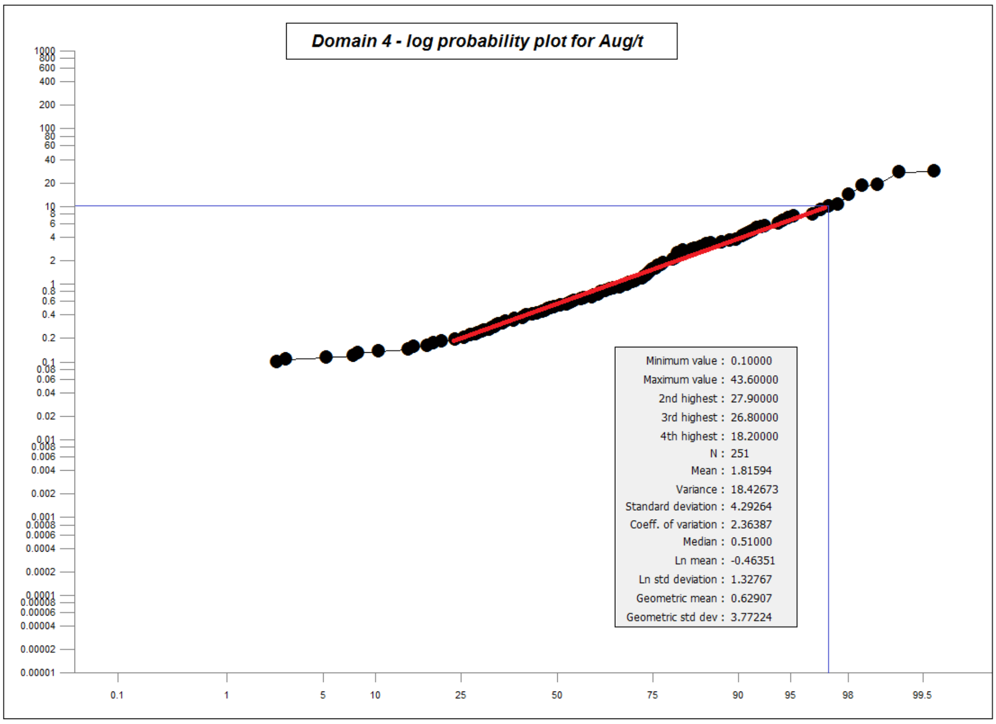


Figure 70: Log Probability Plot for Gold Grade – Tumpangpitu Deposit – Domain 4, Oxide Project



The populations captured by Figure 67 to Figure 70 all illustrate moderately consistent transitions from one grade range to the next with the exception of Domain 4, whereby there are several breaks in the gradient of the probability plot profile indicates the potential for further nested populations.

Figure 71: Log Probability Plot for Gold Grade – Tumpangpitu Deposit – Domain 1, Porphyry Project

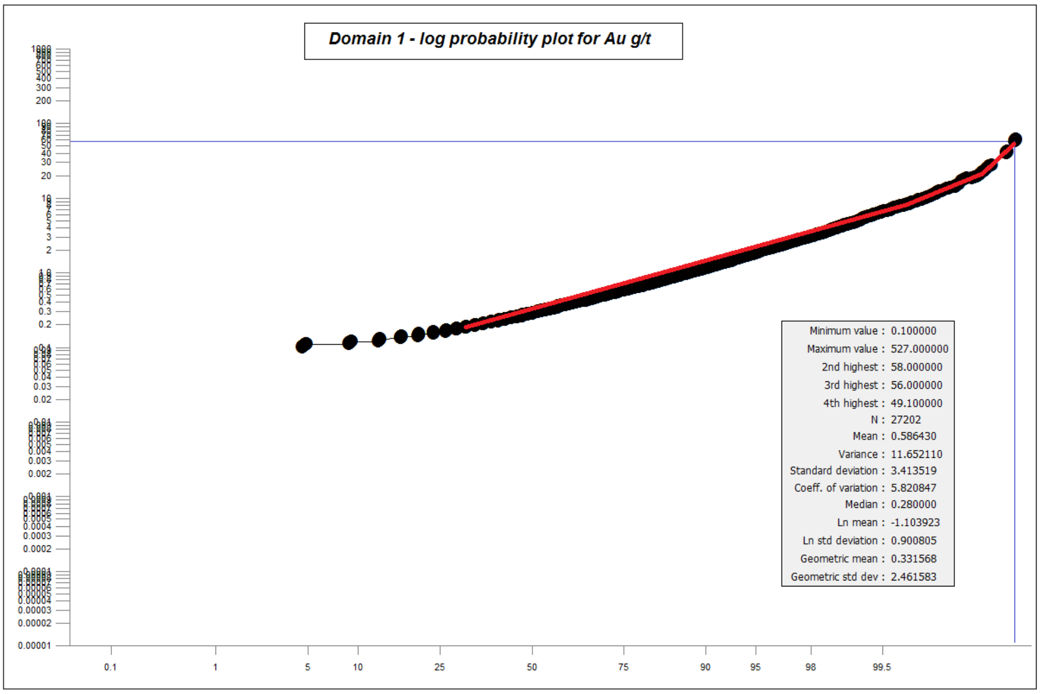
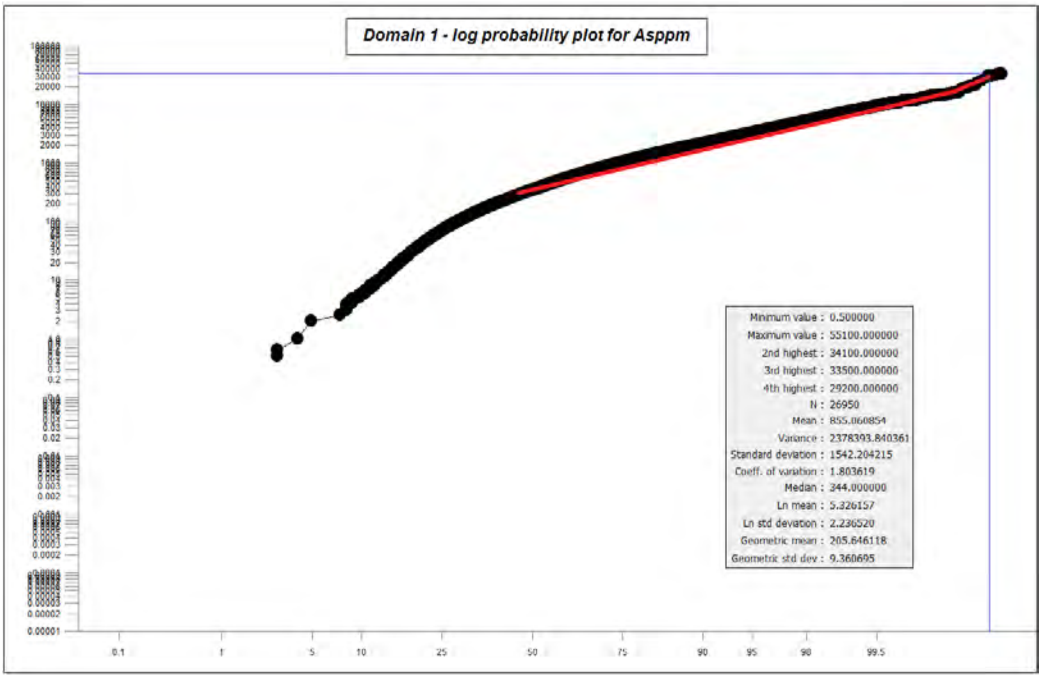


Figure 72: Log Probability Plot for Arsenic Grade – Tumpangpitu Deposit – Domain 1, Porphyry Project



While the point at which the upper break in the gradient of the log probability plot is somewhat subjective, what is certain is there are a number of element determinations in the upper grade thresholds of the data that if not adjusted would unduly impact the upper percentile statistics and in turn the local grade estimates within the oxide and porphyry models.

17.9 ELEMENT CORRELATIONS – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY DATA

Regression analysis was undertaken utilising the database up to and including data available to 28 August 2012.

The following data manipulations were required to provide a dataset prior to statistical regression analysis:

- Diamond drilling hole database dump dated 28 August 2012 n=68,864.
- Geological filter applied to assays being above/below BOSO modelled surface.
- Diamond drilling holes removed included those with prefixes, 'KTD' 'CND' 'GMN' 'SND' 'DH' 'WB' and other Project areas not under investigation.
- Drill holes with null results were filtered, GT003, GTD-08-53, GTD-09-94, GTD-11-225 (filter result = 'null').
- Drill holes with NYR entries from the laboratory were filtered, GTD-12-388, GTD-12-383 (base metal results NYR from laboratory).
- After filtering and edits to database n=59,914.
- Filter results above BOSO n=27,984 (47%) and below BOSO n= 31,930 (53%).
- The geological filter was then refined and applied to assays being above/below the top of 'porphyry' stockwork (modelled surface).

Summary statistics were tabulated which reflect the following sub-groups of the database:

- Above BOSO – HSE (high-sulfidation) oxide.
- Below BOSO – Mixed HSE and porphyry.

- Below top of stockwork – HSE dominant.
- Below BOSO and above top of stockwork – HSE dominant.

Table 34: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Quartile and Inter-quartile Statistics

	Maximum	Mean	StdDev	25_% ile	50_% ile	75_% ile	90_% ile	95_% ile	98_% ile
Above BOSO ~ HSE Oxide									
Au-ppb	527,000	367.0	3,348	26	100	290	770	1,390	2,663
Cu_ppm	53,700	376.0	1,085	66	153	338	735	1,260	2,500
Pb_ppm	55,200	339.0	826	74	193	360	685	1,060	1,770
Zn_ppm	7,730	95.0	311	9	20	60	177	366	926
Ag_ppm	1,770	13.8	44	1	3	10	30	55	114
As_ppm	55,100	748.0	1,472	65	254	842	1,940	2,990	4,793
Ba_ppm	104,000	605.0	1,419	181	300	542	1,210	2,000	3,993
Hg_ppm	53	0.10	0.80	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.81
Mo_ppm	294	2.10	6.10	0.50	0.50	2.0	4.0	7.0	13.0
S_%	23	1.90	2.10	0.15	1.20	3.08	4.5	5.4	7.9
Sb_ppm	3,200	19.2	58	2	5	16	44	76	149
Below BOSO ~ Mixed HSW & Porphyry									
Au-ppb	32,300	210.2	511	20	60	220	550	860	1,380
Cu_ppm	96,800	2,046.0	3,679	98	540	2,500	5,980	8,560	12,900
Pb_ppm	18,100	113.0	336	12	38	125	250	375	652
Zn_ppm	95,400	343.0	1,411	37	92	246	680	1,290	2,410
Ag_ppm	360	1.80	7.60	0.50	0.50	1.00	3.00	6.00	14
As_ppm	25,500	209.0	648	7.0	34	149	504	968	1,780
Ba_ppm	81,500	250.0	624	120	206	300	430	550	789
Mo_ppm	5,180	38.0	138	0.5	3.0	21	91	175	332
S_%	42	4.7	4.3	1.4	3.5	6.8	10.2	13	16
Sb_ppm	1,660	4.2	23	0.5	1.0	2.5	6.0	12	29
Below Top of Stockwork ~ Porphyry (Dominant)									
Au-ppb	13,900	442.0	626	120	270	540	950	1,360	2,060
Cu_ppm	65,700	4,061.0	4,054	1,280	2,915	5,570	8,820	11,700	15,300
Pb_ppm	10,500	68.0	266	10	22	59	135	218	398
Zn_ppm	95,400	418.0	1,955	44	113	271	699	1,410	3,152
Ag_ppm	140	1.1	2.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.3
As_ppm	13,400	195.0	481	3.0	22	161	571	1,020	1,630
Ba_ppm	10,000	161.0	178	79	130	204	300	390	530
Mo_ppm	5,180	91.0	204	12	35	96	210	327	579
S_%	35	4.8	4.4	1.5	3.3	6.9	10.7	13.7	17.0
Sb_ppm	1,667	3.2	33	0.5	1.0	2.5	5.0	8.0	16.0
Below BOSO and Above of Stockwork ~ HSW (Dominant)									
Au-ppb	11,200	100.0	280	10	30	90	210	380	730
Cu_ppm	96,800	1,153.0	3,159	60	263	885	2,720	5,300	9,421
Pb_ppm	18,100	148.0	385	18	74	174	310	450	790
Zn_ppm	35,600	313.0	995	28	83	243	711	1,290	2,230
Ag_ppm	360	2.4	10	0.5	0.5	1.0	4.0	9.0	21
As_ppm	25,500	238.0	759	13	49	167	521	1,020	2,050
Ba_ppm	81,500	302.0	804	160	249	348	490	630	910
Mo_ppm	4,510	12.5	83	0.5	1.0	4.0	12	37	109
S_pct	42	5.0	4.3	1.8	4.0	7.3	10	13	16
Sb_ppm	1,660	5.2	29	0.5	1.0	2.5	7.0	15	36

The maximum gold and silver values are observed (Table 34) to occur above the BOSO surface and conversely the maximum copper values are encountered below the BOSO surface, which is aligned with the geological context of the Tujuh Bukit Project.

The following matrices (Table 35 to Table 38) illustrate the correlation coefficients of all of the possible elemental combinations for the Tujuh Bukit Project. Generally, the correlation coefficients (element to element) are low to very low and would be characterized as uncorrelated with a few minor exceptions highlighted by black boxes in the Table 35 to Table 38.

Table 35: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Correlation Coefficient Matrix Above BOSO, HSE Oxide

Field	Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Hg_ppm	Mo_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm
Au_ppb	1	0.02	0.06	-0.02	0.07	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.12
Cu_ppm		1	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.14
Pb_ppm			1	-0.04	0.15	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.29
Zn_ppm				1	-0.06	-0.10	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	-0.04
Ag_ppm					1	0.26	0.16	0.13	0.14	-0.03	0.20
As_ppm						1	0.20	0.07	0.18	-0.09	0.58
Ba_ppm							1	0.01	0.08	-0.05	0.18
Hg_ppm								1	0.02	-0.03	0.05
Mo_ppm									1	0.04	0.10
S_%										1	-0.11
Sb_ppm											1

Table 36: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Correlation Coefficient Matrix Below BOSO, Mixed HSE and Porphyry

Field	Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Mo_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm
Au_ppb	1	0.53	0.08	0.06	0.16	0.27	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.13
Cu_ppm		1	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.49	0.01	0.35	0.22	0.30
Pb_ppm			1	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.17	0.01	0.20	0.18
Zn_ppm				1	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.09
Ag_ppm					1	0.38	0.18	0.01	0.13	0.35
As_ppm						1	0.14	0.09	0.31	0.53
Ba_ppm							1	-0.01	0.05	0.18
Mo_ppm								1	0.09	0.01
S_%									1	0.16
Sb_ppm										1

As can be seen in Table 35 and Table 36, which represent data dominated by HSE style mineralisation, maximum Spearman correlation coefficients of 0.58 and 0.53 respectively are observed between the elements arsenic to antimony in both cases. Other notable correlations include that of lead to arsenic and gold to copper and copper to arsenic in Table 37.

Table 37: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Correlation Coefficient Matrix Below Top of Stockwork, HSE Dominant

Field	Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Mo_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm
Au_ppb	1	0.62	0.07	0.06	0.25	0.22	-0.03	0.15	0.12	0.01
Cu_ppm		1	0.03	0.03	0.20	0.32	0.04	0.35	0.01	0.03
Pb_ppm			1	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.10	0.02	0.19	0.05
Zn_ppm				1	0.34	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.09
Ag_ppm					1	0.16	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.06
As_ppm						1	0.12	0.11	0.28	0.06
Ba_ppm							1	0.13	0.06	0.19
Mo_ppm								1	0.07	0.15
S_%									1	0.00
Sb_ppm										1

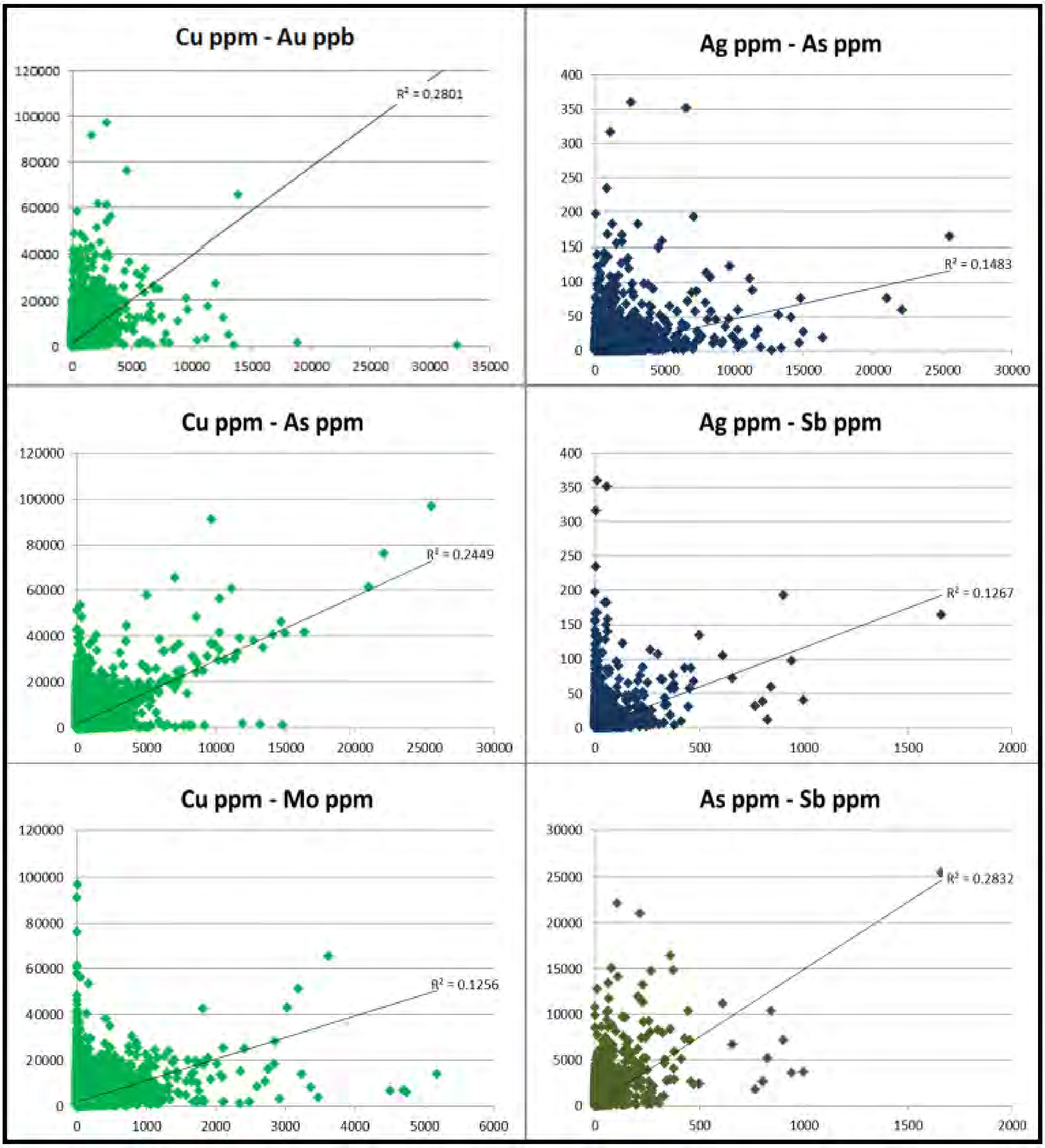
Table 38: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Correlation Coefficient Matrix Below BOSO and Above Top of Stockwork, HSE Dominant

Field	Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Mo_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm
Au_ppb	1	0.44	0.21	0.07	0.34	0.51	0.08	0.14	0.37	0.32
Cu_ppm		1	0.13	0.04	0.27	0.69	0.06	0.19	0.38	0.49
Pb_ppm			1	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.18	0.06	0.19	0.18
Zn_ppm				1	0.04	0.09	0.20	-0.01	0.07	0.09
Ag_ppm					1	0.42	0.18	0.02	0.13	0.36
As_ppm						1	0.15	0.12	0.32	0.58
Ba_ppm							1	0.01	0.06	0.19
Mo_ppm								1	0.13	0.04
S_%									1	0.19
Sb_ppm										1

As can be seen in Table 37 and Table 38, which represent data dominated by porphyry style stockwork and porphyry proper mineralisation, the maximum Spearman correlation coefficients of 0.62 and 0.53 respectively are observed between the elements gold to copper and copper to arsenic respectively. Other notable correlations include that of arsenic to antimony and copper to antimony in Table 37.

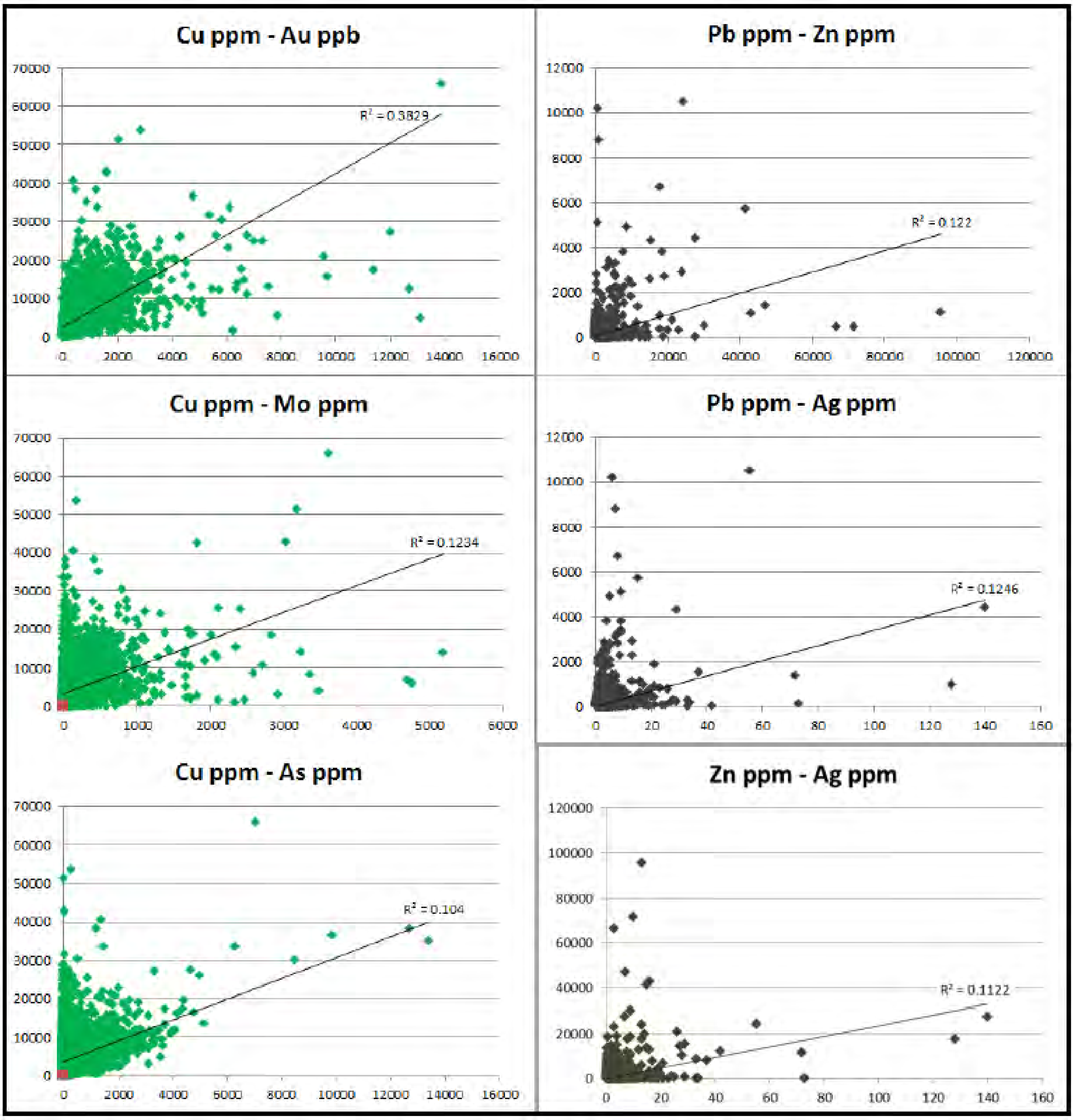
As can be seen in the regression plots below (Figure 73), which depict only the element comparisons with poor correlations which are below the BOSO surface, all of the R2 values are very low at or less than 0.2832, which indicates that the variation in the y axis is not well explained by the variation of the x axis, and that the two are not correlated as an entire population.

Figure 73: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Linear Regression Analysis for Data Below BOSO



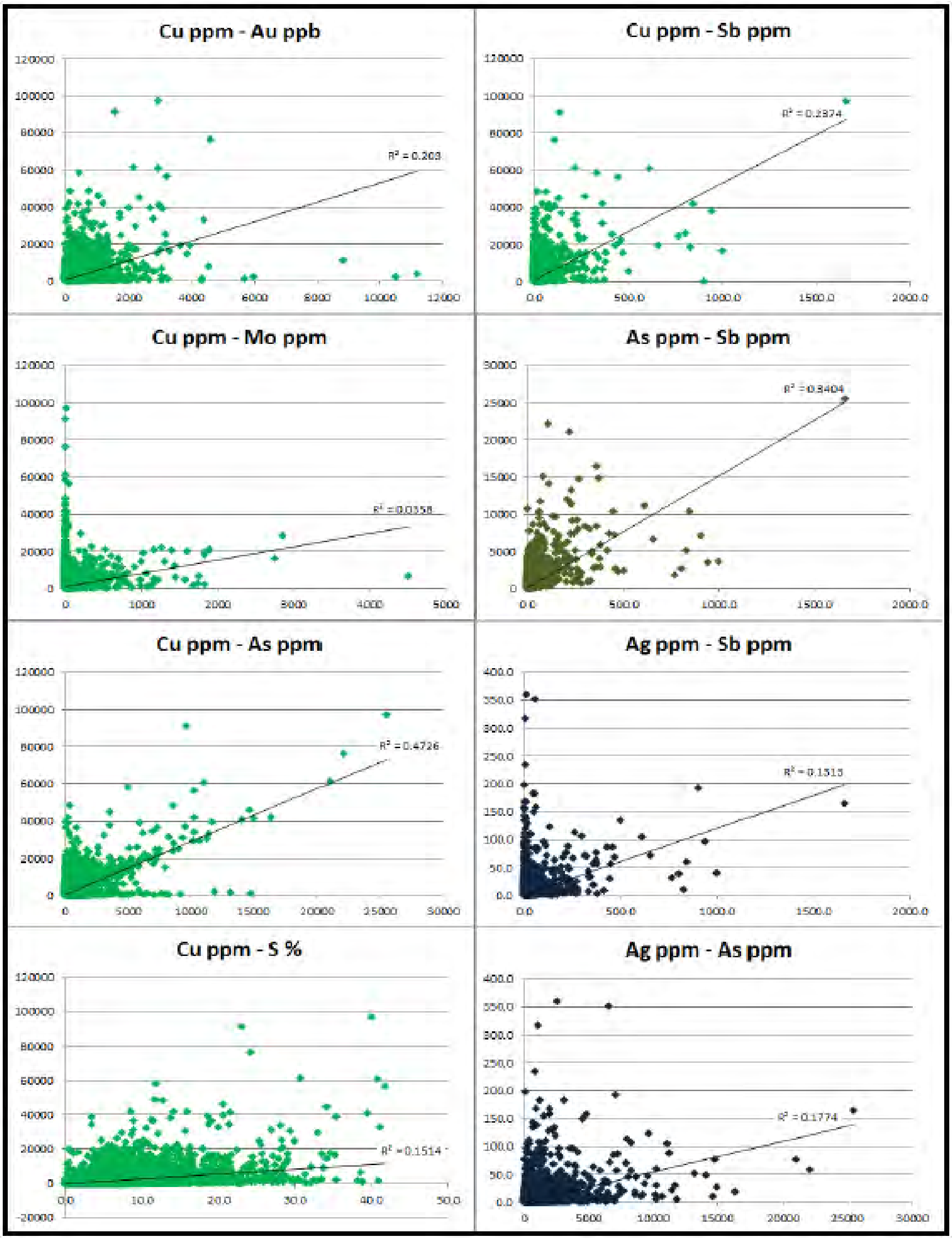
Many of the above linear regression plots appear to display the possibility of mixed populations, such as seen in the plot of copper to molybdenum, and others including the plot of silver to antimony, display more of an inverse mixed relationship.

Figure 74: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Linear Regression Analysis for Data Below Top of Stockwork



The regression plots below (Figure 75), depict only the element comparisons with poor correlations which are below the Top of Stockwork surface. Not unlike the outcomes observed in Figure 73, these R2 values are very low at or less than 0.3829, which indicate the variation in the y axis is not well explained by the variation of the x axis, and that the two are not correlated as an entire population.

Figure 75: Summary Statistics for Refined Dataset – Linear Regression Analysis for Data Below Top of Stockwork



17.10 SPATIAL CONTINUITY ANALYSIS

Most resource estimation methods use a measure of spatial continuity to estimate the grade of blocks in a resource model. In some methods, the measure is implicit; for example a polygonal method assumes that the grade is perfectly continuous from the sample to its surrounding polygon boundary.

Geostatistical methods like Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Indicator Kriging are among those methods for which the continuity measure is explicit and is customised to the dataset being studied.

Geostatistics provide several measures for describing spatial continuity, including the variogram, the covariance, the correlogram and many others. All are valid descriptions, but not all provide a basis for constructing kriging models of mineralisation. Whatever the method of description used, it is common to use the term variogram in a generic sense to describe contour plots and directional plots of spatial continuity measures.

The various parameters of the variogram model, such as the nugget effect and ranges in different directions, describe properties of the statistical continuity of metal grades. For example, a variogram with high nugget may indicate there is a high level of error in the sample grades being used to construct the variograms or that there is a high degree of variability in the grade over very short distances in the mineralisation. A different range in one direction compared to another is likely to be indicating that grade is more continuous in one direction than another.

Variograms were calculated using directions which followed trigonometric convention; with east being 0° and north being 90°. Directional variogram details for the oxide and porphyry mineralisation (Table 39 and Table 40respectively) were calculated using the copper, gold, silver, arsenic (and molybdenum for the porphyry model) data for the OK estimates.

The directional variograms for the oxide model generally show the mineralisation is anisotropic with the greatest continuity in the along strike direction and to the plane of mineralised trend down dip for the oxide project, which is consistent with the geometries identified to coincide with the high-sulfidation mineralised zones. For gold, ranges in the down dip direction are frequently less than 0.3 times that of the ranges displayed orthogonal to the along strike direction. For copper, ranges in the down dip direction are predominantly less than 0.5 times that of the ranges displayed orthogonal to the along strike direction.

The directional variograms for the porphyry model generally show the mineralisation is anisotropic with the greatest continuity in the along strike direction and to the plane of mineralised trend down dip for the porphyry project, which is consistent with the geometries identified to coincide with the interaction between the high-sulfidation and porphyry related mineralised zones. For copper, ranges in the down dip direction are frequently less than or equal to 0.86 times that of the ranges displayed orthogonal to the along strike direction. For gold, ranges in the down dip direction are predominantly less than 0.95 times that of the ranges displayed orthogonal to the along strike direction.

Nuggets are generally low to moderate across all primary domains for the oxide model, varying between a minimum of 7% to a maximum of 33% of the sill for primary Domains 4 and 35 respectively.

For the porphyry related mineralisation, nuggets are generally low to moderate across all primary domains and primary elements (copper and gold), varying between a minimum of 8% to a maximum of 36% of the sill for primary Domains 3 and 4 respectively.

The orientations of the variogram models are consistent with the currently understood geometry of the Tujuh Bukit oxide and porphyry related mineralisation. It is anticipated that further work in resolving the geological and structural models over the porphyry model will assist in defining more precisely the geometry of the mineralised host units and potential controlling structures within the central core region of the Project area where the geometry and short scale continuity is inferred to vary most considerably.

Table 39: Summary of the Oxide Variogram Analysis Details

		pdom1	pdom2	pdom35	pdom36	pdom37	pdom4
Au	C_0	0.230 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.160 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.330 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.180 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.260 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.070 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.470 exp 50.0 5.0 5.0	0.420 sph 5.0 11.5 5.0	0.600 exp 5.0 51.0 5.0	0.180 exp 9.5 17.5 4.5	0.170 exp 7.5 36.0 5.0	0.068 exp 7.0 9.5 6.5
	C_2	0.170 sph 53.0 5.5 51.0	0.220 sph 8.0 54.0 15.5	0.007 sph 21.0 55.5 5.5	0.310 sph 10.0 98.5 36.0	0.410 sph 8.0 57.5 18.0	0.570 sph 14.5 44.5 7.0
	C_3	0.130 sph 60.0 476.0 53.0	0.200 sph 138.0 60.0 427.0	0.063 sph 25.0 64.0 6.0	0.330 sph 119.0 99.0 40.0	0.160 sph 9.0 88.0 40.0	0.290 sph 21.0 212.0 125.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z -67.0	z 67.0	z 0.0	z 10.0	z 3.0	z 0.0
		y 17.0	y 24.0	y -63.0	y -20.0	y 27.0	y -33.0
		x -30.0	x 8.0	x 0.0	x -17.0	x 0.0	x 1.0
Cu	C_0	0.370 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.170 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.340 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.400 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.280 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.370 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.540 exp 4.5 5.0 5.0	0.500 exp 5.0 12.0 5.5	0.500 exp 7.0 6.0 31.0	0.460 exp 4.5 27.0 45.5	0.340 exp 5.0 50.5 5.0	0.460 exp 5.0 22.5 5.0
	C_2	0.083 sph 61.5 6.5 52.5	0.260 sph 21.0 26.5 200.0	0.150 sph 7.5 73.0 37.0	0.012 sph 5.0 31.5 52.0	0.150 sph 6.0 60.5 60.5	0.170 sph 127.5 48.5 487.0
	C_3	0.007 sph 694.0 734.0 76.0	0.070 sph 1235.0 297.0 510.0	0.010 sph 388.0 292.0 38.0	0.130 sph 451.0 45.0 443.0	0.230 sph 137.0 258.0 553.0	0.000 sph 186.0 1128.0 659.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z 33.0	z 35.0	z 17.0	z 13.0	z 5.0	z -24.0
		y -61.0	y 45.0	y 26.0	y -30.0	y 28.0	y 27.0
		x -74.0	x 4.0	x -64.0	x -12.0	x 0.0	x -10.0
Ag	C_0	0.150 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.180 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.260 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.240 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.080 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.160 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.360 exp 6.5 5.0 6.5	0.410 exp 47.5 16.5 5.0	0.530 exp 9.0 5.5 38.5	0.180 exp 4.5 45.5 45.5	0.007 exp 5.0 42.5 5.0	0.530 exp 5.0 51.0 5.0
	C_2	0.430 sph 52.5 6.0 55.5	0.200 sph 78.5 22.5 24.0	0.200 sph 34.5 291.5 39.0	0.270 sph 9.5 97.0 58.5	0.490 sph 5.5 55.5 5.5	0.210 sph 5.5 57.5 57.5
	C_3	0.060 sph 60.0 602.0 581.0	0.210 sph 370.0 444.0 191.0	0.010 sph 481.0 1416.0 146.0	0.310 sph 919.0 113.0 211.0	0.420 sph 42.0 61.0 6.0	0.100 sph 260.0 2577.0 993.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z -35.0	z 62.0	z 0.0	z 5.0	z 4.0	z 0.0
		y -12.0	y 22.0	y -45.0	y -52.0	y -62.0	y 28.0
		x -28.0	x 11.0	x -1.0	x 0.0	x 1.0	x 0.0
As	C_0	0.100 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.120 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.240 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.170 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.310 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.060 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.510 exp 12.5 38.0 6.5	0.360 exp 23.0 5.0 7.0	0.430 exp 29.5 74.0 10.0	0.270 exp 4.5 45.0 7.5	0.260 exp 5.0 5.0 51.0	0.160 exp 5.0 51.0 7.0
	C_2	0.210 sph 27.0 68.0 12.5	0.100 sph 41.5 25.0 34.0	0.330 sph 30.0 142.5 23.0	0.016 sph 5.0 53.0 37.0	0.010 sph 7.0 71.0 71.5	0.520 sph 6.0 62.5 9.0
	C_3	0.180 sph	0.420 sph 49.0	0.000 sph	0.540 sph 9.0	0.420 sph 14.0	0.260 sph

	pdom1	pdom2	pdom35	pdom36	pdom37	pdom4
	434.0 73.0 79.0	42.0 378.0	1112.0 1987.0 823.0	104.0 65.0	141.0 142.0	126.0 711.0 71.0
	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
	z 59.0	z -55.0	z 16.0	z 5.0	z 5.0	z 0.0
	y -13.0	y 0.0	y 50.0	y 29.0	y 51.0	y 62.0
	x 0.0	x -43.0	x -2.0	x 0.0	x 81.0	x 0.0

Table 40: Summary of the Porphyry Variogram Analysis Details

		pdom1	pdom2	pdom3	pdom4 and 5
Cu	C_0	0.310 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.120 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.080 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.360 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.360 sph 8.5 5.0 4.5	0.280 sph 4.5 5.5 18.0	0.240 exp 8.0 47.5 6.0	0.400 exp 7.5 9.0 7.0
	C_2	0.240 sph 9.5 52.5 42.5	0.380 sph 43.0 363.0 391.5	0.630 sph 82.5 700.5 810.5	0.210 sph 33.0 311.5 322.0
	C_3	0.090 sph 4518.0 2067.0 450.0	0.220 sph 3585.0 2030.0 396.0	0.050 sph 830.0 1822.0 924.0	0.030 sph 7111.0 7605.0 760.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z -81.0	z -2.0	z -70.0	z 36.0
		y 13.0	y -61.0	y 76.0	y -32.0
		x 17.0	x -37.0	x 63.0	x -81.0
Au	C_0	0.280 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.080 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.150 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.330 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.400 sph 4.5 32.5 4.0	0.290 sph 4.5 21.5 4.5	0.390 exp 36.0 8.5 17.0	0.390 sph 7.0 53.0 6.5
	C_2	0.310 sph 9.5 97.5 96.5	0.420 sph 35.5 336.0 348.5	0.260 sph 76.5 52.0 497.5	0.250 sph 35.0 335.5 391.0
	C_3	0.010 sph 7136.0 2496.0 5544.0	0.210 sph 6965.0 2423.0 4441.0	0.200 sph 822.0 117.0 986.0	0.030 sph 5598.0 560.0 3546.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z -9.0	z 79.0	z -11.0	z 56.0
		y -7.0	y -47.0	y 3.0	y -32.0
		x 67.0	x 24.0	x 52.0	x -5.0
Ag	C_0	0.280 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.360 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.390 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.260 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.370 sph 10.5 8.0 4.5	0.590 sph 45.0 7.5 8.0	0.520 exp 5.0 27.0 5.0	0.410 exp 28.5 19.0 10.0
	C_2	0.340 sph 41.5 390.0 398.0	0.065 sph 110.5 96.0 477.0	0.062 sph 27.5 204.0 270.5	0.310 sph 36.0 356.5 332.5
	C_3	0.010 sph 6884.0 1730.0 4023.0	-0.015 sph 7046.0 1664.0 2853.0	0.028 sph 61.0 612.0 372.0	0.020 sph 264.0 2615.0 2156.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z -26.0	z -48.0	z 36.0	z 81.0
		y 31.0	y 0.0	y 75.0	y 8.0
		x 79.0	x 80.0	x -6.0	x 37.0
As	C_0	0.290 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.280 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.270 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.230 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.400 sph 6.0 13.0 5.5	0.320 sph 5.0 5.0 51.0	0.300 sph 4.5 7.5 4.5	0.410 exp 70.5 8.0 18.0

		pdom1	pdom2	pdom3	pdom4 and 5
	C_2	0.300 sph 29.0 279.5 138.5	0.350 sph 40.0 355.5 267.0	0.430 sph 66.0 89.5 660.5	0.170 sph 96.5 408.5 426.0
	C_3	0.010 sph 6249.0 2051.0 1466.0	0.050 sph 2550.0 2065.0 269.0	0.000 sph 2145.0 1446.0 698.0	0.190 sph 263.0 1825.0 1170.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z -59.0	z -55.0	z 81.0	z 81.0
		y 70.0	y 61.0	y -63.0	y 24.0
		x 62.0	x -4.0	x 50.0	x 18.0
Mo	C_0	0.070 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.160 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.290 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf	0.190 3 0.000 // nugget nst cdf
	C_1	0.150 sph 5.0 13.5 4.5	0.260 sph 5.5 4.5 6.0	0.390 exp 14.0 4.5 8.5	0.240 exp 109.0 14.5 11.0
	C_2	0.470 sph 22.5 93.5 85.5	0.380 sph 13.5 67.5 31.5	0.150 sph 59.5 595.5 597.0	0.540 sph 129.0 1293.0 828.0
	C_3	0.310 sph 771.0 778.0 86.0	0.200 sph 1297.0 1462.0 154.0	0.170 sph 333.0 2720.0 1977.0	0.030 sph 5441.0 5612.0 829.0
		3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations	3 // number of rotations
		z -76.0	z -76.0	z -9.0	z 79.0
		y 48.0	y 12.0	y 62.0	y -21.0
		x 41.0	x 24.0	x -14.0	x -10.0

17.11 RESOURCE ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

17.11.1 OXIDE AND PORPHYRY MINERALISATION

Resource models have been estimated by OK using GS3M, software developed by H&SC, with the searches aligned consistent with the strike, dip and plunge (where appropriate) of the mineralisation. The lithology/structure, which host the mineralisation exhibit geometries are consistent with those geometries defined by the spatial analysis of grade.

A number of elements and associated fields were estimated during the course of the recent estimation for the oxide and porphyry model which include but were not limited to gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, arsenic and SG together with associated attributes, oxidation, silica grade, clay grade and pyrite grade.

A nominal composite length of two metre down-hole was used for input of gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, arsenic and oxidation, silica grade, clay grade and pyrite grade for the potential estimates in line with the predicted grade control sampling regime and proposed mining bench heights.

Several iterations of the modelling process for both the oxide and porphyry models were undertaken to assess the sensitivity of estimates to estimation parameters. Post processing, model validation and reporting were undertaken in Micromine (and Techbase for check estimates).

In deposits where the coefficient of variation in samples is low to moderate (0 to ~2.0), OK is one method that may be used to provide reliable estimates. If the coefficient of variation is moderate to high (above ~2.0) indicating a more skewed distribution then modelling methodologies which account for the skewness are incorporated, such as Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK).

In order to provide reliable estimates, the modelling has been performed using OK (in accordance with statistical analysis) for the potential near surface and deeper resource estimates with block sizes chosen that are compatible with the available sample data.

Following is a general summary of the methodology used:

- Variables were compiled for the following: gold grade, silver grade, copper grade and SG across all oxide domains with arsenic grade and molybdenum grade added for the porphyry domains. In addition, associated attributes included oxidation, silica grade, clay grade and pyrite grade.
- The data was in the WGS84 Zone 50 grid projection for modelling.
- Domaining was undertaken via investigation with domain solids and the dataset was composited to a two metre composite for the oxide project and two metre composites for the porphyry deposit.
- Statistical analysis was undertaken utilising univariate and conditional statistics were appropriate.
- Where appropriate data was transformed and experimental variograms of the variables were calculated and modelled.
- OK of variables was performed in the WGS84 Zone 50 grid. Block dimensions were selected in line with data density and modelling methodology.
- Search and data criteria were assessed and implemented, in line with modelling strategy
- Models were constructed and iteration undertaken to assess modelling sensitivities to data and search criteria.
- The block resource estimate grades were validated against the informing data to ensure they are consistent with the original data in a three dimensional sense.

- The oxide and porphyry estimated block grades were exported to Micromine. Where appropriate, a topographic surface was applied as were any other solids which may have acted upon the resource estimates, such as the BOSO, the BOCO and primary domain solids.

17.11.2 MODELLING PARAMETERS – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY MODELS

The details all of the model grid framework and search parameters used to construct the current oxide and porphyry models are shown in Table 41.

Search radii were selected on the basis of the local dominant data spacing and generally reflected an incremental value equivalent to the dominant drill hole spacing in the central portion of the deposit.

Data criteria employed took into account the clustering of the local data and the geometry and continuity of local grade in line with geometry modelling.

Table 41: Model Framework and OK Parameters for the Grade Oxide and Porphyry Mineral Resource Estimates

	Easting (m)		Northing (m)		Elevation (m)	
	Oxide	Porphyry	Oxide	Porphyry	Oxide	Porphyry
Model Min Coordinates:	173200	173000	9044700	9044500	-1000	-1000
Model Max Coordinates:	175260	175400	9047100	9047700	550	500
Model Centroid Coordinates:	173210	173020	9044710	9044520	-997.5	-995
Block Size:	20	40	20	40	5	10
Discretisation Points:	5	5	5	5	2	2
Search Radii: First Pass	42.5	70	42.5	90	15	55
Min Data:	12	12	12	12	12	12
Min Octants:	4	4	4	4	4	4
Max Data:	32	32	32	32	32	32
Expansion Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1

Gold, silver, arsenic, molybdenum and copper geometry (continuity) models have been determined from variograms constructed from resource sample grades composited into 2m intervals for the oxide and porphyry models where appropriate.

The oxide resource has been estimated between 173200mE and 175260mE, 9044700mN and 9047100mN and between the current ground surface at or near the peak of the Tujuh Bukit hill at or near 482.5mRL down to the deepest oxide block in the model at minus 101.0mRL in the northwest of Zone C.

For the porphyry resource, the resource has been estimated between 173000mE and 175400mE, 9044500mN and 9047700mN and between the current ground surface at or near the peak of the Tujuh Bukit hill at or near 482.5mRL down to the deepest porphyry block in the total model at minus 995mRL.

A number of secondary attributes were modelled along with the grade in the oxide and porphyry models, which included but are not limited to, oxidation, density, silica grade, clay grade and pyrite grade.

Table 42: Model Framework and OK Parameters for the Associated Attributes (oxidation, silica%, clay% pyrite% and density) of the Oxide and Porphyry Mineral Resource Estimates

	Easting (m)		Northing (m)		Elevation (m)	
	Oxide	Porphyry	Oxide	Porphyry	Oxide	Porphyry
Model Min Coordinates:	173200	173000	9044700	9044500	-1000	-1000
Model Max Coordinates:	175260	175400	9047100	9047700	550	500
Model Centroid Coordinates:	173210	173020	9044710	9044520	-997.5	-995
Block Size:	20	40	20	40	5	10
Discretisation Points:	5	5	5	5	2	2
Search Radii: First Pass	150	150	150	150	50	55
Min Data:	12	12	12	12	12	12
Min Octants:	4	4	4	4	4	4
Max Data:	32	32	32	32	32	32
Expansion Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1

17.11.3 Resources Estimation Search Strategy – Oxide and Porphyry Models

The principle search radii in the easting, northing and vertical directions for the oxide OK model in the first pass were 42.5mE, 42.5mN and 15mRL respectively. Minimum data were set at 12 with a minimum number of octants set to four and the maximum dataset to 32, two metre composites.

Estimation took place in three passes using an octant search with minimum data and maximum points per octant to define the data that is utilised and an expansion factor of 1.00 was applied. The second pass saw the search radii expanded to 85mE, 85mN and 30mRL in line with the aforementioned expansion factor with minimum dataset at 12 and a minimum number of octants set to four, and the maximum dataset to 32, two metre composites. The third pass saw the search radii remain consistent with pass two, however, the data criteria were relaxed to a minimum dataset at six and a minimum number of octants set to two, and the maximum dataset to 32, two metre composites.

For the porphyry modelling the search radii in the easting, northing and vertical directions in the first pass were 70mE, 90mN and 55mRL respectively. Minimum data were set at 12 with a minimum number of octants set to four and the maximum dataset to 32, two metre composites. Estimation took place in three passes using an octant search with minimum data and maximum points per octant to define the data that is utilised and an expansion factor of 1.00 was applied. For the porphyry modelling, the second pass saw the search radii expanded to 140mE, 180mN and 110mRL in line with the aforementioned expansion factor with minimum dataset at 12 and a minimum number of octants set to four, and the maximum dataset to 32, two metre composites. The third pass again saw the search radii remain consistent with pass two, however the data criteria were relaxed to a minimum dataset at six, and a minimum number of octants set to two, and the maximum dataset to 32, two metre composites.

17.12 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY MODELS

Blocks in the oxide and porphyry resource models have been allocated a Measured, Indicated and Inferred confidence category based on the consideration of the number and location of data used to estimate the grade of each panel and with consideration of all other key modelling inputs, such as but not limited to, geological modelling, oxidation profile development, structural modelling, recovery data and density modelling.

In addition, the oxide resource classification was post processed by way of the application of classification wireframes which utilised the aforementioned classification considerations to produce a set of solids, within which the resource classification was resolved (Figure 76).

Figure 76 to Figure 84 display a range of typical sectional views of the oxide and porphyry block models displaying the block confidence category. A plan view illustrating the location of the sections for the oxide model is presented in Figure 76 and for the porphyry model in Figure 84.

All of the Mineral Resource Estimates for the porphyry project have been classified as Inferred at this time in line with Project development.

Figure 76: Tumpangpitu Deposit Plan View Showing Oxide Section Locations

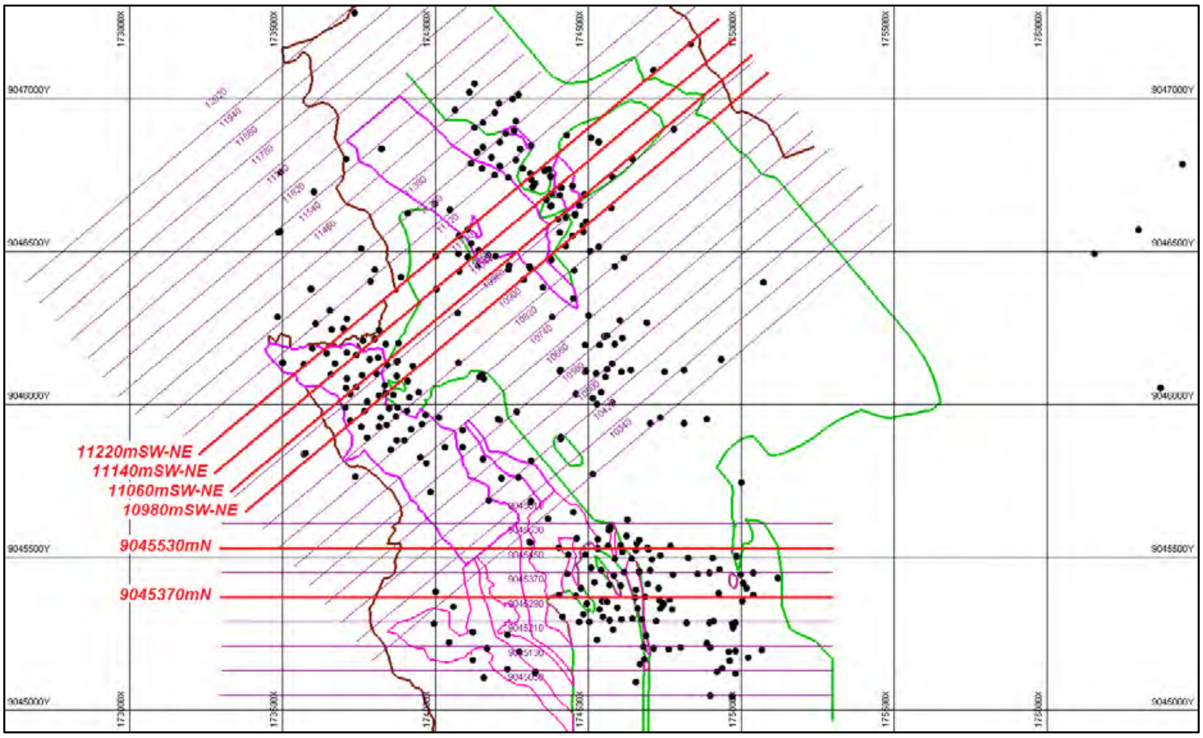


Figure 77: Tumpangpitu Deposit Plan View Showing Classification Solids for Oxide Resource

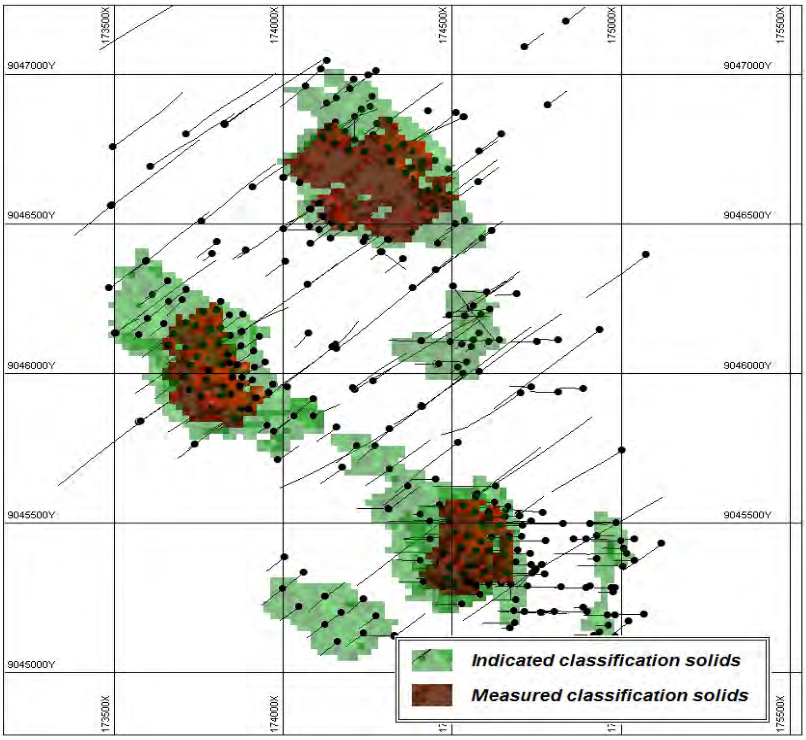


Figure 78: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11220mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block Model by Resource Classification

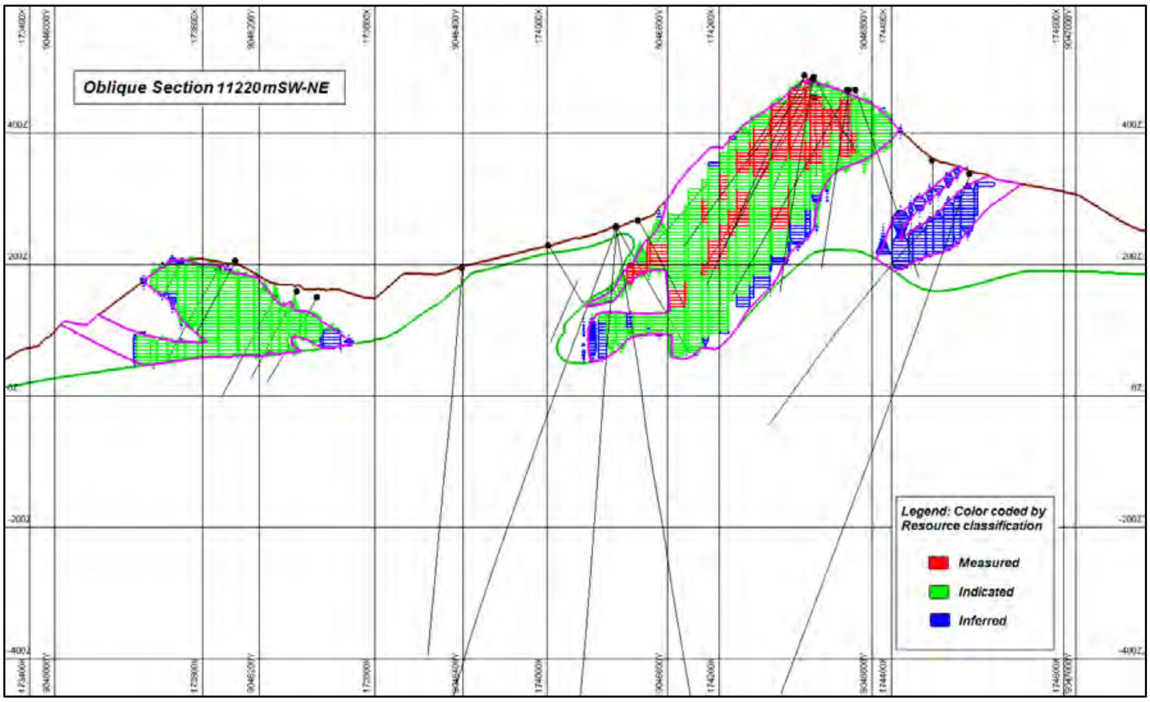


Figure 79: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11140mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block Model by Resource Classification

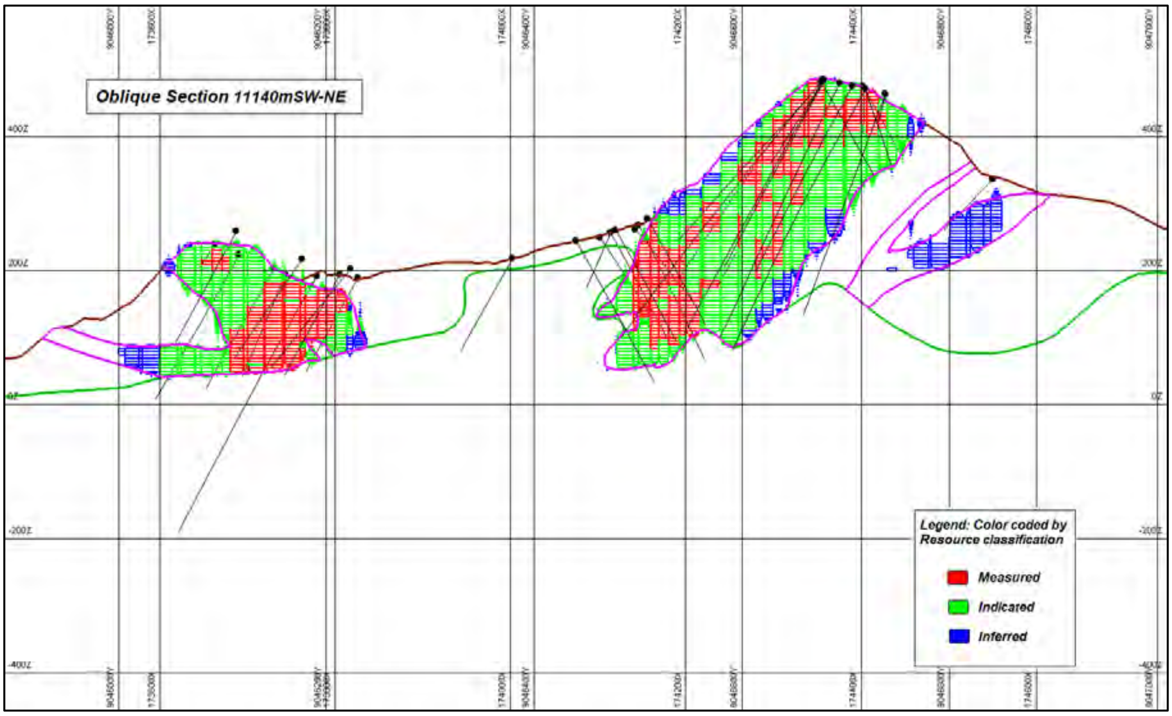


Figure 80: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11220mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block Model by Resource Classification

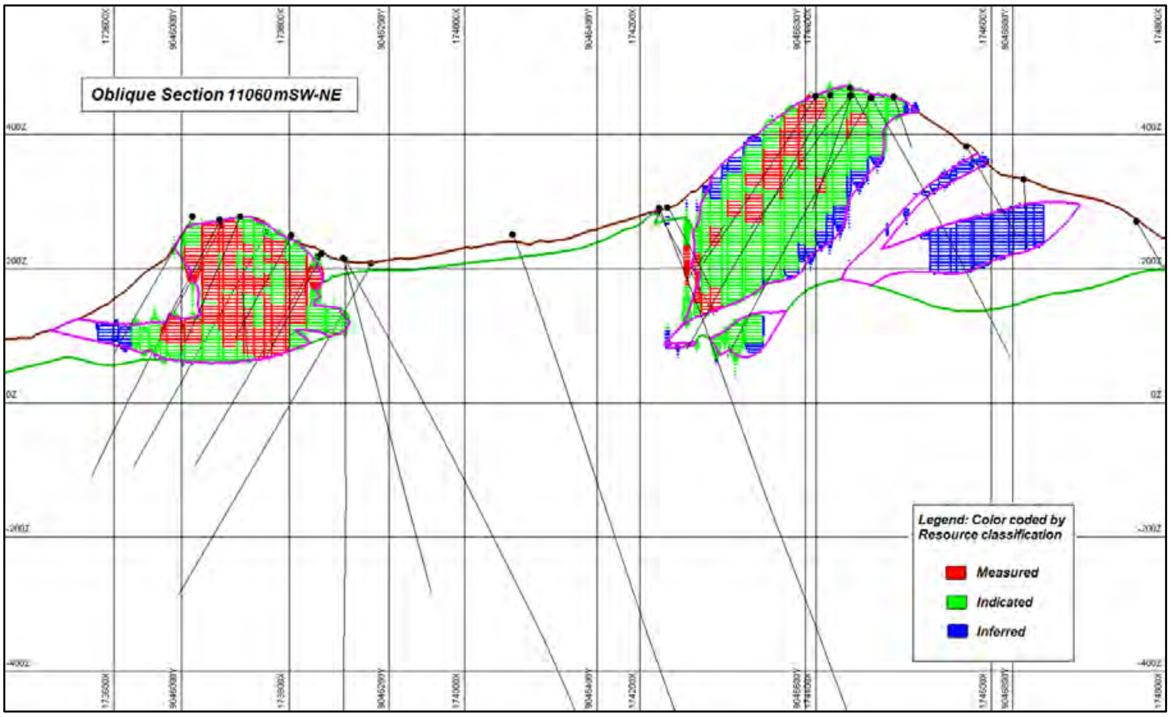


Figure 81: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 10980mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block Model by Resource Classification

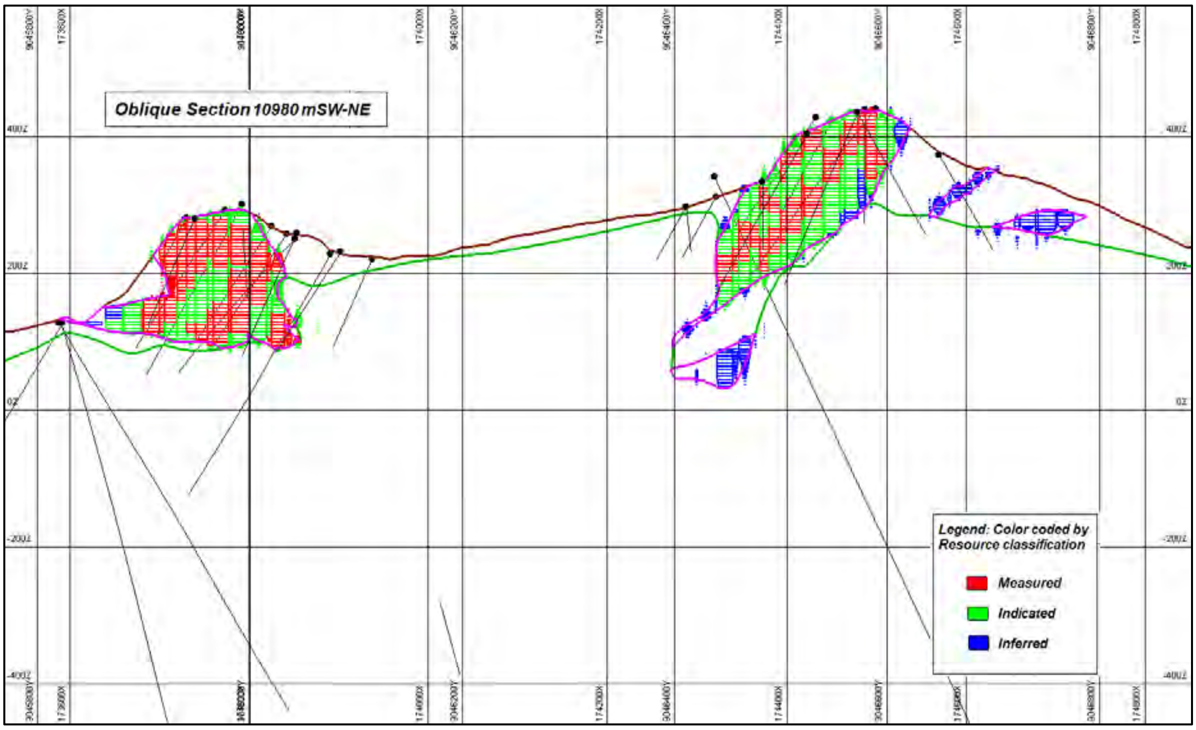


Figure 82: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones B-BE, Section 9045530mN Showing Oxide Block Model by Resource Classification

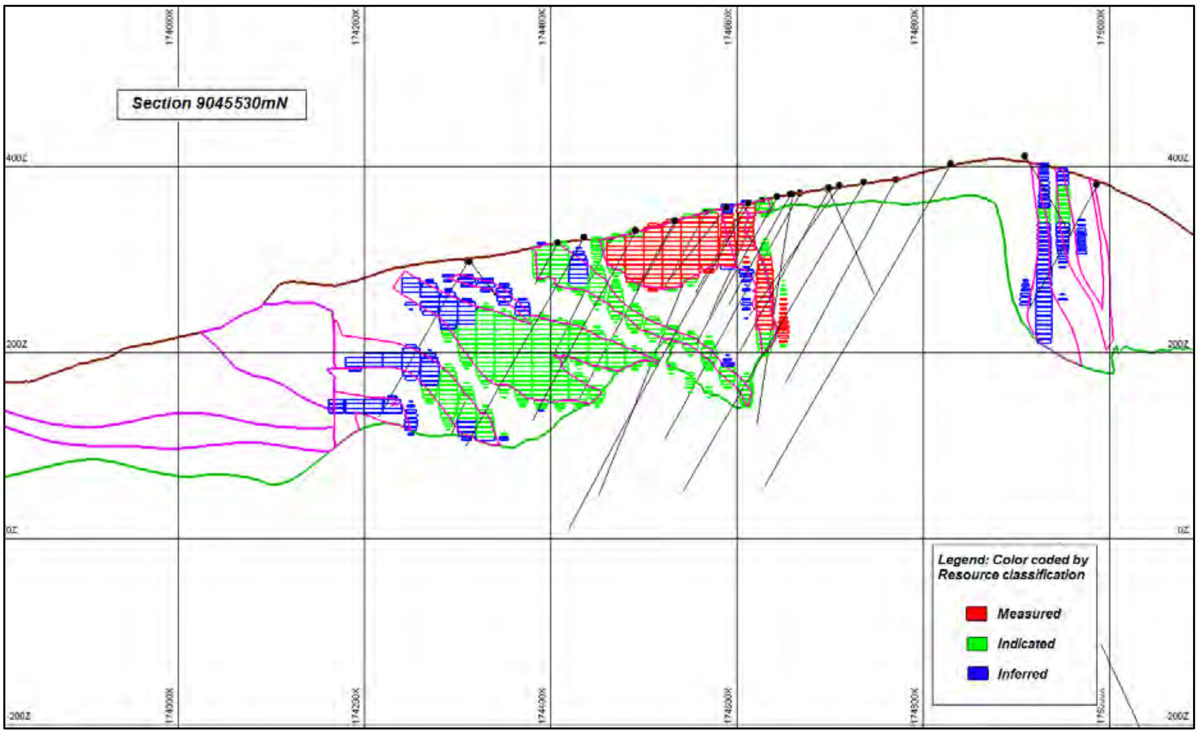


Figure 83: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones B-BE, Section 9045370mN Showing Oxide Block Model by Resource Classification

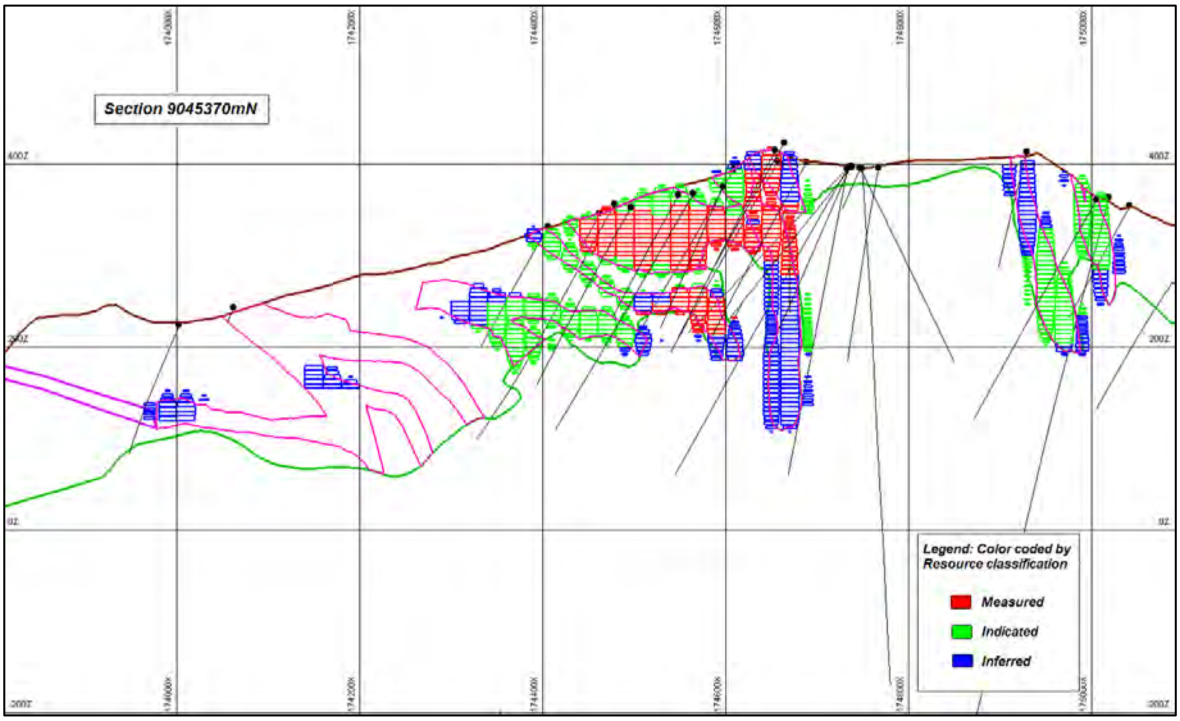


Figure 84: Tumpangpitu Deposit Plan View Showing Oxide Section Locations

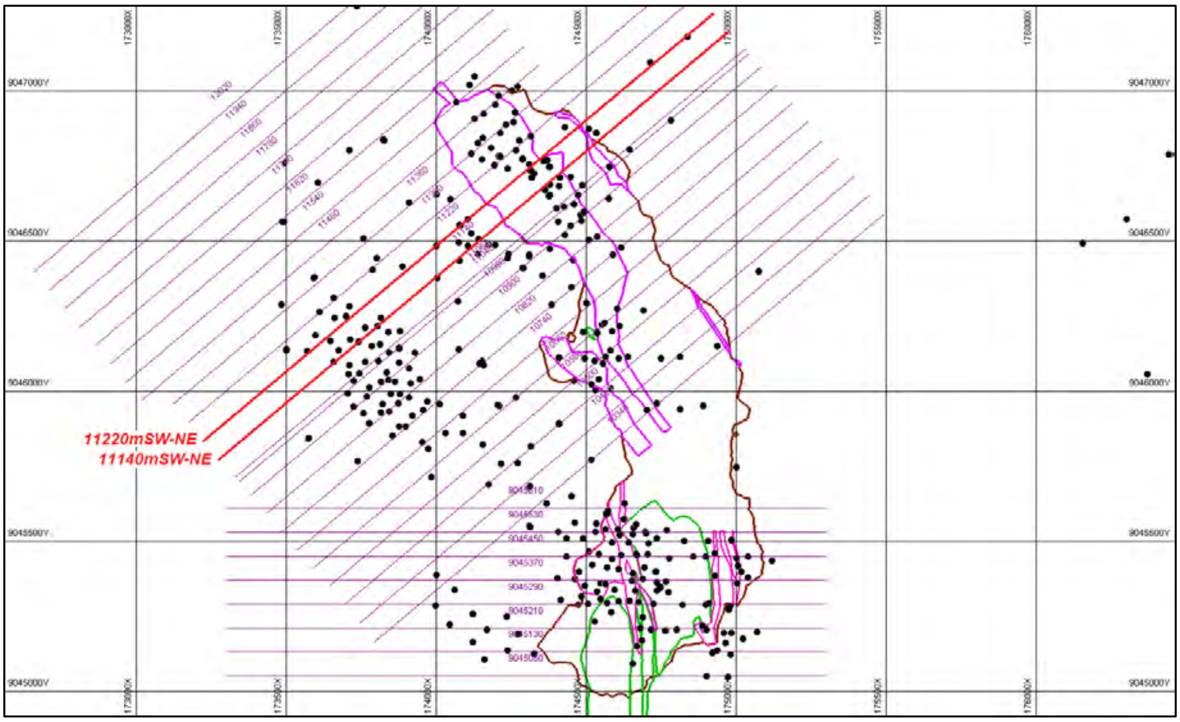


Figure 85: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11220mSW-NE Showing Porphyry Block Model by Resource Classification

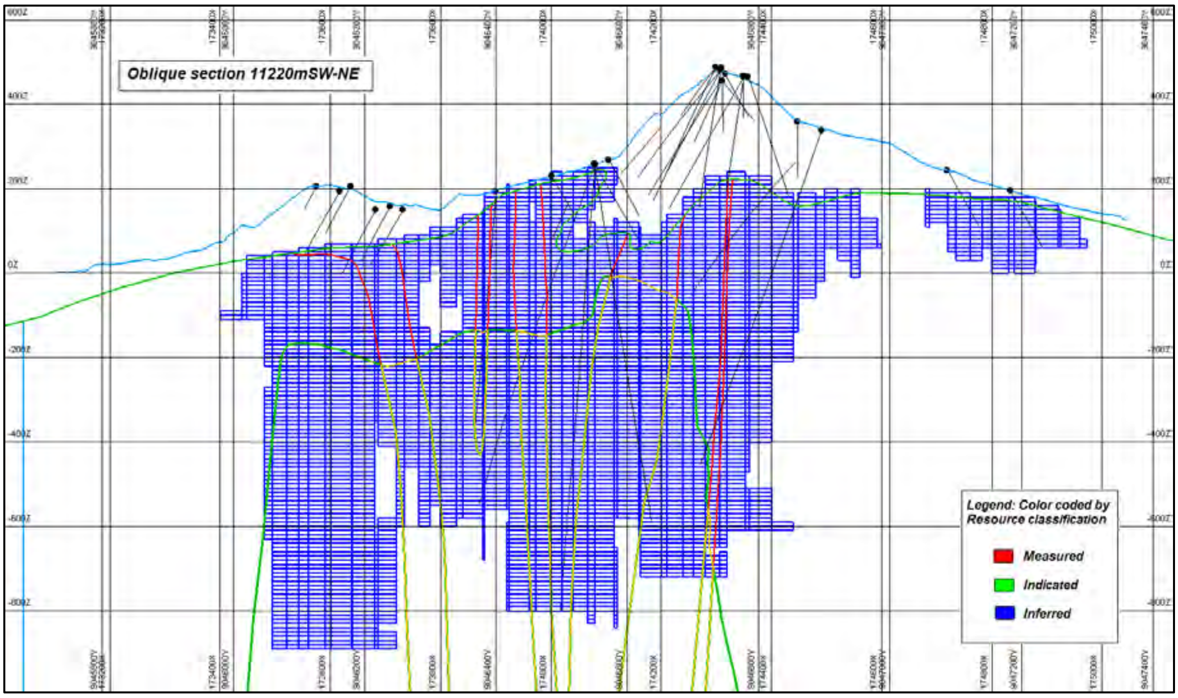
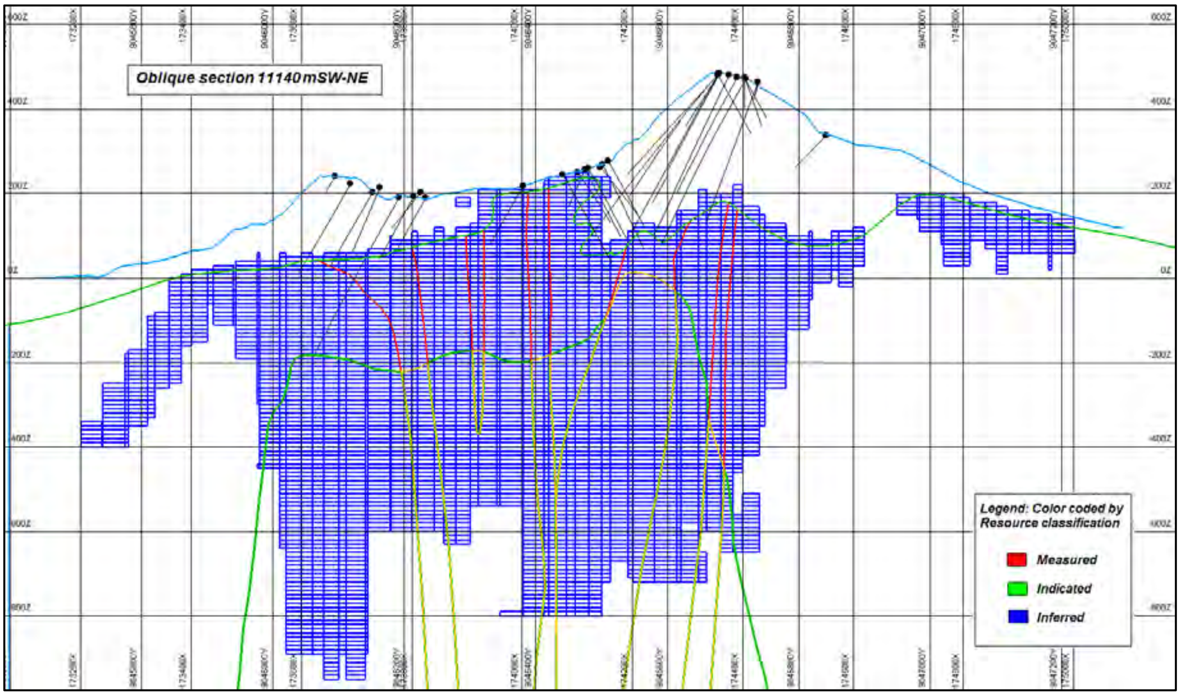


Figure 86: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11140mSW-NE Showing Porphyry Block Model by Resource Classification



17.13 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE TABULATION – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY MODELS

The Mineral Resource Estimates have been constructed from the inclusion of all resource drill hole information available as of 16 July 2012 for the oxide estimates, and 3 September 2012 for the porphyry estimates, and are based on cut-off grades suggested by Intrepid. The figures in the tables may not sum due to rounding and significant figures do not imply an added level of precision.

The location, quantity and distribution of the current oxide model data are sufficient to allow the classification of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources. For the potential near surface oxide mineralisation where OK modelling methodology was employed, resource estimates are reported above a range of economic gold cut-off grades inclusive of 0.2g/t gold through to 1.0g/t gold (Table 43).

For the porphyry Mineral Resource Estimates, the location, quantity and distribution of the current oxide model data are sufficient to allow the classification of Inferred Resources. For the potential deep porphyry mineralisation where OK modelling methodology was employed, resource estimates are reported above a range of economic gold cut-off grades inclusive of 0.2g/t gold through to 1.0g/t gold (Table 43).

Table 43: Tumpangpitu Oxide Mineral Resource Estimates (at a range of cut-off grades and by material type for potential near surface mineralisation)

Category	Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Grade		Contained Metal	
	Au (g/t)	(Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Measured and Indicated (M&I)	0.2	101	0.56	24	1.8	76
	0.3	70	0.71	27	1.6	60
	0.4	49	0.86	30	1.4	47
	0.5	36	1.00	32	1.2	38
	0.75	20	1.33	36	0.9	23
	1.0	12	1.63	37	0.6	15
Inferred	0.2	31	0.55	19	0.6	19
	0.3	19	0.75	21	0.5	13
	0.4	13	0.93	24	0.4	10
	0.5	10	1.11	25	0.3	8
	0.75	6	1.45	23	0.3	4
	1.0	3	1.88	21	0.2	2

Conditions to above resources estimates

1. Res Cot Amd is amended using grade shell coding which result from manual clean up of blocks
2. Trimmed to BOSO and TOPO
3. SG modelled separately in SpecificGravity_model_ox_170812, Sg file also run in model for comparison
4. Oxidation model run but not integrated into existing model above
5. Run using all data below BOSO and cut to below BOSO post process
6. Merge in Si%, Cl%, S% Py% and Ox from individual global data model runs
7. Figures may not sum due to rounding
8. Significant figures do not imply on added level of precision.

Table 44: Tumpangpitu Porphyry Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates (at a range of cut-off grades)

Cut-off Cu%	Domain	Tonnes	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (lbs)	Au (ozs)
0.2	All	1,943,724,327	4,498	0.45	0.45	92.51	253.94	12,273,100,471	28,116,415
0.3	All	1,409,800,466	5,258	0.53	0.53	106.87	273.55	16,342,357,406	23,876,863
0.4	All	955,616,778	6,101	0.61	0.61	120.93	302.27	12,853,817,538	18,705,172
0.5	All	608,778,267	7,027	0.70	0.70	136.49	339.02	9,431,282,121	13,640,414
0.6	All	375,317,348	8,005	0.80	0.79	157.06	376.03	6,623,501,627	9,501,464
0.7	All	228,707,798	8,994	0.90	0.88	178.7	386.66	4,534,817,406	6,486,082
0.8	All	135,148,155	10,057	1.01	0.98	202.46	392.51	2,996,472,222	4,245,027

Note: Figure may not sum due to rounding
Significant figure do not imply an added level of precision

17.14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, GRADE SECTIONS – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY MODELS

Figure 87 to Figure 94 display the oxide and porphyry block model estimates for gold grades in an oblique southwest to northeast sectional projection displaying drill hole traces, gold grade in grams per tonne (g/t) on the right hand side of the trace, topographic, BOSO and mineralised outlines represented (brown section line is the topographic surface, red line faintly hatched is the mineralised solid and the green line is the BOSO surface). The block models honour the point data locally and maintain a low degree of smoothing of grades across the model extent for the OK modelling approaches.

Figure 87: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11220mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block Model by Gold Grade

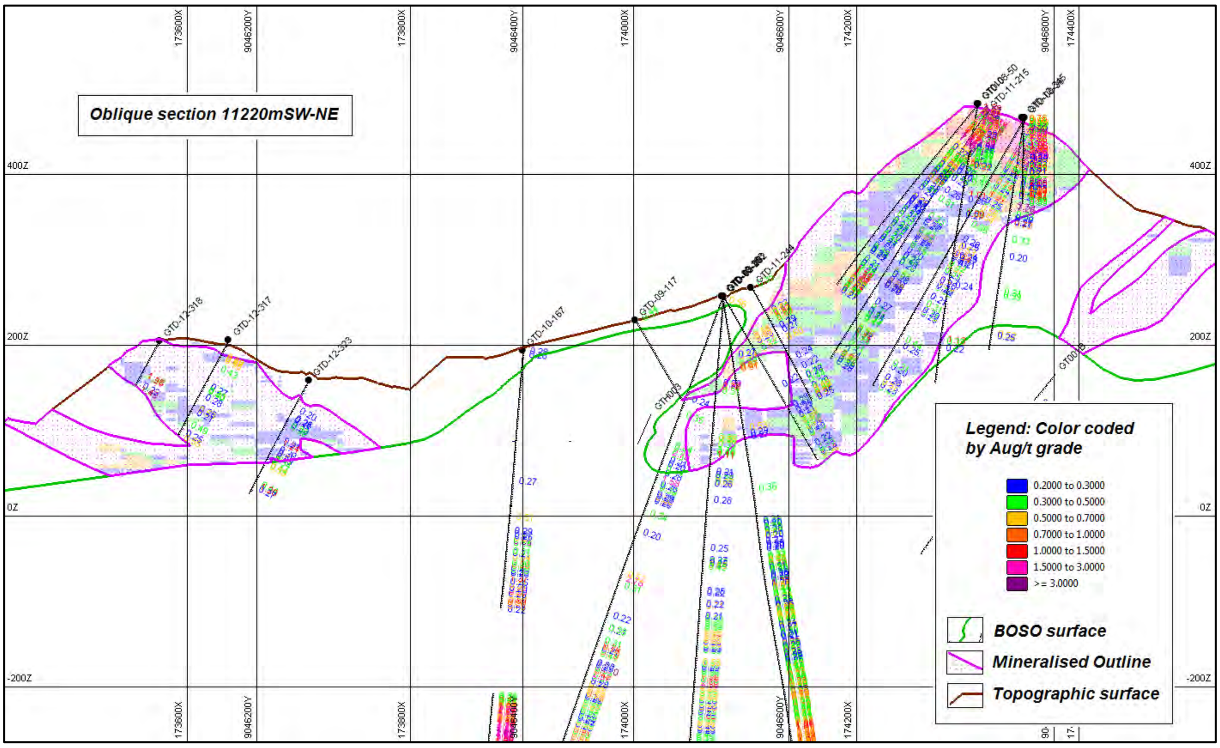


Figure 88: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11140mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block Model by Gold Grade

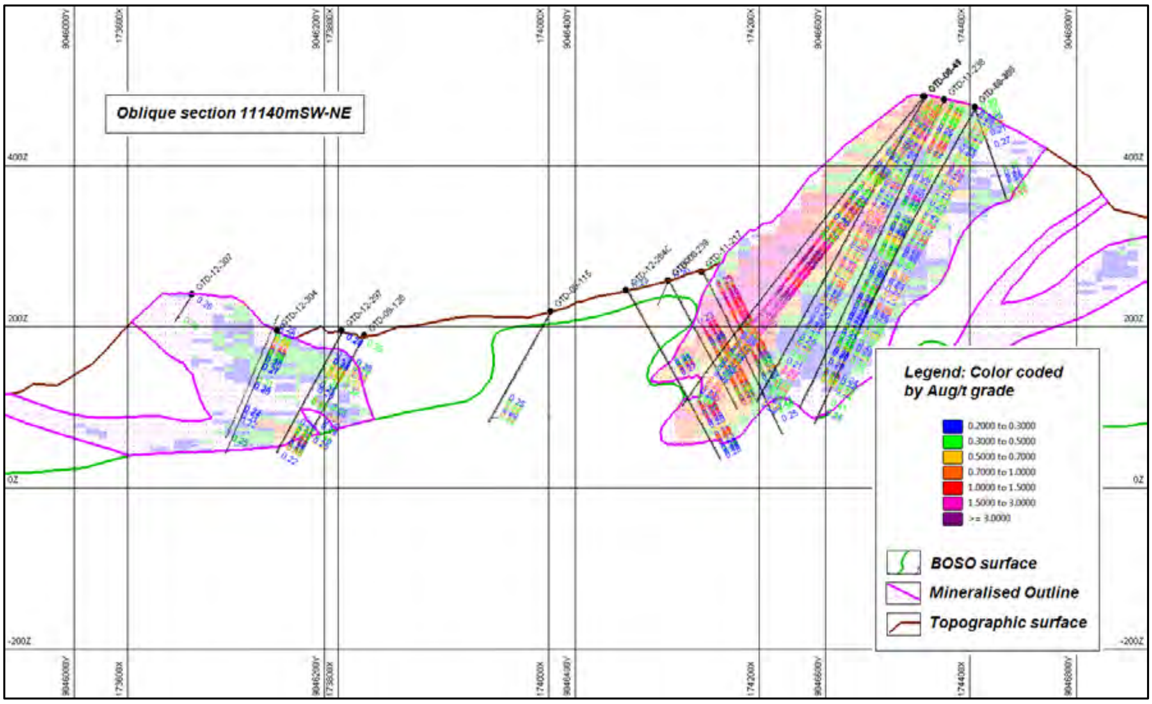


Figure 89: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11060mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block model by Gold Grade

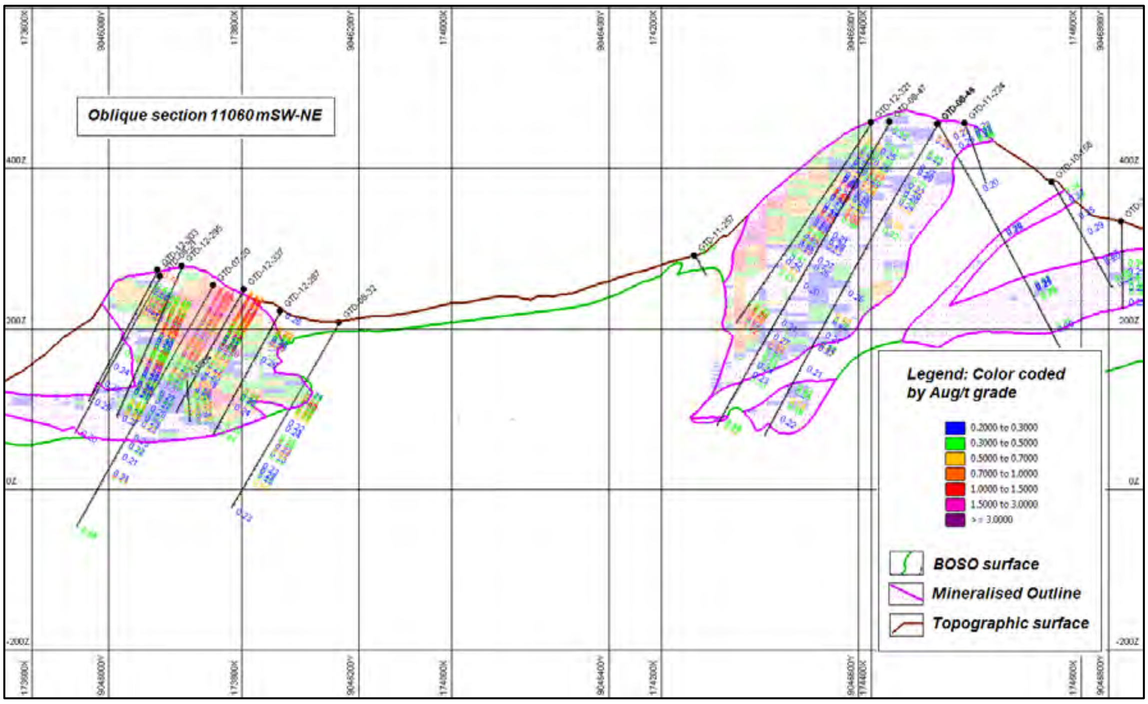


Figure 90: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 10980mSW-NE Showing Oxide Block Model by Gold Grade

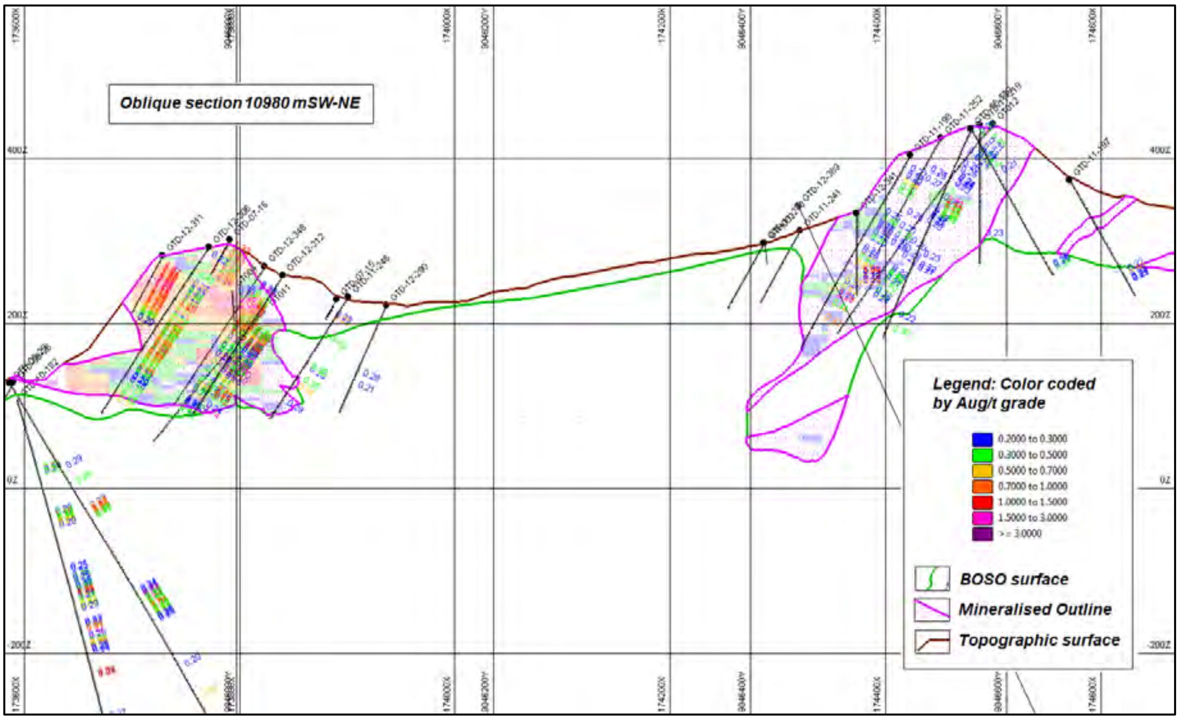


Figure 91: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones B-BE, Section 9045530mN Showing Oxide Block Model by Gold Grade

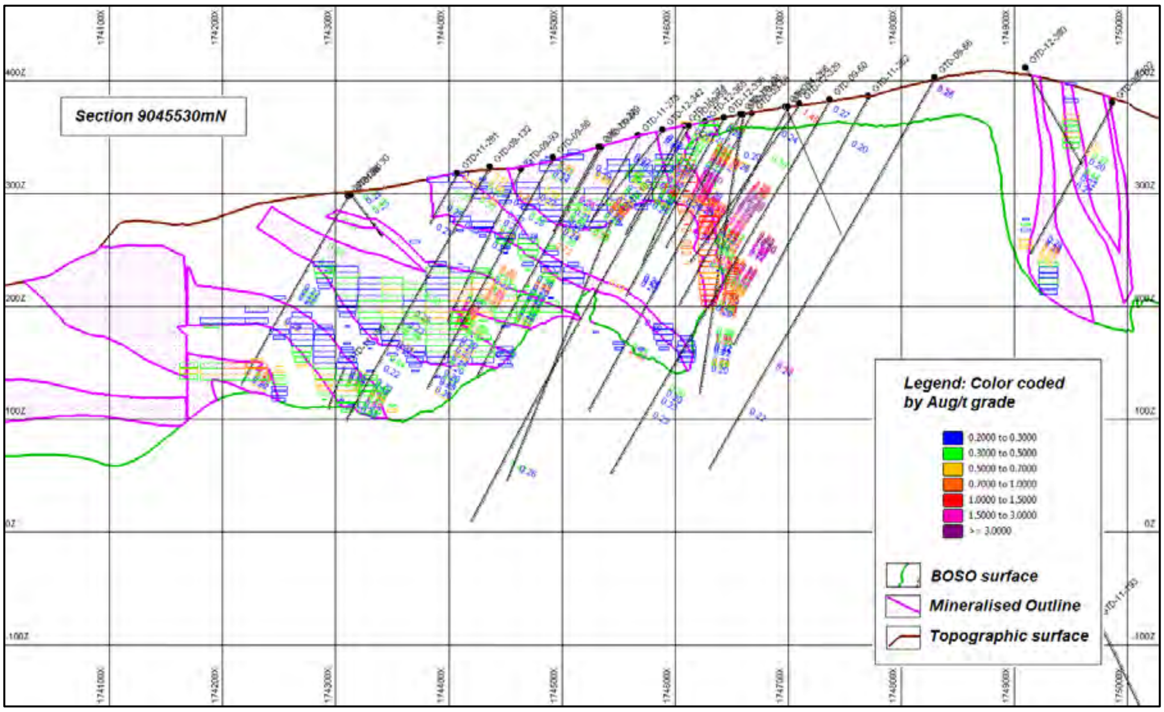


Figure 92: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones B-BE, Section 9045370mN Showing Oxide Block model by Gold Grade

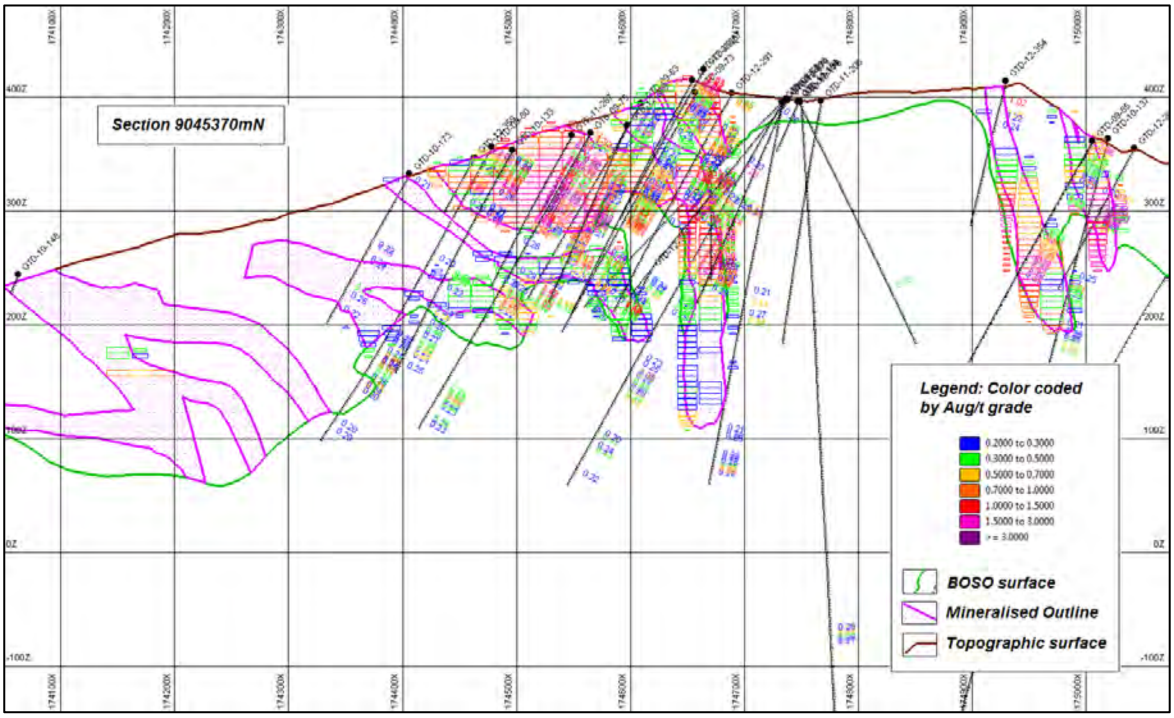


Figure 93: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11220mSW-NE Showing Porphyry Block Model by Copper Grade

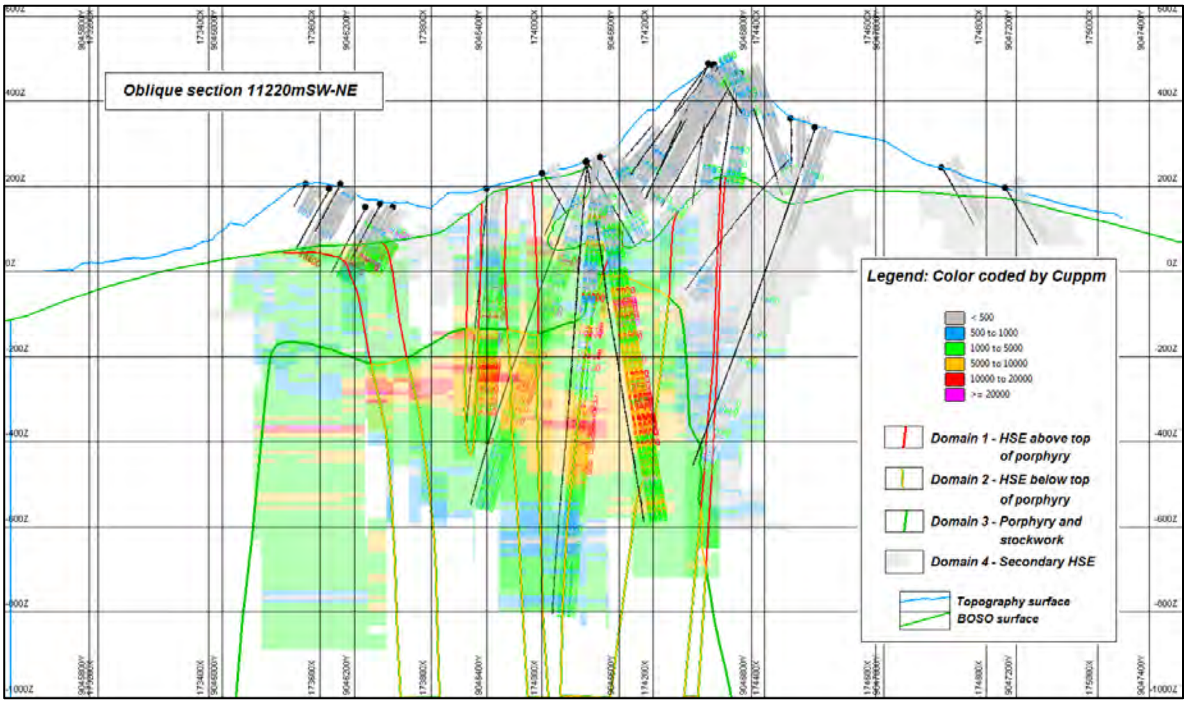
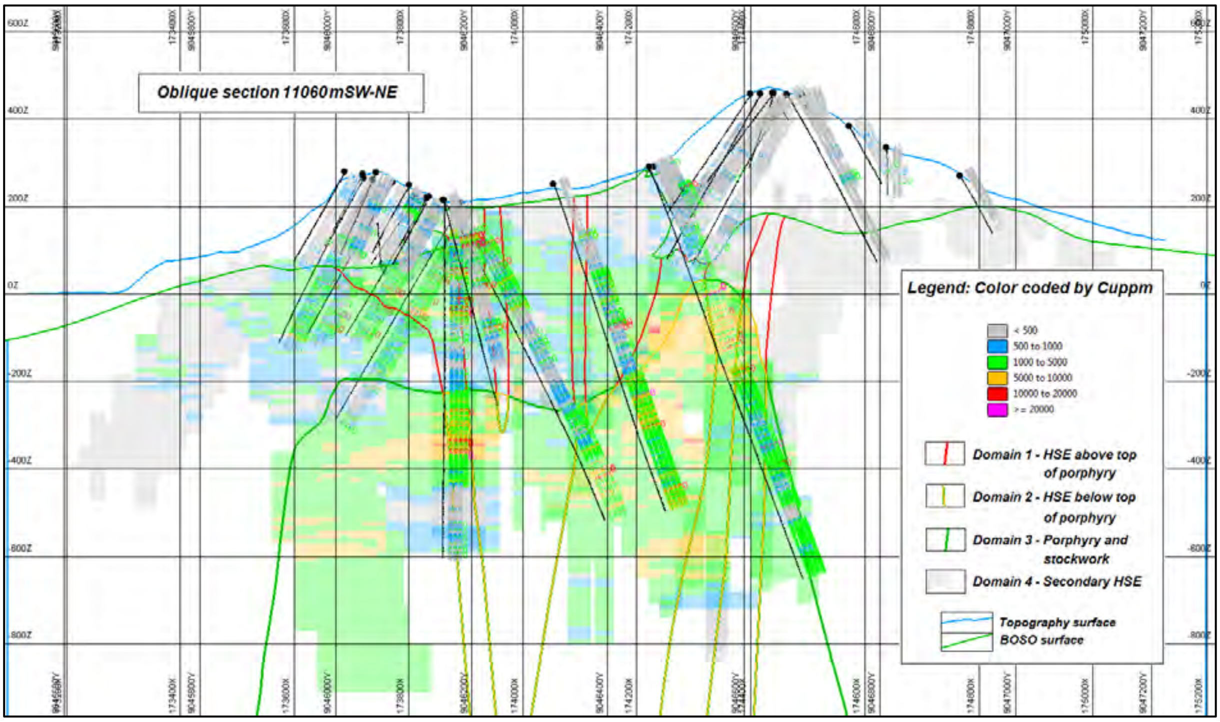


Figure 94: Tumpangpitu Deposit Zones A-C, Section 11060mSW-NE Showing Porphyry Block Model by Copper Grade



Geological interpretations of the copper mineralisation previously provided by Intrepid were used to define a 'top-of-porphyry' surface to restrict estimates to geologically reasonable limits. Recent developments in the geological model have now resulted in the construction of individual solids, which now encapsulate the porphyry type mineralisation as well as the porphyry related stockwork mineralisation within one solid (Domain 3) and the high-sulfidation mineralisation outside (Domain 1) and projecting within the porphyry style mineralisation (Domain 2) within two solids.

The block model was coded by oxidation zone, silica grade, clay grade (as representative of alteration zones) and pyrite grade. In addition, each block of both the oxide and porphyry models received an OK estimation of density (SG), which was estimated from the raw density data collected by Intrepid representatives.

17.15 INTERNAL PEER REVIEW AND CHECK ESTIMATES – OXIDE AND PORPHYRY MODELS

The final estimates have been internally peer reviewed and two different software products were used to provide check estimates, which were completed by a third-party within H&SC. Results closely agree within the meaning of Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates.

18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

18.1 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT FOR THE OXIDE PROJECT

In 2010, Intrepid commissioned KCA to prepare a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Tujuh Bukit Oxide Project. The development concept contemplated the mining and processing of oxide and minor transition material by heap leaching and did not consider the ongoing exploration of the deeper porphyry material or the processing of this material. The completed study titled 'Preliminary Economic Assessment Tujuh Bukit Oxide Project, Located in East Java, Indonesia, Technical Report for Intrepid Mines Limited', by KCA, dated 1 June 2011, was filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) in June 2011.

Following the completion of the recent oxide infill drilling program and subsequent updated mineral resource disclosed on 11 September 2011, the Tujuh Bukit Oxide Project PEA is now considered by Intrepid not to be current.

18.2 CURRENT AND FUTURE PLANNED WORK ACTIVITIES

Intrepid initiated two further studies on the Tumpangpitu deposit during 2011 and 2012.

The first study titled 'Tujuh Bukit Oxide Project – Engineering Study' commenced in August 2011 and was initiated to assess at a more accurate level than the Tujuh Bukit Oxide Project PEA, the business case for both a heap leach and a combined grinding/conventional leaching and heap leach concept. This study is scheduled for completion in quarter four 2012. Included in the study execution plan were activities to:

- Further advance environmental and social impact assessment activities.
- Complete an infill drilling program, described in detail in this Report targeting Indicated and Measured Resources.
- Revise the mine plan and schedule based on the outcomes of the resource definition infill program.
- Conduct additional metallurgical testwork, described in detail in this Report.
- Conduct sufficient engineering to prepare a capital and operating cost estimate that meets or exceeds an estimate accuracy of +/-30%.
- Review the business case on the preferred option.

The second study, titled 'Tujuh Bukit Porphyry Project – Scoping Study' commenced in February 2012, was initiated with the objective of preparing a Preliminary Economic Assessment for the deeper porphyry deposit. This study is scheduled for completion in quarter two 2013. Included in the study execution plan for this project were activities to:

- Conduct additional drilling to have sufficient Inferred Resources to prepare a conceptual development concept.
- Assess the benefits of an open pit and/or underground development.
- Conduct additional metallurgical testwork to characterize the recovery efficiency of copper and arsenic sulfide minerals.
- Conduct sufficient engineering to prepare a capital and operating cost estimate that meets or exceeds an estimate accuracy of +/-40 to 50%.

18.3 SUSPENDED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

On 19 July 2012, PT IMN without prior reference to Intrepid, suspended exploration operations at the Tujuh Bukit Project. PT IMN requested several members of senior management, including all expatriate employees seconded to PT IMN from Intrepid, to leave site and this request was implemented.

Intrepid has stated that it is in compliance with, and has always been in compliance with, all of its obligations under the joint venture agreements and applicable law. This interruption will impact Intrepid’s timetable for delivery of current and planned study activities.

Project expenditure, solely funded by Intrepid to date, in compliance with the joint venture agreement, has been USD95 million. This includes financing to the original shareholders of PT IMN to allow them to meet their 20% contribution commitments in excess of the initial full carry of AUD50 million.

Intrepid has been attempting to establish discussions with both the new and original PT IMN shareholders (see Intrepid news release of 28 June 2012) regarding arrangements, which would allow the resumption of drilling activity at the earliest opportunity.

Intrepid's immediate objective will be the completion of technical studies which will demonstrate the financial viability to develop a world-class mine for the benefit of shareholders and other stakeholders, including local communities, and local, provincial and central governments.

18.4 CAUTIONARY NOTES

Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, as actual results may differ significantly.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow meaningful application of the technical and economic parameters to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure, except in the case of a PEA. Inferred Mineral Resources are excluded from estimates forming the basis of a feasibility study.

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

18.5 FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain forward-looking statements, relating to, but not limited to Intrepid’s expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as ‘anticipate’, ‘believe’, ‘expect’, ‘goal’, ‘plan’, ‘intend’, ‘estimate’, ‘may’ and ‘will’ or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future outcomes, or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include reserve and resource estimates, estimates of future production, unit costs, costs of capital projects, and timing of commencement of operations and is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to, failure to establish estimated resources and reserves, the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects and other factors. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

Shareholders and potential investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. Intrepid undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

18.6 FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

The Indonesian Forestry Law restricts non forestry activities within protected forests and prohibits mining using an open pit method in protected forest areas. The area of the porphyry copper-gold resource estimate, and the Zone A, Zone B and Zone C oxide resource estimate areas fall within a protected forest area. Intrepid's joint venture partner, PT IMN, has been working with relevant Indonesian authorities regarding a potential review of forest land status. There is no assurance that the forestry reclassification will take place in this instance. PT IMN received an extension of the Forestry Exploration Permit dated 7 July 2012, which allows for exploration activities within forestry areas.

19 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

19.1 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSION FOR THE PORPHYRY RESOURCE

The drilling program has met its objective with the definition of an Inferred Resource.

There are no areas of material uncertainty in relation to the technical results that are not covered by the meaning of 'Inferred'. An increased density of drilling will be required to upgrade the resource to Measured and Indicated.

19.2 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSION FOR THE OXIDE RESOURCE

The drilling program has met its objective within the definition of an Indicated and Measured Resource.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

20.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE OXIDE AND PORPHYRY RESOURCE

In the opinion of the Qualified Persons, the character of the property is of sufficient merit to justify continued drilling until the boundaries of the mineralised system have been further defined. A program of resource limits' definition followed by infill drilling should continue. This would benefit from internal scoping studies designed at identifying the most likely areas of early production that may be a combination of open pit or bulk underground techniques to assist with drill hole targeting.

Studies have commenced with the purpose of producing an Engineering Report for the oxide project and a Preliminary Economic Assessment for the porphyry project.

Discussions of the application of mineralogy and/or sequential copper assays to help discriminate between chalcopyrite and chalcocite, and other copper species have commenced, and testwork has been initiated accordingly.

The production of matrix-matched standard reference materials from copper mineralised residue samples has not progressed due to suspension of exploration activities, but will be addressed immediately upon resumption.

20.1.1 GEOLOGY, RESOURCES AND RESERVES

The character of the property is of sufficient merit to justify continued drilling until the boundaries of the mineralised system have been defined. A program of continued infill drilling, particularly over the deeper porphyry related mineralisation, would logically follow after internal scoping studies designed at identifying the most likely areas of early production.

It is recommended that continued detailed 3D geological modelling, and better definition of oxidation zones and more definition of the geometry of the various near-surface mineralised zones be completed to aid resource estimation and domaining in preparation for future resource updates. In addition, there are possible examples of supergene copper mineralisation currently not included in the current resources. These flank the primary mineralisation and should be followed up in the future.

All quality control samples (inclusive of but not limited to the analysis of standard reference material, blank material, duplicate analysis and all associated check and repeat determinations) which have been shown to have produced poor correlations, duplications or out of control results, are required to be further resolved to identify the source of the potential biases, inaccuracies or poor repeatabilities.

It is further recommended that a formalised monthly QAQC reporting system be put in place that not only tabulates analytical and QAQC outcomes, but analyses these outcomes using supportive and descriptive analytical tools. It is recommended that the aforementioned reports will result in defined action plans for follow-up and resolution of those samples which are identified as ‘not conforming’ during investigations.

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22 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGES

22. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Robert Spiers, MAIG, of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (H&SC), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Director and the General Manager of H&S Consultants Pty. Ltd (H&SC), Suite 6, 3 Trelawney St, Eastwood, NSW, 2119, Australia.

2. I graduated with a BSc(Hons) double major in geology and geophysics from LaTrobe University in Melbounre.

3. I am a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG).

4. I have worked as a geological consultant with H&S Consultants for the past 7 years and have in-excess of 22 years industry experience.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the Section on Data Verification and Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates of the Technical Report 'Tujuh Bukit Project Report on Mineral Resources, Located in East Java, Indonesia, Technical Report for Intrepid Mines Limited', (the "Technical Report") and dated 22 November 2012 relating to the Property.

7. I visited the Property on a number of occassions totalling 46 days over a nine month period commencing in September 2011 and culminating in June 2012. The purpose of these visits was to provide input into the development drilling, assess the QAQC practices and undertake final resource estimation.

8. I have had an involvement in the Property since September 2011. The nature of this involvement includes all manner of consulting services which included but was not limited to, develppoment of oxide drilling programs at Tumpangpitu Prospect Zones C and A which were aimed at defining oxide gold-silver resources. Later visits included reviews of the quality control and quality assurances of field and sampling practices and later focussed on drilling on the deeper sulfide porphyry copper-gold system. I observed the progress of the drilling programs in zones referred to by Intrepid as C, A, E, B, and B East oxide areas visited the site office at Pulau Merah and provided advice on sampling, Quality Assurance Quality Control (QAQC), geological logging, geotechnical data acquisition and general data handling protocols.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated 22nd November, 2012

____
Signature of Qualified Person

Mr Robert Spiers, MAIG
____
Name of Qualified Person

22. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Gregory John Harbort, AMEC Australia Pty Ltd, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the Process Manager of AMEC Australian Pty Ltd, Level 4, 144 Edward Street, Brisbane, Qld, 4000, Australia.

2. I graduated with a BE (Met) from the University of Queensland in 1985. In addition I have obtained a PhD (MinProc. Eng) from the University of Queensland 2006.

3. I am a Fellow/Member of the AusIMM, membership no: 103616.

4. I have worked as a Metallurgical Engineer for 26 years.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the partial preparation of the Section on Metallurgy of the Technical Report 'Tujuh Bukit Project Report on Mineral Resources, Located in East Java, Indonesia, Technical Report for Intrepid Mines Limited', (the "Technical Report") and dated 22 November 2012 relating to the Property.

7. I visited the Property on 27 December 2010 and again on 27 May 2012 for the purpose of expecting and selecting material for metallurgical testing.

8. I have had an involvement in the Property since October 2010. The nature of this involvement includes metallurgical testwork, geometallurgical evaluation and conceptual design.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated 22nd November, 2012

____
Signature of Qualified Person

Mr Gregory John Harbort
____
Name of Qualified Person

22. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Daniel Kappes, PE, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the owner of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates at 7950 Security Circle, Reno, Nevada USA 89506.

2. I am a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines (1966) and the University of Nevada, Mackay School of Mines (1972), and hold B. Sc. and M. Sc. degrees in Mining Engineering.

3. I am a Professional Mining and Metallurgical Engineer (No. 3223) in the State of Nevada, USA, registered through the Nevada State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1966. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101 by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined by NI 43-101 and past relevant work experience.

4. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of the Section on Metallurgy, relating to the oxide testwork program dedicated to heap leaching, of the Technical Report 'Tujuh Bukit Project Report on Mineral Resources, Located in East Java, Indonesia, Technical Report for Intrepid Mines Limited', (the "Technical Report") and dated 22 November 2012 relating to the Property.

6. I visited the Property in December 2010, and inspected drill core, orebody location, possible infrastructure locations, conditions of local access and met with project staff and other consultants.

7. I have had an involvement in the Property since June 2010. The nature of this involvement includes metallurgical testing and heap leach process design engineering.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated 22nd November, 2012

Signature of Qualified Person

Name of Qualified Person

Daniel W Kappes

Nev. Registered P.E #3223

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DANIEL W. KAPPES METALLURGICAL No. 3223 STATE OF NEVADA

exp. 30 Jun 2013

23 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The Tujuh Bukit Project is not a development property, nor is it a property which is under mineral production.

24 ILLUSTRATIONS

All figures of relevance to this report have been inserted into the relevant sections above.

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GT001A	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,536.50	9,046,858.06	336.76	245	-45	72.30
GT001B	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,536.50	9,046,858.06	336.76	245	-45	500.50
GT002	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,503.40	9,046,291.63	353.53	150	-45	348.00
GT003	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,106.40	9,047,573.22	10.34	265	-45	498.50
GT004	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,823.20	9,045,955.96	276.83	325	-51	287.00
GT005	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,670.10	9,045,451.95	379.48	180	-45	331.30
GT006	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	175,122.40	9,045,432.57	317.47	230	-45	237.00
GT007	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,315.50	9,045,681.87	283.85	50	-45	248.50
GT008	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,329.80	9,045,122.56	339.01	50	-45	184.50
GT009	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,157.90	9,045,819.81	261.84	230	-60	163.30
GT010	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,314.60	9,046,734.89	481.64	230	-80	329.50
GT011	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,836.60	9,046,059.84	250.22	230	-45	257.90
GT012	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,494.00	9,046,596.73	441.52	230	-50	318.10
GT013A	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,313.60	9,045,547.06	298.07	50	-45	57.00
GT013B	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,313.60	9,045,547.06	298.07	50	-45	175.50
GT014	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,495.90	9,046,107.61	376.76	50	-45	163.60
GTD-07-15	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,877.40	9,046,092.85	228.95	230	-60	411.35
GTD-07-16	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,778.50	9,046,009.64	301.52	230	-60	286.50
GTD-07-17	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,879.90	9,045,988.00	266.63	230	-60	243.35
GTD-07-18	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,917.10	9,046,022.37	256.07	230	-70	450.70
GTD-07-19	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,818.20	9,045,927.06	277.30	230	-60	403.00
GTD-07-20	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,763.70	9,046,094.17	254.11	230	-60	404.00
GTD-08-21	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,710.80	9,046,054.15	264.49	230	-60	423.35
GTD-08-22	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,814.70	9,046,152.36	218.08	230	-60	362.80
GTD-08-23	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,714.10	9,046,169.13	203.16	230	-60	206.00
GTD-08-24	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,675.90	9,046,133.30	223.40	230	-60	250.00
GTD-08-25	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,764.60	9,046,207.85	191.53	230	-60	435.35
GTD-08-26	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,577.60	9,045,840.80	128.04	230	-60	624.55
GTD-08-27	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,922.40	9,045,917.20	280.07	230	-60	252.00
GTD-08-28	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,877.40	9,045,881.01	267.97	230	-60	421.50
GTD-08-29	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,573.70	9,045,837.48	127.65	50	-60	657.00
GTD-08-30	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,971.60	9,045,964.10	277.13	230	-60	218.95
GTD-08-31	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,971.70	9,045,964.19	276.85	230	-80	450.55
GTD-08-32	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,880.50	9,046,198.75	207.58	230	-60	572.90
GTD-08-33	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,361.10	9,046,765.63	465.72	230	-60	360.10
GTD-08-34	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,360.80	9,046,765.56	465.74	230	-80	274.50
GTD-08-35	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,080.20	9,046,550.76	257.02	230	-70	849.20
GTD-08-36	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,266.40	9,046,799.09	429.47	230	-60	433.20
GTD-08-39	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,259.20	9,046,893.48	390.41	230	-60	373.65
GTD-08-40	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,081.00	9,046,550.24	256.88	50	-60	220.55
GTD-08-41	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,365.30	9,046,670.28	485.24	230	-60	432.30
GTD-08-42	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,494.50	9,046,563.72	69.03	50	-65	739.40
GTD-08-43	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,414.70	9,046,708.44	471.48	230	-60	439.70
GTD-08-44	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,474.30	9,046,649.84	454.87	230	-60	443.30
GTD-08-45	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,475.40	9,046,650.20	454.44	50	-60	435.80
GTD-08-46	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,512.00	9,046,871.59	338.15	230	-70	843.15

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GTD-08-47	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,429.00	9,046,611.39	457.76	230	-60	435.15
GTD-08-48	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,314.80	9,046,846.41	417.12	50	-60	411.75
GTD-08-49	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,364.70	9,046,668.70	485.38	230	-50	487.80
GTD-08-50	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,316.20	9,046,734.48	481.73	230	-50	322.55
GTD-08-51	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,372.20	9,046,767.22	465.16	50	-70	301.40
GTD-08-52	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,486.00	9,046,564.65	435.89	230	-66	274.85
GTD-08-53	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,737.40	9,047,279.40	195.49	230	-60	625.15
GTD-08-54	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,775.90	9,045,328.60	391.38	270	-60	333.55
GTD-08-55	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,629.40	9,045,623.07	356.47	270	-60	374.25
GTD-08-56	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,878.10	9,046,141.09	214.47	90	-90	819.65
GTD-08-57	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,733.40	9,045,397.20	395.54	270	-60	385.70
GTD-08-58	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,668.81	9,045,454.02	379.55	270	-60	400.50
GTD-09-59	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,612.80	9,045,518.30	360.08	270	-60	400.00
GTD-09-60	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,737.10	9,045,505.70	382.91	270	-60	383.45
GTD-09-61	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,544.50	9,045,454.84	358.07	270	-60	391.40
GTD-09-62	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,779.60	9,045,441.21	394.14	270	-60	353.50
GTD-09-63	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,609.30	9,045,405.84	394.95	270	-60	200.00
GTD-09-64	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,733.00	9,045,397.22	395.45	270	-45	250.20
GTD-09-65	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,733.10	9,045,397.28	395.53	270	-80	341.35
GTD-09-66	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,829.80	9,045,497.69	402.74	270	-60	400.00
GTD-09-67	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,664.30	9,045,331.82	424.09	270	-60	204.20
GTD-09-68	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,668.00	9,045,555.05	370.82	270	-60	300.10
GTD-09-69	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,902.50	9,045,203.89	373.45	270	-60	300.20
GTD-09-70	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,572.30	9,045,410.26	389.22	270	-60	237.80
GTD-09-71	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,984.60	9,045,192.55	323.66	269.5	-60	192.50
GTD-09-72	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,922.80	9,045,125.03	329.69	270	-60	131.10
GTD-09-73	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,657.70	9,045,392.33	403.77	270	-60	240.40
GTD-09-74	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,983.20	9,045,120.09	316.39	270	-60	300.30
GTD-09-75	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,565.10	9,045,355.15	368.83	270	-60	300.00
GTD-09-76	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,902.50	9,045,047.80	312.90	270	-60	100.50
GTD-09-77	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,974.30	9,045,045.14	302.26	270	-60	90.40
GTD-09-78	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,984.40	9,045,284.45	343.62	270	-60	100.00
GTD-09-81	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,804.60	9,045,203.66	359.50	270.6	-60	250.00
GTD-09-82	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,824.00	9,045,286.09	380.25	271.8	-60	229.75
GTD-09-83	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,899.60	9,045,285.08	385.41	270	-60	201.00
GTD-09-84	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,660.10	9,045,543.66	369.95	269.5	-80	250.00
GTD-09-85	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	175,005.80	9,045,356.56	361.48	271	-60	275.00
GTD-09-86	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,725.20	9,045,289.23	391.52	271	-60	200.00
GTD-09-87	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,647.00	9,045,299.13	412.02	272.7	-70.7	200.00
GTD-09-88	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,492.00	9,045,507.91	331.35	270.5	-61	232.30
GTD-09-89	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,550.50	9,045,305.35	362.61	271.3	-60	174.40
GTD-09-90	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,584.60	9,045,261.54	379.94	269.8	-60.6	150.00
GTD-09-91	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,453.00	9,045,647.12	313.11	270	-60	150.30
GTD-09-92	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,690.00	9,045,244.01	392.17	269.8	-61.3	150.30
GTD-09-93	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,464.00	9,045,560.37	321.84	267.6	-63.9	150.00
GTD-09-94	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,368.70	9,047,557.79	60.67	230	-60	200.00
GTD-09-95	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,764.80	9,045,200.25	366.11	91.4	-59.9	150.20
GTD-09-96	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,534.80	9,045,557.69	340.90	267.1	-61.2	231.20
GTD-09-97	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,767.00	9,045,199.88	365.95	270.5	-61.5	192.20
GTD-09-98	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,211.00	9,046,982.66	360.87	230.4	-61.4	168.50
GTD-09-99	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	175,001.60	9,045,441.80	377.75	270.2	-60	184.80
GTD-09-100	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,435.60	9,045,445.96	332.39	270	-60.9	171.40

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GTD-09-101	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,274.50	9,047,012.63	339.94	232.4	-61.6	186.50
GTD-09-102	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,987.10	9,045,502.31	380.30	270.8	-61.3	151.80
GTD-09-103	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,462.00	9,046,032.92	345.46	270	-60	150.40
GTD-09-104	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,184.80	9,046,808.41	405.35	230	-60	399.50
GTD-09-105	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,172.30	9,045,202.27	289.14	230	-60	165.00
GTD-09-106	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,612.70	9,046,215.41	412.06	270	-60	256.50
GTD-09-107	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,217.60	9,045,757.00	252.07	230	-60	172.70
GTD-09-108	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,147.30	9,046,089.12	266.10	230	-60	154.90
GTD-09-109	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,355.20	9,046,382.77	315.21	230	-60	150.00
GTD-09-110	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,176.10	9,045,685.43	244.92	230	-60	179.05
GTD-09-111	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,196.40	9,046,749.52	431.20	230	-60	378.15
GTD-09-112	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,877.40	9,046,140.89	214.34	50	-60	820.00
GTD-09-113	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,077.10	9,046,136.27	247.84	230	-60	140.00
GTD-09-114	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,032.70	9,045,858.29	280.92	231.4	-60	190.90
GTD-09-115	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,006.00	9,046,375.69	218.58	229.5	-60	157.75
GTD-09-116	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,090.40	9,045,915.30	285.12	230	-60	207.10
GTD-09-117	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,003.00	9,046,482.95	228.89	50	-60	107.00
GTD-09-118	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,623.00	9,047,312.59	198.40	50	-60	133.00
GTD-09-119	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,739.80	9,045,763.22	165.63	230	-60	150.00
GTD-09-120	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,803.90	9,046,440.35	170.02	230	-60	162.50
GTD-09-123	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,531.20	9,045,230.09	370.08	270	-60	176.25
GTD-09-124	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,715.40	9,047,091.90	243.38	50	-60	150.00
GTD-09-125	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,662.40	9,046,242.24	150.41	230	-60	174.60
GTD-09-126	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,783.20	9,046,898.62	269.89	50	-60	150.15
GTD-09-127	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,713.10	9,046,280.64	149.33	230	-60	150.00
GTD-09-128	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,817.40	9,046,240.87	188.97	230	-60	159.50
GTD-09-129	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,503.40	9,046,135.99	203.26	50	-60	200.10
GTD-09-130	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,311.10	9,045,548.83	297.85	270	-60	192.00
GTD-09-131	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,486.20	9,045,313.44	347.13	270	-60	200.10
GTD-09-132	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,436.20	9,045,507.60	323.96	270	-60	258.35
GTD-10-133	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,496.80	9,045,348.86	353.22	270	-60	220.80
GTD-10-134	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,686.40	9,045,167.12	375.24	270	-60	200.00
GTD-10-135	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,329.00	9,045,123.48	339.15	270	-60	208.65
GTD-10-136	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,658.50	9,045,091.13	369.35	270	-60	200.00
GTD-10-137	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	175,019.50	9,045,397.10	363.57	270	-75	875.85
GTD-10-138	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,148.59	9,046,089.78	266.23	230	-60	965.00
GTD-10-139	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,503.40	9,046,135.99	203.26	50	-60	782.00
GTD-10-140	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,485.30	9,046,564.13	435.81	50	-60	204.10
GTD-10-141	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,493.30	9,046,106.63	376.68	270	-60	150.40
GTD-10-142	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,238.90	9,045,133.68	333.38	230	-60	147.60
GTD-10-143	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,891.20	9,045,950.17	391.50	270	-60	150.40
GTD-10-144	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,123.60	9,045,162.56	294.44	230	-60	147.20
GTD-10-145	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,693.80	9,046,265.68	422.53	270	-60	142.90
GTD-10-146	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,594.50	9,046,375.89	107.06	50	-70	830.00
GTD-10-147	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,815.70	9,046,111.30	420.70	275	-60	150.40
GTD-10-148	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,062.50	9,045,336.35	243.76	230	-60	150.10
GTD-10-149	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,641.00	9,046,112.26	400.40	270	-60	150.30
GTD-10-150	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,998.40	9,045,281.94	249.02	230	-60	176.30
GTD-10-151	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,539.20	9,046,192.60	384.65	270	-60	145.80
GTD-10-152	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,046.70	9,045,220.35	267.88	230	-60	150.50
GTD-10-153	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,751.50	9,046,106.27	434.34	270	-60	165.30
GTD-10-154	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,237.80	9,045,246.14	296.84	230	-60	143.00

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GTD-10-155	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,539.10	9,046,192.62	384.75	90	-60	150.30
GTD-10-156	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,149.25	9,046,090.64	266.33	230	-85	251.80
GTD-10-157	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	175,076.40	9,046,397.16	295.44	230	-70	700.25
GTD-10-158	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,581.10	9,046,744.10	382.45	50	-60	150.60
GTD-10-159	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,590.40	9,046,451.22	387.97	230	-60	165.30
GTD-10-160	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,151.80	9,046,092.22	266.54	230	-83	510.10
GTD-10-161	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,973.70	9,045,805.73	258.13	50	-60	249.10
GTD-10-162	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,759.60	9,046,508.35	163.39	50	-70	997.55
GTD-10-165	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,159.50	9,046,083.72	268.77	50	-60	1,000.05
GTD-10-166	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,155.50	9,046,095.45	267.00	50	-85	1,102.80
GTD-10-167	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,889.95	9,046,413.44	193.90	230	-85	591.65
GTD-10-168	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,411.21	9,045,890.16	308.41	50	-60	1,070.65
GTD-10-169	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,503.16	9,046,134.99	203.38	50	-85	1,101.75
GTD-10-170	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,485.99	9,046,285.36	158.75	50	-80	997.95
GTD-10-171	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,416.55	9,045,303.46	337.82	270	-60	150.30
GTD-10-172	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,239.90	9,046,439.80	289.60	50	-70	1,002.60
GTD-10-173	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,406.47	9,045,375.70	332.46	270	-60	150.30
GTD-10-174	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,312.12	9,045,679.66	283.64	230	-60	179.50
GTD-10-175	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,161.93	9,045,104.96	324.85	230	-60	150.00
GTD-10-176	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,749.49	9,045,348.00	395.87	50	-85	567.20
GTD-10-177	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,277.17	9,045,190.53	318.12	230	-60	138.40
GTD-10-178	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,411.03	9,045,890.10	308.31	230	-60	1,078.25
GTD-10-179	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,125.07	9,045,254.55	269.72	230	-60	153.40
GTD-10-180	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,125.07	9,045,254.55	269.72	50	-60	150.00
GTD-10-181	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	175,025.17	9,045,172.87	312.33	230	-60	1,063.25
GTD-10-182	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,575.88	9,045,840.21	127.99	50	-75	1,072.45
GTD-10-183	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,574.57	9,045,597.44	348.55	230	-60	1,049.55
GTD-10-184	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,747.46	9,045,346.36	396.15	230	-60	572.65
GTD-10-185	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,565.26	9,046,112.86	387.12	270	-60	150.10
GTD-10-186	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,544.64	9,046,038.21	356.34	270	-60	207.40
GTD-11-187	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,003.10	9,045,386.46	224.19	230	-60	159.40
GTD-11-188	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,605.59	9,046,273.55	381.57	270	-60	162.40
GTD-11-189	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,370.42	9,045,623.80	297.64	230	-60	213.40
GTD-11-190	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,411.14	9,045,891.79	308.40	230	-85	1,048.85
GTD-11-191	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,599.63	9,046,183.29	193.12	230	-60	168.50
GTD-11-192	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,074.03	9,046,297.52	250.62	50	-70	1,031.15
GTD-11-193	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,747.24	9,045,341.79	396.48	55	-60	925.35
GTD-11-194	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,911.57	9,046,624.53	224.84	50	-70	992.80
GTD-11-195	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,569.65	9,045,588.04	348.32	50	-60	1,039.60
GTD-11-196	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,431.24	9,046,878.42	358.25	0	-90	129.60
GTD-11-197	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,577.70	9,046,640.37	373.40	50	-60	160.71
GTD-11-198	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,430.14	9,046,516.95	404.03	230	-60	270.30
GTD-11-199	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,537.60	9,046,513.01	396.98	230	-60	237.16
GTD-11-200	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,736.89	9,045,956.34	381.96	270	-60	139.70
GTD-11-201	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,154.80	9,046,097.22	266.85	230	-78	1,107.15
GTD-11-202	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,815.78	9,045,937.76	389.70	270	-60	172.70
GTD-11-203	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,267.71	9,045,975.97	291.88	50	-85	1,063.70
GTD-11-204	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,410.49	9,046,108.67	374.26	270	-60	197.60
GTD-11-207	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,658.82	9,046,308.06	134.33	230	-60	181.90
GTD-11-208	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,492.77	9,046,194.77	356.61	50	-75	1,082.90
GTD-11-209	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,789.85	9,046,400.89	170.17	230	-60	76.80
GTD-11-210	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,067.60	9,046,960.56	348.38	230	-60	219.30

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GTD-11-211	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,114.13	9,047,018.92	332.12	230	-60	163.50
GTD-11-212	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,571.80	9,045,590.00	349.52	230	-85	1,112.15
GTD-11-213	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,517.87	9,045,770.86	319.26	230	-75	1,058.00
GTD-11-214	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,489.36	9,046,561.62	69.09	230	-80	950.60
GTD-11-215	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,312.62	9,046,753.98	472.39	230	-56	341.35
GTD-11-216	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,091.33	9,045,858.99	277.58	50	-85	1,042.25
GTD-11-217	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,143.70	9,046,503.49	268.21	50	-60	225.00
GTD-11-218	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,646.28	9,046,801.50	333.38	0	-90	108.50
GTD-11-219	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,483.10	9,046,584.07	440.32	0	-90	167.50
GTD-11-220	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,704.05	9,045,936.57	371.89	230	-75	1,080.55
GTD-11-221	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,412.65	9,045,888.19	308.56	50	-80	1,101.60
GTD-11-222	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,130.68	9,047,047.15	322.95	230	-60	52.90
GTD-11-223	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,780.02	9,045,890.86	269.55	50	-60	190.00
GTD-11-224	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,489.99	9,046,684.40	455.40	50	-70	78.40
GTD-11-225	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,495.47	9,046,758.19	94.25	50	-70	994.25
GTD-11-226	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,130.89	9,046,904.05	373.44	230	-60	60.00
GTD-11-227	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,118.55	9,046,789.03	385.65	230	-60	300.00
GTD-11-228	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,139.86	9,046,824.60	382.58	230	-60	122.30
GTD-11-229	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,158.80	9,046,920.59	373.87	230	-60	60.00
GTD-11-230	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,157.33	9,046,840.25	386.42	230	-60	60.40
GTD-11-231	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,197.72	9,046,953.18	365.42	230	-70	70.00
GTD-11-232	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,826.36	9,046,834.96	267.60	50	-70	318.45
GTD-11-233	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,254.10	9,046,998.21	344.82	230	-60	60.00
GTD-11-234	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,117.60	9,046,788.13	385.38	50	-75	1,013.50
GTD-11-235	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,233.45	9,046,884.97	393.22	230	-60	70.00
GTD-11-236	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,278.46	9,046,833.92	416.53	230	-60	115.00
GTD-11-237	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,265.30	9,046,926.25	380.51	230	-60	60.00
GTD-11-238	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,381.90	9,046,687.47	480.58	230	-63	421.75
GTD-11-239	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,108.25	9,046,481.01	256.54	50	-60	180.50
GTD-11-240	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,289.97	9,046,407.41	296.81	230	-60	90.00
GTD-11-241	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,311.37	9,046,450.61	312.51	230	-60	102.00
GTD-11-242	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,141.73	9,046,453.43	260.34	50	-60	190.00
GTD-11-243	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,826.97	9,046,834.51	267.66	50	-70	225.70
GTD-11-244	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,107.54	9,046,570.34	266.90	50	-60	150.00
GTD-11-245	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,175.70	9,046,486.06	277.64	50	-60	180.00
GTD-11-246	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,912.37	9,046,074.31	232.10	230	-55	176.70
GTD-11-249	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,378.64	9,046,647.86	481.94	50	-60	160.80
GTD-11-250	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,049.68	9,046,637.09	276.72	50	-60	200.00
GTD-11-251	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,198.76	9,046,484.46	284.42	50	-60	175.00
GTD-11-252	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,450.81	9,046,549.52	424.88	230	-60	160.70
GTD-11-253	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,856.07	9,045,850.41	262.47	230	-60	130.90
GTD-11-254	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,827.71	9,046,833.35	267.69	50	-70	1,133.25
GTD-11-255	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,214.05	9,046,780.05	422.75	230	-63	270.50
GTD-11-257	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,243.77	9,046,454.30	290.81	50	-60	130.00
GTD-11-258	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,618.56	9,046,477.18	373.42	230	-60	65.20
GTD-11-259	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,013.55	9,045,955.89	279.48	230	-80	101.20
GTD-11-260	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,380.33	9,046,744.90	474.48	300	-90	71.00
GTD-11-261	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,327.60	9,046,722.54	484.82	50	-60	130.20
GTD-11-262	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,770.94	9,045,535.23	385.84	278	-60	250.00
GTD-11-263	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,958.60	9,045,934.97	280.45	230	-60	125.40
GTD-11-264	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	175,041.87	9,045,447.46	373.04	270	-60	100.00
GTD-11-265	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,900.05	9,045,881.21	273.92	230	-60	180.00

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GTD-11-266	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,700.19	9,045,524.76	376.77	270	-60	200.00
GTD-11-267	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,548.96	9,045,356.73	366.58	270	-60	150.10
GTD-11-268	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,931.17	9,045,458.71	421.20	90	-60	105.40
GTD-11-269	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,843.69	9,045,930.07	274.74	230	-60	210.00
GTD-11-270	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,899.82	9,045,447.40	421.83	90	-60	130.00
GTD-11-271	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,657.83	9,045,521.37	370.18	270	-60	135.00
GTD-11-272	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,539.24	9,045,329.70	359.51	270	-60	140.00
GTD-11-273	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,860.24	9,045,446.51	410.98	90	-60	150.10
GTD-11-274	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,608.73	9,045,538.35	360.18	270	-60	110.00
GTD-11-275	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,507.21	9,045,287.95	352.22	270	-60	125.40
GTD-11-276	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,874.43	9,045,957.87	270.75	230	-55	225.00
GTD-11-277	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,705.99	9,045,454.99	385.96	270	-65	220.00
GTD-11-278	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,567.32	9,045,537.24	351.27	270	-60	95.00
GTD-11-279	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,533.00	9,045,527.90	341.19	270	-60	85.00
GTD-11-280	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,910.71	9,045,977.72	268.30	230	-70	200.00
GTD-11-281	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,407.92	9,045,529.93	318.22	270	-60	51.30
GTD-11-283	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,572.09	9,045,292.30	370.43	270	-60	155.00
GTD-12-256	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,411.54	9,046,110.12	374.55	50	-83	673.50
GTD-12-282B	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,618.45	9,045,451.11	374.26	270	-65	190.00
GTD-12-284C	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,080.37	9,046,433.84	245.17	50	-60	240.40
GTD-12-285	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	175,042.38	9,045,376.10	354.93	270	-60	140.00
GTD-12-286	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,581.42	9,046,006.36	353.51	50	-70	1,063.30
GTD-12-287	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,845.55	9,046,126.83	222.03	230	-60	175.00
GTD-12-288	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,985.78	9,045,711.86	222.42	50	-85	1,102.30
GTD-12-291	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,689.27	9,045,370.66	403.31	270	-60	218.00
GTD-12-292	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,081.75	9,046,549.74	257.25	230	-85	1,063.70
GTD-12-293	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,682.99	9,045,207.84	383.31	270	-60	100.80
GTD-12-294	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,716.95	9,045,203.25	377.66	270	-60	150.00
GTD-12-295	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,744.80	9,046,056.54	277.92	230	-65	205.00
GTD-12-296	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,865.52	9,046,030.35	259.63	230	-65	198.10
GTD-12-297	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,805.00	9,046,213.13	194.25	230	-60	171.30
GTD-12-298	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,736.77	9,045,359.88	398.03	270	-65	195.00
GTD-12-299	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,889.21	9,045,217.81	375.49	270	-60	61.60
GTD-12-300	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,511.27	9,045,463.97	345.60	270	-60	200.00
GTD-12-301	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,960.61	9,045,191.29	331.25	270	-60	96.30
GTD-12-302	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,947.33	9,046,038.48	247.47	230	-75	152.20
GTD-12-303	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,724.94	9,046,033.02	272.62	230	-60	184.90
GTD-12-304	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,743.03	9,046,161.84	214.59	230	-66	165.40
GTD-12-305	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,911.14	9,045,290.36	386.86	270	-60	42.50
GTD-12-306	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,771.75	9,045,978.32	291.92	230	-55	240.20
GTD-12-307	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,659.49	9,046,096.64	239.93	230	-57	40.80
GTD-12-308	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,938.91	9,045,134.42	332.19	270	-60	30.00
GTD-12-309	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,972.33	9,045,282.87	344.41	270	-45	75.00
GTD-12-310	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,612.27	9,046,262.61	144.58	230	-60	120.30
GTD-12-311	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,725.30	9,045,946.45	281.83	230	-60	81.40
GTD-12-312	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,841.02	9,046,035.80	258.28	230	-56	200.00
GTD-12-313	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,563.17	9,046,225.43	387.00	230	-60	110.00
GTD-12-314	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,711.73	9,046,800.61	189.41	50	-70	1,057.15
GTD-12-315	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,954.45	9,045,827.12	267.04	230	-60	80.00
GTD-12-316	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,676.42	9,045,295.42	427.34	270	-70	205.00
GTD-12-317	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,648.08	9,046,165.86	205.27	230	-60	125.30
GTD-12-318	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,572.16	9,046,130.16	204.90	230	-60	60.00

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GTD-12-319	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,531.66	9,046,000.22	343.05	230	-60	80.00
GTD-12-320	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,450.38	9,046,712.02	463.71	230	-68	351.35
GTD-12-320A	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,450.40	9,046,712.07	463.48	230	-75	42.70
GTD-12-321	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,403.41	9,046,606.67	456.40	230	-55	300.00
GTD-12-322	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,712.31	9,046,084.59	259.13	230	-60	190.00
GTD-12-323	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,701.65	9,046,247.49	157.92	222	-60	150.00
GTD-12-324	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,610.23	9,045,296.35	382.89	270	-72	160.00
GTD-12-325	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,320.62	9,046,709.33	486.75	226	-52	360.15
GTD-12-326	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,529.59	9,046,099.28	382.78	230	-60	55.00
GTD-12-327	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,587.84	9,046,196.66	403.60	230	-60	80.00
GTD-12-328	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,611.36	9,046,105.59	390.48	230	-68	60.00
GTD-12-329	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,710.43	9,045,491.34	379.31	270	-55	170.00
GTD-12-332	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,381.36	9,046,650.24	482.19	230	-60	315.00
GTD-12-333	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,557.84	9,046,089.02	381.14	230	-65	60.00
GTD-12-334	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,001.17	9,046,653.90	275.31	45	-70	975.45
GTD-12-335	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,207.91	9,045,951.01	280.91	50	-68	561.60
GTD-12-335W	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,207.91	9,045,951.01	280.91	50	-68	1,203.20
GTD-12-336	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,643.39	9,045,493.54	367.32	270	-60	180.00
GTD-12-337	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,809.29	9,046,099.10	249.04	230	-60	175.00
GTD-12-338	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,581.95	9,046,134.31	394.73	230	-60	80.00
GTD-12-339	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,274.40	9,045,759.40	269.56	230	-60	150.00
GTD-12-340	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	175,003.41	9,045,744.37	337.46	230	-73	1,112.30
GTD-12-341	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,382.14	9,046,472.31	333.67	0	-90	100.00
GTD-12-342	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,589.31	9,045,494.31	356.11	270	-50	100.00
GTD-12-343	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,787.69	9,046,147.03	217.47	230	-55	180.00
GTD-12-344	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,841.30	9,046,195.26	202.87	230	-50	190.50
GTD-12-345	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,359.84	9,046,763.56	465.61	0	-90	100.00
GTD-12-346	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,195.05	9,046,749.41	431.18	230	-50	250.00
GTD-12-347	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,523.14	9,045,417.69	370.54	266	-62	160.00
GTD-12-348	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,817.72	9,046,029.05	268.62	230	-56	200.20
GTD-12-349	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,078.11	9,046,492.20	249.30	50	-55	140.20
GTD-12-350	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,316.86	9,045,814.20	276.96	225	-84	1,066.85
GTD-12-351	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,410.11	9,046,682.50	474.94	230	-60	310.00
GTD-12-352	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,119.83	9,046,524.50	262.16	50	-50	140.20
GTD-12-353	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,379.20	9,046,648.50	482.11	230	-48	320.00
GTD-12-354	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,929.82	9,045,381.90	413.95	270	-75	130.30
GTD-12-355	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,671.74	9,045,149.04	379.30	270	-60	55.00
GTD-12-356	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,965.53	9,045,159.45	326.80	270	-50	69.00
GTD-12-357	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,378.99	9,046,745.09	474.90	50	-60	110.00
GTD-12-358	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,696.02	9,045,410.88	394.14	270	-60	200.00
GTD-12-359	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,463.06	9,045,372.36	346.61	270	-60	55.40
GTD-12-360	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,473.92	9,045,287.43	346.60	270	-60	80.20
GTD-12-361	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,460.03	9,046,621.38	458.29	230	-70	180.00
GTD-12-362	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,379.47	9,046,648.78	482.15	230	-58	145.20
GTD-12-363	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,654.86	9,045,366.46	415.09	270	-60	230.00
GTD-12-364	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,320.58	9,046,709.31	486.77	230	-62	350.00
GTD-12-365	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,627.18	9,045,569.57	363.37	270	-65	135.30
GTD-12-366	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,240.98	9,046,740.37	448.35	230	-60	270.00
GTD-12-367	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,457.70	9,046,436.07	345.58	50	-60	70.00
GTD-12-368	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,413.17	9,046,707.96	471.61	50	-70	120.00
GTD-12-369	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,597.11	9,045,334.75	375.44	270	-65	170.20

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
GTD-12-370	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,977.14	9,045,268.42	338.90	270	-55	80.00
GTD-12-371	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,289.26	9,046,771.03	454.36	0	-90	120.00
GTD-12-372	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,937.80	9,046,147.98	364.32	230	-68	1,222.80
GTD-12-373	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,408.95	9,046,561.77	429.12	230	-55	300.00
GTD-12-374	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,452.65	9,046,345.34	335.80	55	-69	985.55
GTD-12-375	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,850.24	9,045,987.20	268.63	230	-60	195.30
GTD-12-376	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	175,009.04	9,045,415.63	370.53	270	-60	135.70
GTD-12-377	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,289.13	9,046,770.86	454.71	50	-50	120.00
GTD-12-378	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,155.26	9,046,770.50	409.14	230	-55	300.50
GTD-12-379	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,738.42	9,045,332.17	397.69	270	-50	220.00
GTD-12-380	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,909.97	9,045,497.47	411.27	90	-60	100.20
GTD-12-381	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	173,759.11	9,045,924.85	280.13	230	-65	170.15
GTD-12-382	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,328.17	9,046,722.43	484.50	224	-60	350.00
GTD-12-383	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,555.00	9,046,221.00	387.00	50	-80	910.35
GTD-12-384	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,288.96	9,046,770.46	454.77	230	-65	160.00
GTD-12-385	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,569.00	9,045,593.00	348.79	50	-77	278.00
GTD-12-385A	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,573.78	9,045,595.96	348.79	50	-77	476.00
GTD-12-386	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	173,877.05	9,046,139.04	214.86	50	-75	851.40
GTD-12-387	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,240.42	9,046,739.93	448.17	230	-48	280.10
GTD-12-388	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,460.00	9,046,619.00	458.50	230	-53	250.00
GTD-12-389	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,312.00	9,046,446.00	312.50	50	-65	298.30
GTD-12-390	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,460.00	9,046,619.00	458.50	50	-60	70.00
GTD-12-391	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,001.17	9,046,653.90	275.31	50	-48	150.00
GTH001	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,210.78	9,046,779.85	422.38	0	-60	189.50
GTH002	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,291.83	9,046,406.93	297.17	130	-60	200.00
GTH003	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,108.25	9,046,481.01	256.54	270	-60	200.00
GTH004	HSAuAg	Tumpangpitu	174,698.06	9,045,529.89	376.44	50	-60	200.00
CND-11-001	PorphCuAu	Candrian	176,303.08	9,046,570.77	248.37	230	-60	636.96
CND-11-002	PorphCuAu	Candrian	176,723.03	9,046,371.97	109.79	230	-60	400.00
CND-11-003	PorphCuAu	Candrian	176,555.48	9,046,210.82	195.83	230	-60	446.10
CND-11-004	PorphCuAu	Candrian	176,445.77	9,046,784.81	181.38	230	-60	401.75
CND-11-005	PorphCuAu	Candrian	177,098.73	9,046,078.12	36.17	230	-60	630.00
CND-11-006	PorphCuAu	Candrian	177,343.31	9,045,738.72	41.10	230	-60	663.70
CND-11-007	PorphCuAu	Candrian	176,372.85	9,046,053.89	160.82	230	-75	453.00
CND-11-008	PorphCuAu	Candrian	176,157.03	9,046,491.35	282.80	230	-60	534.45
DH-1	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	174,044.63	9,048,251.43	8.98	0	-90	35.60
DH-2	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	174,539.04	9,048,433.44	10.89	0	-90	48.10
DH-3	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	174,950.77	9,048,879.73	9.98	0	-90	51.50
DH-4	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	175,288.57	9,049,220.13	17.86	0	-90	76.10
DH-5	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	175,650.99	9,048,943.39	73.77	0	-90	61.10
DH-6	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	175,357.72	9,048,661.46	29.75	0	-90	62.60
DH-7	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	175,069.28	9,048,259.59	13.50	0	-90	60.00
DH-8	PorphCuAu	Geotechnical	174,446.79	9,047,955.68	33.00	0	-90	26.60
KTD-10-001	PorphCuAu	Katak	176,225.50	9,047,930.49	44.78	320	-60	414.90
KTD-10-002	PorphCuAu	Katak	175,962.50	9,047,915.45	38.30	360	-90	350.30
KTD-10-003	PorphCuAu	Katak	175,733.10	9,047,752.38	20.80	50	-60	400.00
KTD-10-004	PorphCuAu	Katak	176,145.70	9,048,059.86	43.23	0.5	-60	350.00
KTD-10-005	PorphCuAu	Katak	175,578.70	9,047,953.04	17.72	50	-60	320.30
SND-12-001	PorphCuAu	Salakan	170,000.83	9,052,316.63	304.29	350	-70	924.65
SND-12-002	PorphCuAu	Salakan	170,052.03	9,052,609.54	384.88	65	-60	501.20
SND-12-003	PorphCuAu	Salakan	169,610.05	9,052,802.24	406.37	45	-60	594.55
SND-12-004	PorphCuAu	Salakan	168,834.00	9,051,959.00	115.24	290	-60	574.50

Hole ID	Target Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
SND-12-005	PorphCuAu	Salakan	169,610.48	9,052,801.07	406.29	190	-60	537.05
SND-12-006	PorphCuAu	Salakan	168,693.17	9,052,210.48	178.13	90	-60	978.60
SND-12-007	PorphCuAu	Salakan	171,144.00	9,052,428.00	191.00	270	-60	430.90
SND-12-008	PorphCuAu	Salakan	169,851.97	9,052,440.47	270.66	90	-70	709.75
SND-12-009	PorphCuAu	Salakan	171,434.00	9,051,513.00	254.00	270	-60	434.00
WB-11-001	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	174,593.20	9,048,549.00	10.76	-	-90	150.00
WB-11-002	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	175,148.00	9,048,249.00	14.20	-	-90	150.00
WB-11-003	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	176,276.30	9,047,566.00	62.66	-	-90	150.00
WB-11-004	PorphCuAu	Tumpangpitu	176,542.86	9,048,152.24	54.38	-	-90	150.00
GMN-11-001	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,868.98	9,046,858.38	54.30	90	-65	267.80
GMN-11-002	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,904.35	9,046,864.57	54.70			200.00
GMN-11-003	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,946.25	9,046,867.76	73.73	90	-65	152.10
GMN-11-004	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	178,009.41	9,046,877.79	86.71	270	-55	305.00
GMN-11-005	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,956.04	9,046,891.84	65.43	90	-65	155.10
GMN-11-006	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,903.83	9,046,887.22	50.54	90	-65	155.10
GMN-11-007	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,871.91	9,046,884.24	44.70	90	-65	267.60
GMN-11-008	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,902.32	9,046,918.70	44.91	90	-65	201.50
GMN-11-009	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,848.91	9,046,916.81	36.03	90	-60	150.50
GMN-11-010	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,838.46	9,046,976.18	28.27	90	-60	152.00
GMN-11-011	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,834.74	9,047,097.89	20.50	90	-65	201.50
GMN-11-012	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,949.39	9,046,833.37	77.01	90	-65	150.70
GMN-11-013	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,946.90	9,046,802.61	66.44	90	-65	159.60
GMN-11-014	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	177,975.93	9,046,775.99	67.75	90	-65	150.60
GMN-11-015	Epithermal	Gunung Manis	178,033.84	9,046,716.61	66.45	90	-55	152.10
GMN-11-016	PorphCuAu	Gunung Manis	178,088.80	9,046,517.88	27.40	230	-60	300.00
GMN-12-017	PorphCuAu	Gunung Manis	178,352.60	9,046,350.19	20.00	230	-60	312.60

Appendix 2: Significant Intersection – All Tumpangpitu Holes

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GT003	0.00	13.50	13.50	0.41	0.00	4.3		3.7
GT003	120.70	135.50	14.80	0.52	0.14	4.5		76.2
GT003	168.45	183.20	14.75	0.33	0.50	6.5		61.6
GT003	196.50	234.70	38.20	0.38	0.34	2.8		7.5
GT003	255.70	291.70	36.00	0.44	0.19	2.3		4.7
GT003	408.70	426.70	18.00	0.74	0.15	5.3		8.2
GT004	14.40	146.70	132.30	0.71	0.03	54.7	1,762.2	7.9
GT004	158.70	176.70	18.00	0.30	0.02	1.9		2.8
GT004	185.70	252.50	66.80	0.34	0.05	33.1		3.5
GT005	25.10	82.10	57.00	0.71	0.02	6.5	801.3	11.8
GT005	112.10	190.10	78.00	1.98	0.03	13.5	1,592.4	12.7
GT007	2.00	33.60	31.60	0.29	0.03	4.2	1,183.7	
GT007	53.60	87.60	34.00	0.30	0.02	5.4	607.6	
GT009	124.00	144.00	20.00	0.40	0.02	20.1	774.1	
GT010	0.00	74.00	74.00	1.36	0.02	7.2	1,110.4	
GT011	68.00	100.00	32.00	1.84	0.04	99.2	2,519.9	
GT011	112.00	136.00	24.00	0.41	0.01	17.8	1,379.6	
GT012	26.00	40.00	14.00	0.30	0.01	16.9	1,334.9	
GT012	214.00	232.00	18.00	0.30	0.05	2.7	530.1	
GT012	242.00	252.00	10.00	0.28	0.03	4.6	824.8	
GT013B	104.00	128.00	24.00	0.43	0.04	36.7	1,035.0	
GT014	22.00	46.00	24.00	1.14	0.03	37.0	847.1	
GTD-07-15	82.00	92.00	10.00	0.58	0.03	23.8	443.8	1.5
GTD-07-15	147.00	166.00	19.00	0.59	0.02	28.7	631.1	1.6
GTD-07-15	208.00	228.00	20.00	0.12	0.34	4.2	531	1.2
GTD-07-15	239.00	261.00	22.00	0.11	0.55	4.4	965	1.0
GTD-07-16	0.00	143.00	143.00	0.88	0.04	117.7	1,967.0	3.3
GTD-07-16	175.00	221.00	46.00	0.57	0.02	25.1	1,258.8	1.6
GTD-07-17	134.00	176.00	42.00	2.17	0.04	29.4	7,171.6	5.9
GTD-07-18	212.00	233.00	21.00	0.08	0.76	3.9	967	1.9
GTD-07-18	249.00	261.00	12.00	0.08	0.62	7.3	1,227	3.4
GTD-07-18	355.00	383.00	28.00	0.10	0.28	6.9	1,140	1.8
GTD-07-19	38.00	48.30	10.30	0.51	0.13	23.8	3,887.1	0.9
GTD-07-19	62.00	84.00	22.00	1.17	0.04	34.7	5,508.2	0.9
GTD-07-19	106.00	214.00	108.00	0.66	0.02	11.6	1,457.9	1.5
GTD-07-19	319.00	339.00	20.00	0.19	0.52	3.1	1,681	0.8
GTD-07-19	371.00	391.00	20.00	0.21	0.44	0.7	1,395	1.7
GTD-07-20	0.00	138.00	138.00	1.07	0.03	41.8	1,942.6	3.4
GTD-07-20	343.00	399.00	56.00	0.39	0.19	2.4	537.5	1.3
GTD-08-21	14.00	42.00	28.00	0.53	0.03	22.9	2,200.6	2.9
GTD-08-21	240.00	250.00	10.00	0.09	0.85	7.3	483	1.0
GTD-08-21	260.00	278.00	18.00	0.09	0.31	2.6	472	1.1
GTD-08-21	360.00	396.00	36.00	0.82	0.36	1.2	1,000	2.3
GTD-08-22	0.00	154.00	154.00	1.08	0.04	37.3	2,468.4	1.8
GTD-08-22	256.00	270.00	14.00	0.18	0.60	5.7	1,988	1.1

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-08-22	322.00	346.00	24.00	0.13	0.32	3.2	919	0.6
GTD-08-23	12.00	38.00	26.00	0.34	0.04	21.2	1,098.1	1.0
GTD-08-23	60.00	88.00	28.00	0.35	0.03	49.8	1,162.1	1.5
GTD-08-23	166.00	206.00	40.00	0.20	0.79	10.6	772	2.0
GTD-08-24	56.00	74.00	18.00	0.02	0.43	2.0	157	0.6
GTD-08-24	146.00	158.00	12.00	0.01	0.29	1.5	62	0.6
GTD-08-24	198.00	220.00	22.00	0.17	0.70	6.3	460	3.7
GTD-08-25	18.00	66.00	48.00	0.38	0.03	11.3	1,398.5	4.8
GTD-08-25	122.00	132.00	10.00	0.29	0.02	27.4	2,042.0	0.5
GTD-08-25	142.00	200.00	58.00	0.64	0.72	21.6	2,456.0	2.0
GTD-08-25	324.00	342.00	18.00	0.46	0.27	2.4	752.9	1.4
GTD-08-25	394.00	406.00	12.00	0.14	1.00	0.9	1,465	1.3
GTD-08-26	166.00	198.00	32.00	0.53	0.19	5.6	707.9	2.0
GTD-08-27	102.00	118.00	16.00	0.34	0.01	4.5	517.8	1.8
GTD-08-28	28.00	110.00	82.00	0.94	0.03	7.4	1,137.5	1.5
GTD-08-28	350.00	368.00	18.00	0.34	0.19	1.9	651.7	1.7
GTD-08-29	116.00	132.00	16.00	0.16	0.42	3.0	1,222	0.9
GTD-08-29	178.00	194.00	16.00	0.67	0.13	1.8	479.4	1.2
GTD-08-29	296.00	340.00	44.00	0.92	0.25	1.1	990.5	9.9
GTD-08-29	496.00	536.00	40.00	0.30	0.37	0.9	2.3	24.9
GTD-08-29	542.00	628.00	86.00	1.15	0.61	1.2	3	33.0
GTD-08-30	76.00	106.00	30.00	0.51	0.02	45.5	2,962.1	1.5
GTD-08-31	56.00	84.00	28.00	0.46	0.02	28.3	1,689.1	2.4
GTD-08-31	98.00	112.00	14.00	0.24	0.03	21.6	1,828.1	0.8
GTD-08-31	176.00	220.00	44.00	0.10	0.41	3.5	374	1.1
GTD-08-31	232.00	264.00	32.00	0.34	0.81	16.0	1,431	21.8
GTD-08-32	102.00	128.00	26.00	0.63	0.26	16.2	1,430.4	1.6
GTD-08-32	158.00	186.00	28.00	0.34	0.44	16.1	1,433.3	1.8
GTD-08-32	206.00	226.00	20.00	0.27	0.40	9.1	751.8	1.3
GTD-08-32	392.00	404.00	12.00	0.25	0.12	1.1	433.3	2.5
GTD-08-33	0.00	124.00	124.00	0.95	0.02	4.7	887.9	2.3
GTD-08-33	166.00	202.00	36.00	0.27	0.01	47.8	78.6	1.9
GTD-08-33	212.00	224.00	12.00	0.31	0.01	45.2	61.0	0.8
GTD-08-35	182.00	194.00	12.00	0.68	0.04	6.8	3,304.3	7.0
GTD-08-35	222.00	270.00	48.00	0.26	1.00	9.5	826	2.4
GTD-08-35	280.00	294.00	14.00	0.06	0.40	3.1	176	1.7
GTD-08-35	336.00	364.00	28.00	0.33	0.77	7.0	856	1.7
GTD-08-35	430.00	442.00	12.00	0.61	0.18	5.8	418	342.2
GTD-08-35	448.00	702.00	254.00	0.83	0.68	1.7	549	156.9
GTD-08-35	718.00	768.00	50.00	0.30	0.15	1.5	91.0	11.1
GTD-08-35	790.00	802.00	12.00	0.40	0.17	0.5	6.4	17.5
GTD-08-36	0.00	54.00	54.00	0.37	0.01	1.5	198.8	1.8
GTD-08-36	262.00	354.00	92.00	0.38	0.01	23.4	826.1	2.4
GTD-08-36	388.00	402.00	14.00	0.24	0.01	9.4	1,249.6	1.1
GTD-08-37	4.00	20.00	16.00	1.08	0.01	1.3	462.1	1.1
GTD-08-37	422.00	434.00	12.00	0.33	0.71	4.1	1,571	1.2
GTD-08-38	22.00	32.00	10.00	0.42	0.02	6.6	772.2	1.4
GTD-08-38	260.00	274.00	14.00	0.33	0.01	35.0	977.9	4.5
GTD-08-39	166.00	176.00	10.00	0.12	0.47	5.6	247	0.5
GTD-08-40	58.00	78.00	20.00	0.43	0.04	25.4	2,683.7	3.2
GTD-08-40	150.00	162.00	12.00	0.22	0.26	4.0	231.3	3.8
GTD-08-40	170.00	192.00	22.00	0.50	0.14	8.0	2,389.2	9.7

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-08-40	202.00	220.55	18.55	0.36	0.05	15.2	1,474.7	8.4
GTD-08-41	0.00	96.00	96.00	0.72	0.03	5.4	1,339.2	0.6
GTD-08-41	104.00	288.00	184.00	1.10	0.06	20.5	3,363.0	3.9
GTD-08-41	306.00	358.00	52.00	0.31	0.10	28.6	1,167.6	9.7
GTD-08-41	396.00	432.00	36.00	0.35	0.07	47.6	1,095.6	15.8
GTD-08-42	36.00	72.00	36.00	0.18	0.57	3.4	202	0.9
GTD-08-42	84.00	142.00	58.00	0.32	0.42	3.0	181	1.2
GTD-08-42	330.00	342.00	12.00	0.34	0.21	1.9	381.0	108.8
GTD-08-42	350.00	540.00	190.00	0.32	0.29	1.5	12.6	57.9
GTD-08-43	2.00	64.00	62.00	0.43	0.02	2.4	814.2	1.1
GTD-08-43	76.00	218.00	142.00	0.50	0.04	13.3	687.8	2.9
GTD-08-43	228.00	262.00	34.00	0.31	0.04	13.5	456.2	5.9
GTD-08-43	272.00	312.00	40.00	0.33	0.02	12.1	223.7	1.9
GTD-08-43	330.00	342.00	12.00	0.35	0.01	38.9	48.7	0.8
GTD-08-43	376.00	394.00	18.00	0.32	0.03	112.4	535.0	7.2
GTD-08-44	388.00	398.00	10.00	0.34	0.02	57.2	700.8	3.0
GTD-08-45	232.00	252.00	20.00	0.26	0.05	14.4	320.0	2.8
GTD-08-46	12.00	78.00	66.00	0.35	0.01	5.1	159.5	4.2
GTD-08-46	830.00	843.15	13.15	0.25	0.32	0.5	5	102.9
GTD-08-47	52.00	90.00	38.00	0.58	0.02	5.3	1,648.1	2.0
GTD-08-47	100.00	136.00	36.00	0.41	0.03	10.2	1,868.8	1.9
GTD-08-48	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.68	0.01	1.3	262.2	1.0
GTD-08-48	92.00	116.00	24.00	0.03	0.28	3.3	200	1.3
GTD-08-49	0.00	122.00	122.00	0.87	0.04	4.5	2,024.4	1.9
GTD-08-49	130.00	430.00	300.00	1.75	0.06	40.2	4,972.8	14.4
GTD-08-49	438.00	464.00	26.00	0.59	0.03	29.2	2,396.5	8.3
GTD-08-50	0.00	102.00	102.00	1.02	0.03	3.6	1,168.1	2.0
GTD-08-50	128.00	138.00	10.00	0.30	0.01	15.6	168.2	1.6
GTD-08-50	164.00	194.00	30.00	0.23	0.01	4.7	109.1	0.9
GTD-08-50	202.00	212.00	10.00	0.29	0.01	2.1	138.6	1.1
GTD-08-50	222.00	302.00	80.00	0.66	0.03	5.1	1,083.9	4.5
GTD-08-50	306.00	322.55	16.55	0.58	0.03	35.7	1,481.0	7.4
GTD-08-51	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.59	0.02	4.0	949.0	1.7
GTD-08-51	78.00	90.00	12.00	0.74	0.02	7.5	748.3	1.8
GTD-08-52	88.00	112.00	24.00	0.76	0.06	73.5	822.7	3.9
GTD-08-54	192.00	214.00	22.00	0.60	0.03	7.7	1,196.5	0.9
GTD-08-54	222.00	234.00	12.00	0.27	0.05	6.5	1,865.0	1.0
GTD-08-55	238.00	252.00	14.00	0.02	0.40	1.8	184	0.5
GTD-08-56	76.00	104.00	28.00	0.36	0.31	12.0	511	2.8
GTD-08-56	156.00	178.00	22.00	0.36	0.53	16.8	1,369	1.9
GTD-08-56	246.00	274.00	28.00	0.69	0.85	43.4	3,797.7	5.1
GTD-08-56	446.00	676.00	230.00	0.71	0.43	0.8	44.8	71.2
GTD-08-57	132.00	174.00	42.00	1.32	0.04	22.6	1,195.0	3.0
GTD-08-57	190.00	204.00	14.00	0.27	0.06	17.7	1,865.0	4.0
GTD-08-57	266.00	294.00	28.00	0.48	0.11	25.1	1,646.8	3.2
GTD-08-57	294.00	372.00	78.00	0.09	0.42	15.3	386	2.1
GTD-08-58	24.00	86.00	62.00	2.73	0.03	14.5	2,251.0	3.6
GTD-08-58	198.00	208.00	10.00	0.25	0.07	1.3	91.4	1.3
GTD-08-58	250.00	260.00	10.00	0.28	0.21	23.4	657.8	2.9
GTD-08-58	272.00	286.00	14.00	0.04	0.67	4.1	218	1.8
GTD-08-58	326.00	338.00	12.00	0.05	0.31	2.0	481	1.3
GTD-09-59	26.00	78.00	52.00	0.57	0.13	7.7	4,026.7	3.7

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-09-59	262.00	280.00	18.00	0.05	0.73	0.6	363	0.6
GTD-09-60	128.00	158.00	30.00	2.86	0.54	12.4	1,192	1.8
GTD-09-60	164.00	188.00	24.00	1.92	0.04	12.8	2,461.3	1.2
GTD-09-60	282.00	302.00	20.00	0.11	0.48	1.4	122	0.5
GTD-09-60	318.00	334.00	16.00	0.09	0.50	8.6	545	0.5
GTD-09-61	20.00	60.00	40.00	0.39	0.08	15.4	2,945.0	2.3
GTD-09-61	68.00	78.00	10.00	1.52	0.18	2.3	147.4	0.5
GTD-09-61	92.00	132.00	40.00	0.58	0.06	19.0	611.3	2.7
GTD-09-61	168.00	208.00	40.00	0.38	0.03	4.9	1,802.4	2.8
GTD-09-62	196.00	206.00	10.00	0.39	0.05	13.0	2,250.0	1.0
GTD-09-62	252.00	264.00	12.00	0.45	0.05	97.3	1,624.5	2.2
GTD-09-62	264.00	306.00	42.00	0.47	0.67	33.1	608	2.2
GTD-09-62	290.00	306.00	16.00	1.02	0.93	58.9	718.4	3.3
GTD-09-62	318.00	328.00	10.00	0.38	0.09	10.4	3,713.0	3.0
GTD-09-63	0.00	154.00	154.00	0.75	0.04	16.3	2,246.6	1.5
GTD-09-63	170.00	200.00	30.00	0.65	0.18	28.1	2,660.4	1.4
GTD-09-64	74.00	128.00	54.00	1.84	0.03	10.5	1,904.7	2.4
GTD-09-64	210.00	220.00	10.00	0.47	0.42	25.6	626.0	1.7
GTD-09-65	298.00	332.00	34.00	0.30	0.48	11.7	357	1.7
GTD-09-66	306.00	340.00	34.00	0.05	0.54	3.5	253	0.6
GTD-09-67	0.00	36.00	36.00	0.83	0.02	4.3	1,252.8	0.8
GTD-09-67	110.00	128.00	18.00	0.42	0.04	15.2	2,630.0	1.0
GTD-09-67	142.00	196.00	54.00	1.62	0.07	15.9	2,593.4	1.8
GTD-09-68	84.00	118.00	34.00	1.47	0.06	31.7	2,203.5	1.4
GTD-09-68	212.00	226.00	14.00	0.02	0.68	0.6	57	0.6
GTD-09-69	4.00	18.00	14.00	3.54	0.04	1.4	2,097.1	1.6
GTD-09-69	38.00	52.00	14.00	2.89	0.05	1.6	1,457.3	0.8
GTD-09-70	0.00	178.00	178.00	1.04	0.06	16.1	2,614.4	1.5
GTD-09-70	202.00	220.00	18.00	0.62	0.14	30.4	2,272.8	1.4
GTD-09-73	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.82	0.02	4.8	1,169.6	0.8
GTD-09-73	70.00	132.00	62.00	0.82	0.04	13.8	2,464.9	1.9
GTD-09-73	172.00	184.00	12.00	0.51	0.15	35.2	2,048.3	2.5
GTD-09-75	18.00	92.00	74.00	1.61	0.06	11.4	3,012.3	2.3
GTD-09-75	154.00	174.00	20.00	0.72	0.03	23.8	2,404.6	4.4
GTD-09-75	264.00	300.00	36.00	0.19	0.56	1.8	606	3.0
GTD-09-78	50.00	66.00	16.00	2.26	0.27	5.6	3,009.9	2.3
GTD-09-80	0.00	20.00	20.00	1.01	0.03	3.6	1,099.9	1.3
GTD-09-80	182.00	242.00	60.00	0.36	0.01	16.9	750.1	1.1
GTD-09-80	266.00	284.00	18.00	0.12	0.33	2.2	686	1.3
GTD-09-83	68.00	86.00	18.00	0.19	0.52	0.8	163	0.5
GTD-09-84	128.00	178.00	50.00	1.08	0.05	14.5	1,955.2	0.7
GTD-09-84	192.00	224.00	32.00	0.44	0.19	8.9	379.5	0.6
GTD-09-85	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.51	0.14	0.7	521.7	0.5
GTD-09-85	86.00	130.70	44.70	2.24	0.26	3.9	1,994.5	0.9
GTD-09-85	222.00	234.00	12.00	0.84	0.91	2.4	771	2.0
GTD-09-86	28.00	46.00	18.00	0.36	0.03	4.8	2,666.7	0.9
GTD-09-86	106.00	124.00	18.00	0.71	0.05	10.7	2,150.4	1.8
GTD-09-87	144.00	158.00	14.00	0.69	0.02	6.1	580.6	1.5
GTD-09-88	0.00	14.00	14.00	0.35	0.08	1.5	337.0	1.1
GTD-09-88	162.00	202.00	40.00	0.33	0.01	13.8	984.4	1.6
GTD-09-88	212.00	232.30	20.30	0.25	0.01	1.4	1,372.2	1.5
GTD-09-89	46.00	124.00	78.00	1.28	0.10	38.2	2,078.5	2.6

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-09-89	132.00	142.00	10.00	0.65	0.04	13.0	2,076.6	2.0
GTD-09-90	88.00	104.00	16.00	1.22	0.04	67.6	2,314.9	1.3
GTD-09-91	30.00	96.00	66.00	0.31	0.05	10.2	548.1	1.2
GTD-09-92	50.00	78.00	28.00	0.93	0.02	4.4	1,895.3	1.7
GTD-09-93	54.00	66.00	12.00	0.39	0.35	2.0	91.0	0.6
GTD-09-93	128.00	150.00	22.00	1.15	0.04	49.3	1,405.4	1.7
GTD-09-96	78.00	96.00	18.00	0.30	0.15	7.1	652.0	0.9
GTD-09-96	120.00	174.00	54.00	0.38	0.02	16.6	1,525.1	1.4
GTD-09-97	166.00	176.00	10.00	0.75	0.03	2.0	1,217.4	2.0
GTD-09-99	42.00	68.00	26.00	2.83	0.34	1.7	645.8	0.8
GTD-09-99	120.00	172.00	52.00	0.59	0.42	3.8	782.0	1.0
GTD-09-100	124.00	136.00	12.00	0.38	0.02	14.8	449.2	1.8
GTD-09-102	132.00	151.80	19.80	0.41	0.30	2.7	428.4	1.1
GTD-09-103	82.00	110.00	28.00	0.67	0.06	38.0	1,931.1	8.3
GTD-09-104	6.00	68.00	62.00	0.33	0.02	5.7	590.4	1.1
GTD-09-104	72.00	94.00	22.00	0.27	0.02	5.6	1,187.6	0.5
GTD-09-104	130.00	146.00	16.00	0.26	0.02	10.5	1,860.8	0.6
GTD-09-104	172.00	192.00	20.00	0.27	0.01	5.9	1,430.5	0.9
GTD-09-104	206.00	286.00	80.00	0.53	0.02	6.1	2,185.8	1.8
GTD-09-104	294.00	308.00	14.00	0.35	0.02	31.4	525.7	0.7
GTD-09-104	324.00	352.00	28.00	0.45	0.01	26.6	696.8	0.6
GTD-09-104	374.00	388.00	14.00	0.54	0.06	47.3	2,116.3	5.1
GTD-09-105	24.00	58.00	34.00	0.33	0.03	18.4	735.6	0.6
GTD-09-105	60.00	86.00	26.00	1.00	0.02	24.0	857.3	2.0
GTD-09-105	154.00	165.00	11.00	0.03	1.00	18.5	235	0.5
GTD-09-106	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.48	0.00	2.4	552.6	1.4
GTD-09-106	98.00	120.00	22.00	0.36	0.03	15.7	1,395.8	0.9
GTD-09-106	130.00	166.00	36.00	0.40	0.03	5.1	740.0	1.0
GTD-09-107	22.00	56.00	34.00	0.40	0.03	22.5	1,070.8	0.7
GTD-09-107	84.00	98.00	14.00	0.45	0.02	4.9	4,459.6	3.6
GTD-09-110	122.00	140.00	18.00	0.33	0.75	5.0	616	1.1
GTD-09-111	0.00	40.00	40.00	1.18	0.01	2.7	1,208.1	1.6
GTD-09-111	50.00	136.00	86.00	0.54	0.01	3.8	775.7	0.8
GTD-09-111	196.00	214.00	18.00	0.32	0.02	3.9	781.4	1.5
GTD-09-111	226.00	258.00	32.00	0.38	0.03	9.2	1,514.1	1.2
GTD-09-111	272.00	312.00	40.00	0.38	0.02	26.7	2,076.5	2.4
GTD-09-112	130.00	144.00	14.00	0.16	0.49	7.6	813	0.9
GTD-09-112	654.00	819.90	165.90	0.45	0.45	0.7	395.0	98.6
GTD-09-114	122.00	132.00	10.00	0.03	0.26	0.7	52	0.6
GTD-09-115	126.00	144.00	18.00	0.31	0.40	7.2	961.2	2.3
GTD-09-120	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.40	0.02	3.3	673.6	0.6
GTD-09-122	30.00	72.00	42.00	0.09	0.35	4.3	363	0.7
GTD-09-122	82.00	98.00	16.00	1.08	1.75	12.7	4,854	1.2
GTD-09-122	134.00	150.50	16.50	0.16	0.36	1.8	959	0.7
GTD-09-125	60.00	90.00	30.00	0.36	0.03	26.1	1,921.7	1.5
GTD-09-125	128.00	144.00	16.00	0.11	0.61	4.8	790	1.3
GTD-09-127	54.00	68.00	14.00	0.34	0.02	15.8	638.1	0.5
GTD-09-127	76.00	114.00	38.00	0.05	0.40	1.8	235	0.6
GTD-09-128	32.00	68.00	36.00	0.58	0.03	3.8	1,460.2	4.6
GTD-09-128	134.00	146.00	12.00	0.29	0.02	24.2	1,347.0	0.5
GTD-09-129	54.00	80.00	26.00	0.28	0.02	8.7	480.2	2.3
GTD-09-129	102.00	116.00	14.00	0.37	0.02	8.5	1,019.6	0.8

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-09-129	152.00	186.00	34.00	0.16	0.84	2.0	412	1.0
GTD-09-130	88.00	100.00	12.00	0.28	0.00	0.6	4.8	0.5
GTD-09-130	170.00	186.00	16.00	0.69	0.02	8.3	480.0	0.6
GTD-09-131	40.00	52.00	12.00	1.74	0.05	43.7	3,298.3	2.4
GTD-09-131	140.00	156.00	16.00	0.28	0.09	1.5	203.3	0.9
GTD-09-132	4.00	30.00	26.00	0.27	0.06	3.5	129.8	1.2
GTD-09-132	214.00	244.00	30.00	0.43	0.03	3.8	2,617.3	1.3
GTD-10-133	0.00	38.00	38.00	1.17	0.02	15.1	414.8	0.8
GTD-10-133	50.00	62.00	12.00	0.55	0.02	16.3	950.5	0.8
GTD-10-133	172.00	200.00	28.00	0.32	0.03	4.3	760.5	0.7
GTD-10-134	34.00	50.00	16.00	0.69	0.03	7.8	1,089.0	0.9
GTD-10-134	166.00	178.00	12.00	0.03	0.49	0.5	168	0.5
GTD-10-135	98.00	108.00	10.00	0.62	0.01	7.0	209.2	1.2
GTD-10-135	132.00	156.00	24.00	0.65	0.04	10.9	674.7	0.7
GTD-10-137	62.00	80.00	18.00	1.42	0.02	0.7	397.3	0.6
GTD-10-137	144.00	204.00	60.00	0.12	0.42	2.3	295	0.6
GTD-10-137	790.00	875.85	85.85	1.11	0.56	3.3	452.0	5.3
GTD-10-138	190.00	234.00	44.00	0.36	0.23	4.8	1,141.1	1.0
GTD-10-138	272.00	308.00	36.00	0.61	0.70	2.1	1,873.9	1.0
GTD-10-138	364.00	376.00	12.00	0.35	0.20	1.3	494.5	11.1
GTD-10-138	510.00	524.00	14.00	0.15	0.27	0.5	336	52.9
GTD-10-138	534.00	550.00	16.00	0.21	0.89	1.8	569	190.5
GTD-10-138	564.00	584.00	20.00	0.16	0.81	3.3	904	411.8
GTD-10-138	620.00	646.00	26.00	0.16	0.50	1.8	97	228.3
GTD-10-138	666.00	734.00	68.00	0.24	0.48	0.8	9	65.2
GTD-10-139	168.50	188.00	19.50	0.16	1.14	2.3	327	1.0
GTD-10-139	216.00	236.00	20.00	0.12	0.48	1.4	375	0.8
GTD-10-139	366.00	386.00	20.00	0.36	0.85	4.2	2,226	5.5
GTD-10-139	446.00	470.00	24.00	0.24	0.28	1.2	481	8.0
GTD-10-139	486.00	690.00	204.00	1.70	0.73	2.2	576.0	349.0
GTD-10-139	696.00	708.00	12.00	0.32	0.09	0.5	6.4	17.5
GTD-10-139	724.00	758.00	34.00	0.39	0.14	0.7	102.3	15.8
GTD-10-141	14.00	48.00	34.00	1.00	0.02	24.9	1,530.4	5.4
GTD-10-142	22.00	32.00	10.00	0.32	0.02	9.6	367.2	0.6
GTD-10-142	50.00	102.00	52.00	0.42	0.02	12.4	621.2	0.8
GTD-10-144	50.00	64.00	14.00	0.57	0.02	5.7	280.4	0.7
GTD-10-145	16.00	26.00	10.00	0.92	0.01	12.8	340.4	1.6
GTD-10-146	50.00	60.00	10.00	0.08	0.36	1.4	168	0.5
GTD-10-146	106.00	120.00	14.00	0.36	0.51	3.7	922.3	2.4
GTD-10-146	158.00	172.00	14.00	0.54	0.39	7.4	560	1.7
GTD-10-146	206.00	338.00	132.00	0.53	0.67	2.1	1,011	275.6
GTD-10-146	348.00	716.00	368.00	0.67	0.48	1.3	158	60.7
GTD-10-148	68.00	114.00	46.00	0.46	0.03	109.3	1,591.4	0.9
GTD-10-148	122.00	150.10	28.10	0.02	0.41	1.8	140	0.5
GTD-10-149	42.00	52.00	10.00	0.58	0.02	19.8	839.4	2.4
GTD-10-150	76.00	108.00	32.00	0.25	0.02	5.7	644.8	3.1
GTD-10-150	126.00	136.00	10.00	0.29	0.01	4.8	394.6	0.6
GTD-10-150	154.00	164.00	10.00	0.26	0.61	1.5	1,580	1.8
GTD-10-151	0.00	28.00	28.00	1.70	0.02	11.1	1,720.1	7.1
GTD-10-152	54.00	64.00	10.00	0.26	0.03	12.5	1,214.8	1.1
GTD-10-154	108.00	130.00	22.00	0.74	0.02	9.5	3,676.0	2.5
GTD-10-155	0.00	30.00	30.00	1.71	0.03	6.1	2,799.9	6.9

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-10-156	72.00	84.00	12.00	0.13	0.52	3.4	136	5.5
GTD-10-160	118.00	134.00	16.00	0.40	0.07	0.9	63.5	4.0
GTD-10-160	328.00	352.00	24.00	0.28	0.31	0.7	383.4	4.6
GTD-10-160	430.00	446.00	16.00	0.26	0.43	1.4	1,378	5.9
GTD-10-160	464.00	510.00	46.00	0.53	0.18	0.7	287.3	6.7
GTD-10-161	145.20	156.00	10.80	0.84	0.02	52.3	2,483.1	0.8
GTD-10-161	198.00	238.00	40.00	0.34	0.27	18.5	1,022.9	1.5
GTD-10-162	178.00	192.00	14.00	0.48	0.12	2.6	157.0	1.5
GTD-10-162	78.00	106.00	28.00	0.18	0.41	3.8	575	1.0
GTD-10-162	162.00	180.00	18.00	0.21	0.36	1.3	249	1.2
GTD-10-162	340.00	654.00	314.00	0.55	0.65	1.8	209.5	187.4
GTD-10-162	666.00	802.00	136.00	0.32	0.20	0.6	45.9	21.6
GTD-10-162	814.00	828.00	14.00	0.28	0.11	0.5	0.7	28.6
GTD-10-163	218.00	230.00	12.00	0.17	0.28	0.8	308	3.5
GTD-10-163	266.00	286.00	20.00	0.30	0.28	0.8	377.8	4.2
GTD-10-163	298.00	760.00	462.00	0.64	0.74	1.1	710	146.9
GTD-10-163	770.00	848.00	78.00	0.38	0.42	0.8	352	39.1
GTD-10-164	0.00	56.00	56.00	0.97	0.06	86.0	2,533.9	3.7
GTD-10-164	164.00	188.00	24.00	0.63	0.03	32.2	2,094.4	2.9
GTD-10-165	54.00	74.00	20.00	0.52	0.03	8.7	2,022.5	7.7
GTD-10-165	876.00	996.00	120.00	0.89	0.58	1.0	150.4	17.0
GTD-10-166	838.00	1076.00	238.00	0.79	0.66	3.7	486.2	152.1
GTD-10-167	214.00	364.00	150.00	0.49	0.46	3.3	1,202.8	338.9
GTD-10-167	376.00	591.65	215.65	1.04	0.64	2.0	495.4	248.8
GTD-10-168	650.00	1064.00	414.00	0.38	0.54	0.7	388	89.6
GTD-10-169	88.00	104.00	16.00	0.25	0.02	15.5	653.9	0.9
GTD-10-169	132.00	162.00	30.00	0.22	1.01	29.7	1,303	1.3
GTD-10-169	190.00	200.00	10.00	0.67	1.32	16.7	2,679	2.7
GTD-10-169	400.00	420.00	20.00	0.42	0.16	2.8	515.5	3.1
GTD-10-169	432.00	446.00	14.00	0.71	0.19	3.1	1,013.6	1.9
GTD-10-169	502.00	946.00	444.00	0.43	0.45	0.9	55	167.4
GTD-10-169	990.00	1008.00	18.00	0.25	0.22	0.5	21.1	172.3
GTD-10-169	1030.00	1064.00	34.00	0.27	0.36	0.5	4.1	107.3
GTD-10-170	74.00	96.00	22.00	0.82	0.03	80.4	857.8	3.7
GTD-10-170	136.00	182.00	46.00	0.57	0.59	3.7	1,840	5.1
GTD-10-170	204.00	222.00	18.00	0.32	0.29	3.1	706	3.1
GTD-10-170	346.00	396.00	50.00	0.18	0.25	1.6	656	161.3
GTD-10-170	402.00	422.00	20.00	0.29	0.28	3.1	282.0	211.4
GTD-10-170	434.00	684.00	250.00	0.54	0.51	1.4	64.8	110.7
GTD-10-170	694.00	997.95	303.95	0.43	0.43	1.2	7.2	175.0
GTD-10-172	268.00	558.00	290.00	0.13	0.51	16.3	464.3	132.5
GTD-10-172	718.00	778.00	60.00	0.29	0.26	0.7	326.6	83.5
GTD-10-172	892.00	906.00	14.00	0.16	0.23	0.5	10	123.0
GTD-10-174	6.00	52.00	46.00	0.47	0.02	11.3	727.7	2.3
GTD-10-174	66.00	130.00	64.00	0.37	0.05	12.9	1,292.8	1.5
GTD-10-174	156.00	176.00	20.00	0.02	0.28	2.8	248	0.5
GTD-10-175	12.00	92.00	80.00	1.02	0.03	18.4	1,135.5	1.5
GTD-10-176	462.00	476.00	14.00	0.38	0.16	0.5	262.6	1.5
GTD-10-177	60.00	84.00	24.00	0.29	0.03	6.4	554.0	0.8
GTD-10-177	126.00	138.40	12.40	0.88	0.04	17.6	1,870.3	0.9
GTD-10-178	274.00	290.00	16.00	0.07	0.74	0.6	185	0.9
GTD-10-178	338.00	348.00	10.00	0.37	0.97	2.1	931.4	2.2

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-10-178	514.00	524.00	10.00	0.27	0.63	0.6	1,236	14.4
GTD-10-179	56.00	116.00	60.00	0.71	0.05	33.2	1,121.7	1.4
GTD-10-179	116.00	128.00	12.00	0.01	0.70	0.5	25	0.6
GTD-10-180	72.00	86.00	14.00	0.26	0.05	66.3	782.0	2.4
GTD-10-181	94.00	146.00	52.00	0.06	0.58	2.0	669	1.2
GTD-10-181	172.00	188.00	16.00	0.62	0.27	0.8	130	1.8
GTD-10-182	164.00	182.00	18.00	0.50	0.57	14.7	1,023.3	2.1
GTD-10-182	244.00	286.00	42.00	0.43	0.13	0.6	376.7	2.0
GTD-10-182	302.00	338.00	36.00	0.45	0.12	2.9	381.3	3.3
GTD-10-182	468.00	502.00	34.00	0.36	0.38	0.8	63	33.8
GTD-10-182	514.00	788.00	274.00	0.49	0.44	1.2	10	66.9
GTD-10-182	814.00	830.00	16.00	0.19	0.24	0.5	211	64.0
GTD-10-182	836.00	946.00	110.00	0.30	0.32	0.5	212.5	75.1
GTD-10-182	1054.00	1072.45	18.45	0.13	0.24	0.7	26	49.7
GTD-10-183	258.00	270.00	12.00	0.09	0.78	0.5	463	0.7
GTD-10-183	792.00	806.00	14.00	0.05	0.23	0.5	208	58.9
GTD-10-183	904.00	944.00	40.00	0.06	0.30	1.8	101	49.5
GTD-10-184	178.00	198.00	20.00	0.58	0.12	6.1	3,639.4	2.2
GTD-10-184	280.00	292.00	12.00	0.20	0.81	2.5	832	0.8
GTD-10-185	12.00	30.00	18.00	3.25	0.02	10.6	1,730.9	2.6
GTD-10-186	4.00	40.00	36.00	1.54	0.04	8.3	1,961.9	2.7
GTD-10-186	102.00	126.00	24.00	0.31	0.01	18.0	217.3	1.5
GTD-11-187	114.00	124.00	10.00	0.27	0.02	22.2	782.0	1.8
GTD-11-187	146.00	159.40	13.40	0.05	0.59	3.3	221	2.5
GTD-11-189	6.00	16.00	10.00	0.26	0.05	1.2	667.6	1.2
GTD-11-189	64.00	106.00	42.00	0.42	0.03	21.3	1,045.6	1.4
GTD-11-189	122.00	138.00	16.00	0.26	0.01	7.4	230.6	1.1
GTD-11-189	166.00	188.00	22.00	0.38	0.03	30.8	830.2	0.9
GTD-11-190	40.00	78.00	38.00	0.40	0.07	7.5	603.1	4.2
GTD-11-190	124.00	166.00	42.00	0.38	0.03	22.2	675.1	1.9
GTD-11-190	420.00	534.00	114.00	0.32	0.35	1.4	556.0	49.8
GTD-11-190	538.00	1048.85	510.85	0.83	0.54	1.4	263.5	163.7
GTD-11-191	4.00	14.00	10.00	0.29	0.01	3.8	1,089.8	1.2
GTD-11-191	66.00	92.00	26.00	0.39	0.01	38.3	1,725.2	0.8
GTD-11-191	144.00	156.00	12.00	1.72	0.04	62.5	4,346.7	5.4
GTD-11-192	174.00	188.00	14.00	0.84	0.02	44.4	2,086.1	5.4
GTD-11-192	198.00	228.00	30.00	0.72	0.06	31.3	2,902.9	7.3
GTD-11-192	230.00	248.00	18.00	0.10	0.27	1.7	417	3.9
GTD-11-192	294.00	306.00	12.00	0.25	0.25	1.8	253.3	3.8
GTD-11-192	324.00	364.00	40.00	0.32	0.32	1.9	837.6	1.8
GTD-11-192	472.00	964.00	492.00	0.49	0.41	1.1	564	218.9
GTD-11-194	232.00	246.00	14.00	0.18	0.93	2.6	980	1.3
GTD-11-194	292.00	310.00	18.00	0.39	0.30	3.1	649.2	106.8
GTD-11-194	452.00	736.00	284.00	0.48	0.50	1.8	219.7	132.2
GTD-11-194	746.00	916.00	170.00	0.49	0.58	0.9	11	111.2
GTD-11-194	946.00	992.80	46.80	0.23	0.35	0.5	3	100.5
GTD-11-195	706.00	742.00	36.00	0.09	0.30	0.5	961	71.4
GTD-11-195	752.00	774.00	22.00	0.17	0.34	0.5	1,109	46.4
GTD-11-195	784.00	822.00	38.00	0.13	0.39	0.9	1,256	49.3
GTD-11-195	844.00	870.00	26.00	0.12	0.31	0.5	1,056	47.9
GTD-11-195	938.00	948.00	10.00	0.09	0.26	0.5	890	12.4
GTD-11-197	134.00	144.00	10.00	0.26	0.00	3.0	117.4	1.4

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-11-198	78.00	110.00	32.00	0.32	0.06	67.9	739.9	2.1
GTD-11-198	126.00	146.00	20.00	0.31	0.02	5.4	235.1	0.9
GTD-11-199	76.00	86.00	10.00	0.36	0.04	4.8	1,933.8	6.4
GTD-11-200	20.00	32.00	12.00	0.74	0.02	11.8	1,251.3	1.3
GTD-11-201	118.00	150.00	32.00	0.35	0.03	0.7	29.7	3.7
GTD-11-201	368.00	844.00	476.00	1.19	0.63	1.8	346.2	113.2
GTD-11-201	872.00	1018.00	146.00	0.65	0.35	1.1	26.4	18.1
GTD-11-203	362.00	372.00	10.00	1.03	1.04	3.2	295.8	27.2
GTD-11-203	500.00	620.00	120.00	0.44	0.27	0.8	403.6	53.2
GTD-11-203	812.00	980.00	168.00	0.49	0.30	0.5	181.3	149.0
GTD-11-203	990.00	1004.00	14.00	0.33	0.23	1.1	3	53.9
GTD-11-203	1012.00	1058.00	46.00	0.49	0.25	9.0	12.5	83.1
GTD-11-204	32.00	94.00	62.00	0.37	0.01	1.3	693.0	5.4
GTD-11-204	128.00	144.00	16.00	0.48	0.03	11.0	1,515.3	3.4
GTD-11-204	170.00	190.00	20.00	0.34	0.03	8.2	1,325.9	7.6
GTD-11-205	42.00	94.00	52.00	0.15	0.47	3.4	419	1.0
GTD-11-205	148.00	160.00	12.00	0.10	0.56	3.3	491	1.1
GTD-11-205	180.00	218.00	38.00	0.10	0.48	1.4	269	0.8
GTD-11-205	400.00	618.00	218.00	0.49	0.37	1.2	33.8	71.2
GTD-11-205	726.00	932.00	206.00	0.19	0.31	0.7	1	43.5
GTD-11-205	1010.00	1054.00	44.00	0.22	0.39	0.8	2	33.2
GTD-11-207	38.00	70.00	32.00	0.72	0.02	60.8	2,701.3	2.5
GTD-11-207	80.00	168.00	88.00	0.17	0.46	2.5	1,071	1.5
GTD-11-208	484.00	1082.90	598.90	0.51	0.70	0.6	139	147.7
GTD-11-210	142.00	162.00	20.00	0.50	0.01	6.2	407.6	2.7
GTD-11-211	78.00	90.00	12.00	0.22	0.02	16.0	420.0	9.2
GTD-11-212	196.00	212.00	16.00	0.01	0.58	1.1	116	0.6
GTD-11-212	266.00	278.00	12.00	0.14	1.38	1.0	440	1.3
GTD-11-213	296.00	308.00	12.00	0.24	1.17	4.5	2,405	1.1
GTD-11-214	22.00	52.00	30.00	0.07	0.30	2.9	103	0.8
GTD-11-214	508.00	524.00	16.00	0.26	0.37	1.4	20	121.8
GTD-11-214	528.00	540.00	12.00	0.14	0.22	0.6	5	112.5
GTD-11-214	546.00	848.00	302.00	0.25	0.39	1.0	18	111.7
GTD-11-214	860.00	880.00	20.00	0.15	0.24	0.6	10	27.0
GTD-11-214	890.00	910.00	20.00	0.14	0.25	0.6	15	37.4
GTD-11-215	0.00	66.00	66.00	0.98	0.02	6.5	878.3	2.3
GTD-11-215	156.00	178.00	22.00	0.36	0.01	2.8	416.7	2.7
GTD-11-215	190.00	202.00	12.00	0.22	0.00	11.3	300.5	0.8
GTD-11-215	212.00	234.00	22.00	0.33	0.01	3.6	276.7	1.2
GTD-11-215	266.00	280.00	14.00	0.32	0.02	7.6	726.4	4.4
GTD-11-215	290.00	304.00	14.00	0.53	0.02	18.1	474.4	4.4
GTD-11-215	326.00	340.00	14.00	0.68	0.02	185.6	2,370.2	4.0
GTD-11-216	40.00	52.00	12.00	0.25	0.02	11.2	1,222.5	1.7
GTD-11-216	138.00	224.00	86.00	0.53	0.34	7.8	1,557.4	2.2
GTD-11-216	408.00	720.00	312.00	0.64	0.73	0.9	310.7	253.0
GTD-11-216	730.00	790.00	60.00	0.46	0.22	0.8	489.9	245.9
GTD-11-216	818.00	978.00	160.00	0.81	0.36	0.8	931.6	75.3
GTD-11-216	986.00	1042.25	56.25	0.82	0.29	1.2	21.1	22.0
GTD-11-217	22.00	154.00	132.00	1.37	0.07	210.6	3,392.9	14.6
GTD-11-218	62.00	74.00	12.00	0.30	0.01	9.2	193.8	9.3
GTD-11-220	466.00	478.00	12.00	0.33	0.11	3.7	283.5	3.2
GTD-11-220	690.00	714.00	24.00	0.30	0.20	0.6	422.8	22.0

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-11-220	798.00	1080.55	282.55	0.55	0.71	1.9	824	113.9
GTD-11-221	30.00	50.00	20.00	0.25	0.01	9.9	209.8	2.3
GTD-11-221	410.00	448.00	38.00	0.09	0.24	0.6	255	145.9
GTD-11-221	454.00	508.00	54.00	0.36	0.37	1.4	403	111.9
GTD-11-221	518.00	1101.60	583.60	0.63	0.41	1.7	376.1	37.6
GTD-11-223	8.00	24.00	16.00	1.23	0.02	60.0	1,869.3	1.7
GTD-11-223	68.00	122.00	54.00	0.72	0.03	45.8	3,000.8	0.9
GTD-11-223	142.00	160.00	18.00	0.27	0.01	5.1	1,531.4	1.2
GTD-11-224	14.00	26.00	12.00	0.29	0.02	7.3	600.7	4.0
GTD-11-225	316.00	486.00	170.00	0.87	0.56	1.6	69.6	124.9
GTD-11-225	496.00	514.00	18.00	0.53	0.40	0.9	7.8	38.0
GTD-11-225	600.00	700.00	100.00	0.26	0.40	0.6	5	283.1
GTD-11-225	794.00	806.00	12.00	0.14	0.25	0.6	10	12.2
GTD-11-225	858.00	886.00	28.00	0.14	0.28	1.0	4	8.8
GTD-11-225	906.00	920.00	14.00	0.09	0.23	1.1	7	5.9
GTD-11-226	14.00	38.00	24.00	1.56	0.04	33.8	1,531.5	0.6
GTD-11-227	0.00	86.00	86.00	0.65	0.02	25.1	2,154.9	1.6
GTD-11-227	288.00	300.00	12.00	0.41	0.03	28.9	1,943.5	5.8
GTD-11-228	26.00	51.10	25.10	0.57	0.02	11.1	710.2	2.1
GTD-11-228	80.00	96.00	16.00	0.23	0.01	5.0	521.6	1.3
GTD-11-228	102.00	122.30	20.30	0.61	0.04	49.2	1,657.4	1.1
GTD-11-229	4.00	36.00	32.00	0.49	0.02	5.3	992.7	1.5
GTD-11-231	18.00	46.00	28.00	0.42	0.02	11.0	657.1	2.4
GTD-11-231	50.00	70.00	20.00	0.39	0.02	8.3	719.8	0.8
GTD-11-232	24.00	48.00	24.00	0.35	0.01	3.5	682.0	0.5
GTD-11-232	104.00	236.00	132.00	0.50	0.02	6.2	877.6	0.9
GTD-11-232	236.00	314.00	78.00	0.34	0.62	3.8	576	4.2
GTD-11-234	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.64	0.01	5.4	1,230.3	2.1
GTD-11-234	34.00	44.00	10.00	0.36	0.02	4.6	1,086.2	1.1
GTD-11-234	180.00	194.00	14.00	0.05	0.35	2.9	222	0.6
GTD-11-234	272.00	284.00	12.00	0.08	0.60	8.6	179	2.3
GTD-11-235	6.00	22.00	16.00	1.09	0.01	11.8	398.1	2.0
GTD-11-235	28.00	42.00	14.00	0.23	0.01	2.0	283.9	0.9
GTD-11-236	6.00	20.00	14.00	1.06	0.01	3.1	511.6	1.4
GTD-11-237	8.00	20.00	12.00	0.53	0.02	2.7	641.3	2.3
GTD-11-238	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.60	0.02	7.4	1,187.7	1.0
GTD-11-238	124.00	140.00	16.00	0.89	0.06	5.1	2,036.8	2.6
GTD-11-238	152.00	278.00	126.00	0.32	0.04	9.9	869.2	5.3
GTD-11-238	302.00	378.00	76.00	0.32	0.03	40.0	349.8	0.8
GTD-11-239	70.00	180.50	110.50	0.95	0.04	46.5	3,615.4	35.4
GTD-11-242	60.00	84.00	24.00	0.35	0.03	121.3	739.3	2.3
GTD-11-242	114.00	190.00	76.00	0.98	0.04	109.6	2,041.7	47.7
GTD-11-243	122.00	192.00	70.00	0.91	0.03	4.4	1,444.4	1.4
GTD-11-243	204.00	224.00	20.00	0.55	0.02	38.8	665.7	1.1
GTD-11-244	34.00	48.00	14.00	0.71	0.03	78.9	1,009.0	8.5
GTD-11-244	118.00	128.00	10.00	0.26	0.02	11.5	550.0	2.0
GTD-11-244	134.00	150.00	16.00	0.44	0.01	17.3	628.6	5.5
GTD-11-245	0.00	18.00	18.00	0.44	0.02	8.4	374.1	0.5
GTD-11-245	28.00	54.00	26.00	3.44	0.05	70.5	4,704.5	2.6
GTD-11-245	74.00	136.00	62.00	0.85	0.15	110.4	1,643.6	17.4
GTD-11-246	68.00	80.00	12.00	0.04	0.81	2.1	131	1.2
GTD-11-246	90.00	124.00	34.00	0.16	0.54	8.9	966	0.6

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-11-247	38.00	56.00	18.00	0.39	0.04	34.7	620.4	0.8
GTD-11-248	350.00	1039.00	689.00	0.85	1.00	1.4	330	142.9
GTD-11-249	0.00	54.00	54.00	0.54	0.02	2.2	965.3	0.6
GTD-11-250	30.00	42.00	12.00	0.30	0.03	7.2	819.0	0.5
GTD-11-250	68.00	148.00	80.00	0.91	0.04	43.8	2,722.1	2.9
GTD-11-253	26.00	70.00	44.00	0.80	0.05	7.3	638.4	0.6
GTD-11-253	80.00	104.00	24.00	0.42	0.02	21.6	858.0	0.5
GTD-11-254	34.00	46.00	12.00	0.23	0.01	1.3	1,031.8	0.5
GTD-11-254	96.00	246.00	150.00	0.40	0.10	20.2	836.4	1.8
GTD-11-254	240.00	262.00	22.00	0.19	1.02	2.9	1,027	1.4
GTD-11-254	330.00	352.00	22.00	0.26	0.17	3.9	75.5	0.5
GTD-11-254	682.00	704.00	22.00	0.37	0.39	0.3	4	143.5
GTD-11-254	716.00	1002.00	286.00	0.32	0.39	0.9	6.8	70.4
GTD-11-255	0.00	46.00	46.00	0.41	0.01	1.8	407.2	3.4
GTD-11-255	192.00	222.00	30.00	0.45	0.03	6.5	1,975.3	2.4
GTD-11-255	248.00	268.00	20.00	0.43	0.01	19.5	819.6	7.1
GTD-11-257	118.00	130.00	12.00	1.36	0.05	10.4	1,687.7	2.8
GTD-11-260	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.44	0.02	4.0	573.2	0.7
GTD-11-261	0.00	130.20	130.20	1.81	0.04	10.3	2,103.3	0.6
GTD-11-262	200.00	212.00	12.00	0.03	0.61	0.4	187	0.8
GTD-11-263	76.00	88.00	12.00	0.29	0.01	3.7	281.0	0.5
GTD-11-263	110.00	120.00	10.00	0.69	0.02	21.2	705.4	0.5
GTD-11-265	40.00	112.00	72.00	1.34	0.04	6.0	661.3	0.8
GTD-11-266	120.00	156.00	36.00	1.10	0.08	40.3	1,868.1	0.6
GTD-11-267	0.00	88.00	88.00	2.08	0.05	26.6	1,368.7	0.6
GTD-11-268	54.00	76.00	22.00	2.05	0.06	1.0	396.6	2.0
GTD-11-269	46.00	58.00	12.00	0.49	0.03	34.6	4,860.0	1.3
GTD-11-269	70.00	90.00	20.00	0.71	0.03	97.5	3,213.7	0.5
GTD-11-269	70.00	168.00	98.00	0.83	0.04	10.8	3,703.0	0.6
GTD-11-269	184.00	204.00	20.00	0.28	0.03	19.2	790.0	0.5
GTD-11-271	72.00	90.00	18.00	0.96	0.08	77.8	2,837.8	0.6
GTD-11-272	12.00	80.00	68.00	1.49	0.06	34.7	1,717.7	1.2
GTD-11-275	26.00	92.00	66.00	2.39	0.03	32.7	1,735.2	1.1
GTD-11-276	68.00	78.00	10.00	0.52	0.03	25.9	2,438.0	0.5
GTD-11-276	88.00	120.00	32.00	0.66	0.02	39.5	1,920.5	0.7
GTD-11-276	134.00	146.00	12.00	1.12	0.06	10.4	5,335.0	1.1
GTD-11-276	158.00	180.00	22.00	0.60	0.02	4.9	2,462.4	2.2
GTD-11-276	198.00	216.00	18.00	0.38	0.01	14.8	2,356.8	0.8
GTD-11-277	102.00	184.15	82.15	0.83	0.04	29.4	1,278.2	0.5
GTD-11-278	26.00	36.00	10.00	0.39	0.04	2.1	841.8	0.5
GTD-11-279	46.00	70.00	24.00	0.45	0.46	3.3	876.2	1.7
GTD-11-280	60.00	96.00	36.00	0.47	0.01	32.6	2,623.1	0.5
GTD-11-283	52.00	90.00	38.00	1.44	0.02	29.3	2,117.1	0.5
GTD-11-283	114.00	146.00	32.00	0.75	0.08	141.1	1,778.1	0.9
GTD-12-256	190.00	216.00	26.00	0.96	0.04	29.4	3,351.3	1.6
GTD-12-284C	106.00	124.00	18.00	0.66	0.04	28.6	2,416.9	6.9
GTD-12-284C	164.00	194.00	30.00	1.96	0.06	58.8	5,979.1	78.8
GTD-12-284C	204.00	240.40	36.40	0.38	0.46	47.6	1,745.0	55.0
GTD-12-285	52.00	72.00	20.00	7.52	0.06	2.5	415.4	1.2
GTD-12-286	206.00	254.00	48.00	0.62	0.21	15.9	1,320.0	3.2
GTD-12-286	396.00	410.00	14.00	0.13	0.22	5.1	142.0	1.0
GTD-12-286	952.00	968.00	16.00	0.10	0.33	0.3	61.0	134.5

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-12-286	982.00	994.00	12.00	0.39	0.10	1.9	10.1	6.8
GTD-12-287	20.00	42.00	22.00	0.48	0.03	38.0	844.6	1.0
GTD-12-287	108.00	120.00	12.00	0.35	0.03	147.3	2,715.0	0.5
GTD-12-288	116.00	162.00	46.00	0.15	0.37	5.3	835	0.5
GTD-12-288	188.00	208.00	20.00	0.43	0.73	18.4	1,639	0.7
GTD-12-288	606.00	1102.30	496.30	0.35	0.50	2.0	54	139.0
GTD-12-289	12.00	44.00	32.00	0.57	0.03	24.3	1,591.2	0.5
GTD-12-289	54.00	112.00	58.00	0.80	0.04	27.6	2,488.2	0.7
GTD-12-289	150.00	178.00	28.00	0.55	0.12	30.0	1,231.5	0.5
GTD-12-291	24.00	100.00	76.00	0.57	0.01	15.3	1,247.0	2.0
GTD-12-291	202.00	218.00	16.00	0.70	0.81	5.8	1,551.8	0.6
GTD-12-292	164.00	186.00	22.00	0.35	0.03	34.5	1,449.0	7.1
GTD-12-292	308.00	318.00	10.00	0.40	0.85	4.0	2,753.6	4.4
GTD-12-292	358.00	412.00	54.00	0.42	0.78	1.2	810	168.7
GTD-12-292	428.00	778.00	350.00	0.68	0.67	1.9	86.1	124.8
GTD-12-292	784.00	798.00	14.00	0.26	0.14	2.0	25.9	101.0
GTD-12-292	812.00	822.00	10.00	0.23	0.12	1.5	29.3	41.0
GTD-12-292	988.00	1022.00	34.00	0.27	0.24	4.2	73.8	77.1
GTD-12-293	34.00	52.00	18.00	0.79	0.01	12.6	749.9	0.9
GTD-12-294	84.00	102.00	18.00	0.27	0.03	10.7	1,025.0	0.7
GTD-12-295	38.00	170.00	132.00	0.58	0.03	20.5	1,612.5	1.0
GTD-12-295	178.00	198.00	20.00	0.45	0.06	129.6	1,542.0	0.7
GTD-12-296	134.00	192.00	58.00	0.68	0.02	8.9	1,316.0	1.1
GTD-12-297	34.00	62.00	28.00	0.33	0.02	5.6	650.3	2.9
GTD-12-297	128.00	160.00	32.00	0.93	0.04	33.0	7,775.6	1.3
GTD-12-298	156.00	178.00	22.00	0.87	0.03	14.8	1,406.7	4.3
GTD-12-299	10.00	48.00	38.00	10.31	0.08	3.5	1,780.5	1.3
GTD-12-300	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.34	0.02	1.1	549.4	0.6
GTD-12-300	142.00	172.00	30.00	0.48	0.04	95.9	1,166.8	0.5
GTD-12-301	26.00	38.00	12.00	1.04	0.05	3.9	4,555.0	0.7
GTD-12-302	80.00	118.00	38.00	0.32	1.07	15.6	3,114.9	1.2
GTD-12-303	16.00	56.00	40.00	0.66	0.03	33.9	1,999.8	1.3
GTD-12-304	24.00	68.00	44.00	0.41	0.02	73.6	574.9	2.4
GTD-12-310	84.00	98.00	14.00	0.10	0.32	4.5	423	2.3
GTD-12-311	6.00	80.00	74.00	1.10	0.04	133.0	1,158.5	1.0
GTD-12-312	72.00	146.00	74.00	1.37	0.03	139.4	1,390.8	1.0
GTD-12-312	154.00	170.00	16.00	0.69	0.03	24.2	880.4	1.0
GTD-12-313	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.52	0.01	26.9	1,035.5	0.6
GTD-12-313	38.00	58.00	20.00	0.46	0.04	6.1	783.7	1.4
GTD-12-314	108.00	118.00	10.00	0.08	0.73	2.8	91	0.5
GTD-12-314	164.00	214.00	50.00	0.50	1.17	5.7	269	0.6
GTD-12-314	234.00	254.00	20.00	0.07	0.26	0.8	37	0.6
GTD-12-314	452.00	470.00	18.00	0.18	0.29	0.7	383	39.8
GTD-12-314	538.00	1057.15	519.15	0.24	0.36	0.8	7	92.2
GTD-12-315	26.00	56.00	30.00	0.38	0.02	2.0	1,014.8	1.4
GTD-12-316	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.33	0.01	6.8	823.8	2.0
GTD-12-316	54.00	98.00	44.00	0.37	0.01	17.6	971.5	1.6
GTD-12-319	16.00	44.00	28.00	1.43	0.04	36.7	1,265.8	0.8
GTD-12-320	36.00	48.00	12.00	0.39	0.02	3.0	378.3	1.1
GTD-12-320	148.00	160.00	12.00	0.31	0.02	36.2	374.3	0.8
GTD-12-320	190.00	264.00	74.00	0.50	0.04	59.0	562.7	1.1
GTD-12-321	20.00	86.00	66.00	0.47	0.02	3.1	943.0	0.7

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-12-321	120.00	178.00	58.00	0.45	0.03	10.4	1,756.5	0.5
GTD-12-321	208.00	218.00	10.00	0.29	0.03	11.7	1,199.8	0.5
GTD-12-321	268.00	296.00	28.00	1.39	0.06	42.6	2,240.9	6.9
GTD-12-323	44.00	58.00	14.00	0.26	0.02	39.9	1,112.6	0.9
GTD-12-323	90.00	110.00	20.00	0.28	0.27	11.9	902.4	1.4
GTD-12-323	118.00	150.00	32.00	0.18	1.09	13.3	1,624	1.0
GTD-12-324	106.00	128.00	22.00	0.42	0.03	46.5	1,496.8	0.7
GTD-12-325	0.00	76.00	76.00	0.86	0.03	8.5	1,400.2	1.7
GTD-12-325	84.30	108.00	23.70	0.71	0.03	7.6	869.5	2.2
GTD-12-325	120.00	154.00	34.00	0.34	0.01	8.1	367.2	1.8
GTD-12-325	206.00	360.15	154.15	0.87	0.04	27.1	1,692.3	5.2
GTD-12-326	16.00	46.00	30.00	1.46	0.03	36.7	1,943.4	2.4
GTD-12-327	58.00	78.00	20.00	0.66	0.03	9.7	1,368.1	0.9
GTD-12-329	84.00	144.00	60.00	4.38	0.08	26.1	3,148.8	1.4
GTD-12-330	12.00	26.00	14.00	2.26	0.05	97.5	2,043.1	3.4
GTD-12-331	22.00	48.00	26.00	0.53	0.01	11.8	1,029.9	0.5
GTD-12-331	58.00	189.65	131.65	2.39	0.03	32.0	2,813.4	2.3
GTD-12-332	0.00	98.00	98.00	0.69	0.02	5.3	1,350.6	0.5
GTD-12-332	124.00	134.00	10.00	0.85	0.03	13.7	3,072.0	2.7
GTD-12-332	140.00	152.00	12.00	0.23	0.02	7.7	1,853.3	0.6
GTD-12-332	190.00	214.00	24.00	0.27	0.05	17.7	2,060.0	0.5
GTD-12-334	74.00	86.00	12.00	0.34	0.05	17.3	1,720.0	1.1
GTD-12-334	140.00	188.00	48.00	0.34	0.03	67.7	1,043.8	4.0
GTD-12-334	222.00	236.10	14.10	0.43	0.37	9.0	631.9	4.1
GTD-12-334	306.00	324.00	18.00	0.27	0.21	5.3	495.6	2.1
GTD-12-334	474.00	484.00	10.00	0.48	0.13	2.8	187.0	4.5
GTD-12-334	548.00	580.00	32.00	0.36	0.10	2.0	96.3	12.2
GTD-12-334	622.00	632.00	10.00	0.33	0.08	1.5	105.8	33.2
GTD-12-334	644.00	654.00	10.00	0.24	0.33	2.8	459	56.8
GTD-12-334	714.00	975.45	261.45	0.25	0.30	0.6	102.8	128.9
GTD-12-335	212.00	230.00	18.00	0.30	0.03	0.5	22.1	6.9
GTD-12-335	548.00	561.60	13.60	0.54	0.43	2.7	534	22.9
GTD-12-335W	546.00	592.00	46.00	0.34	0.45	1.2	157.4	39.0
GTD-12-335W	602.00	654.00	52.00	0.32	0.52	1.4	80	43.6
GTD-12-335W	900.00	922.00	22.00	0.47	0.33	0.8	503.9	1.3
GTD-12-335W	962.00	1203.20	241.20	0.60	0.48	0.4	394.5	28.7
GTD-12-336	20.00	82.00	62.00	1.98	0.04	39.5	2,075.0	2.1
GTD-12-337	0.00	116.00	116.00	1.41	0.06	90.4	2,361.3	3.2
GTD-12-337	132.00	146.00	14.00	0.46	0.02	9.1	1,066.4	1.1
GTD-12-338	2.00	12.00	10.00	0.46	0.00	0.9	149.8	0.6
GTD-12-338	32.00	58.00	26.00	0.75	0.02	9.9	1,745.5	0.5
GTD-12-339	0.00	78.00	78.00	0.36	0.03	8.6	1,231.9	0.6
GTD-12-340	590.00	614.00	24.00	0.12	0.36	0.5	427	32.0
GTD-12-340	820.00	854.00	34.00	2.34	1.61	1.7	363.7	2.1
GTD-12-340	882.00	918.00	36.00	0.21	0.36	1.1	606	11.8
GTD-12-340	942.00	1090.00	148.00	0.30	0.39	1.1	169	14.8
GTD-12-341	68.00	84.00	16.00	0.56	0.04	6.8	834.8	0.5
GTD-12-342	48.00	92.00	44.00	0.49	0.17	21.9	1,616.2	0.9
GTD-12-343	80.00	94.00	14.00	0.38	0.02	21.4	1,304.4	1.7
GTD-12-343	148.00	172.00	24.00	0.27	0.13	23.7	1,041.1	1.6
GTD-12-344	52.00	144.00	92.00	0.70	0.03	89.0	1,021.2	0.8
GTD-12-344	154.00	186.00	32.00	0.41	0.02	46.7	863.3	1.1

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-12-345	0.00	80.00	80.00	1.17	0.03	15.8	1,292.9	0.8
GTD-12-345	82.00	100.00	18.00	0.77	0.05	42.0	1,275.6	2.1
GTD-12-346	0.00	46.00	46.00	0.85	0.02	5.0	1,276.3	1.6
GTD-12-346	56.00	104.00	48.00	0.40	0.01	2.1	688.0	1.5
GTD-12-346	116.00	244.00	128.00	0.80	0.03	37.0	2,126.7	2.6
GTD-12-347	0.00	102.00	102.00	2.47	0.08	17.0	1,466.8	0.9
GTD-12-348	18.00	90.00	72.00	0.96	0.06	40.9	1,426.4	2.9
GTD-12-348	100.00	120.00	20.00	0.27	0.01	30.7	631.1	0.8
GTD-12-348	160.00	176.00	16.00	0.32	0.01	9.7	480.0	0.9
GTD-12-350	8.00	44.00	36.00	0.67	0.05	16.7	1,543.8	1.0
GTD-12-350	116.00	146.00	30.00	0.50	0.23	14.7	2,485.2	1.6
GTD-12-350	180.00	194.00	14.00	0.26	0.91	12.8	2,612.9	0.8
GTD-12-350	194.00	254.00	60.00	0.06	0.49	0.9	300.0	0.5
GTD-12-350	416.00	444.00	28.00	0.26	0.39	2.9	623.3	7.6
GTD-12-350	498.00	1066.58	568.58	0.65	0.68	1.6	557.2	146.2
GTD-12-351	0.00	82.00	82.00	0.36	0.01	5.0	516.2	0.6
GTD-12-351	148.00	174.00	26.00	0.41	0.07	8.3	2,297.0	1.5
GTD-12-351	186.00	308.00	122.00	0.66	0.03	9.4	643.4	3.7
GTD-12-352	24.00	120.00	96.00	1.21	0.05	72.5	2,434.8	6.4
GTD-12-352	130.00	140.20	10.20	0.55	0.20	108.3	1,938.6	11.9
GTD-12-353	0.00	320.00	320.00	1.15	0.04	32.8	3,195.4	1.2
GTD-12-356	24.00	36.00	12.00	0.70	0.08	5.2	2,983.3	1.1
GTD-12-357	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.81	0.02	5.4	880.3	0.5
GTD-12-358	46.00	104.00	58.00	0.94	0.03	14.3	1,559.9	1.1
GTD-12-359	14.00	28.00	14.00	1.16	0.02	24.2	736.1	0.9
GTD-12-360	40.00	62.00	22.00	6.41	0.02	38.4	665.2	0.8
GTD-12-361	52.00	62.00	10.00	0.33	0.02	11.3	1,175.8	1.3
GTD-12-362	0.00	82.00	82.00	0.57	0.02	3.5	1,598.7	1.3
GTD-12-362	114.00	145.20	31.20	0.57	0.02	12.0	2,702.6	1.5
GTD-12-363	0.00	28.00	28.00	0.89	0.01	8.9	1,380.1	1.2
GTD-12-363	60.00	142.00	82.00	0.81	0.03	17.8	1,726.5	0.9
GTD-12-363	166.00	180.00	14.00	0.61	0.13	52.1	3,112.9	2.0
GTD-12-364	0.00	106.00	106.00	0.98	0.03	10.8	1,087.2	2.2
GTD-12-364	176.00	202.00	26.00	0.32	0.01	11.4	178.0	2.8
GTD-12-364	232.00	338.00	106.00	0.33	0.02	30.9	271.4	2.7
GTD-12-366	0.00	56.00	56.00	0.74	0.03	4.5	1,440.6	1.4
GTD-12-366	88.00	106.00	18.00	0.36	0.01	13.3	1,720.3	1.2
GTD-12-366	152.00	182.00	30.00	0.33	0.01	5.5	323.5	1.2
GTD-12-366	232.00	258.00	26.00	0.49	0.02	16.4	1,711.3	3.8
GTD-12-367	12.00	36.00	24.00	0.31	0.35	1.8	96.3	0.9
GTD-12-368	18.00	28.00	10.00	0.55	0.02	1.2	826.8	0.8
GTD-12-368	108.00	120.00	12.00	0.51	0.04	11.7	1,706.5	2.7
GTD-12-369	64.00	94.00	30.00	2.49	0.08	55.4	3,145.0	0.5
GTD-12-369	120.00	130.00	10.00	1.10	0.08	15.9	4,076.0	0.6
GTD-12-370	30.00	56.00	26.00	1.67	0.19	3.3	1,330.7	1.1
GTD-12-371	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.37	0.01	17.4	851.1	0.5
GTD-12-371	92.00	102.00	10.00	0.28	0.01	32.0	144.4	0.9
GTD-12-372	24.00	36.00	12.00	0.37	0.02	2.6	343.7	1.0
GTD-12-372	100.00	112.00	12.00	0.42	0.48	8.4	1,326	1.8
GTD-12-373	88.00	156.00	68.00	0.59	0.02	16.9	1,987.0	2.7
GTD-12-374	444.00	468.00	24.00	0.11	0.50	0.5	282	137.3
GTD-12-374	510.00	522.00	12.00	0.03	0.95	0.8	548	389.3

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
GTD-12-375	58.00	136.00	78.00	0.74	0.02	22.1	1,511.4	0.5
GTD-12-375	150.00	194.00	44.00	0.81	0.02	13.0	2,242.5	0.6
GTD-12-376	46.00	68.00	22.00	0.48	0.22	1.5	861.1	3.7
GTD-12-376	118.00	135.70	17.70	0.52	0.24	3.5	872.8	2.6
GTD-12-377	0.00	96.00	96.00	0.45	0.03	9.2	571.1	0.6
GTD-12-378	0.00	172.00	172.00	2.12	0.03	21.8	2,120.3	1.6
GTD-12-378	186.00	244.00	58.00	0.52	0.04	15.2	2,222.2	3.0
GTD-12-379	96.00	128.00	32.00	0.72	0.03	12.7	1,820.6	1.5
GTD-12-379	196.00	208.00	12.00	0.32	0.06	9.3	713.8	0.8
GTD-12-381	16.00	152.00	136.00	0.66	0.05	40.4	2,141.1	1.3
GTD-12-382	0.00	64.00	64.00	1.43	0.03	10.8	1,512.9	0.6
GTD-12-382	82.00	168.00	86.00	0.42	0.02	9.1	521.1	2.1
GTD-12-382	200.00	348.00	148.00	0.50	0.03	119.5	522.4	2.5
GTD-12-383	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.66	0.03	12.2	2,104.0	2.2
GTD-12-384	0.00	56.00	56.00	0.56	0.01	11.1	965.1	1.0
GTD-12-384	138.00	160.00	22.00	0.29	0.01	5.6	148.8	2.6
GTD-12-386	98.00	122.00	24.00	0.49	0.92	13.7	1,861.5	0.5
GTD-12-387	0.00	86.00	86.00	0.80	0.02	7.0	2,062.9	0.6
GTD-12-387	124.00	224.00	100.00	0.41	0.02	10.7	980.8	3.5
GTD-12-387	230.00	280.10	50.10	0.47	0.04	30.6	1,746.7	2.0

Notes to Appendix 2

Significant assays in Appendix 2 have been calculated automatically in Micromine software. Calculation parameters are either:

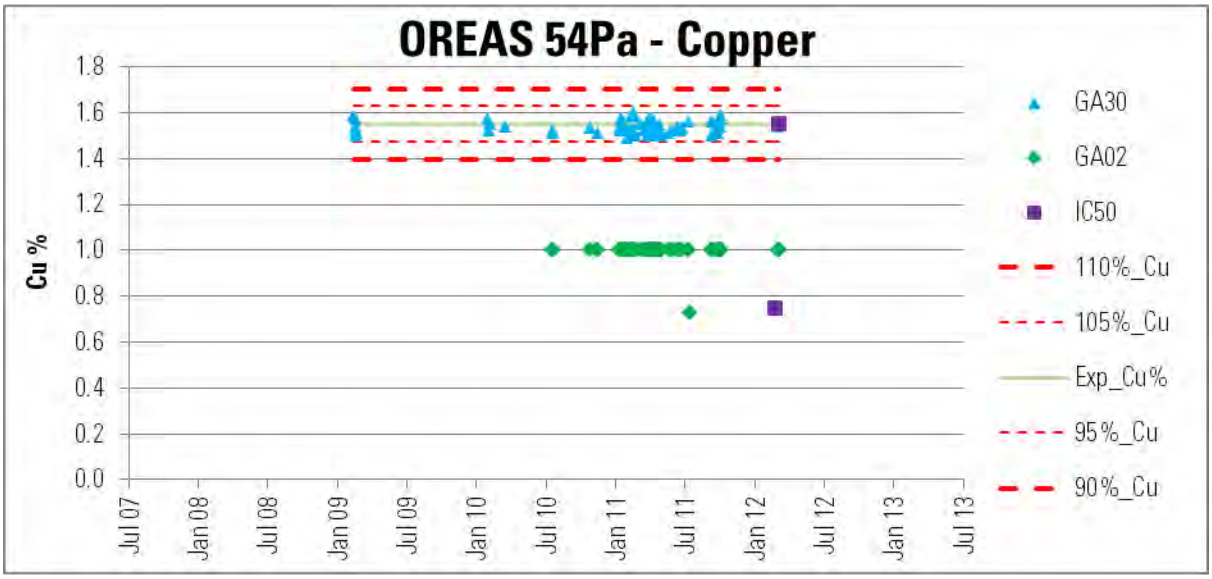
- Copper > 10 metres > 0.2%, with internal waste of up to eight metres allowed, and/or
- Gold > 10 metres > 0.2g/t with internal waste of up to eight metres allowed.

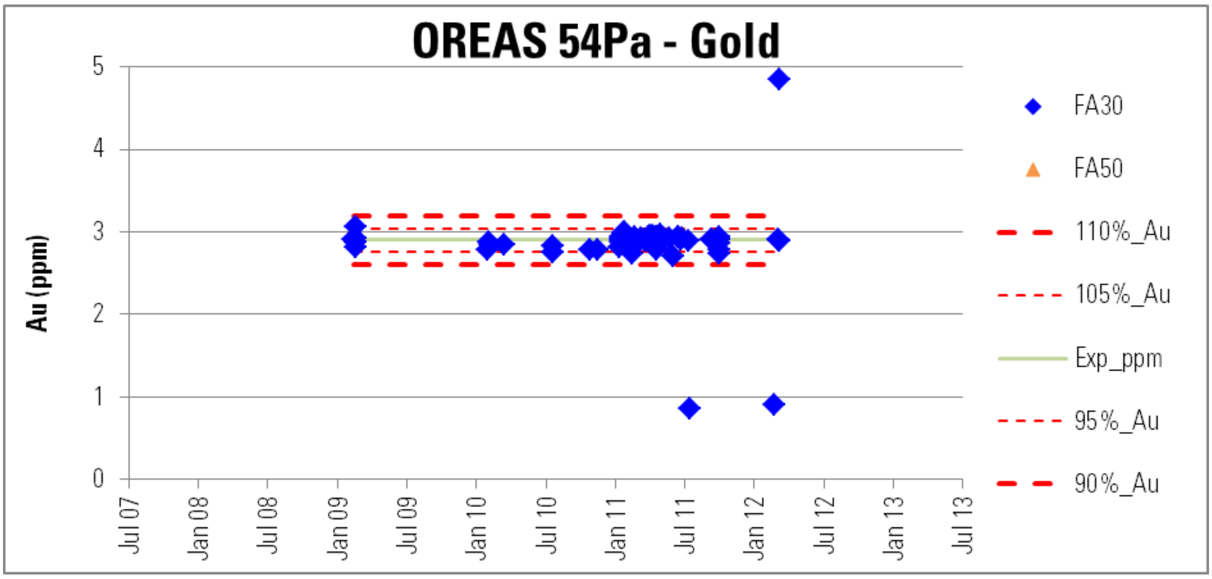
Manual adjustment of intersections has been required where both significant copper and gold co-exist, but over somewhat varying intervals. In these instances, the most relevant intercept has been quoted.

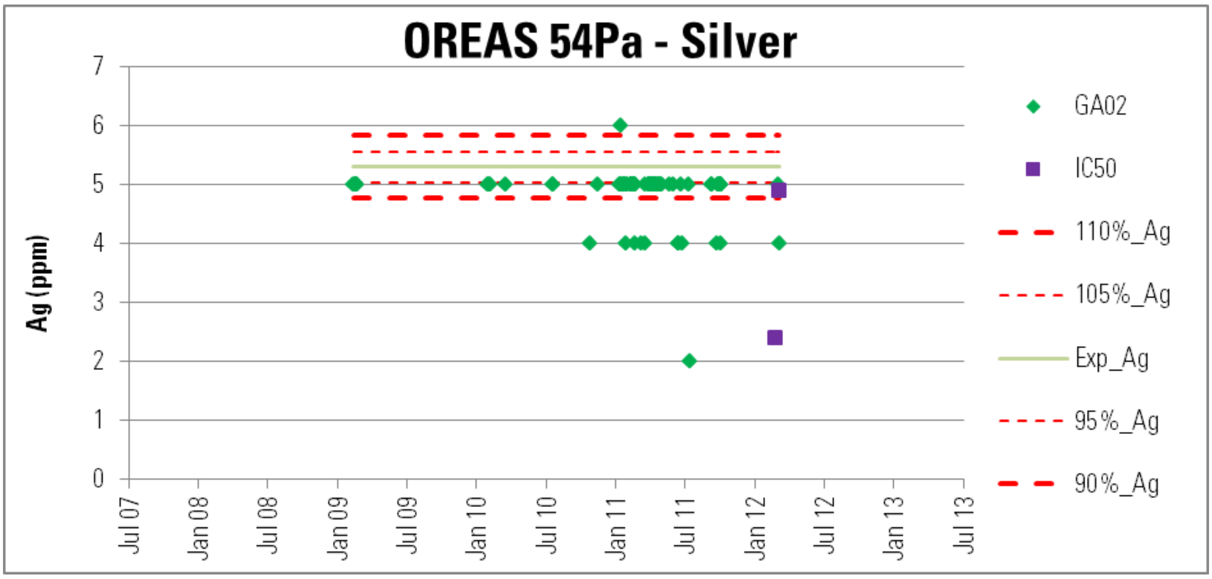
The internal waste conditions have been relaxed for the purpose of this publication from those significant intercepts previously published, so these intercepts may vary slightly from previous published intercepts. This has been necessary to limit this table to a manageable size.

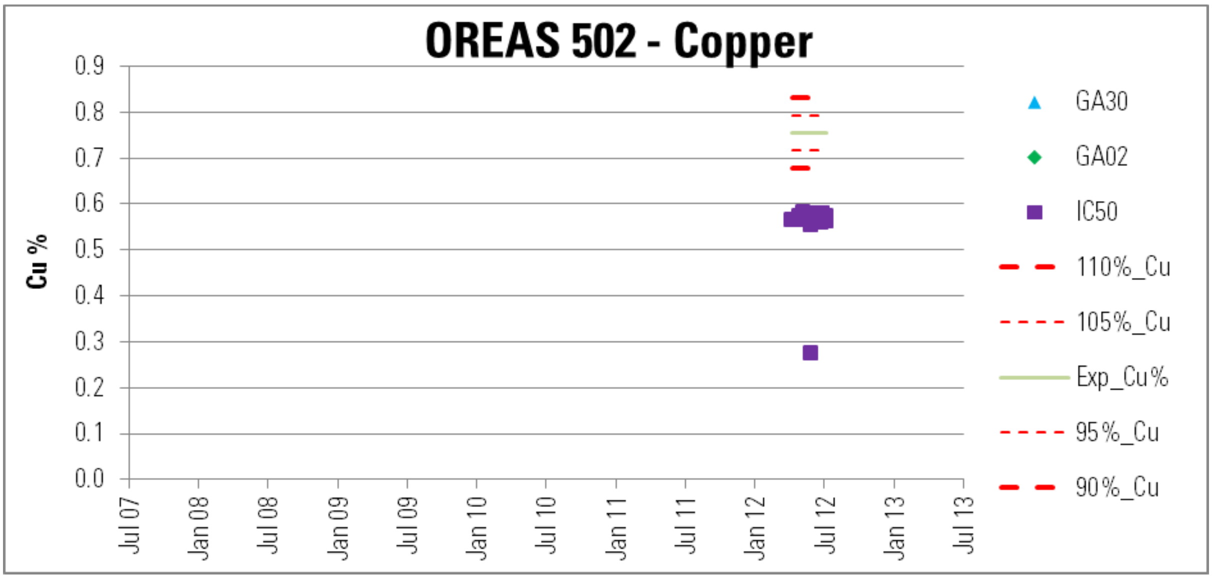
Appendix 3: Details of Standard Reference Material Performance

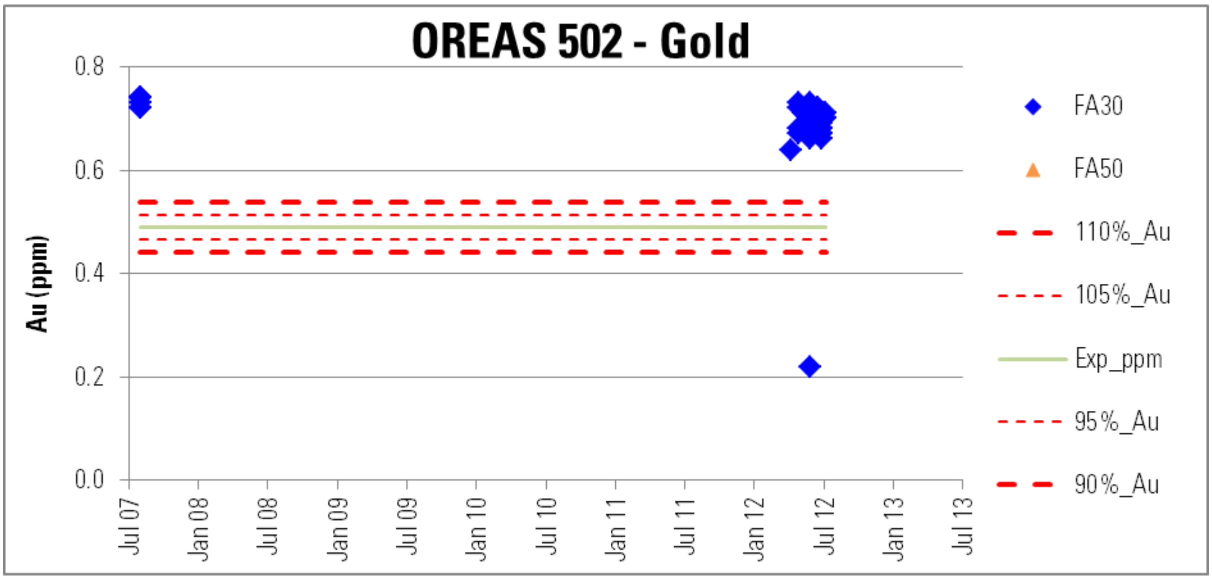
The following plots summarise the standard performance charts across the standard types and elements. The analysis was undertaken by H&SC representatives during a site visit in June 2012.

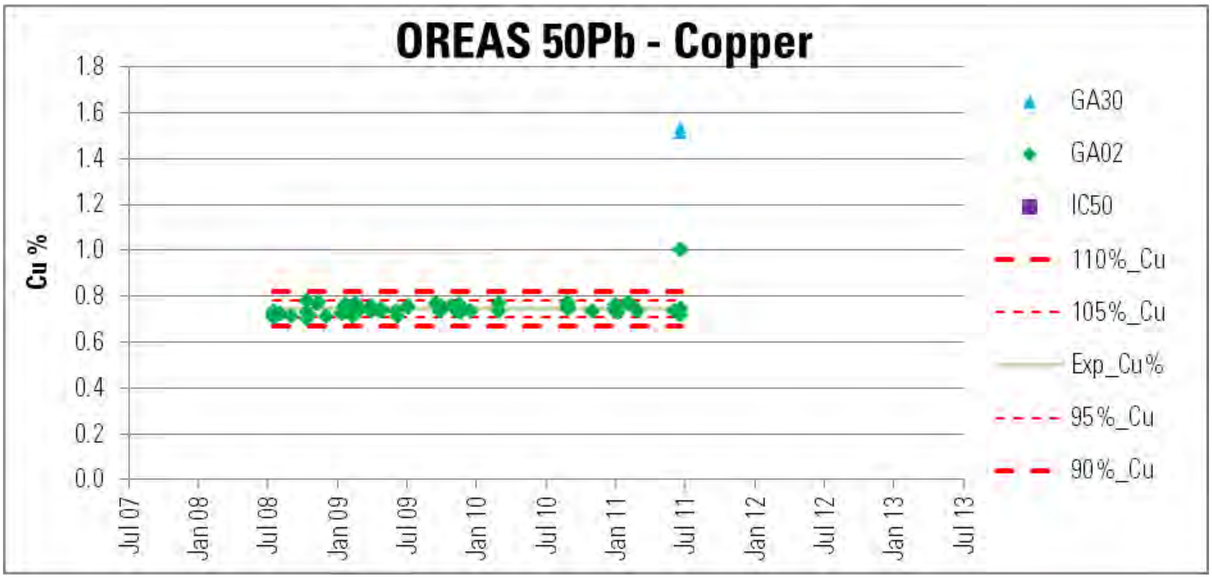


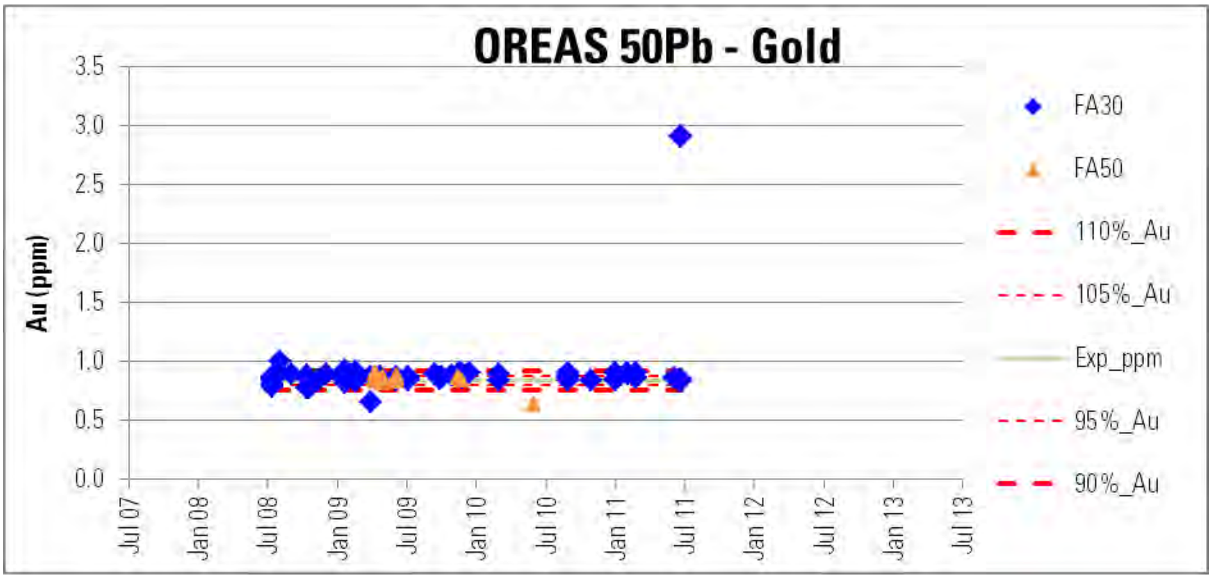


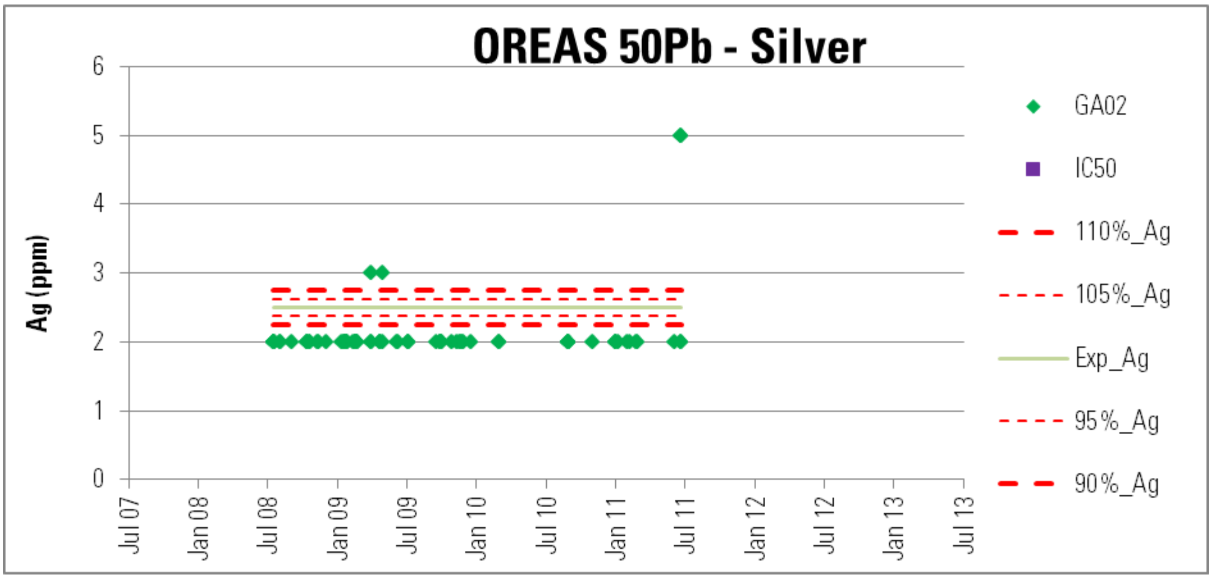

OREAS 54Pa - Silver
Ag (ppm)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag

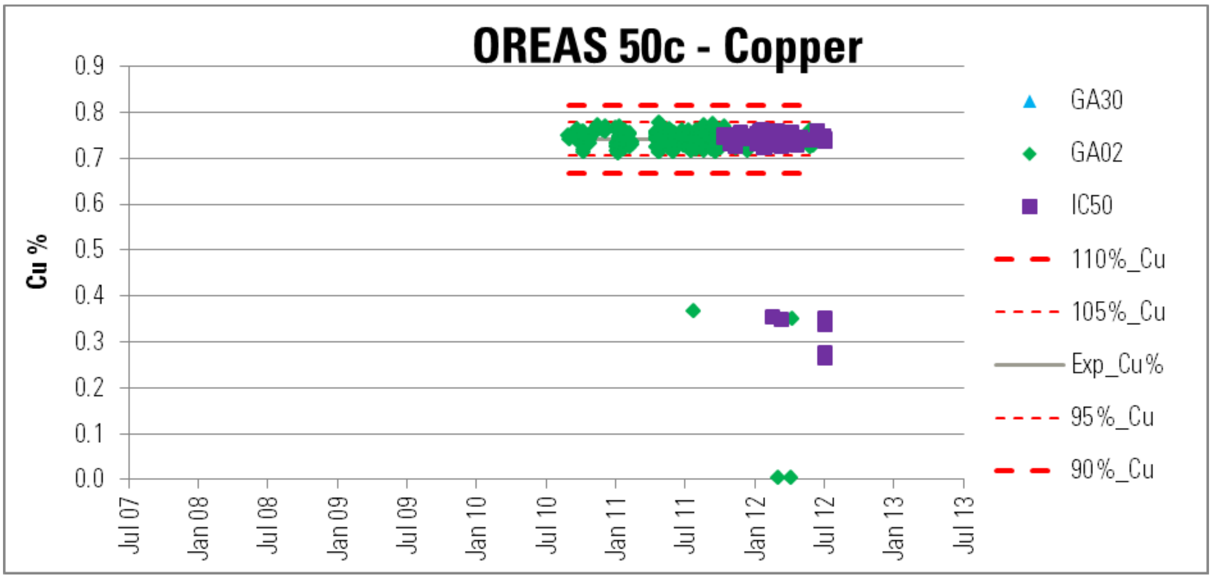

OREAS 502 - Copper
Cu %
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

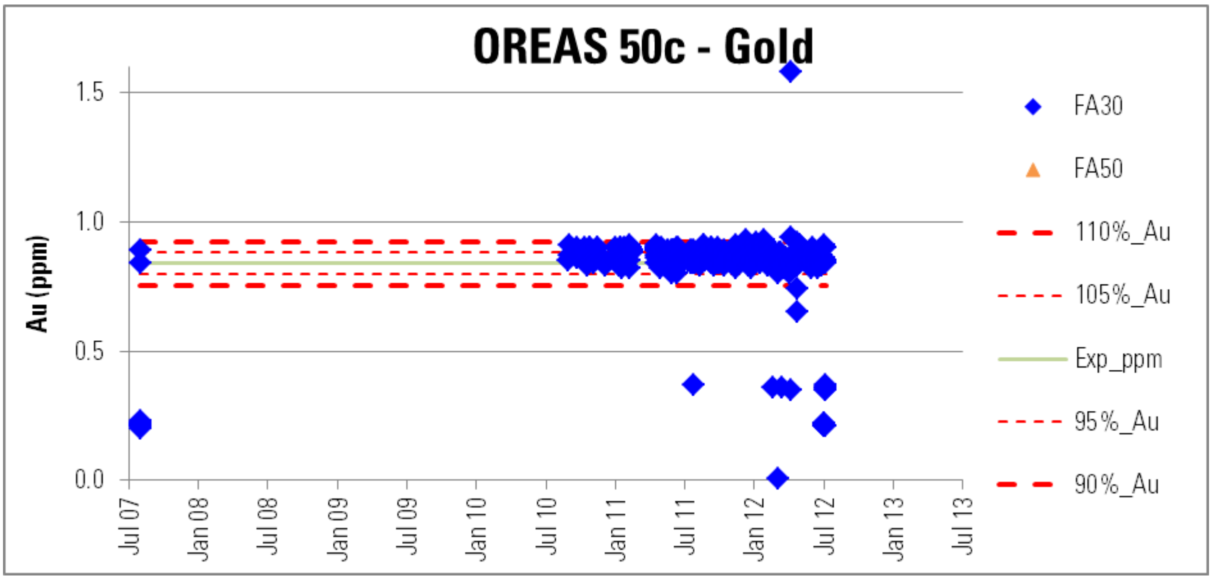

OREAS 502 - Gold
Au (ppm)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

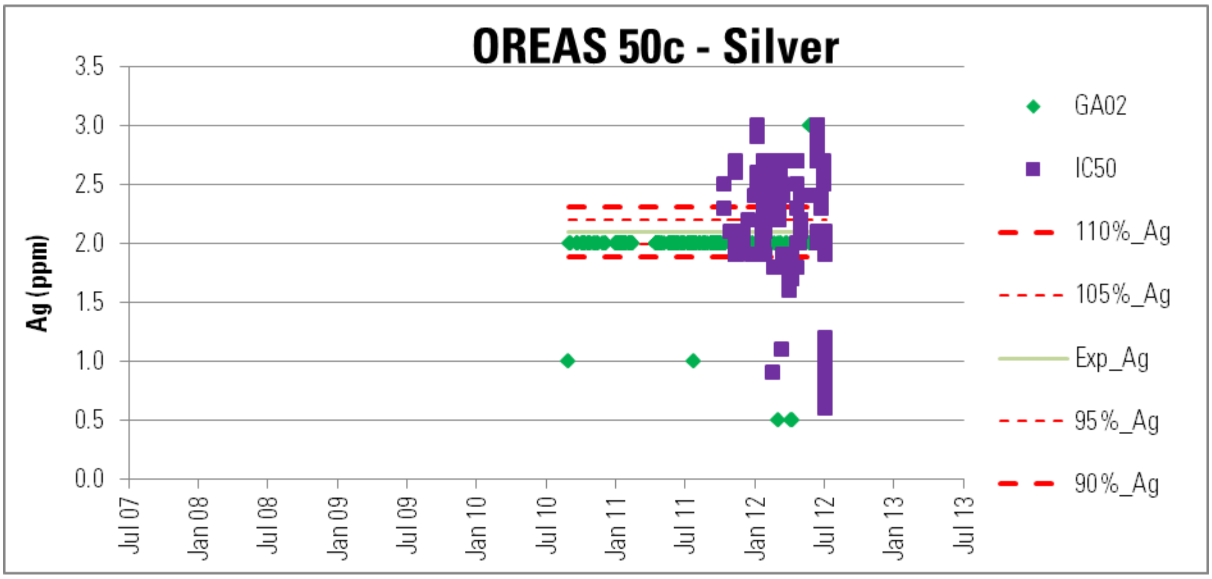

OREAS 50Pb - Copper
Cu %
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

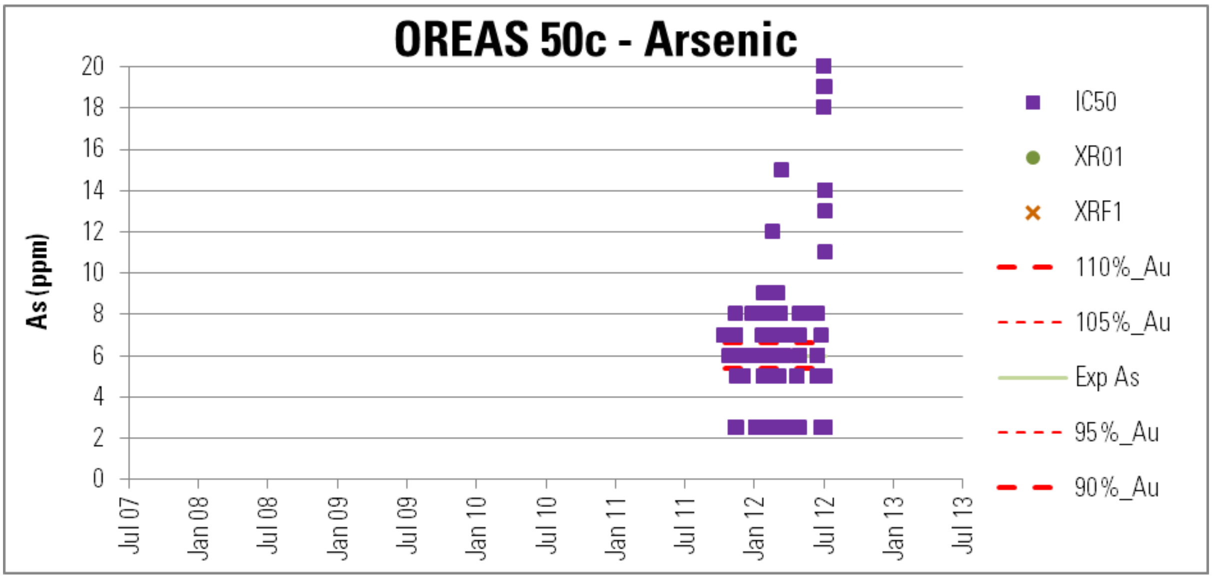

OREAS 50Pb - Gold
Au (ppm)
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

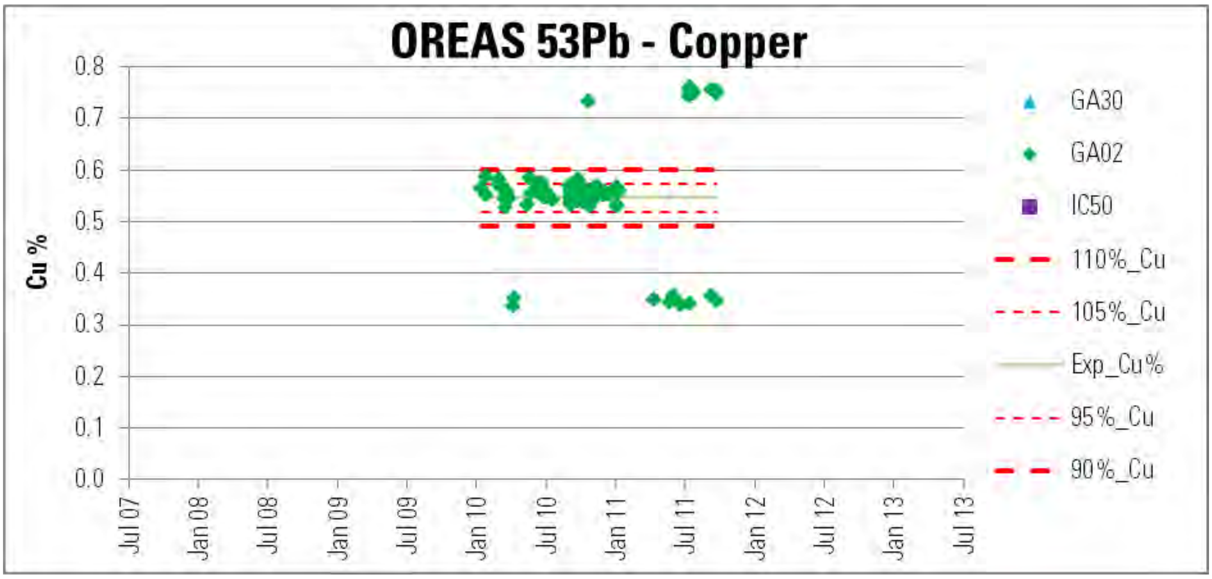

OREAS 50Pb - Silver
Ag (ppm)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag


OREAS 50c - Copper
Cu %
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

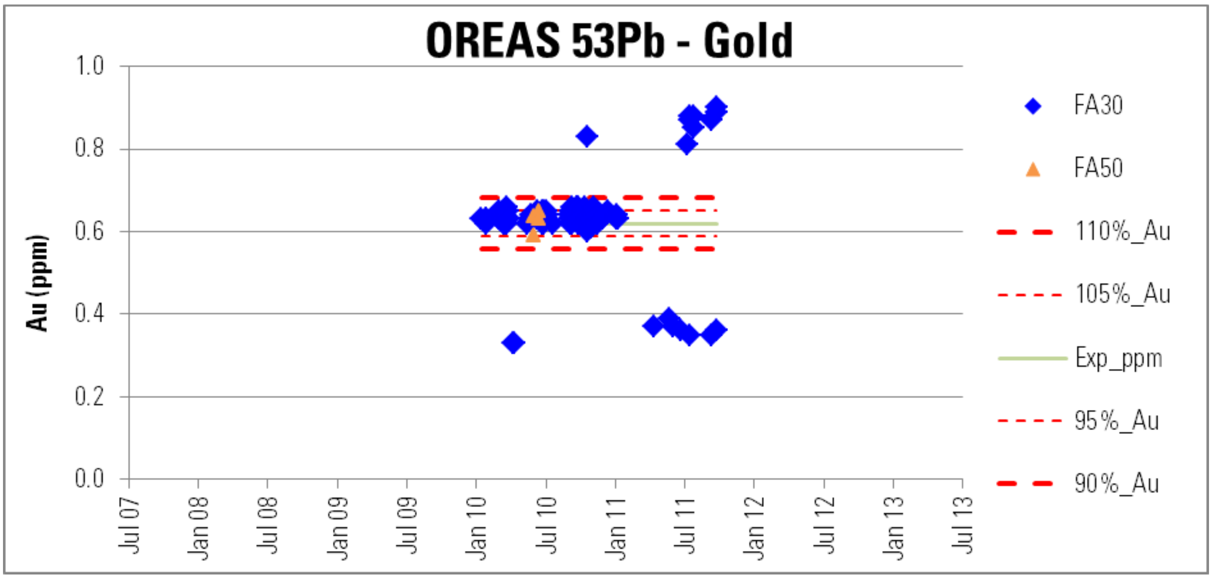

OREAS 50c - Gold
Au (ppm)
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au


OREAS 50c - Silver
Ag (ppm)
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag

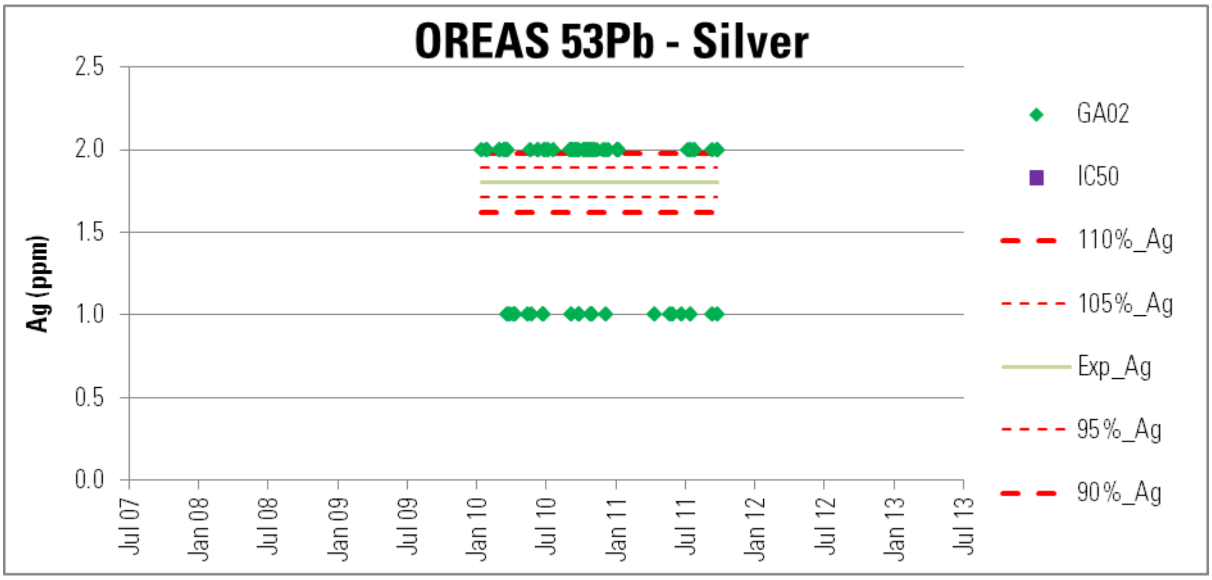

OREAS 50c - Arsenic
As (ppm)
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au



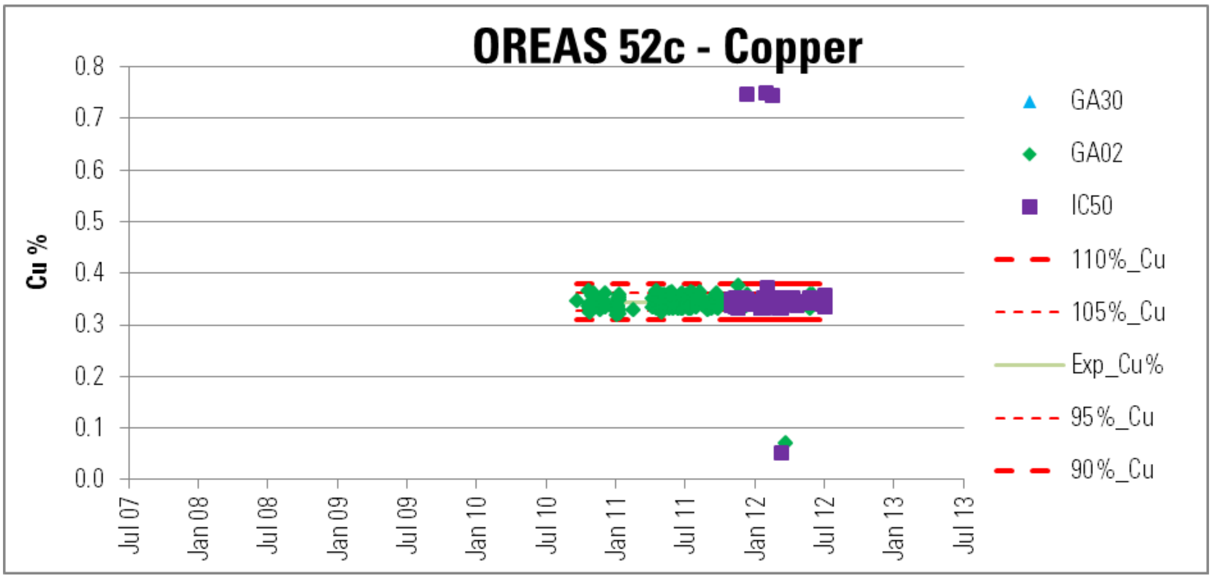
OREAS 53Pb - Copper
Cu %
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

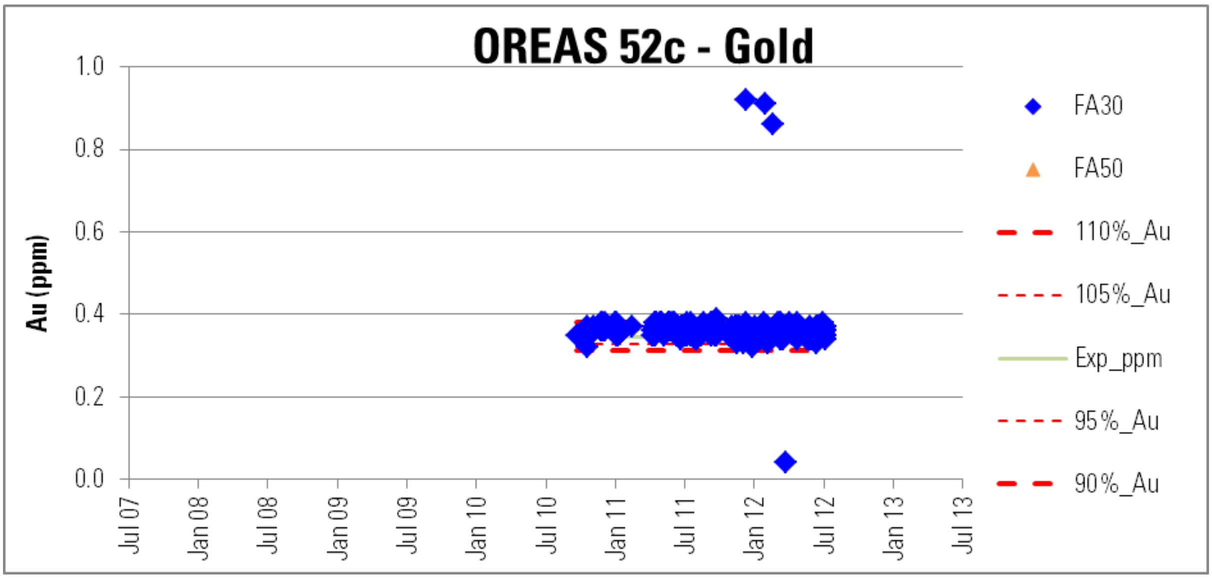


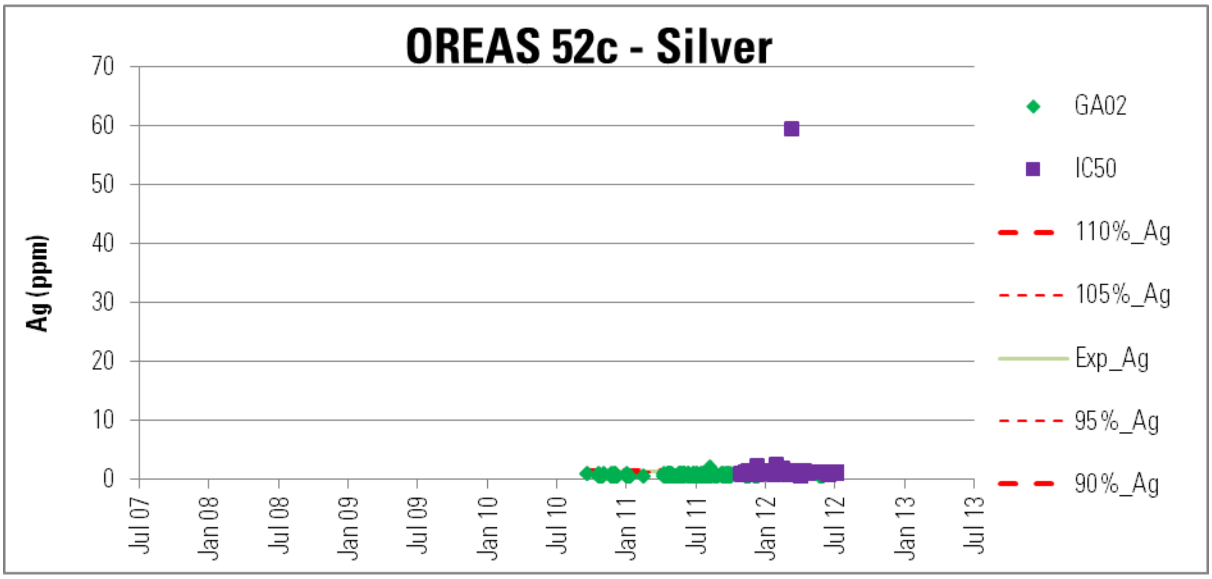
OREAS 53Pb - Gold
Au (ppm)
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au



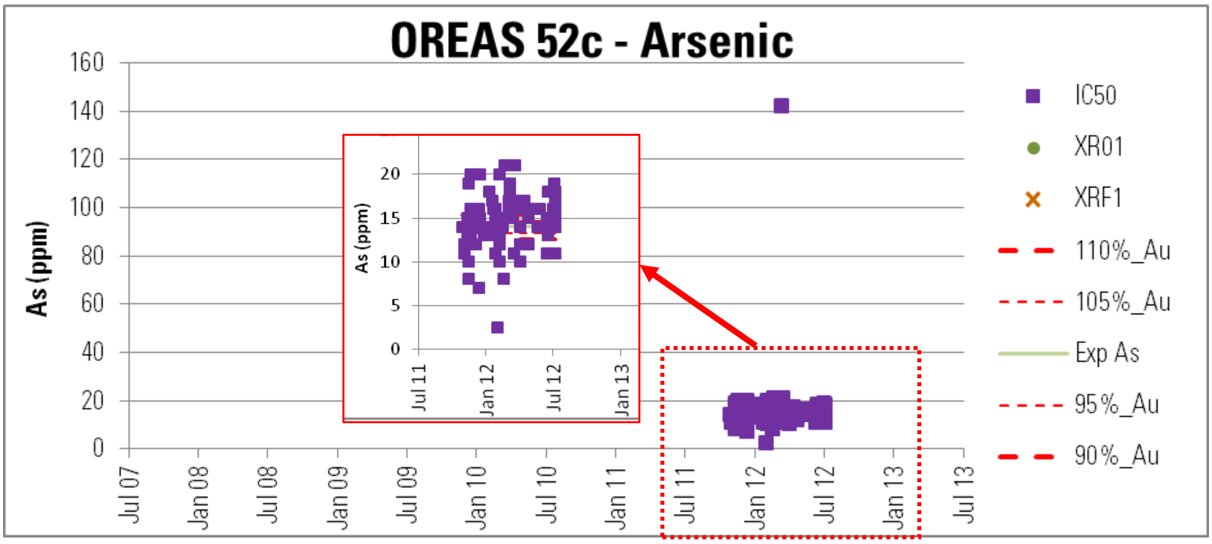
OREAS 53Pb - Silver
Ag (ppm)
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag


OREAS 52c - Copper
Cu %
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

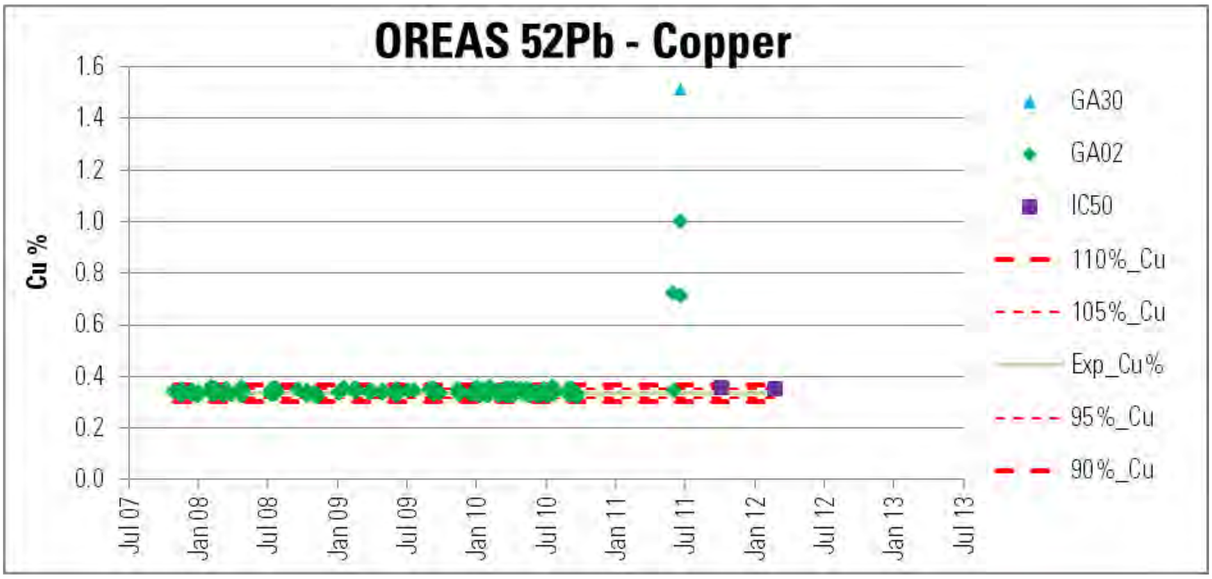

OREAS 52c - Gold
Au (ppm)
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au



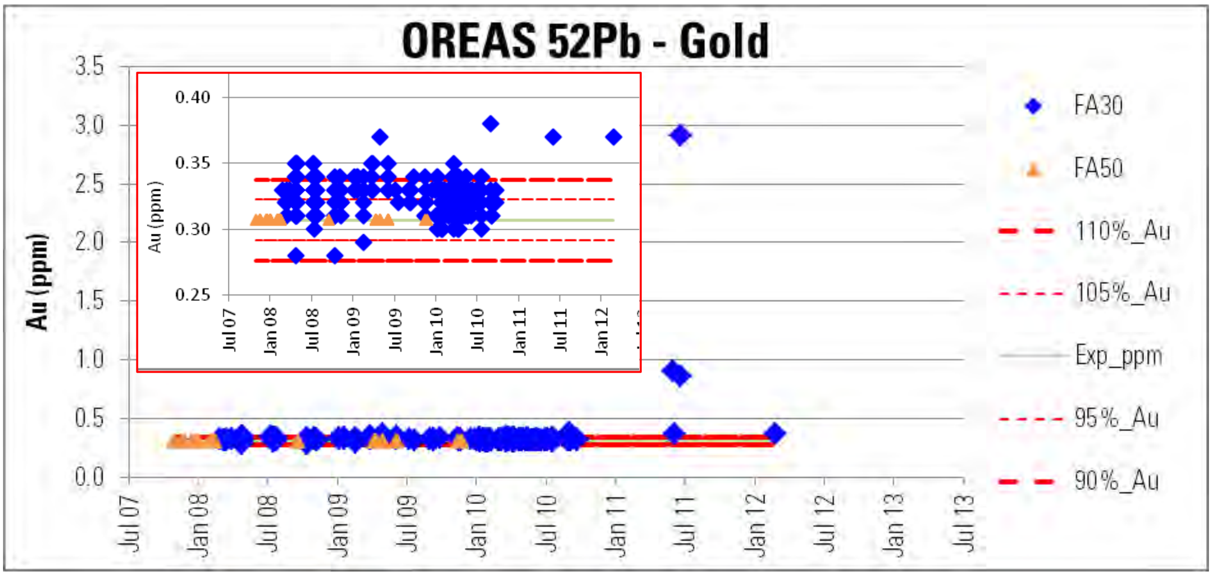
OREAS 52c - Silver
Ag (ppm)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag

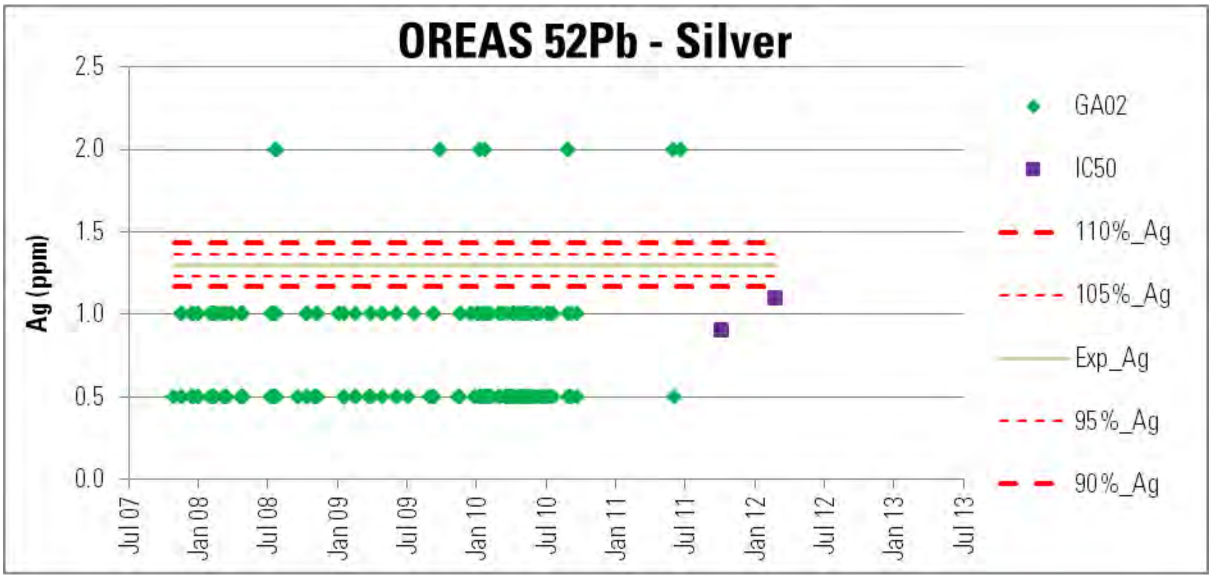


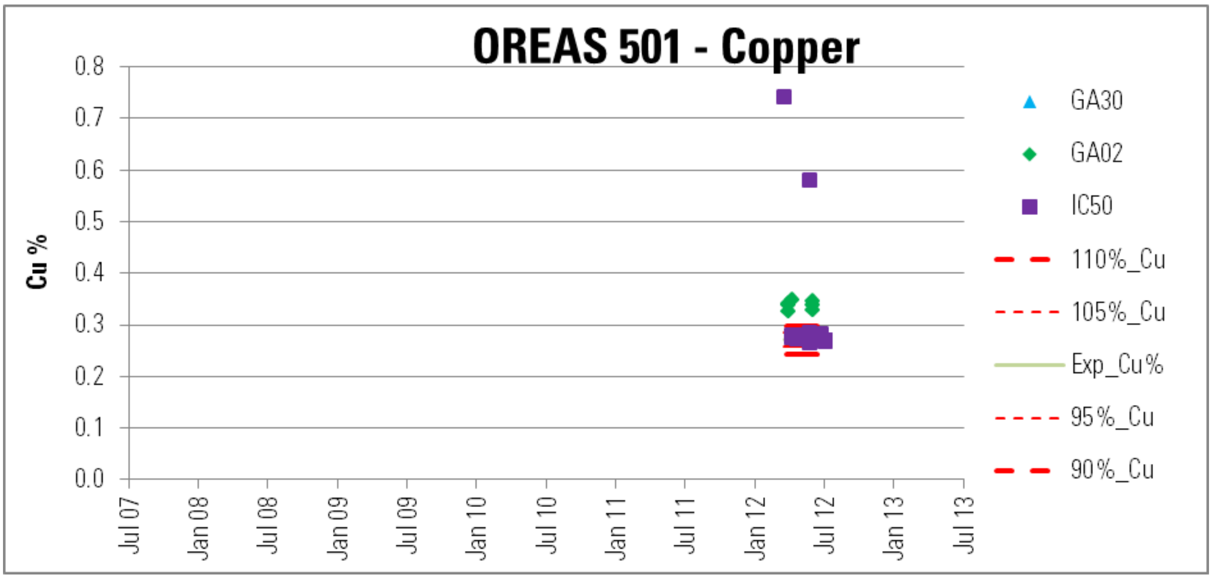
OREAS 52c - Arsenic
As (ppm)
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au

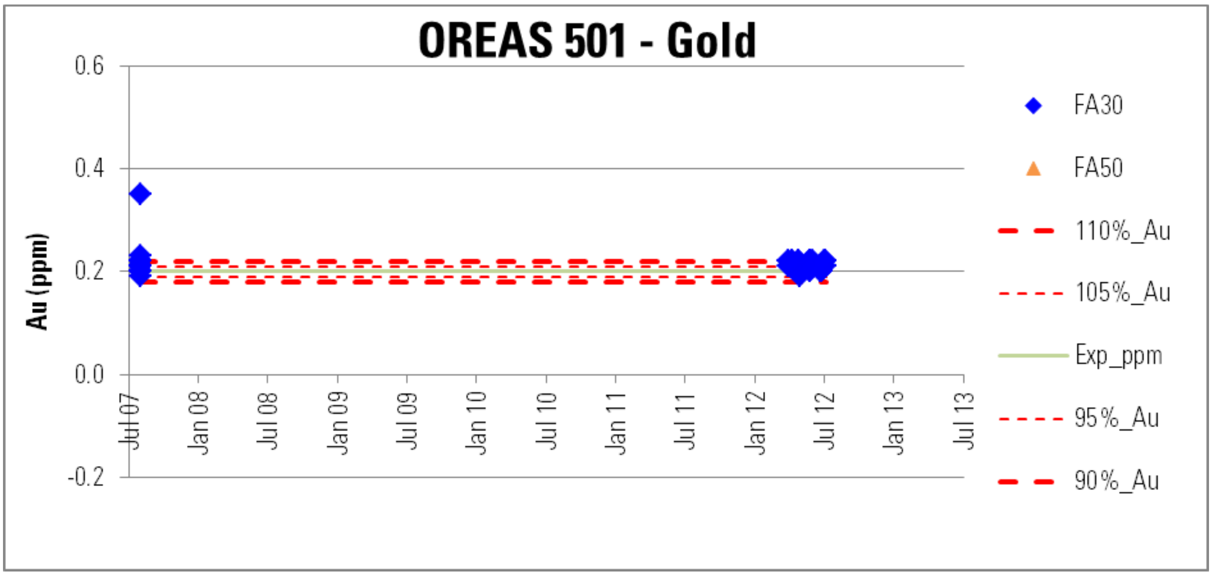


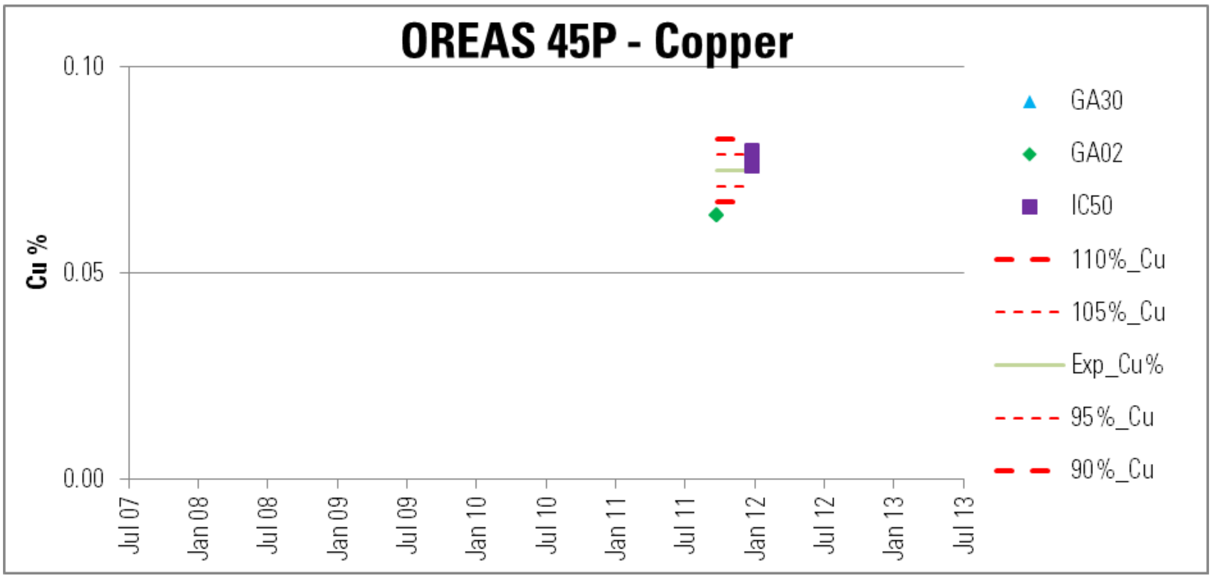
OREAS 52Pb - Copper
Cu %
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

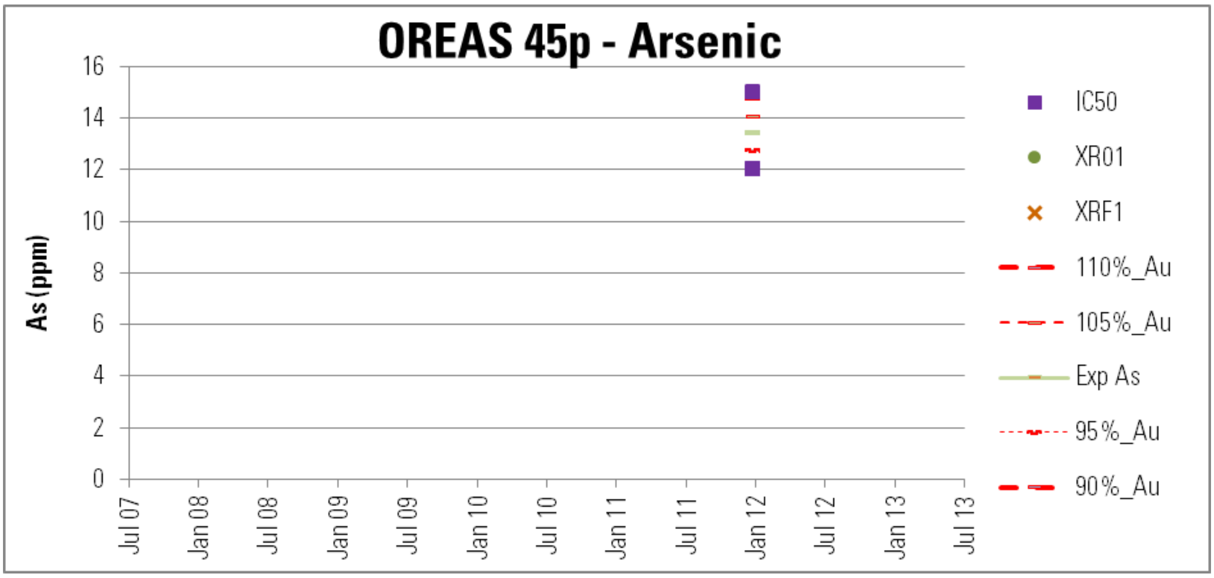

OREAS 52Pb - Gold
Au (ppm)
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
0.40
0.35
0.30
0.25
Au (ppm)
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

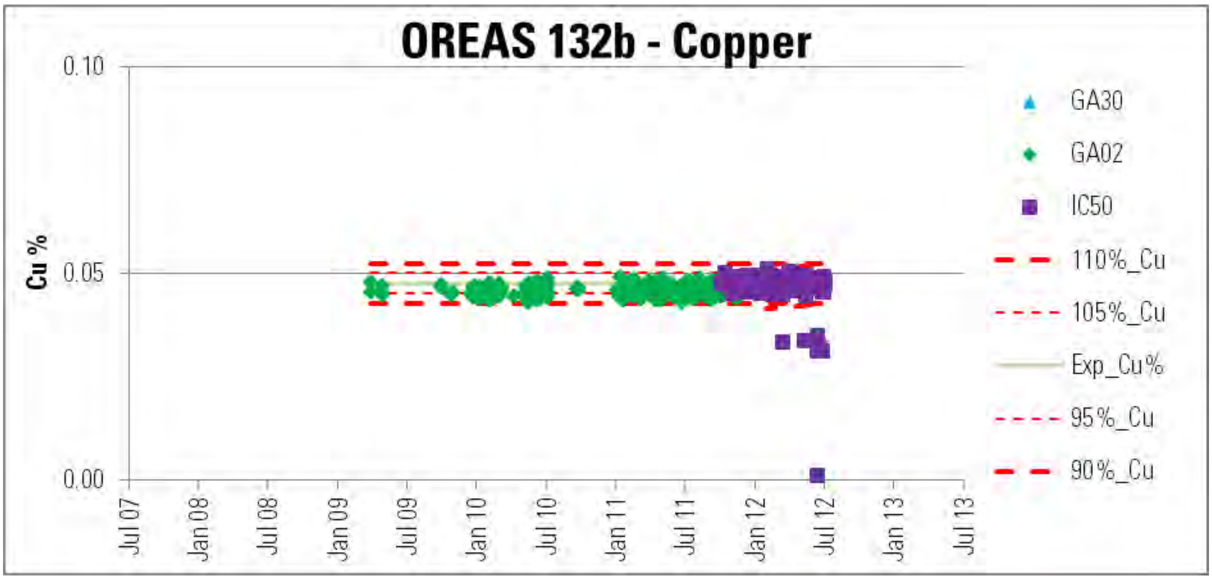

OREAS 52Pb - Silver
Ag (ppm)
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag

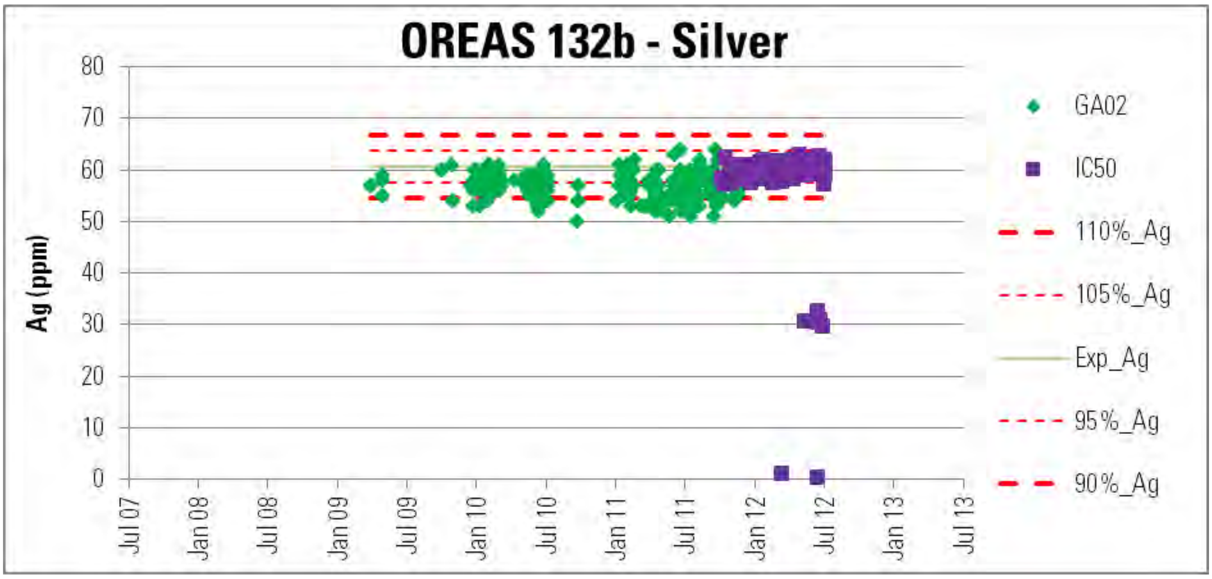

OREAS 501 - Copper
Cu %
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

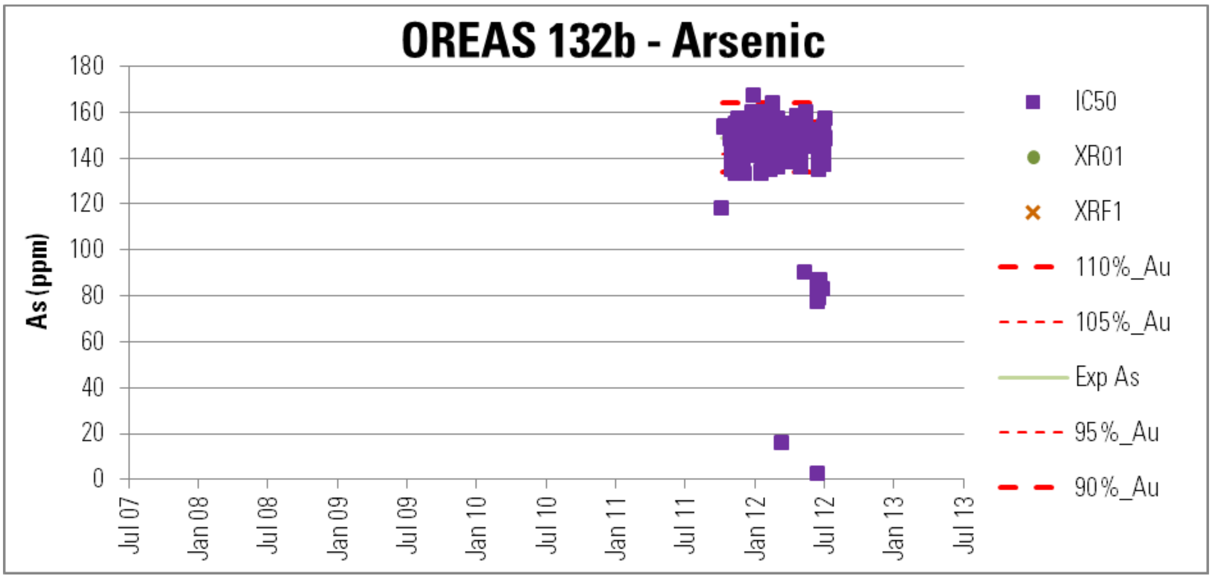

OREAS 501 - Gold
Au (ppm)
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
-0.2
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

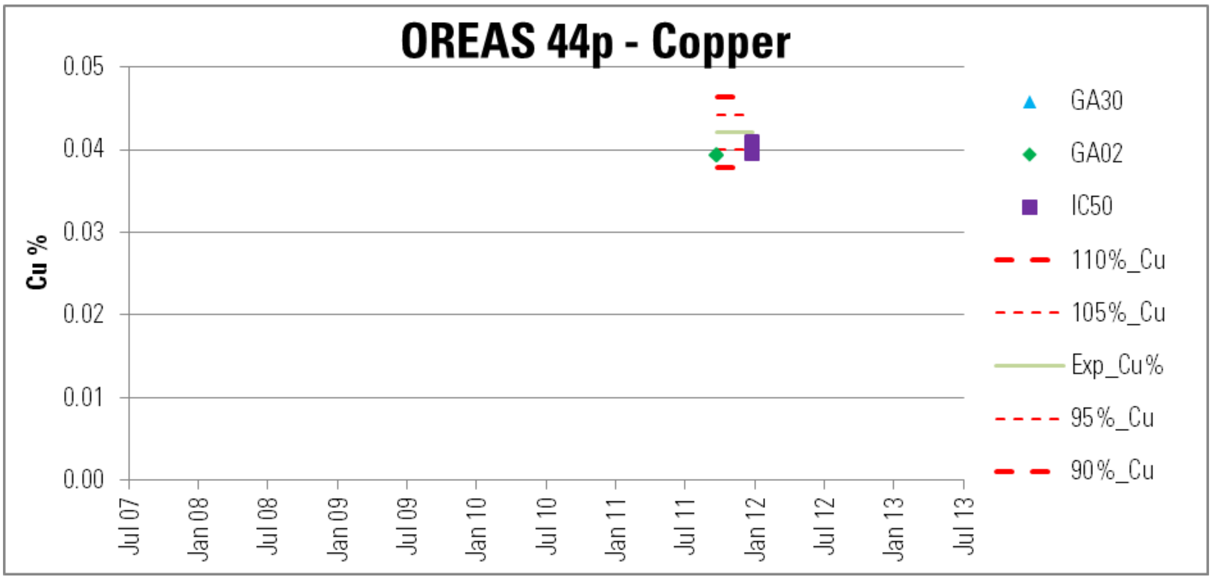

OREAS 45P - Copper
Cu %
0.10
0.05
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

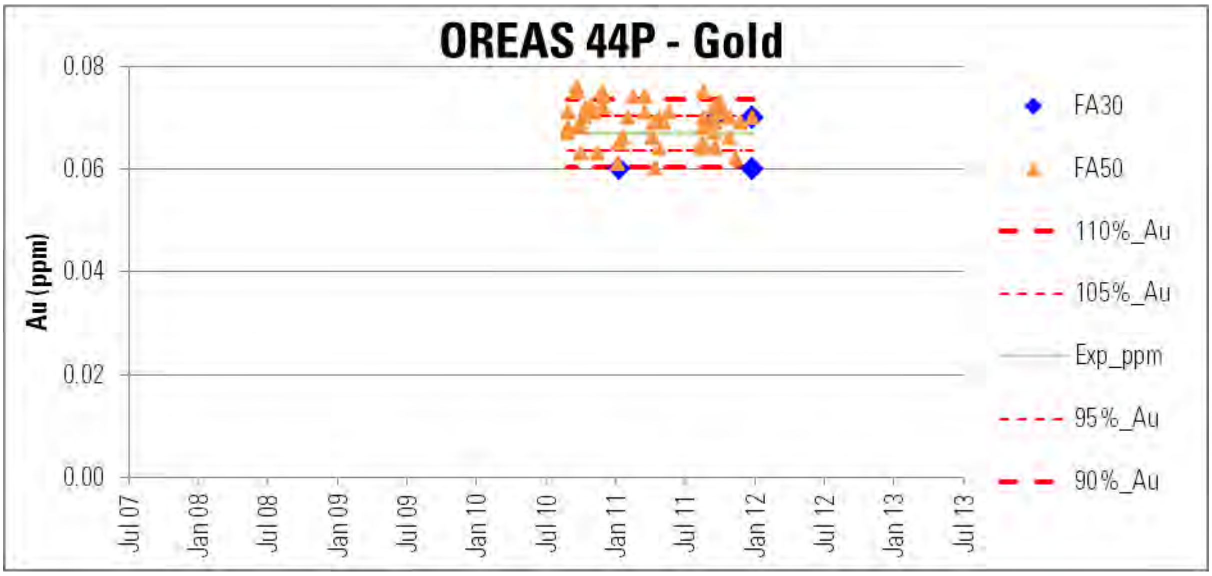

OREAS 45p - Arsenic
As (ppm)
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au

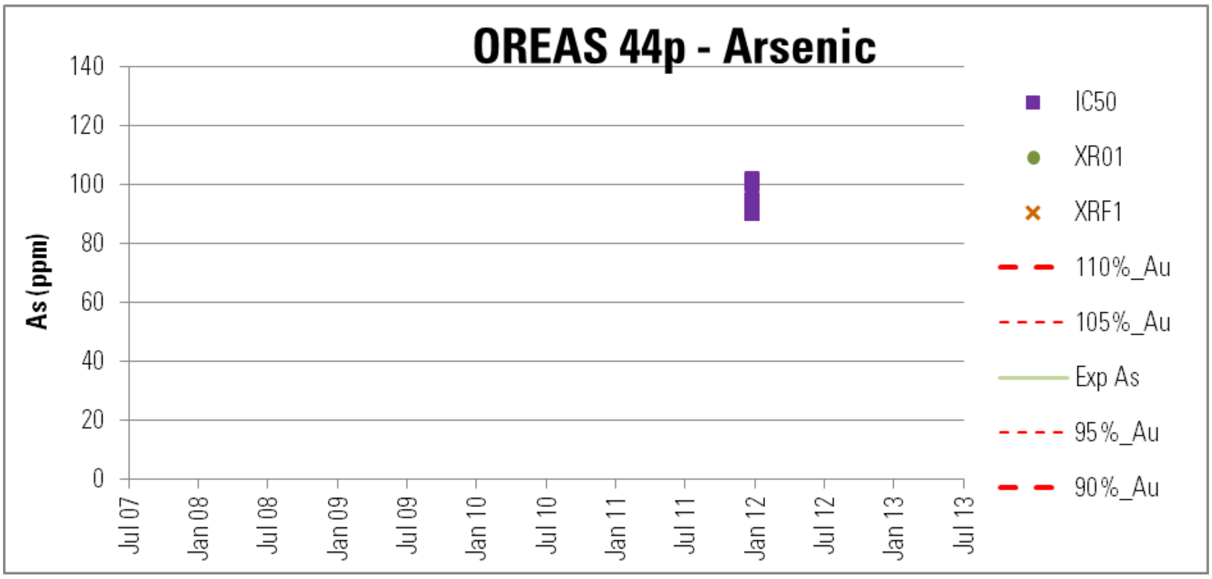

OREAS 132b - Copper
Cu %
0.10
0.05
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

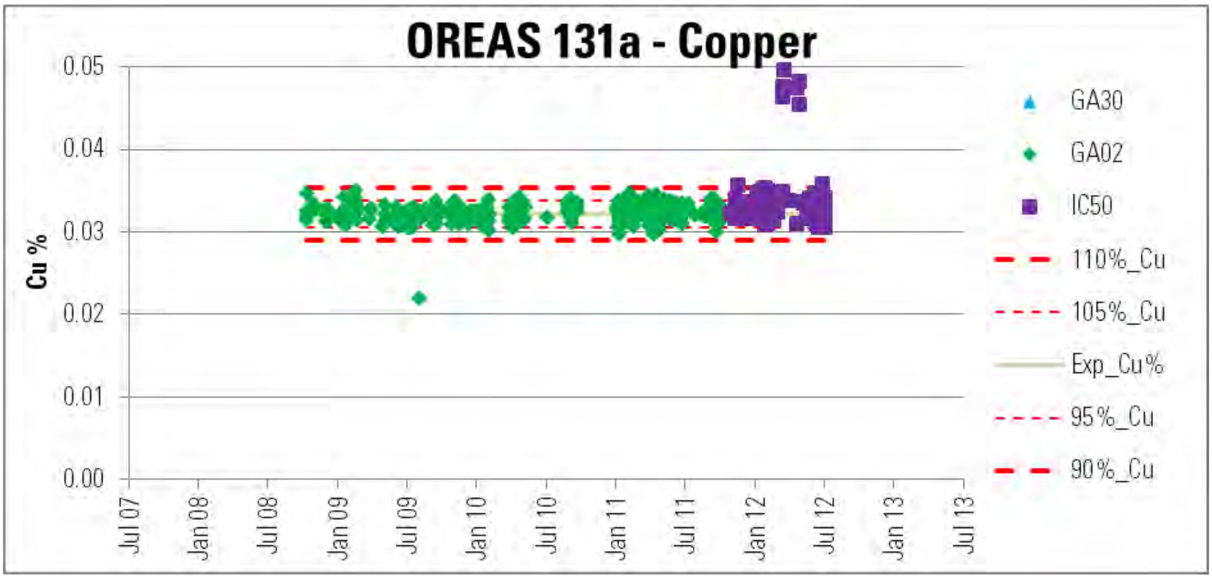

OREAS 132b - Silver
Ag (ppm)
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag


OREAS 132b - Arsenic
As (ppm)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au

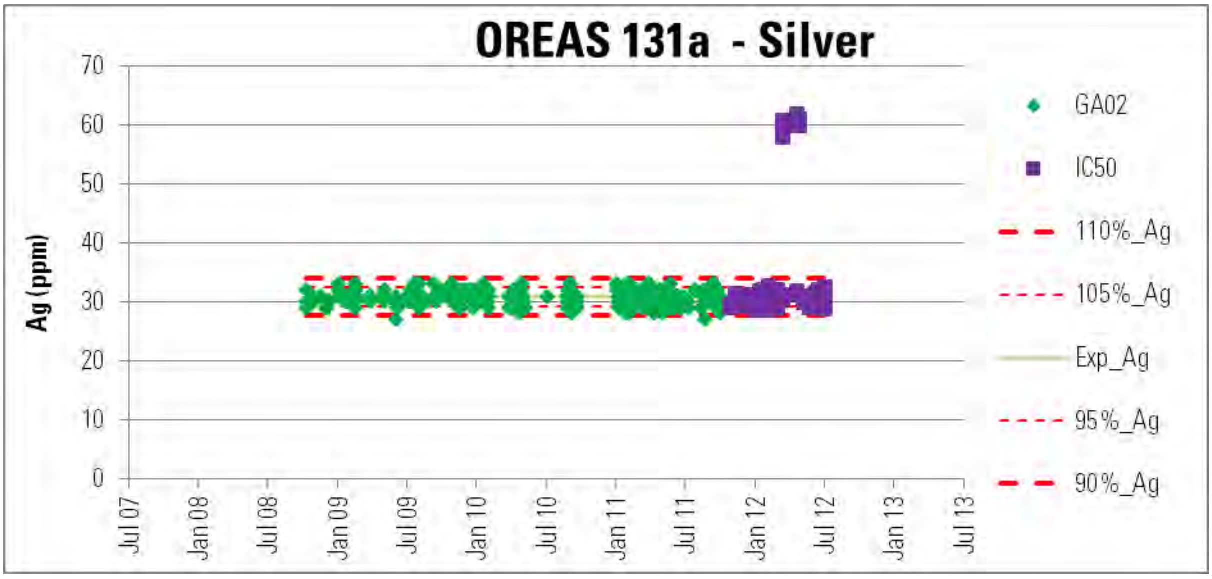

OREAS 44p - Copper
Cu %
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu


OREAS 44P - Gold
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00
Au (ppm)
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

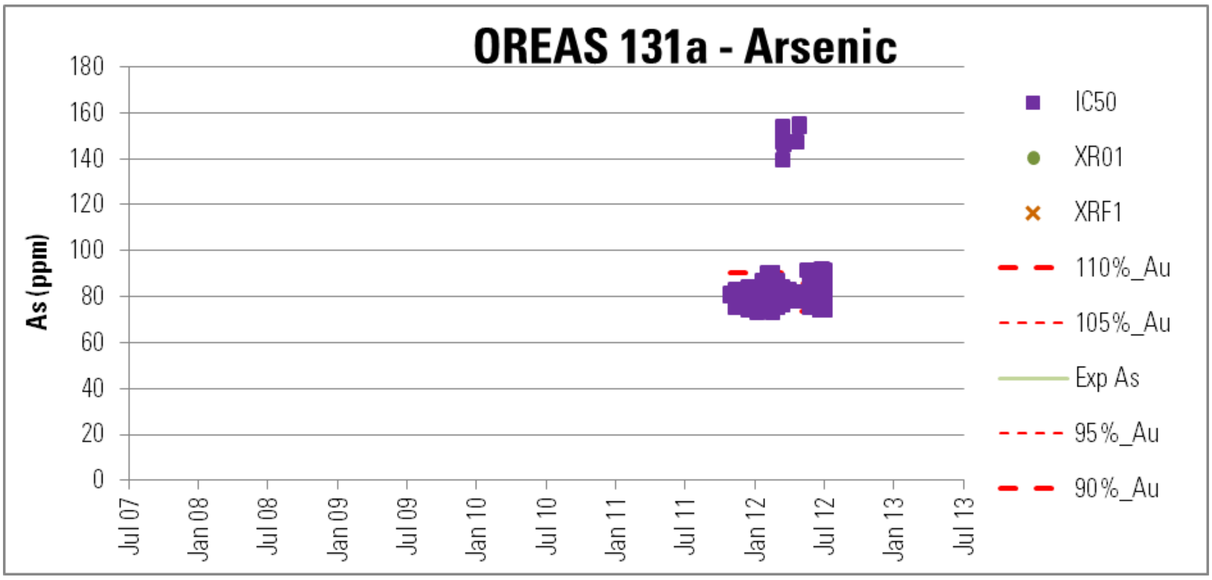

OREAS 44p - Arsenic
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
As (ppm)
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au



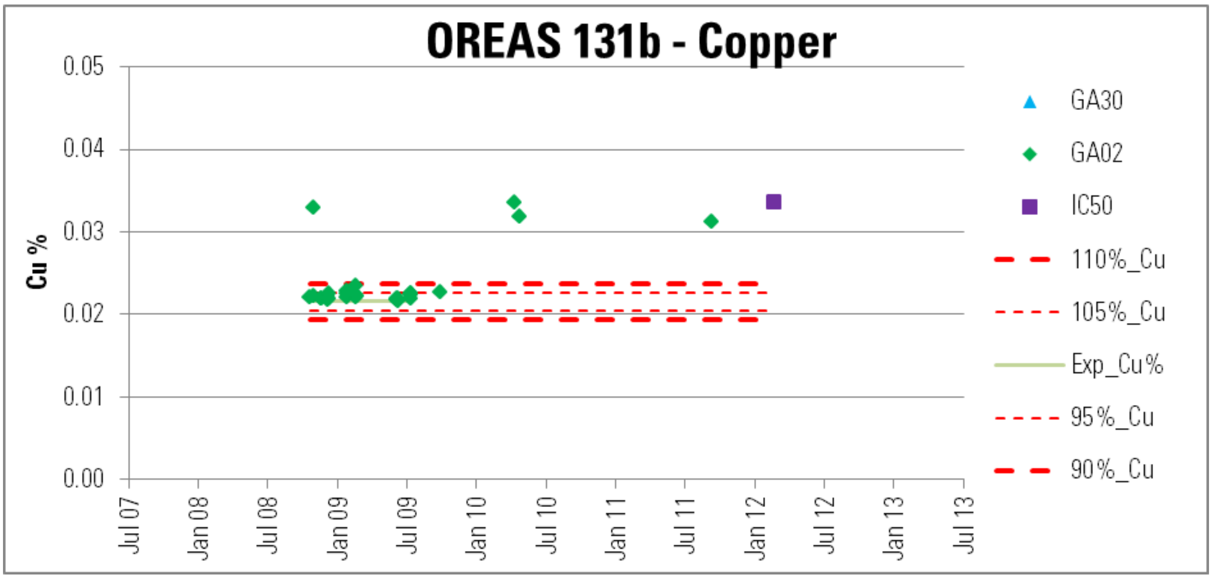
OREAS 131a - Copper
Cu %
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu



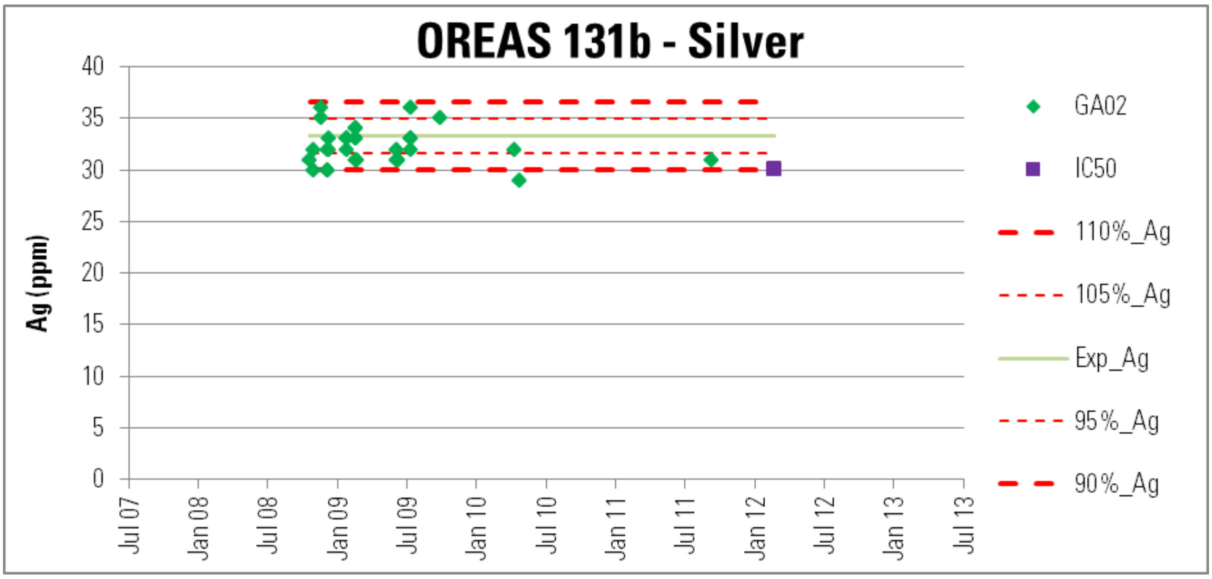
OREAS 131a - Silver
Ag (ppm)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag



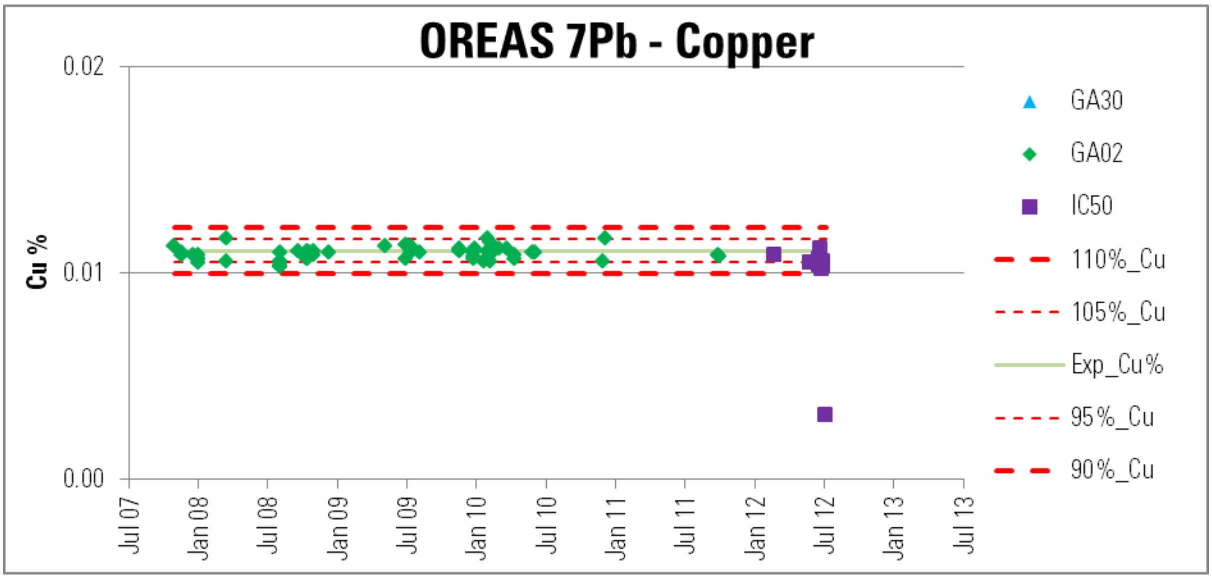
OREAS 131a - Arsenic
As (ppm)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au

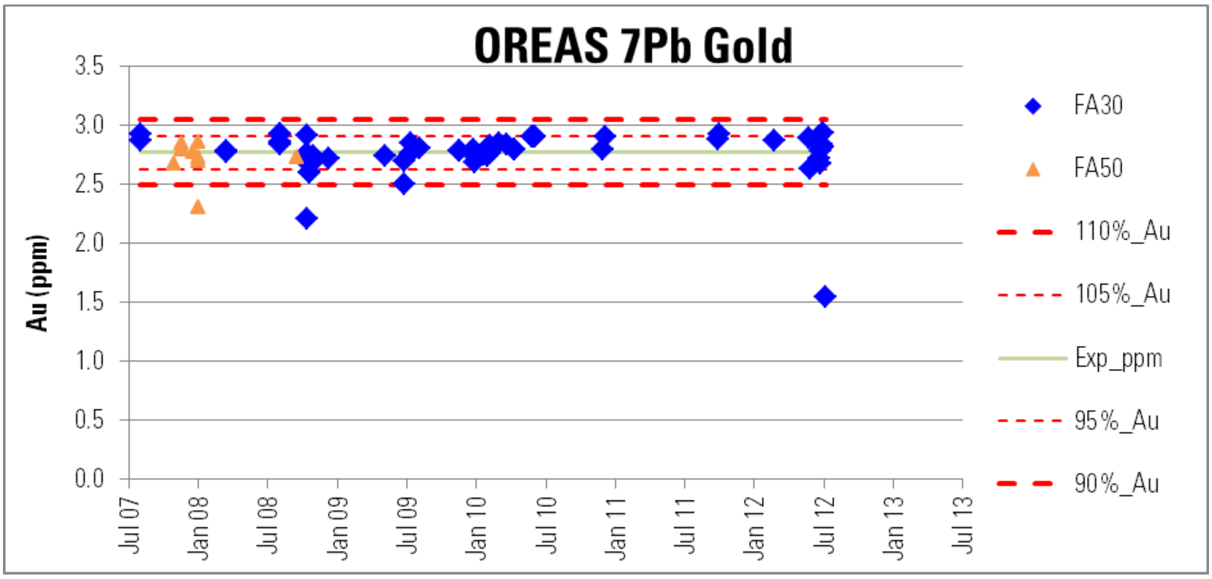


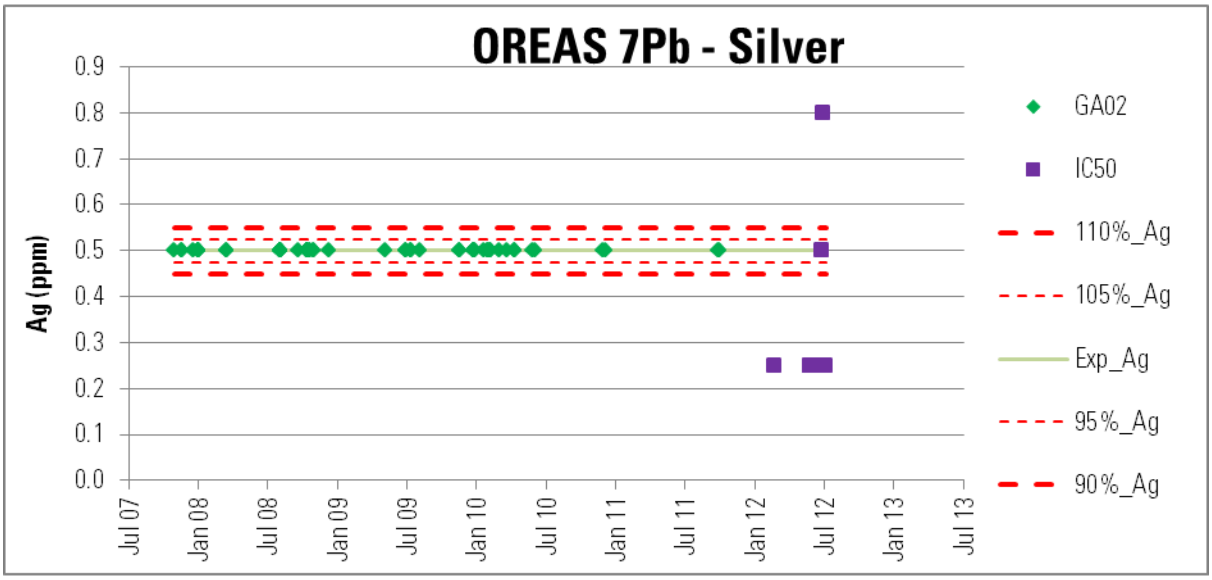
OREAS 131b - Copper
Cu %
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu

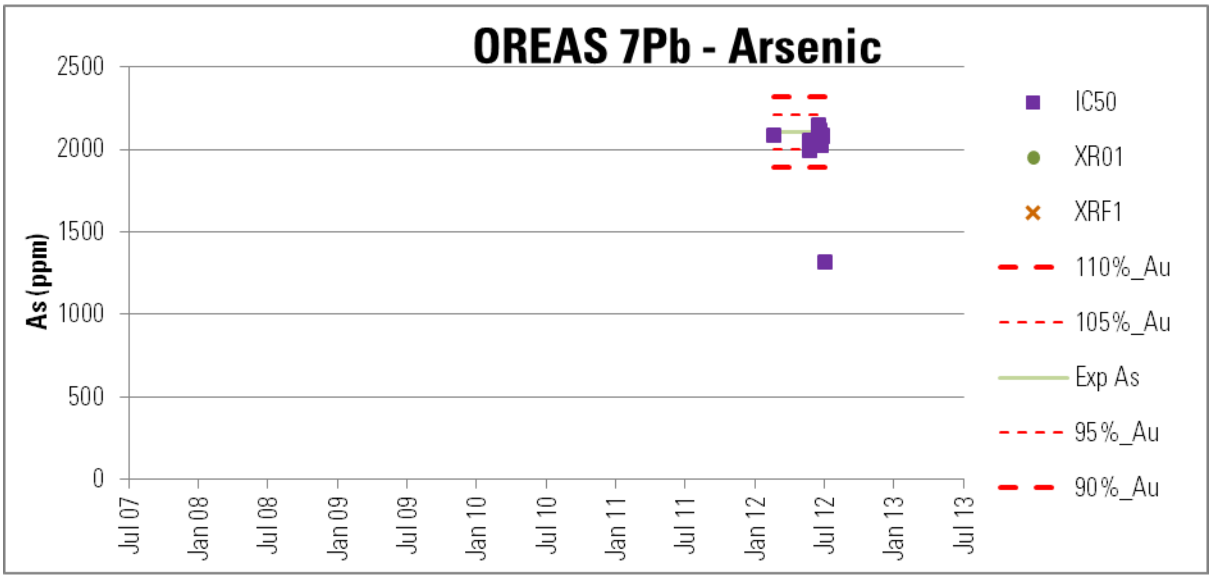


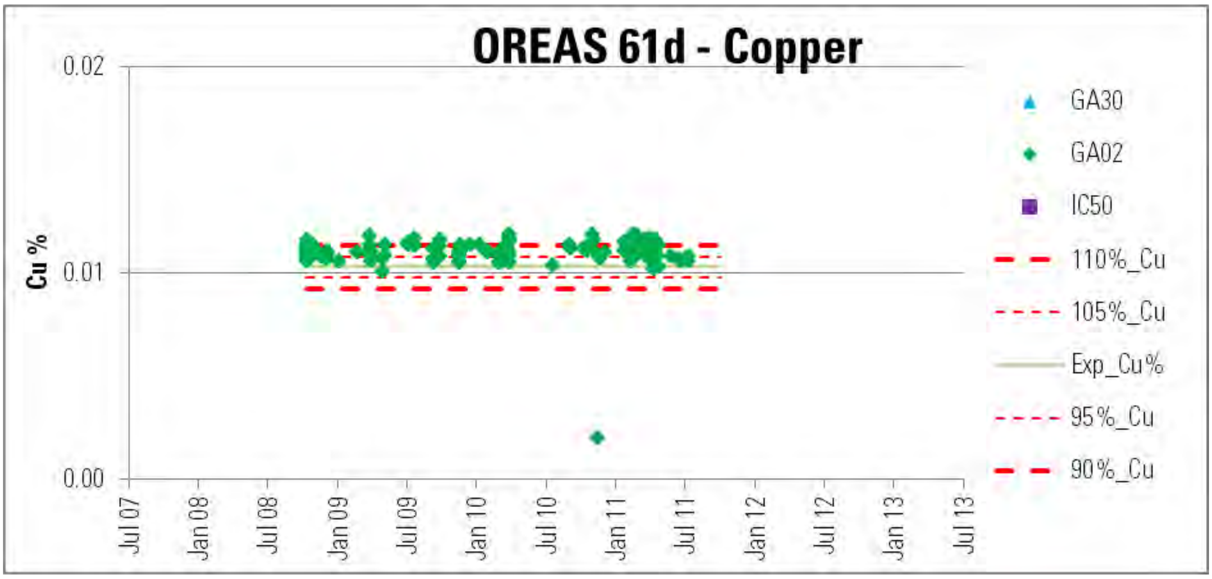
OREAS 131b - Silver
Ag (ppm)
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag

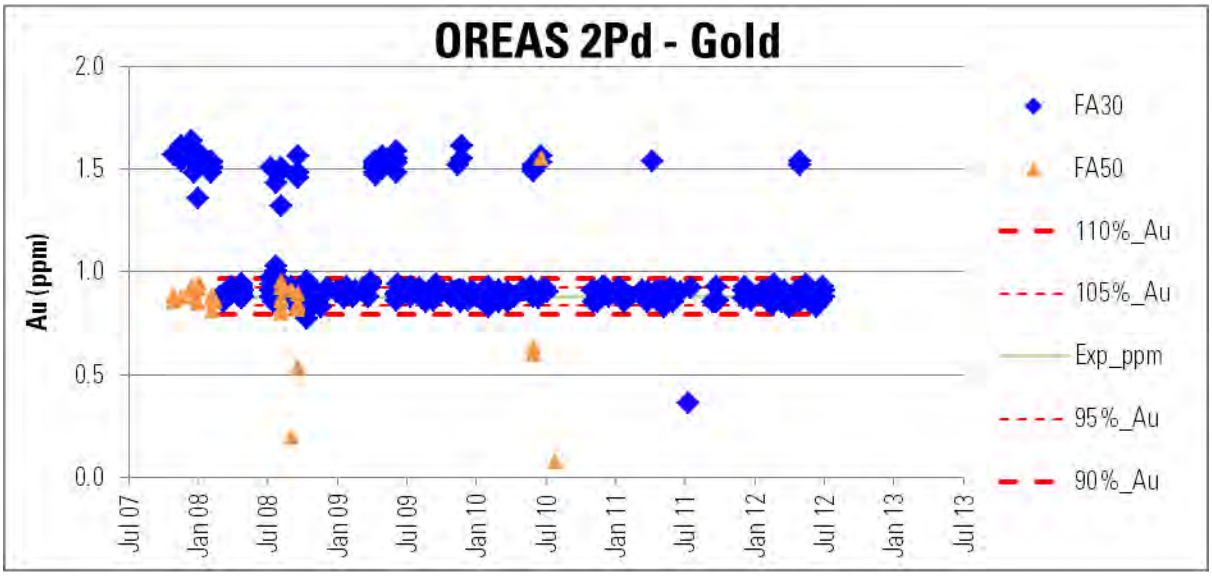

OREAS 7Pb - Copper
Cu %
0.02
0.01
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu


OREAS 7Pb Gold
Au (ppm)
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

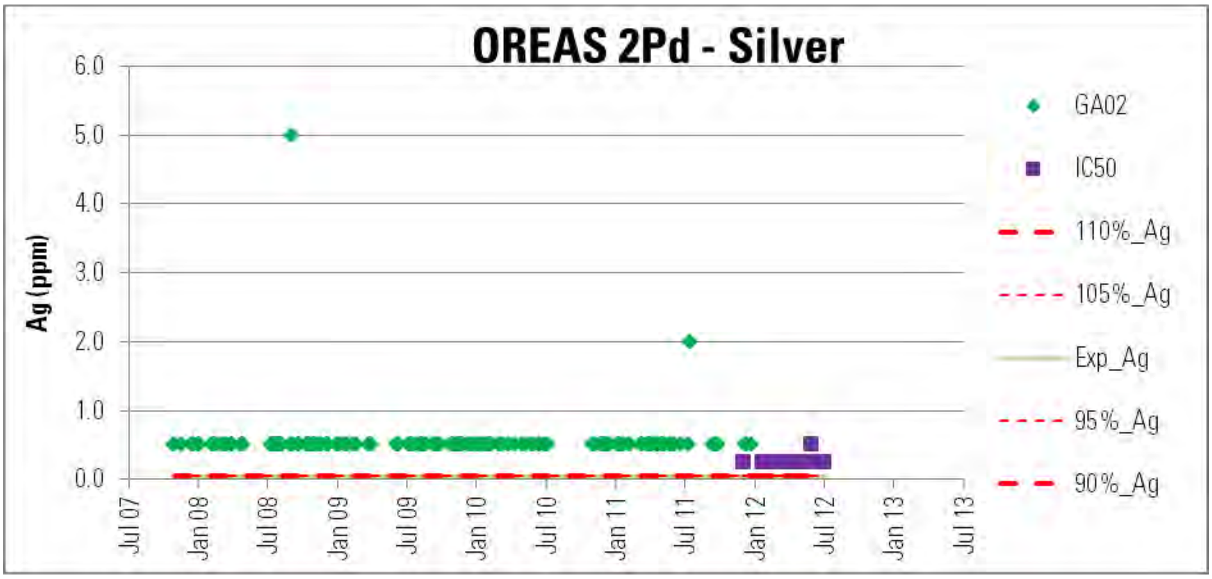

OREAS 7Pb - Silver
Ag (ppm)
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag


OREAS 7Pb - Arsenic
As (ppm)
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au

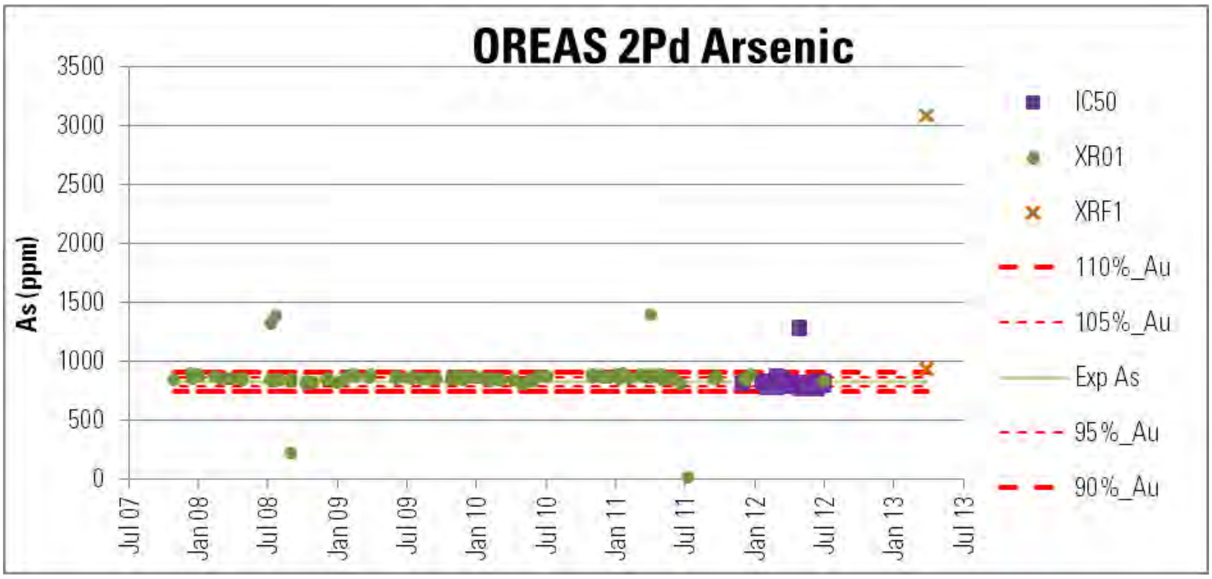

OREAS 61d - Copper
Cu %
0.02
0.01
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu



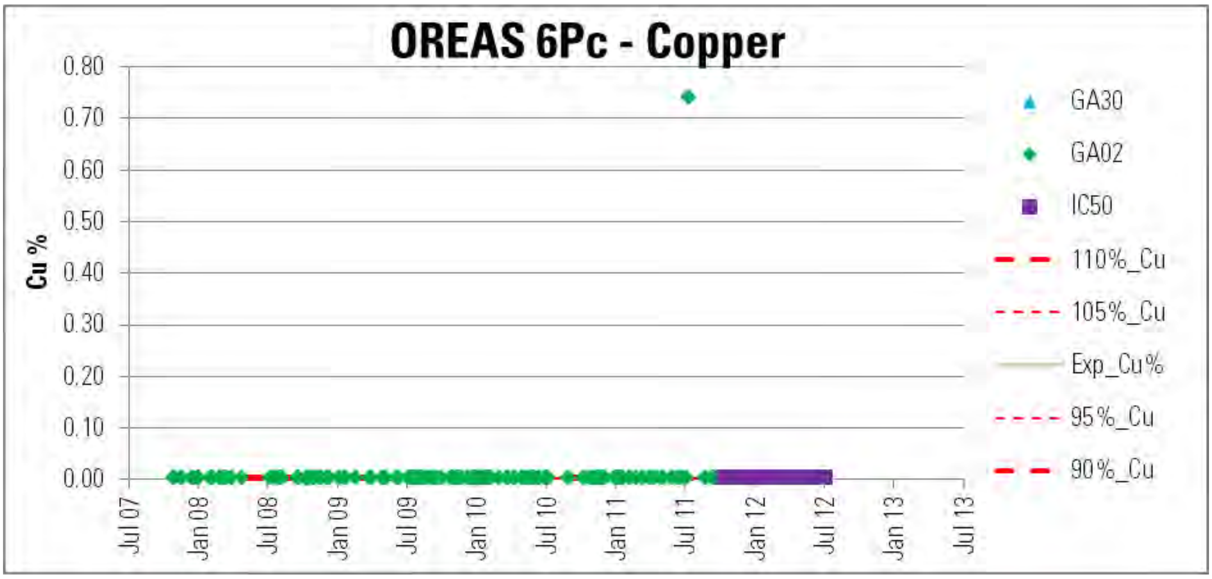
OREAS 2Pd - Gold
Au (ppm)
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

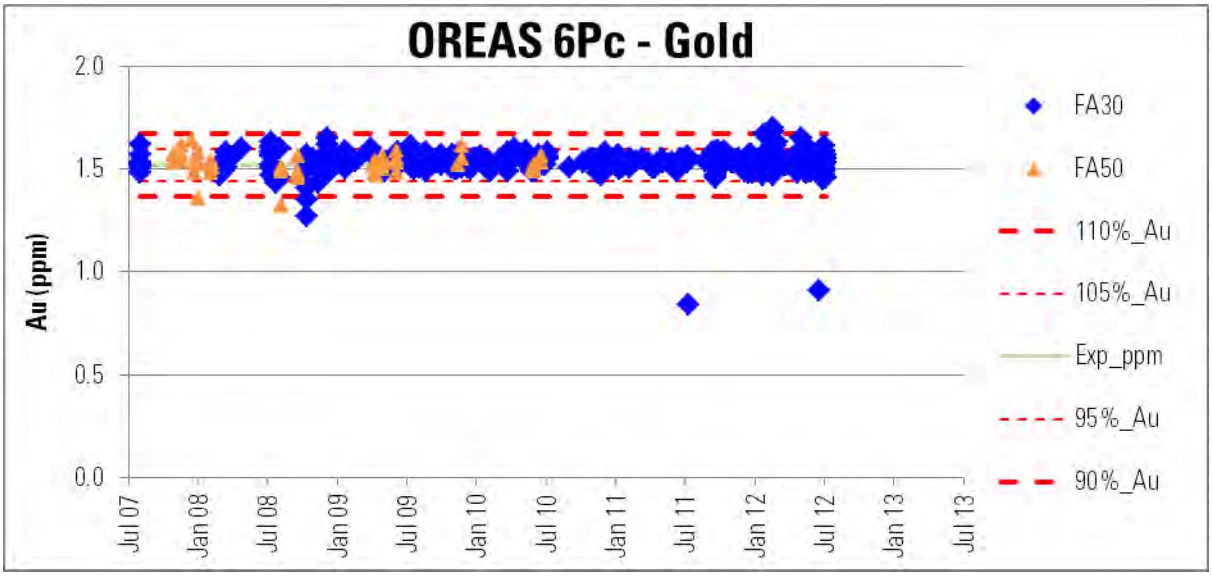


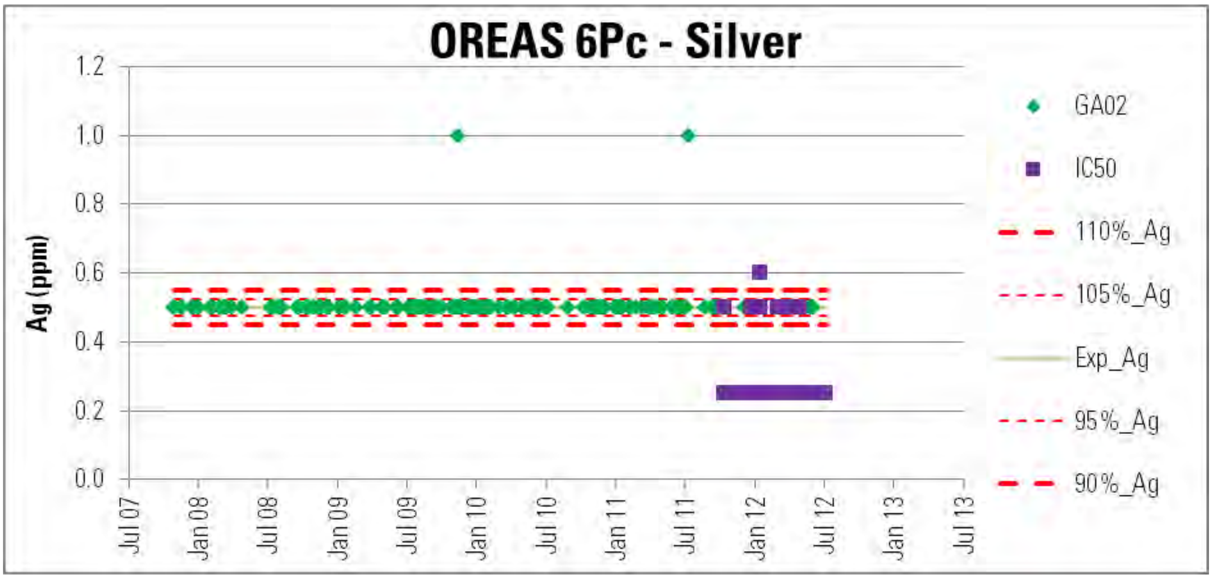
OREAS 2Pd - Silver
Ag (ppm)
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag

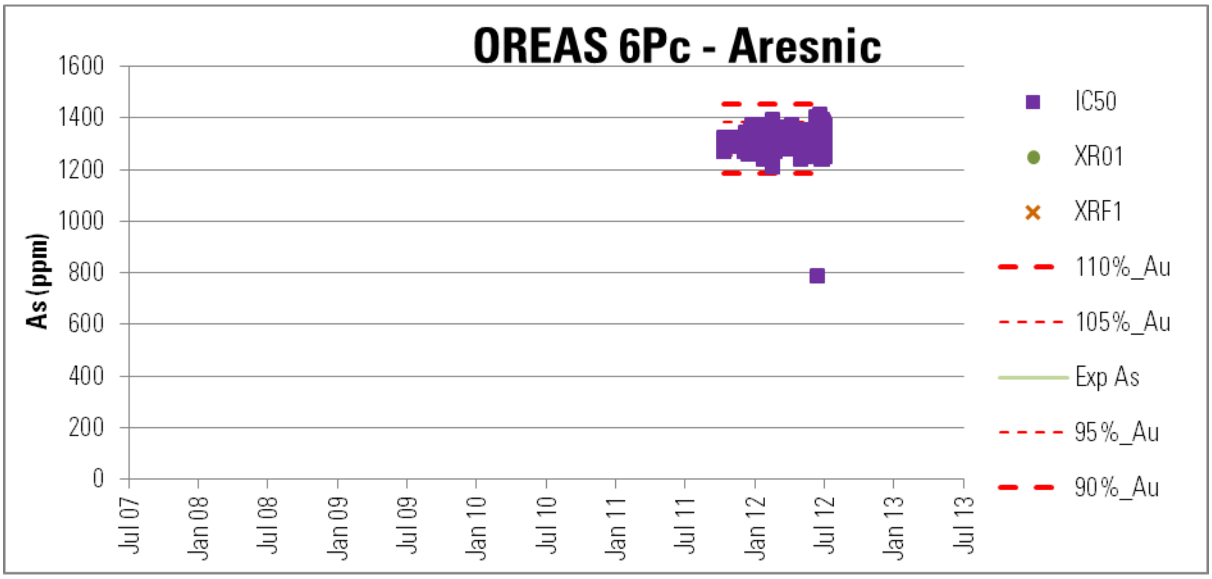


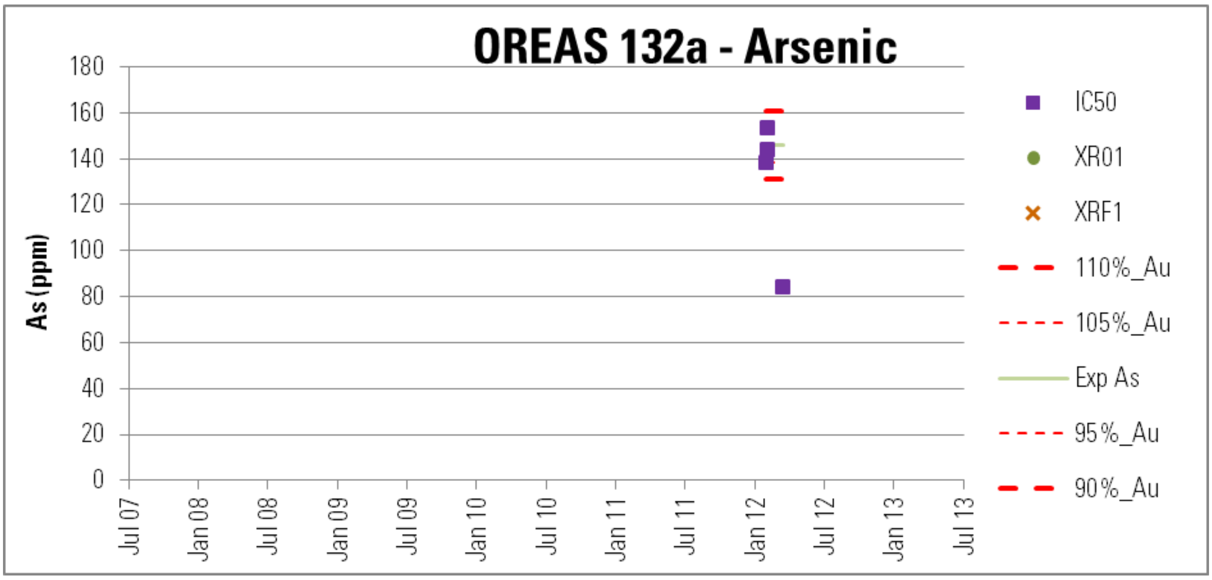
OREAS 2Pd Arsenic
As (ppm)
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au


OREAS 6Pc - Copper
Cu %
0.80
0.70
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA30
GA02
IC50
110%_Cu
105%_Cu
Exp_Cu%
95%_Cu
90%_Cu


OREAS 6Pc - Gold
Au (ppm)
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp_ppm
95%_Au
90%_Au

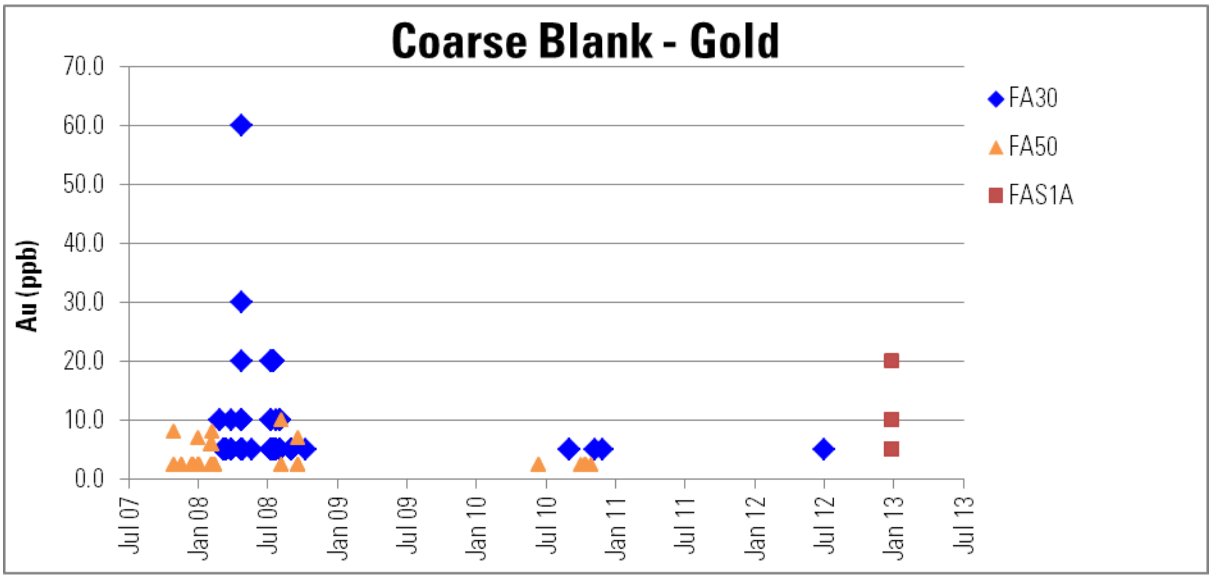

OREAS 6Pc - Silver
Ag (ppm)
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
GA02
IC50
110%_Ag
105%_Ag
Exp_Ag
95%_Ag
90%_Ag

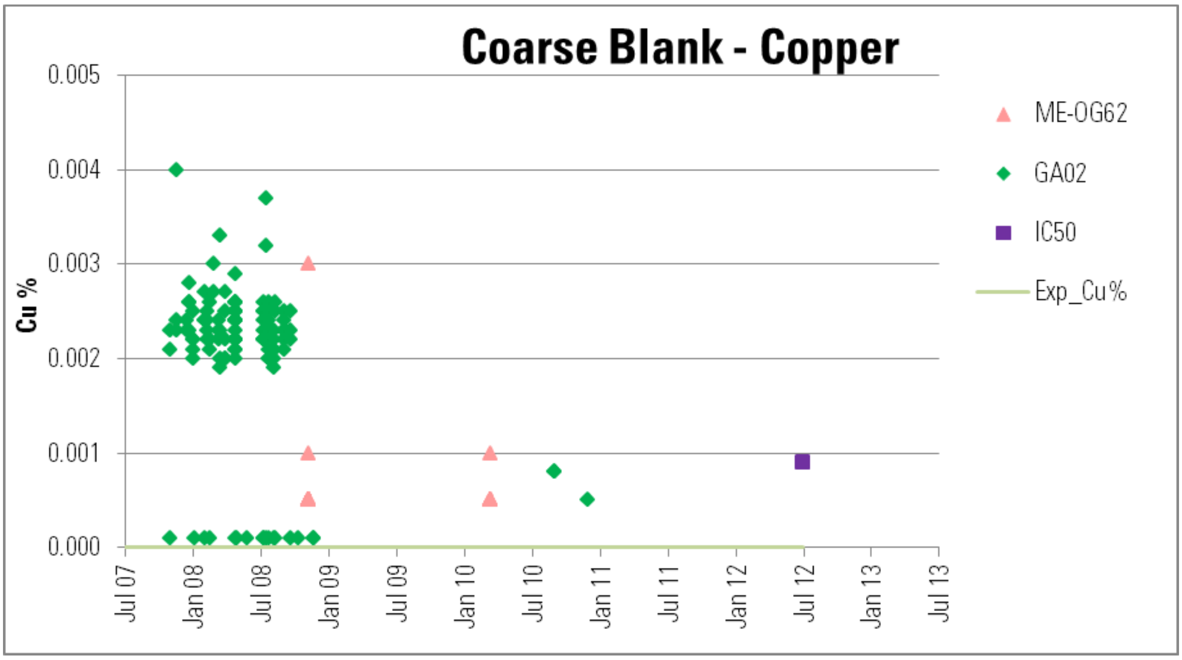

OREAS 6Pc - Aresnic
As (ppm)
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au

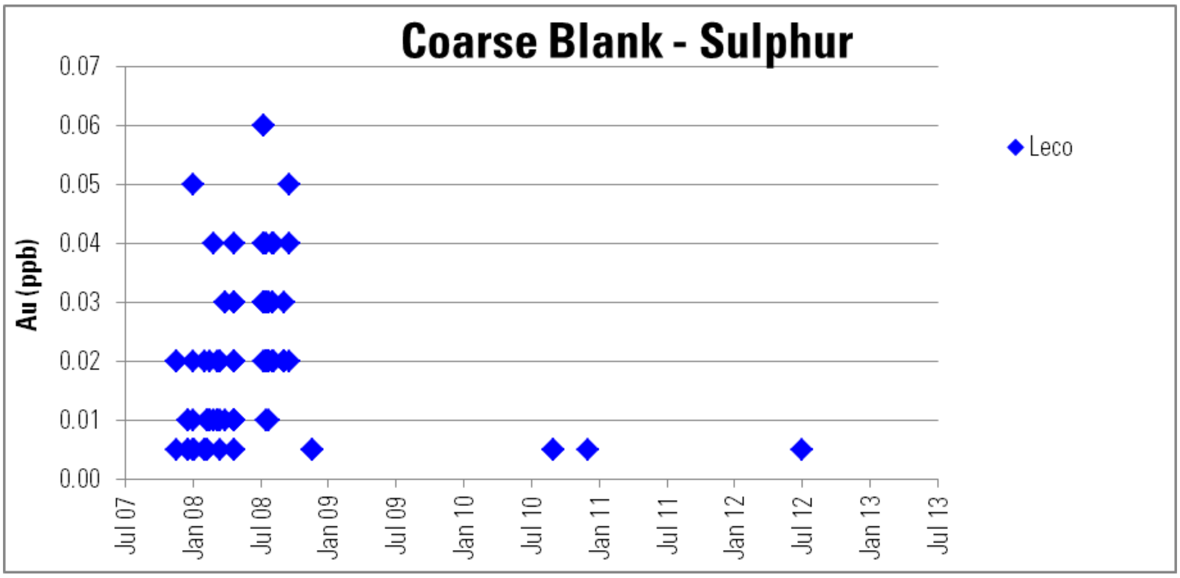

OREAS 132a - Arsenic
As (ppm)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
IC50
XR01
XRF1
110%_Au
105%_Au
Exp As
95%_Au
90%_Au

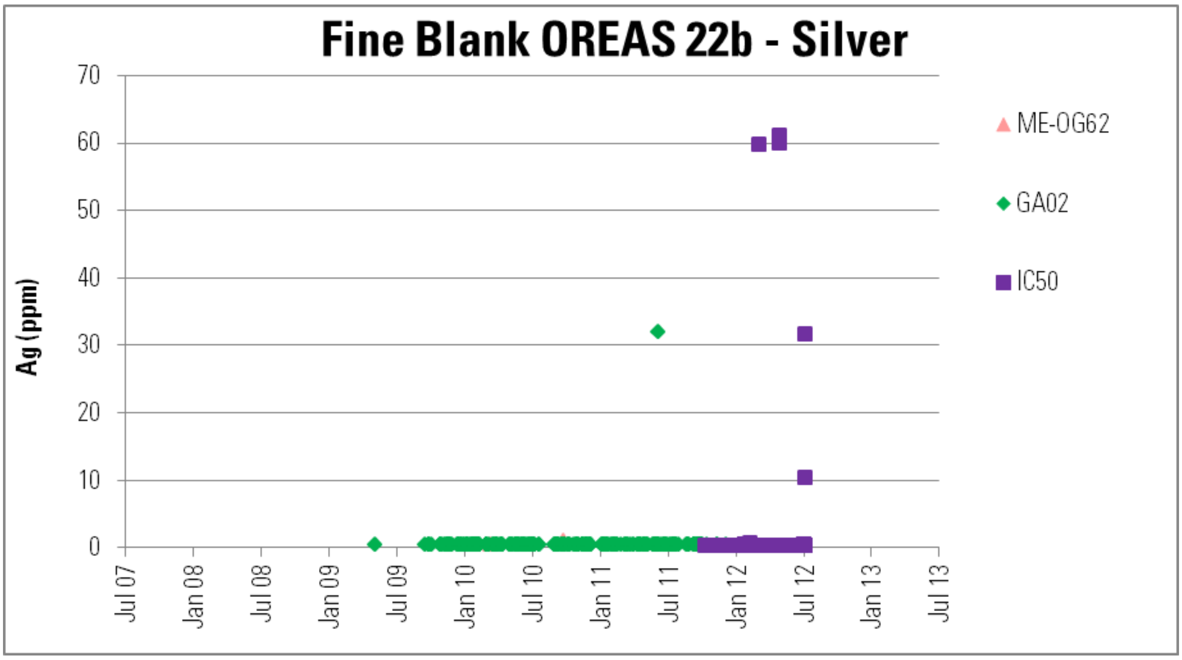
Appendix 4: Details of Blank Performance

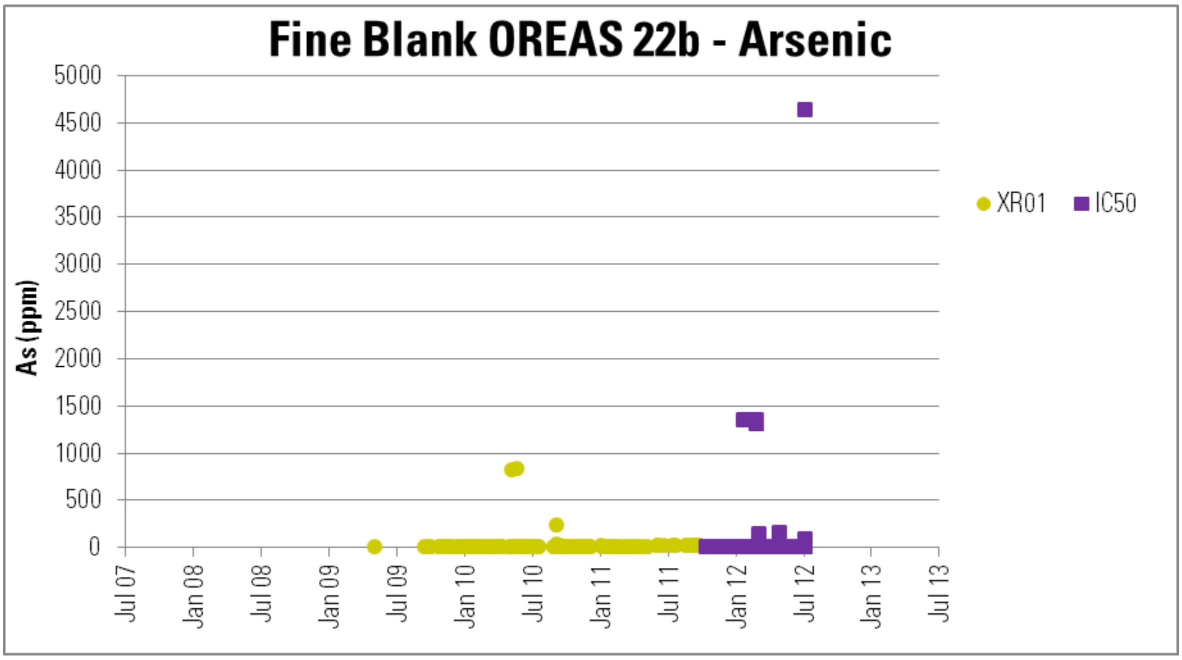
The following plots summarise the blank material performance charts across the elements. The data was collected and analysis was undertaken by H&SC representatives during a site visit in June 2012.



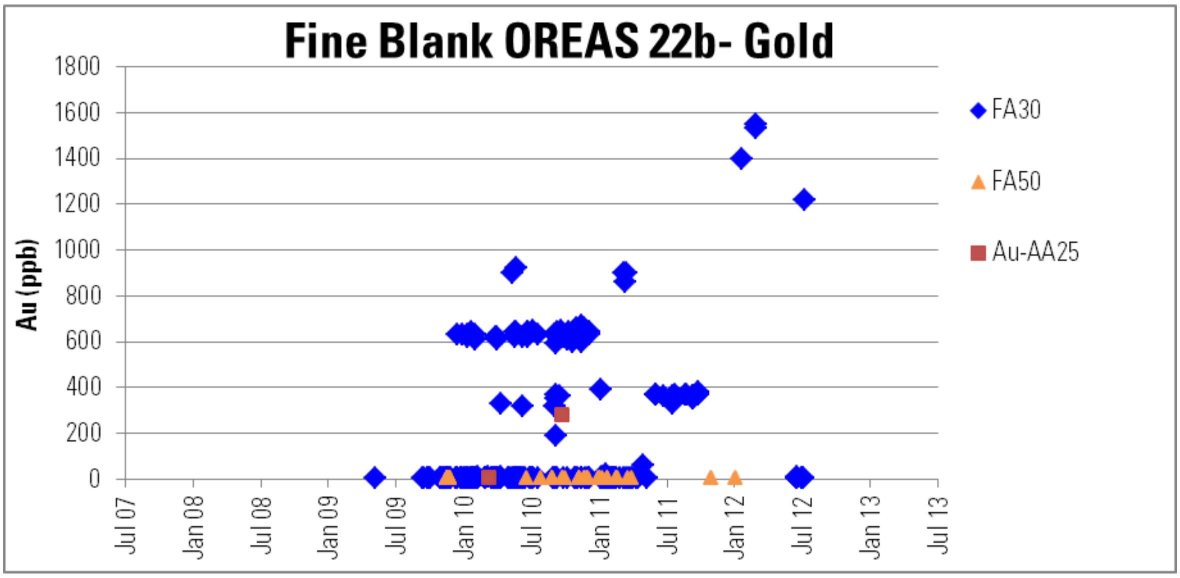



Coarse Blank - Sulphur
Au (ppb)
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
Leco

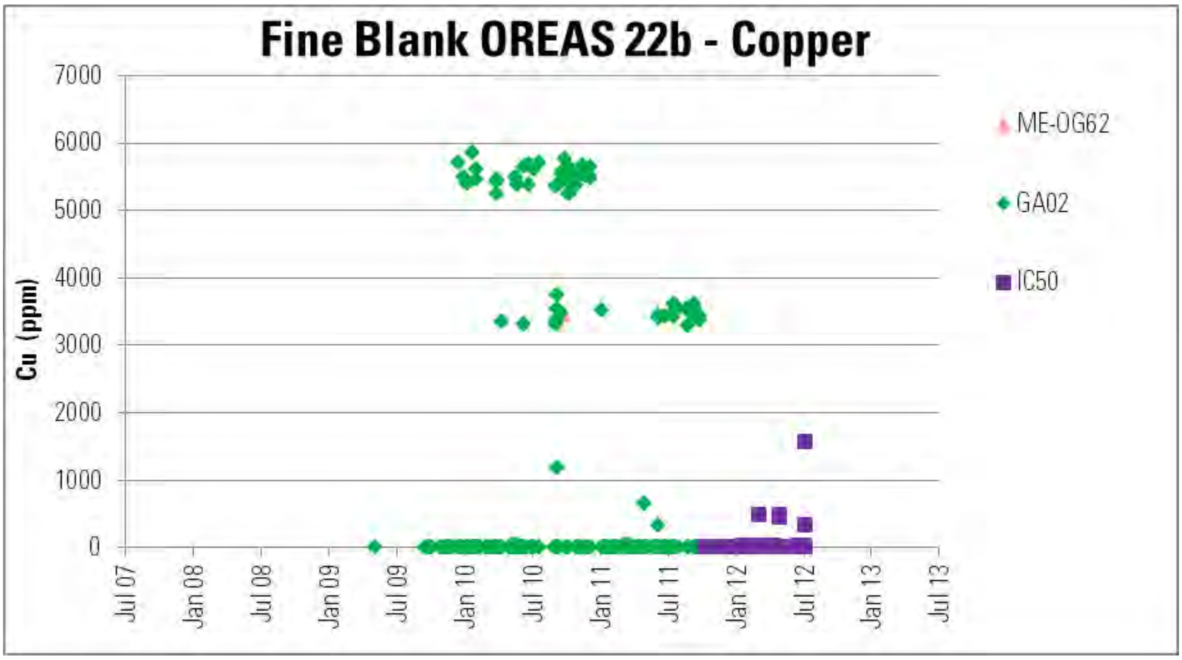

Fine Blank OREAS 22b - Silver
Ag (ppm)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
ME-OG62
GA02
IC50

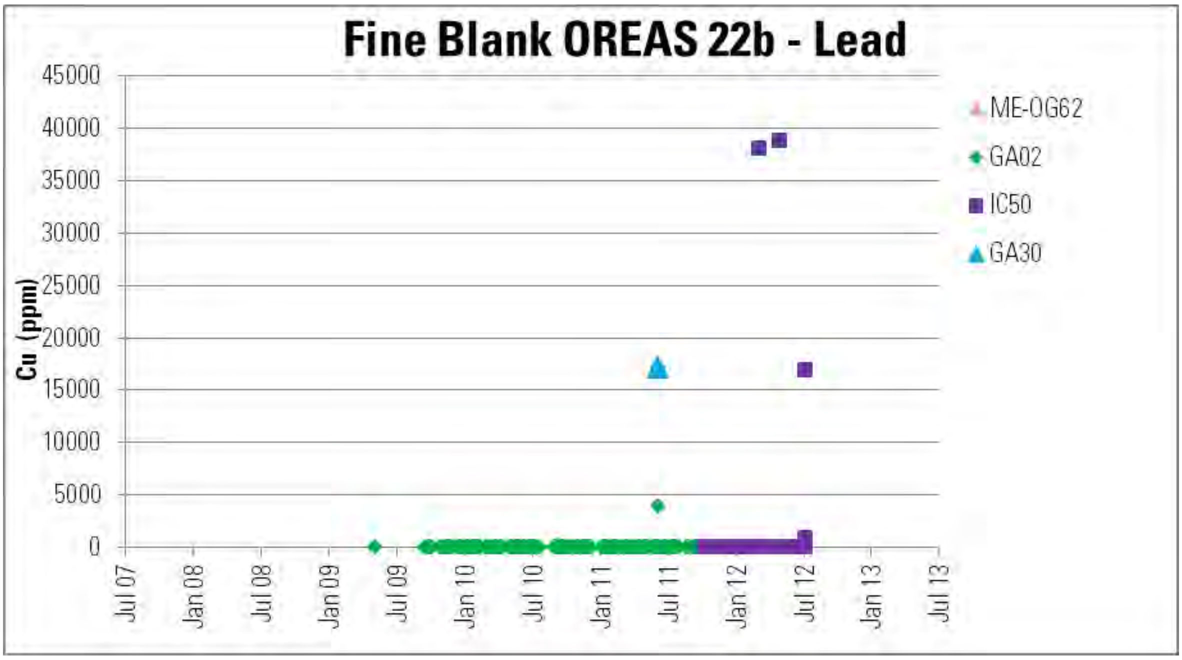


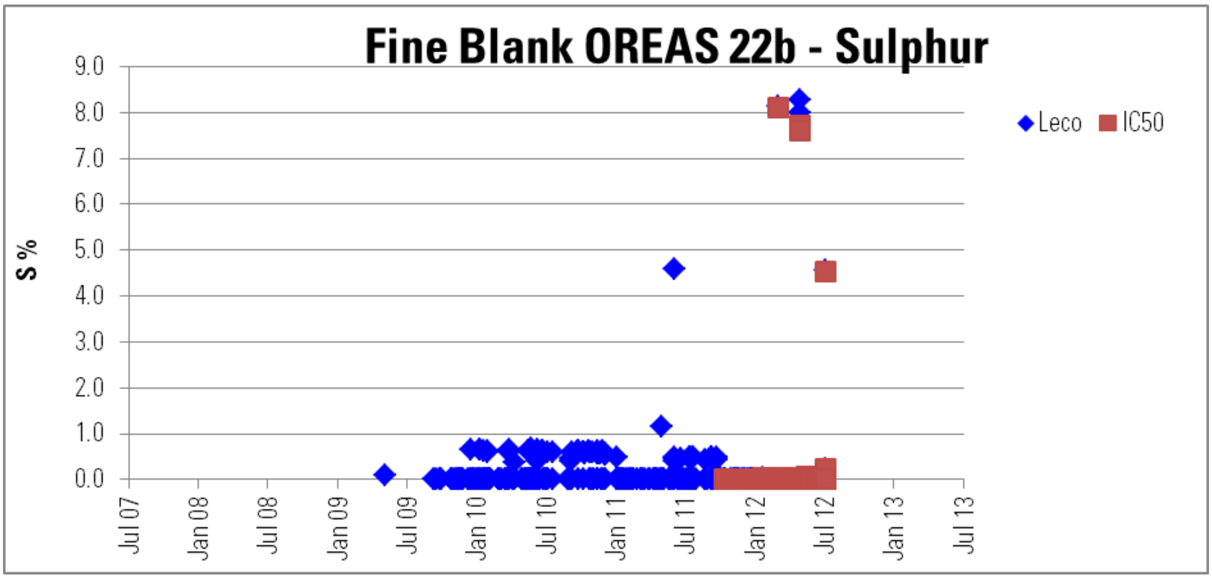
Fine Blank OREAS 22b - Arsenic
As (ppm)
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
XR01
IC50



Fine Blank OREAS 22b- Gold
Au (ppb)
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
FA30
FA50
Au-AA25


Fine Blank OREAS 22b - Copper
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Cu (ppm)
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
ME-OG62
GA02
IC50


Fine Blank OREAS 22b - Lead
45000
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
Cu (ppm)
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
ME-OG62
GA02
IC50
GA30


Fine Blank OREAS 22b - Sulphur
S %
9.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
Jul 07
Jan 08
Jul 08
Jan 09
Jul 09
Jan 10
Jul 10
Jan 11
Jul 11
Jan 12
Jul 12
Jan 13
Jul 13
Leco
IC50

Appendix 5: Summary of QAQC Report

A review of QAQC data for the Tujuh Bukit Project (updated copper resource) was conducted during December 2011.

Previous reviews have been completed over the copper resource in September 2010 and April 2011 and also over the oxide gold resources of Zones A, B and C in May 2008, December 2008, December 2009, March 2010 and January 2011.

While all data has been updated, many of the trends and conclusions remain the same as previous reviews. They will be restated here where appropriate.

Samples assessed during this review include:

- Standards (assessing Accuracy) – predetermined measurements for selected chemical species and assay methods – commercially purchased (OREAS).
- Blanks (assessing Contamination) – predetermined values of zero – commercially purchased (OREAS).
- Check assays/Umpires (assessing Accuracy) – pulps (same sample number) resubmitted to a second or third laboratory.
- Field Duplicates (assessing Field Repeatability) – two separate quarter core samples as different sample numbers for same analysis at same laboratory.
- Laboratory Replicates (assessing Lab Repeatability) – second to fifth split of pulp for same analysis, same laboratory.

The internal standards (i.e. blind Intrepid introduced) for gold and copper all fall well within accepted thresholds of +/-10% of expected values (this is a tighter constraint than previous reports which used three times the standard deviation of expected values). Each standard have mean bias' of expected values less than 5% for gold and less than 3.5% for copper. Some standards are subtlety positively biased and other subtlety negatively biased. If a consistent bias was evident in the same analyte across many standards, a problem with the laboratory or method exists. This is not the case here.

This is supportive of appropriate analysis methodology and machine calibration.

Although the variance is low across the standards used, some subtle trends exist (particularly bias) and should be routinely monitored.

Bias trends are particularly evident when reviewing copper summary plots, showing the cumulative bias over time. Charts for all elements and standards appear and are discussed in the 'Accuracy' section, whilst one example for gold and one for copper are provided in this executive summary.

The subtle bias on individual analytes on individual standards more commonly highlights the appropriateness of the 'certified' or 'accepted' value for this lab and this method used, rather than bad practice by the laboratory. During the certification process, assays can vary significantly across labs (detailed statistics can be reviewed in standards certificates but are not included here). The certification is basically the average value across labs and 'may not' be the best fit for your lab. When a significant dataset has been collected for a particular standard, the mean/median value may vary from the 'certified/accepted' value. As the standard is used to monitor the day to day variance of assays, there is merit in using an 'expected' value (derived from repeated assays from the same lab by the same method) rather than the 'certified/accepted' value.

Silver is not included in this section as of the eight OREAS standards available only three have certified silver level greater than the detection limit of 0.5ppm. Of these remaining three standards, two are within five times detection (1.3ppm and 2.5ppm) and the last (OREAS 54Pa – 5.3ppm) is just over 10 times detection. Unfortunately, this is not a standard that has been used routinely, hence a suitable population size does not exist. Given the advanced nature of the Tujuh Bukit Project, Intrepid has followed recommendations in prior QAQC reports to introduce matrix-matched standards. This is currently being coordinated with Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS). By producing matrix-matched standards, appropriate concentrations of gold, copper, molybdenum, silver are ensured in specific ore matrices, and the lack of a silver standard is being addressed. These matrix-matched standards are expected to be available in 2012.

Table A5.1: Internal Standards – Lab: Intertek; Method: FA30

Standard	Ele	N	Exp Val	Limit +/-	Mean Res	Mean Bias	Median Res	Median Bias	Failed	Failed%
OREAS 2Pd	Au	59	0.88	0.088	0.8900	0.6218	0.90	1.75	0	0.00%
OREAS 50c	Au	165	0.84	0.084	0.8624	3.1535	0.86	2.87	0	0.00%
OREAS 50Pb	Au	7	0.84	0.084	0.8571	1.9195	0.85	1.07	0	0.00%
OREAS 52c	Au	158	346.00	34.600	362.5949	4.7962	360.00	4.05	0	0.00%
OREAS 52Pb	Au	15	307.00	30.700	320.0000	4.2345	320.00	4.23	0	0.00%
OREAS 53Pb	Au	66	0.62	0.062	0.6362	2.1207	0.64	2.73	0	0.00%
OREAS 54Pa	Au	54	2.90	0.290	2.8943	-0.1980	2.91	.34	0	0.00%
OREAS 61d	Au	59	4.76	0.476	4.7366	-0.4914	4.74	-.42	0	0.00%
OREAS 6Pc	Au	75	1.52	0.152	1.5335	0.8860	1.53	.66	0	0.00%

Table A5.2: Internal Standards – Lab Intertek; Method: GA02

Standard	Ele	N	Exp Val	Limit +/-	Mean Res	Mean Bias	Median Res	Median Bias	Failed	Failed%
OREAS 131a	Cu	262	322.00	32.200	324.3359	0.7254	325.00	.93	0	0.00%
OREAS 132b	Cu	182	477.00	47.700	461.5220	-3.2449	461.00	-3.35	1	0.55%
OREAS 2Pd	Cu	56	36.00	3.600	35.6964	-0.8433	36.00	.00	0	0.00%
OREAS 50c	Cu	156	7,420.00	742.000	7,413.9744	-0.0812	7,410.00	-.13	0	0.00%
OREAS 50Pb	Cu	7	0.74	0.074	0.7440	0.0000	0.74	.00	0	0.00%
OREAS 52c	Cu	136	0.34	0.034	0.3431	-0.2757	0.34	-.29	0	0.00%
OREAS 52Pb	Cu	15	3,338.00	333.800	3,395.3333	1.7176	3,420.00	2.46	0	0.00%
OREAS 53Pb	Cu	65	0.55	0.055	0.5514	0.9806	0.55	1.28	0	0.00%
OREAS 61d	Cu	59	103.00	10.300	111.7797	8.5239	112.00	8.74	21	35.59%
OREAS 6Pc	Cu	58	36.00	3.600	35.8103	-0.5268	36.00	.00	6	10.34%

Table A5.3: Internal Standards – Lab: Intertek; Method: GA30

Standard	Ele	N	Exp Val	Limit +/-	Mean Res	Mean Bias	Median Res	Median Bias	Failed	Failed%
OREAS 54Pa	Cu	54	1.55	0.155	1.5341	-1.0275	1.5300	-1.29	0	0.00%

Table A5.4: Internal Standards – Lab: Intertek; Method: GA30

Standard	Ele	N	Exp Val	Limit +/-	Mean Res	Mean Bias	Median Res	Median Bias	Failed	Failed%
OREAS 131a	Cu	7	322.00	32.200	331.4286	2.9281	328.00	1.86	1	14.29%
OREAS 132b	Cu	35	477.00	47.700	471.2571	-1.2040	471.00	-1.26	0	0.00%
OREAS 50c	Cu	9	7,420.00	742.000	7,385.5556	-0.4642	7,400.00	-.27	0	0.00%
OREAS 52c	Cu	22	0.34	0.034	0.3429	-0.3171	0.34	.00	0	0.00%
OREAS 6Pc	Cu	15	36.00	3.600	33.2000	-7.7778	33.00	-8.33	6	40.00%

External standards (i.e. laboratory introduced) are not reviewed in this Report as it is the view of the author that laboratories do not release data failing their own internal QC. This data is of little benefit to the client or those external to the laboratory.

Figure A5.1: Summary – Standard Bias Plot
Lab: Intertek Method; FA30 Method: Gold

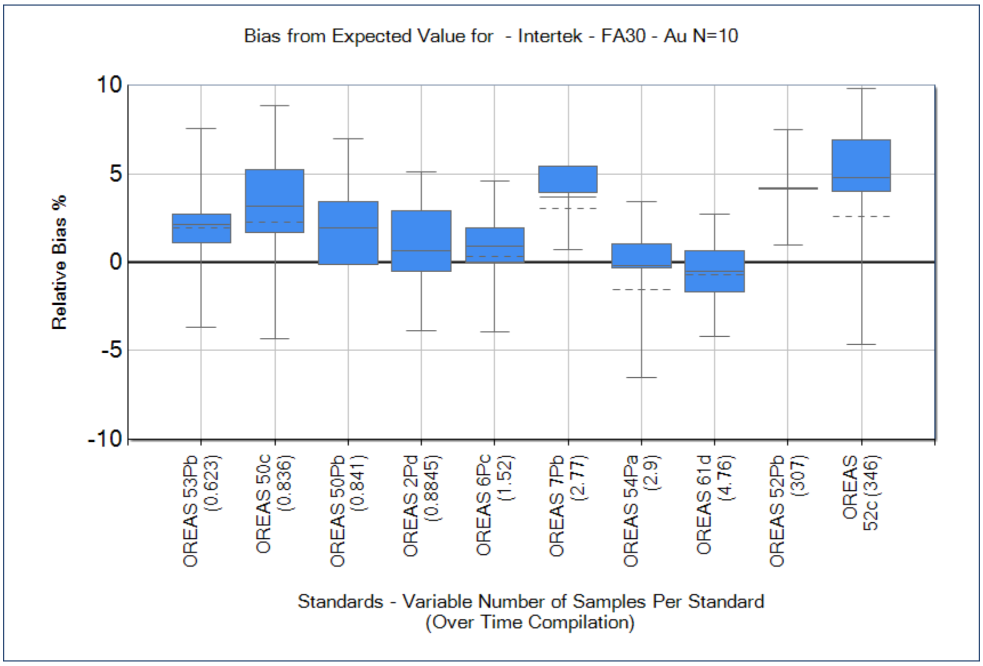


Figure A5.2: Summary – Standard Bias Plot

Lab: Intertek Method: GA02 Method: Copper

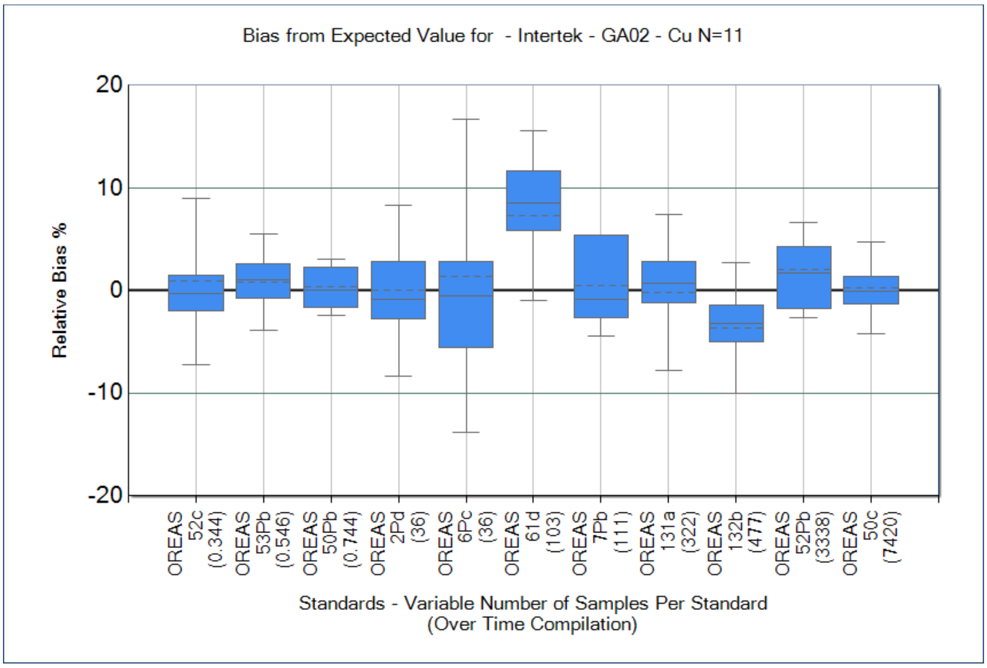


Figure A5.3: Summary – Standard Bias Plot

Lab: Intertek Method: IC50 Method: Copper

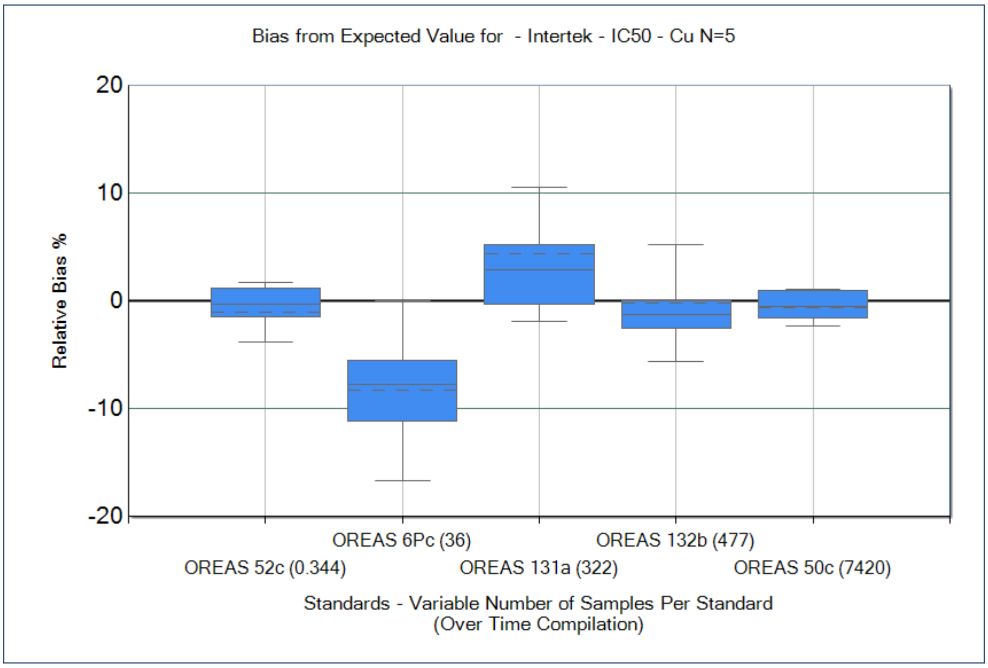
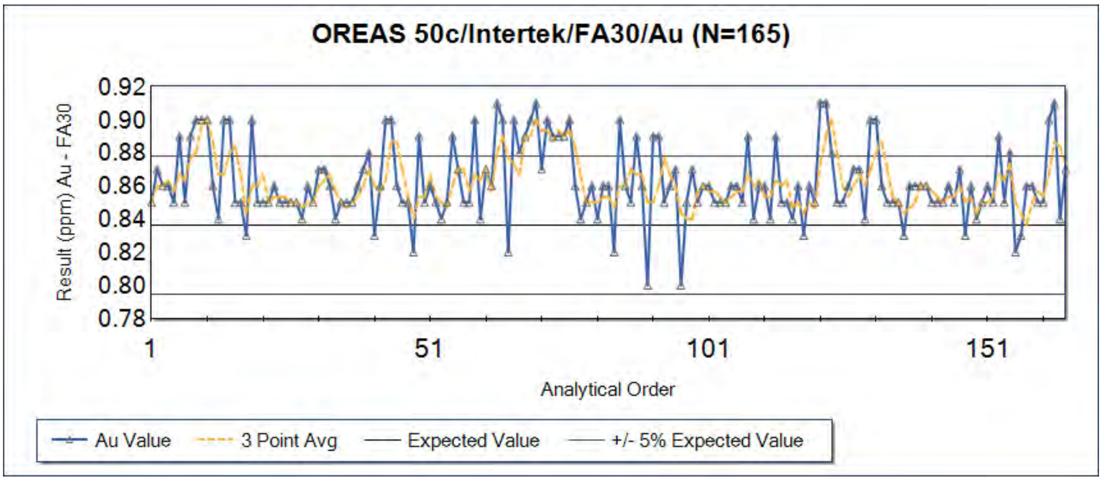
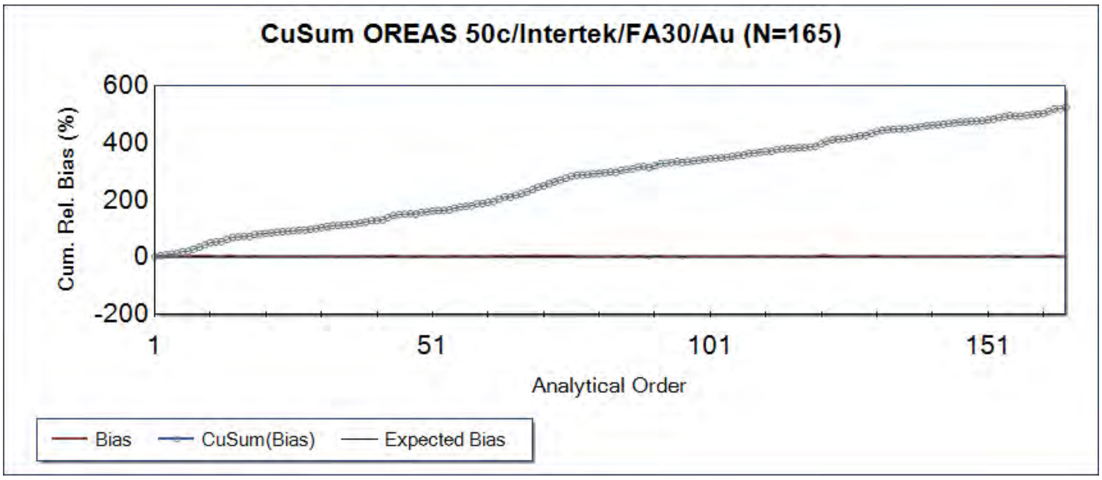
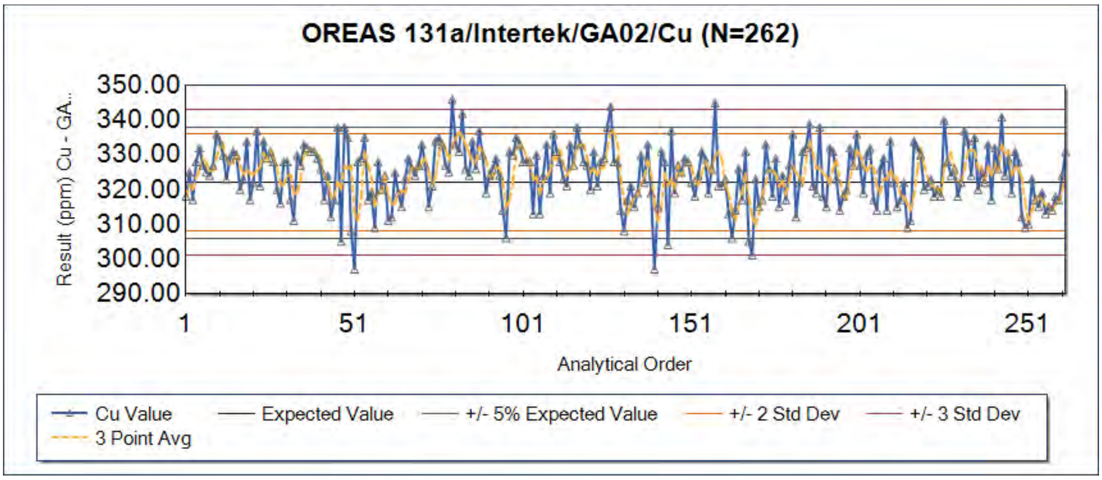


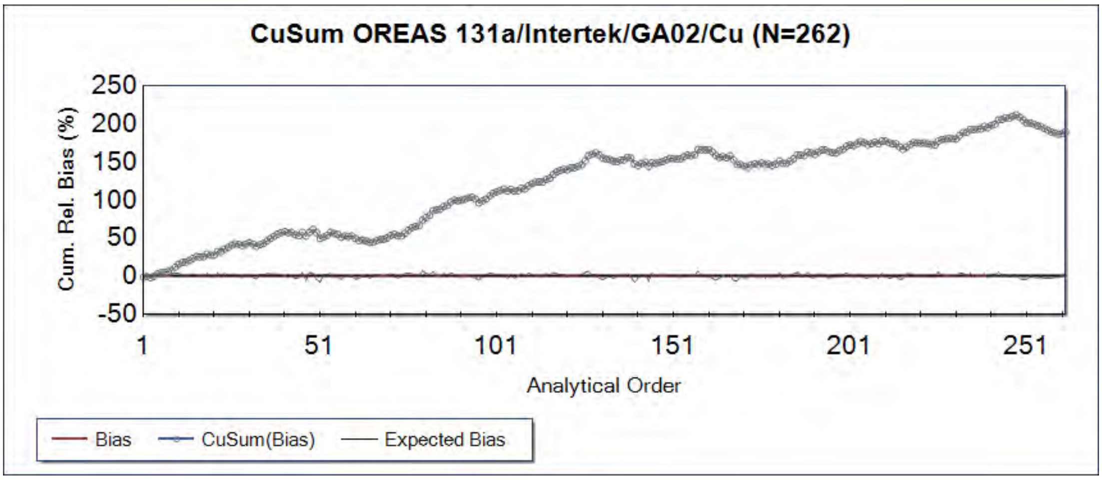
Figure A5.4: Example Charts for Standards for both Gold and Copper:
Standard: OREAS 50c Lab: Intertek Method: FA30 Element: Gold





Standard: OREAS 50c Lab: Intertek Method: FA30 Element: Gold





All internal blanks (i.e. blind Intrepid introduced) (Contamination) for gold and copper fall well within accepted limits of 10 times detection limit suggesting good laboratory procedures without contamination.

TableA5.5: Internal Blanks – Lab: Intertek

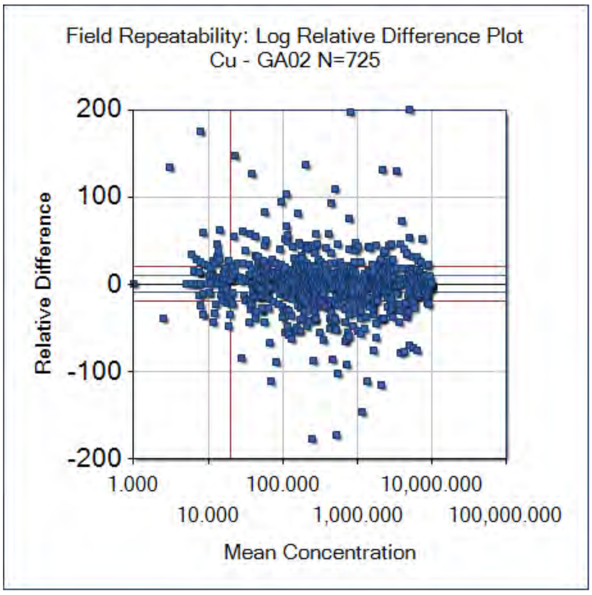
Element	Number of Tests	Count Failed	%Fail
Au	53	0	.00
Cu	91	0	.00

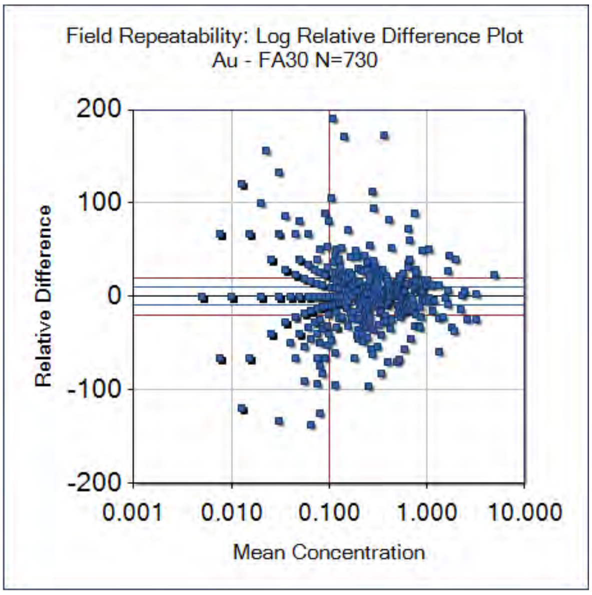
Field duplicates (Field Repeatability) commonly show field sampling often represents the biggest source of variance. In this dataset, field variability is approximately 15% but ranges between 7-15% (Robust CV) depending on which element.

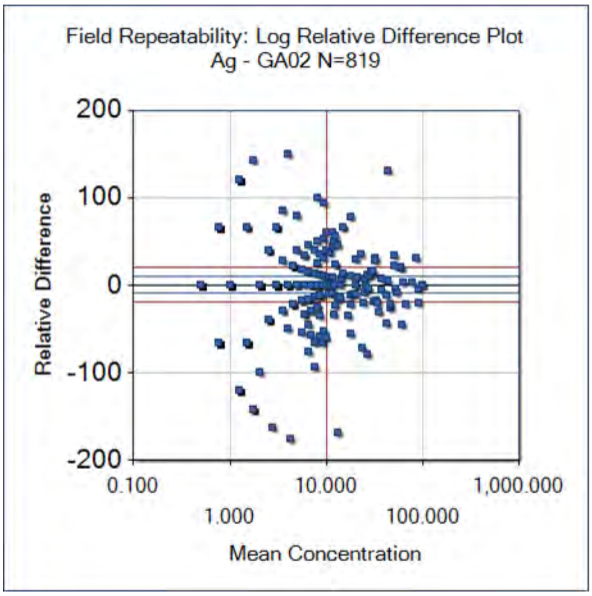
Table A5.6: Field Duplicates – Half Core Samples

Chk Description	Method	Element	Total No	No	RMS CV%	Robust CV	Limit	Failed	%Failed
1/2 Core - Field Duplicate	FA30	Au	730	291	18.7969	13.9781	45.00%	11	3.78%
1/2 Core - Field Duplicate	GA02	Cu	725	641	22.4520	14.5437	45.00%	32	4.99%
1/2 Core - Field Duplicate	GA02	Ag	819	67	21.1760	14.9765	45.00%	4	5.97%
1/2 Core - Field Duplicate	GA30	Cu	7	7	7.9354	7.9516	45.00%	0	0.00%
1/2 Core - Field Duplicate	IC50	Cu	56	52	22.6534	14.4784	45.00%	4	7.69%

Figure A5.5: Field Duplicate Charts (Gold, Copper, Silver)







The laboratory replicates (Lab Repeatability) for gold and copper all fall within accepted limits.

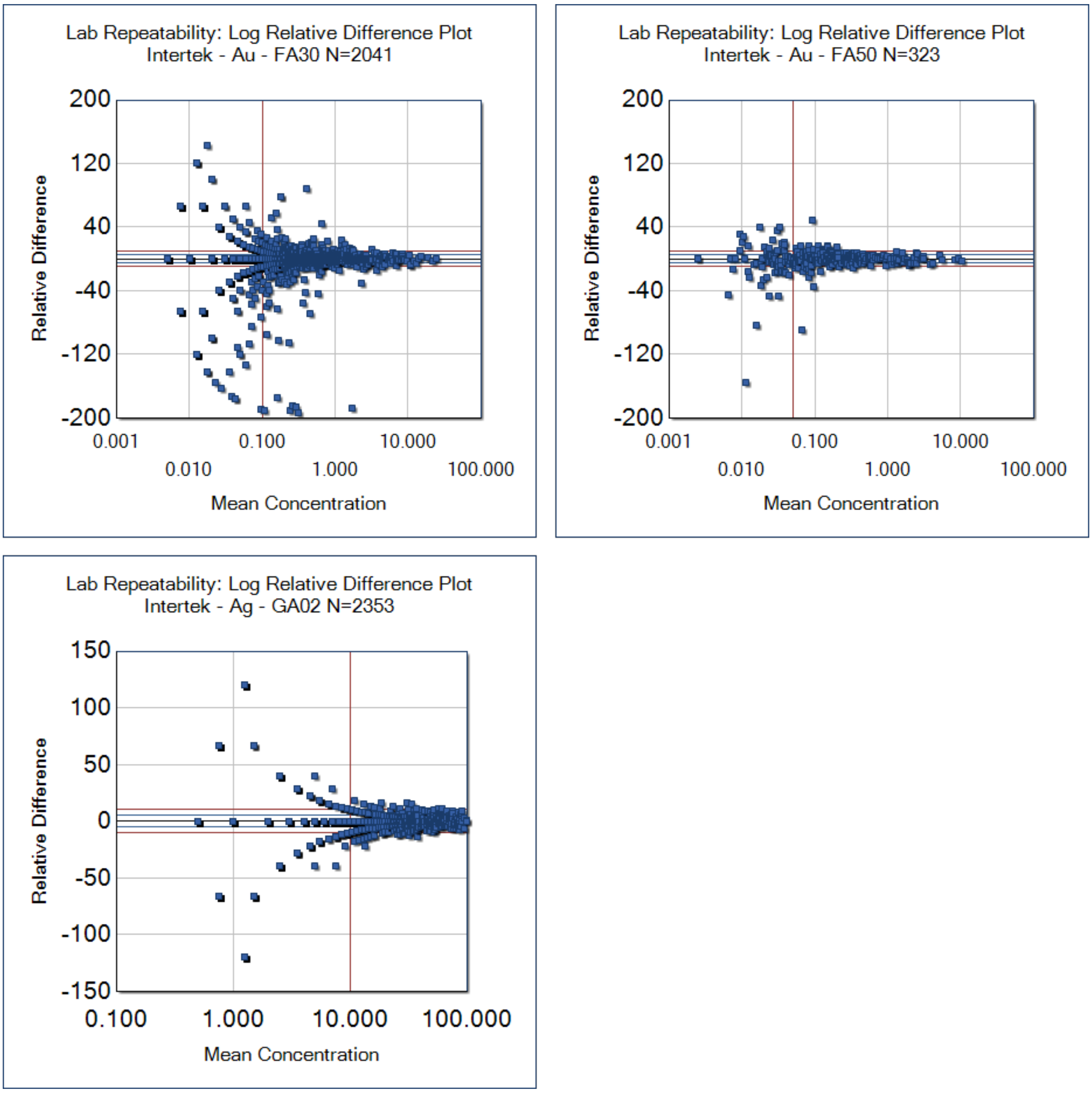
Initial pulp duplicates and in second split pulps have Robust CV% of <2% for copper, <4% for gold and silver, indicating a high level of reproducibility at the laboratory level (and hence probably adequate sample preparation).

This is a good result, although further monitoring should continue on the 2% of gold replicates returning results outside two standard deviations. Majority of the variance is occurring <0.1g/t below the zone of interest, getting closer to detection limit therefore is of less concern. However, there are some samples between 0.1g/t and 1g/t which should be monitored. The summary below highlights 13 failures in gold (although <1%). Particular attention should be placed on sizing fractions in sample preparation.

Table A5.7: Laboratory Repeatability Summary Report (Lab: Intertek)

Chk Description	Method	Element	Total No.	No.	RMS CV%	Robust CV	Limit	Failed	%Failed
Pulp Duplicate	FA30	Au	2041	1096	6.9015	3.4372	30.00%	11	1.00%
Pulp Duplicate	FA50	Au	323	242	4.9850	3.6250	30.00%	1	0.41%
Pulp Duplicate	GA02	Ag	2353	508	3.8162	3.3827	30.00%	0	0.00%
Pulp Duplicate	GA02	Cu	2357	2194	2.5019	1.9536	15.00%	0	0.00%
Pulp Duplicate	GA30	Ag	24	24	2.7689	1.5658	30.00%	0	0.00%
Pulp Duplicate	GA30	Cu	7	7	2.6145	1.9780	15.00%	0	0.00%
Pulp Duplicate	IC50	Ag	46	2	2.7826	4.0181	30.00%	0	0.00%
Pulp Duplicate	IC50	Cu	46	45	2.5520	1.6649	15.00%	0	0.00%
Second Split	FA30	Au	1297	536	5.0842	3.1412	30.00%	1	0.19%
Second Split	FA50	Au	145	97	4.3163	3.5298	30.00%	0	0.00%
Second Split	GA02	Ag	1504	201	4.1058	2.0356	30.00%	0	0.00%
Second Split	GA02	Cu	1496	1343	2.4056	1.9969	15.00%	0	0.00%
Second Split	GA30	Ag	12	12	2.3061	1.2453	30.00%	0	0.00%
Second Split	GA30	Cu	15	15	0.8660	0.8158	15.00%	0	0.00%
Second Split	IC50	Ag	10	2	3.5714	3.7441	30.00%	0	0.00%
Second Split	IC50	Cu	10	10	2.1338	2.4328	15.00%	0	0.00%

Figure A5.6: Laboratory Replicate Charts (Gold, Copper, Silver)



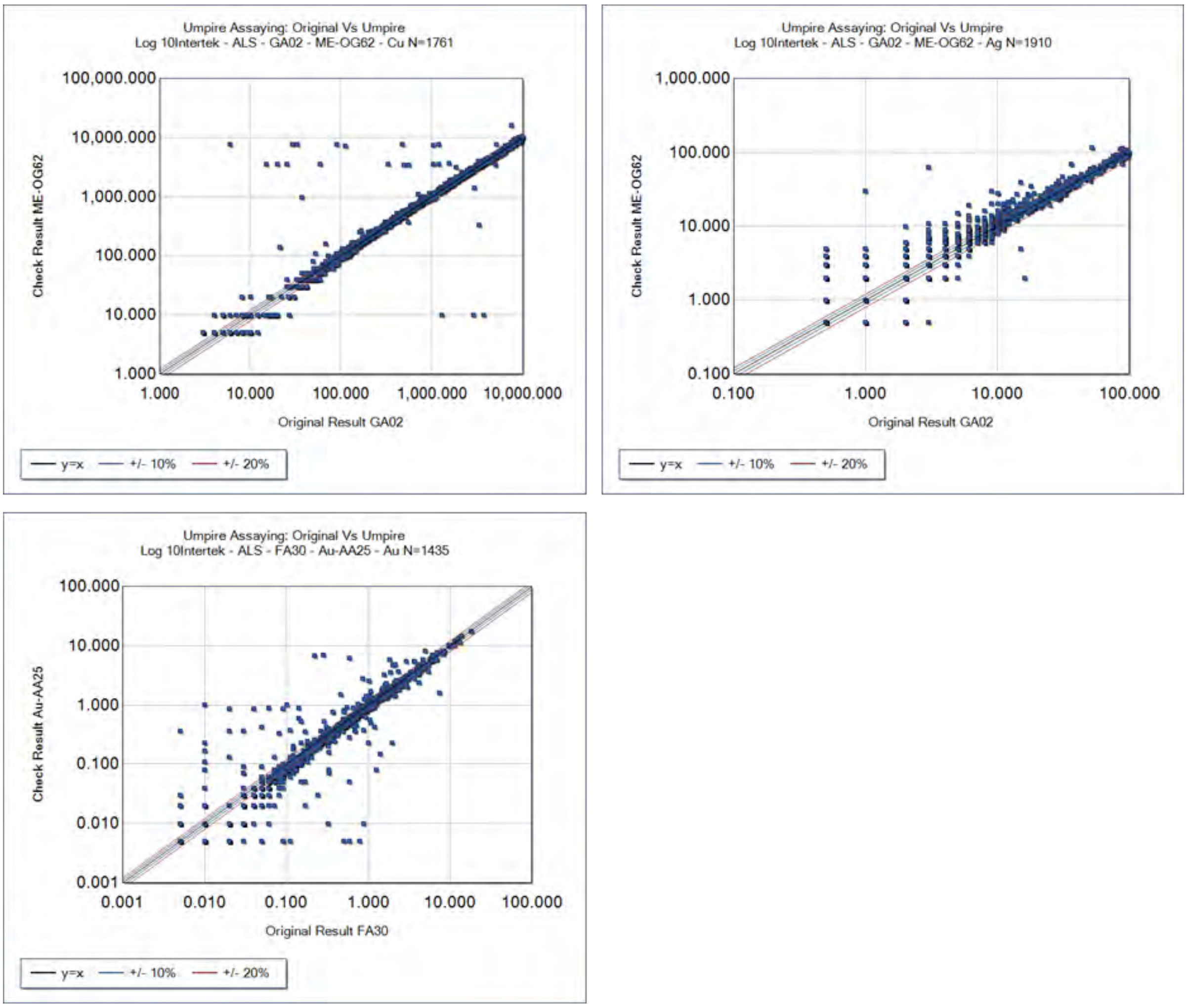
Check Assays/Umpires (Accuracy) – no bias exists between Original and Umpire gold assays although moderate variance (CV% 8%) is evident. 37% of assays exceed a bias limit of 10% and fail QC. This requires ongoing monitoring. It is worth noting that a fail threshold of 10% for gold is quite low.

Majority of the variance for gold is below 0.1g/t and getting closer to the detection limit, but charts show variance between 0.1g/t and 2g/t. This requires ongoing monitoring, starting with review of sample preparation in primary and umpire laboratories.

There appears to be an ongoing problem in the assay database as ‘over range’ is reported and compared to a different method. In this case 10,000ppm is the upper detection for GA02 copper but ME-062 is >>10,000ppm.

Comparison of Original and Umpire copper assays (in two techniques) shows minor variance (CV% <5%). Only <10% of GA30 assays exceed a bias limit of 10% and fail QC (although the tabulated data shows 17.54% due to the over range issues). There is some indication it is worth monitoring copper at levels greater than 5% copper for bias.

Figure A5.7: Check Assays – Gold (FA30/Au-AA25); Copper (GA02/ME-OG62); Silver (GA02/ME-OG62)



In conclusion, the QAQC review of the gold resource over the Tujuh Bukit Project (December 2011) demonstrates good sample preparation, good reproducibility of assays between batches and laboratories, no/low contamination and precise assays values leading to a high quality assay database for resource calculations.

There are some aspects which require improvement or further investigation. Some of these issues have been raised in previous QAQC reports. Many areas have been addressed but it is obvious, with the focus on increasing the size of gold and copper resource, it is difficult to implement all prior recommendations.

Action on QAQC failures – the current QAQC program for routine exploration drilling includes all the components of a good QAQC program (standards, blanks, field duplicates, laboratory replicates and umpire/check assays).

While the program exhibits all the ingredients of an excellent monitoring program, routine monthly QAQC reporting is not being done. Currently QAQC data is reviewed retrospectively on a three- or six-month timeframe. QAQC failures are identified and addressed on an informal basis. This is not ideal as problems are not identified immediately and re-assays run immediately.

Protocols have to be determined for criteria to fail batches, then do you re-assay only the failed samples, a range either side or the entire batch.

Recommendations:

- Formalize a monthly QAQC report.
- Act on QAQC failures from monthly QAQC report.

Standards – using Expected values instead of Certified/Accepted values – as discussed in the Accuracy section, during the certification process, assays can vary significantly across laboratories as demonstrated in certificates of standards. The certification is basically the average value across laboratories and may not be the best fit for your laboratory. When a significant dataset has been collected for a particular standard, the mean/median value may vary from the Certified/Accepted value. Now the Tujuh Bukit Project has a dataset of assays for each standard (by method and element) over several years, there is merit in using an Expected value rather than the Certified/Accepted value. During 2011, a new ICP method for multi-elements (IC50) has been introduced. Expected values should be compared for all methods, including IC50.

Recommendations:

Determine Expected values for each standard and element. Include these values with the Certified/Accepted during interpretation and determination of pass/fail of batches.

Matrix-matched standards – a project for producing matrix matched standards has gone through the planning and quoting stage. This should be completed in early 2012, producing standards for gold, copper, silver and molybdenum in both the oxide, transitional and porphyry environments.