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1.0 SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for Novo Resources Corp. (Novo Resources) for the Beatons Creek project (also referred to as the Nullagine project) held by Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd. and Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd., two wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries of Novo Resources.

The content of this report is based on exploration and drilling data collected by Novo Resources and the results of an independent estimation of mineral resources calculated by Tetra Tech utilizing the data collected at the Beatons Creek property.

1.1 LOCATION, PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & OWNERSHIP

The Beatons Creek Project is located in East Pilbara Shire, between the major regional centers of Newman and Port Hedland, in northwestern Western Australia, **Figure 1-1**. The project area is west of the town of Nullagine (population $\pm$ 200, 1364km north-northeast of Perth). By road, Nullagine is 296km southeast of Port Hedland and 170km north of Newman. The Beatons Creek Project area consists of 24 predominantly contiguous tenements totaling $\pm$ 569km²; tenements are a mixture of Exploration Licenses, Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases. The property is located near a privately-owned railroad used to transport iron ore from Newman to Port Hedland.

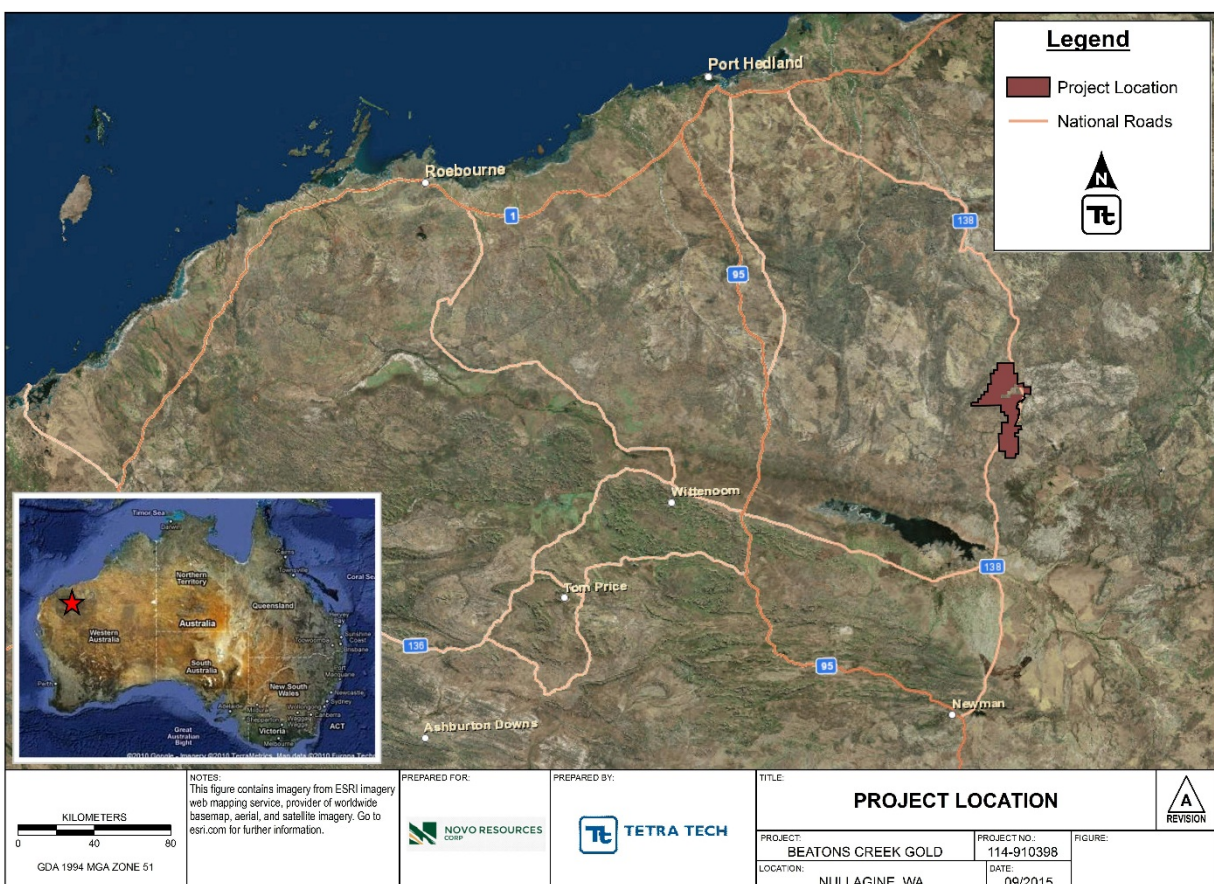


Figure 1-1: Location Map

1.2 GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The Beatons Creek project area is located in the East Pilbara granite–greenstone terrain of the Early to Late Archaean Pilbara Craton of northwestern Western Australia. The sub-basins formed on the older granite–greenstone basement during the initial stages of Late Archaean continental rifting and formation of the Late Archaean–Palaeoproterozoic Hamersley Basin. The property is centered on an area containing extensive and relatively complete lower Fortescue Group successions, in comparison to other parts of the north Pilbara Craton. The Fortescue Group ranges in age from ± 2.77 – 2.63 Ga, although it is up to 50 Ma older, the Fortescue Group is commonly compared to the Ventersdorp Supergroup of the Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa, which is similar in both composition and tectono-stratigraphic setting (Nelson et al., 1992, 1999; Martin et al., 1998; Thorne and Trendall, 2001).

Gold-bearing conglomerates have been identified at several stratigraphic levels in the Fortescue Group within the Nullagine sub-basin. Auriferous conglomerates at Beatons Creek occur in the mid- to upper Hardey Formation.

Mineralization at Beatons Creek occurs in multiple, narrow stacked conglomeritic reef horizons, interbedded with poorly- and un-mineralized (barren) conglomerate sequences, with lateral extents ranging up to 2.5 km for mineralization. Gold occurs as fine grains, larger flakes and rounded particles up to several millimeters across (Finucane, 1935; Ivanhoe Gold Pty Ltd, 1984; Menzies, undated report) within the matrix of mineralized conglomerates, and is closely associated with detrital pyrite and authigenic nodules (2–65 mm in diameter), which are locally referred to as “buck shot” pyrite.

1.3 EXPLORATION, DRILLING, SAMPLING & QA/QC

Exploration by Novo Resources consists of surface geologic mapping, costean (trench) sampling of surface outcrops, basic core drilling and extensive reverse circulation (RC) drilling conducted from 2011 to 2014. Historical exploration activities includes geochemical and geophysical surveys, geologic mapping and drilling by various operators between 1968 and 2007.

Novo Resources excavated a total of 639 costeans (trenches), collecting 888 samples for analysis. The costean samples were taken from surface reef exposures over a 2.5 km² area. In addition to surface trench samples, the project database contains eight diamond drill holes, totaling 475 m (completed in 2013) and 552 RC holes, totaling 28,839 m drilled between 2011 and 2014.

The sample preparation, analyses and security procedures implemented by Intertek-Genalysis in Western Australia, meet standard practices and are monitored through the use of control samples. The data collected is of adequate quality and reliability to support the estimation of mineral resources.

1.4 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical test programs for the Beatons Creek project have been conducted at the Met-Solve Laboratories in Langley, BC, Canada between 2014 and 2015. This test work entailed gravity concentration (GRG) of 12 samples (primarily oxide mineralization), followed by flotation and cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings of selected samples.

Gold recovery from GRG test work shows good results ranging from 42% to 93% with an average of 76%. Combined gold recovery using GRG and flotation provided a 91.7% result, consisting of 71.4% from GRG and 20.3% from flotation. The combined gold recovery using GRG and cyanide leaching produced 99.3%.

1.5 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

Oxide and sulphide mineral resources have been estimated for seven reefs by multi-pass Ordinary Kriging of capped drill holes and costean samples. Estimated measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources are shown in **Table 14-1**, **Table 14-2**, and **Table 14-3** below. **Table 14-3** is a weighted total of mineral resources shown in **Table 14-1** and **Table 14-2**.

Table 1-1: Near Surface Mineral Resources

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	0.5	515	3.1	51
Indicated	0.5	2,822	2.7	241
Measured + Indicated	0.5	3,337	2.7	292
Inferred	0.5	2,668	2.4	203

Table 1-2: Underground Mineral Resources

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	2.0	-	-	-
Indicated	2.0	55	4.2	7
Measured + Indicated	2.0	55	4.2	7
Inferred	2.0	369	4.7	56

Table 1-3: Global Mineral Resources (Near Surface and Underground)

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	0.5, 2.0	515	3.1	51
Indicated	0.5, 2.0	2,877	2.7	249
Measured + Indicated	0.5, 2.0	3,392	2.7	299
Inferred	0.5, 2.0	3,037	2.7	259

Notes:

- (1) Near surface mineral resources contain oxide and sulphide material within an optimized shell and within a mineralized wireframe,
- (2) Underground mineral resources contain sulphide resources outside of an optimized shell and within a mineralized wireframe,
- (3) Columns may not total due to rounding, and
- (4) One troy ounce is equal to 31.1034768 grams.

Mineral resources were estimated from 1,880 samples intersecting modeled reefs, sourced from 367 RC holes, seven diamond holes, and 385 costean trenches. Capping was analyzed for the each reef's oxide and sulphide portion using histograms and probability plots to determine where high-grade distribution tails became erratic and deviated from lognormal. Sampled intervals from all data sources were composited to 1 m. Compositing initiated a terminated at the top and bottom of the reef contacts.

Reef model solids were constructed in Leapfrog™ geologic modeling software by Novo Resources staff; the resulting solids are shown in **Figure 1-2**, below.

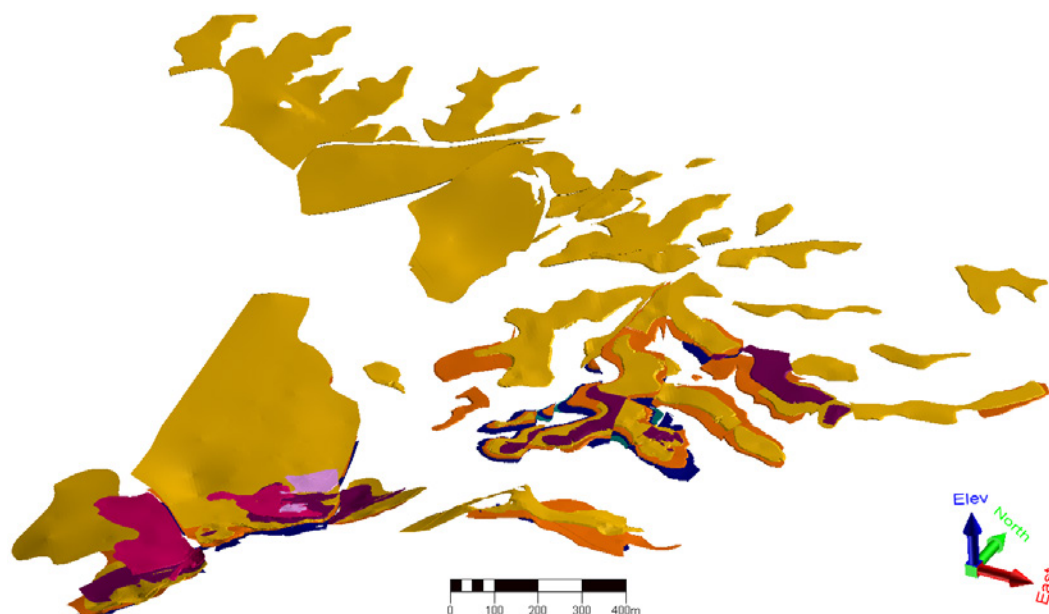


Figure 1-2: 3D View Modeled Reef Solids

Blocks and composites from each oxide and sulphide reef domain were independently flattened for estimation. Only composites within the same reef and mineral type domain were permitted to estimate blocks of a given reef and mineral type domain. Resulting block grades are shown in **Figure 1-3**.

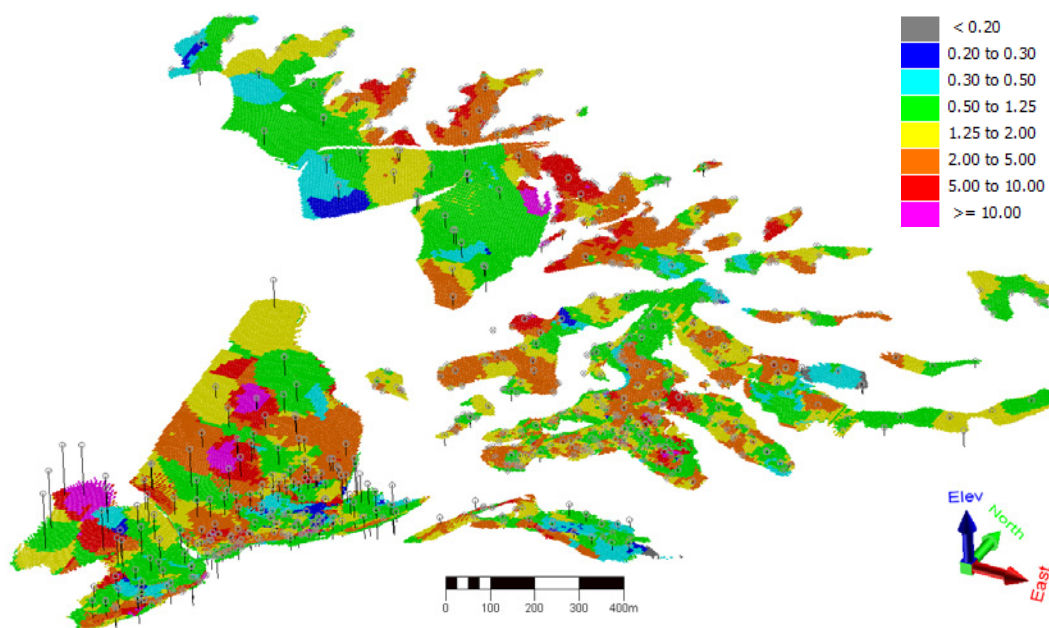


Figure 1-3: 3D View Estimated Block Au Grades

Resource classification was assessed by pass (including maximum search, sectors, drill hole and sample requirements), nearest sample within an area, and standard error of Kriging.

Reasonable prospects for economic extraction have been estimated within a potentially exploitable pit shape and outside of a potentially exploitable pit shape. Blocks that fall within the shape defined by a Lerch-Grossman algorithm using measured, indicated, and inferred resources, were subjected to a 0.5 Au g/t cutoff.

Resource estimations have been verified by visual review, internal peer review, population analysis, swath plots, volume to tonnage comparisons and sensitivity analysis.

1.6 INTERPRETATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

Drill hole and costean samples have been collected and analyzed using industry standard methods and practices and are sufficient to characterize grade and thickness and support the estimation of mineral resources. Given the grade and tonnage of the mineral resources estimated as part of this report it is recommended the project be advanced to the preliminary economic assessment (PEA) study stage.

The project has a number of positive attributes that justify advancement to a PEA study:

- Project location in a local jurisdiction familiar with mining,
- Local permitting authorities and the community are accustomed to mine development and the potential economic benefits,
- Geological setting and oxidized nature of mineralized bedrock, supports potential inexpensive selective mining methods (free digging, void of drilling and blasting), with minimal dilution,
- Metallurgical test work from reverse circulation and costean samples provide favorable indications, that optimal gold recoveries (+85%) can be achieved by means of simple, low-cost gravity (+/- floatation) methods,
- The success of Novo Resources' down-dip or distal exploration and infill drilling is encouraging and suggests sustaining and in some areas increasing grade and thickness within the current shallow oxide resource and beyond, and
- Potential for staged development utilizing possible cash flow from initial oxide production to capitalize future sulphide mining and processing.

1.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the current status of the Beatons Creek project, the following recommendations are suggested:

- Advance and finalize a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA),
- Further explore the project in an effort to increase tonnage and confidence of the currently defined sulphide resources, and
- Perform additional metallurgical testing and characterization (on site trial processing may be desirable).

A breakdown of estimated costs for these activities is provided in Section 26.0.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Novo Resources Corp. (Novo Resources) for the Beatons Creek project (also referred to as the Nullagine project) held by Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd. and Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd., two wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries of Novo Resources.

The content of this report is based on exploration and drilling data collected by Novo Resources and the results of an independent estimation of mineral resources calculated by Tetra Tech utilizing the data collected at the Beatons Creek property.

Technical information including locations, orientations, mapping and analytical data has been supplied by Novo Resources, and have, in part, been verified through spot checking conducted by the author of this report while visiting the project. Information pertaining to title, environment, permitting and access has also been supplied by Novo Resources and the author of this report has relied on the experts supplying this information. Introductory summaries pertaining to infrastructure, location, geology and mineralization have been partially sourced from a previous Technical Report on the property by Tetra Tech Proteus 2013, and have been cited where appropriate.

The Beatons Creek project site was inspected on August 6th of 2015. The inspection entailed observations of drill hole collar locations and orientations, drill samples, costean sample locations, costean sample collection, and surface outcrops of mineralized conglomerate reefs.

2.1 UNITS OF MEASURE

For the purpose of this report, common measurements are given in metric units. All tonnages shown are in Tonnes of 1,000 kilograms, and precious metal grade values are given in grams per tonne (g/T), precious metal quantity values are given in troy ounces (toz), one toz is equal to 31.1035 grams (g). All references to dollars in this report are to Australian dollars (AUD\$) unless otherwise noted

2.2 ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations used in this report.

Abbreviation	Unit or Term
2D	two-dimensional
3D	three-dimensional
Au	gold
AUD\$	Australian dollars
BFS	Bankable feasibility study
°C	degrees Celsius
cm	centimeter
cm ³	cubic centimeters
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DER	Department of Environmental Regulation
DGPS	Differential GPS
DMP	Western Australian Government Department of Minerals and Petroleum
DoW	Department of Water
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
g	gram
g/T	grams per tonne
g/cm ³	grams per cubic centimeter
GxT	grade multiplied by thickness
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
km ²	square kilometers
km/hr	kilometers per hour
m	meter
M	million
MCP	Mine Closure Plan
Mm	millimeter
mm/yr	millimeters per year
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MP	Mining Proposal
NI 43-101	Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101
Novo Resources	Novo Resources Corp.
NSR	Net Smelting Return
NVCP	Native Vegetation Clearing Permit
OEPA	Office of the Environmental Authority
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PER	Public Environmental Report
PMLU	Post-Mining Land Use
APP	Accident Prevention Plan
ppm	parts per million
Project	Beatons Creek
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control

Abbreviation

RC
RAB
ROM
T
toz
T/d
US\$
V
/

Unit or Term

Reverse Circulation
Return Air Blast
Run of Mine (ore material)
metric ton
Troy ounces
Tonnes per day
United States dollars
volt
per

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is relying on statements by Novo Resources concerning legal and environmental matters included in Section 4.0 and 5.0 of this report.

The author is relying on statements and documents provided by Quinton Hennigh, CEO & Director, and Simon Pooley, Lead Technical Advisor at Novo Resources, regarding:

- Limitations of environmental liabilities associated with past operations,
- Water quality characterization,
- Compliance requirements to continue exploration activities,
- Permitting requirements to initiate future mining,
- Location of the claims,
- Claim standing,
- Surface access agreements, and
- Leasing, royalty and purchase agreements relating to the concession.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Beatons Creek Project is located in East Pilbara Shire, between the major regional centers of Newman and Port Hedland, in northwestern Western Australia, **Figure 4-1**. The project area is west of the town of Nullagine (population ± 200 , 1364km north-northeast of Perth). By road Nullagine is 296km southeast of Port Hedland and 170km north of Newman. The Beatons Creek Project area consists of 27 predominantly contiguous tenements totaling $\pm 569\text{km}^2$; tenements are a mixture of Exploration Licenses, Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases. The property is located near a privately-owned railroad used to transport iron ore from Newman to Port Hedland.

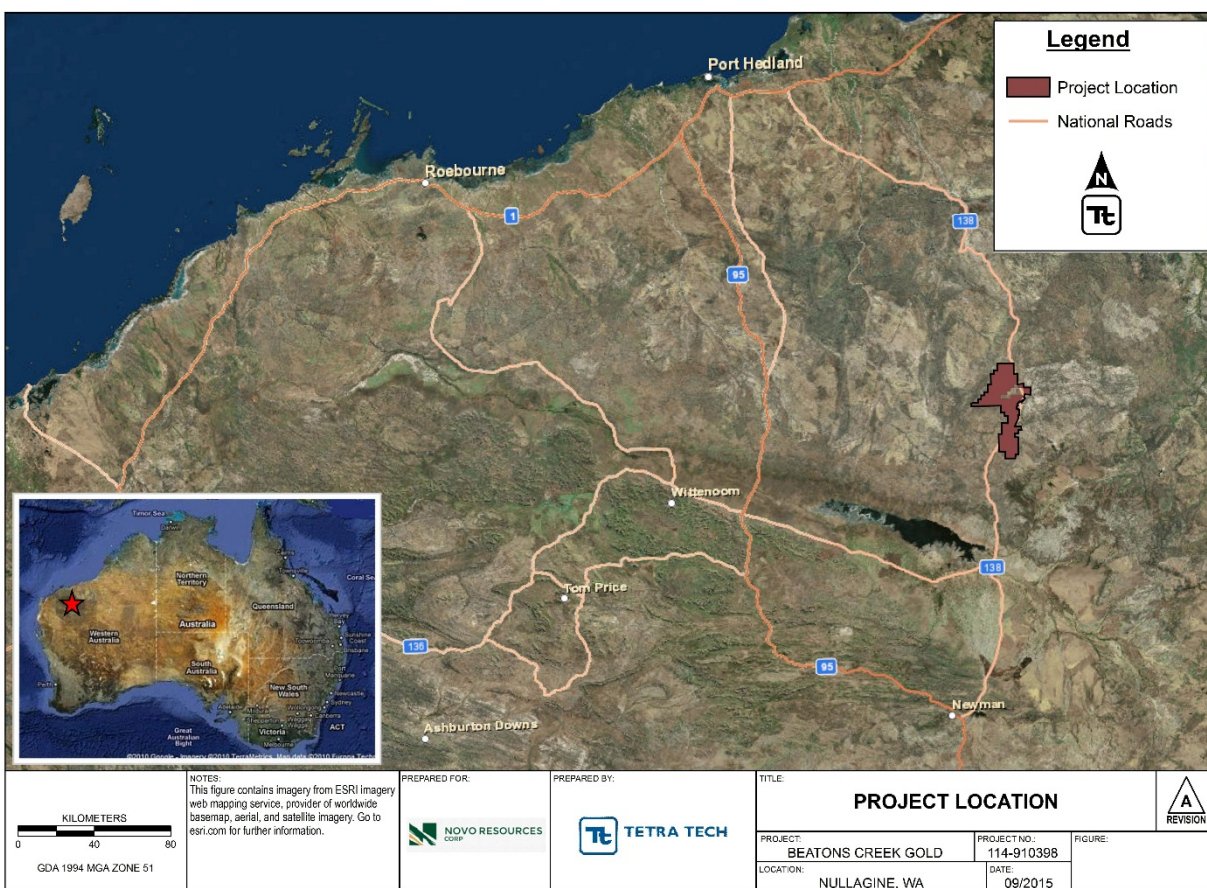


Figure 4-1: Location Map

4.2 TENEMENTS AND OWNERSHIP STATUS

The Beatons Creek Project area consists of a combination of Creasy Group (WITX Pty Ltd) and Novo Resources (Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd. and Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd.) tenements as listed in **Table 4-1** and depicted in **Figure 4-2**. The status of tenements listed in **Table 4-1** is supported by latest information posted on the Western Australian DMP website. Novo Resources controls 70% of Creasy Group's mining and gold rights through a current Definitive Agreement.

Table 4-1: List of Tenements comprising the Beatons Creek Project Area (Mining Leases shaded in light grey)

Tenement Number	Tenement Status	Tenement Type	Area km ²	Expenditure Commitment	Rent	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Term	Registered Holder 1	DIA Registered Sites
E46/797	Granted	Exploration Lease	222.6	\$140,000	\$18,504.50	4/22/2010	4/21/2020	5 Years (Renewal)	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	Yes
E46/946	Granted	Exploration Lease	124.2	\$58,500	\$7,599.15	6/7/2012	6/6/2017	5 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
E46/953	Pending	Exploration Lease	178.4	\$56,000	10,911.60	7/23/2013	7/23/2018	5 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	Yes
M46/9	Granted	Mining Lease	2.5	\$24,800	\$4,092.00	3/6/1985	3/5/2027	21 Years (Renewal)	Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd - 100%	Yes
M46/10	Granted	Mining Lease	1.2	\$12,200	\$2,013.00	12/12/1984	12/11/2026	21 Years (Renewal)	Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd - 100%	No
M46/11	Granted	Mining Lease	4.7	\$46,500	\$7,672.50	1/17/1985	1/16/2027	21 Years (Renewal)	Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1577	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.9	\$7,760	\$465.60	2/10/2012	2/9/2016	4 Years	Mark Gareth Creasy - 100%	No
P46/1643	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.8	\$7,080	\$424.80	10/7/2011	10/6/2015	4 Years (Renewal Application)	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1743	Granted	Prospecting Lease	2	\$8,000	\$480.00	2/6/2013	2/5/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1744	Granted	Prospecting Lease	2	\$8,000	\$480.00	2/6/2013	2/5/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	Yes
P46/1748	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.3	\$5,360	\$321.60	6/11/2012	6/10/2016	4 Years	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1749	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.9	\$7,600	\$456.00	6/11/2012	6/10/2016	4 Years	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1784	Granted	Prospecting Lease	2	\$8,000	\$480.00	3/15/2013	3/14/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1785	Granted	Prospecting Lease	2	\$8,000	\$480.00	3/15/2013	3/14/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1786	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.9	\$7,800	\$468.00	3/15/2013	3/14/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1787	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.9	\$7,800	\$4,687.00	3/15/2013	3/14/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1788	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.9	\$7,800	\$468.00	3/15/2013	3/14/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1789	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.7	\$6,880	\$412.80	3/15/2013	3/14/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	Yes
P46/1790	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.8	\$7,320	\$439.20	2/22/2013	2/21/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1791	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.7	\$6,960	\$417.60	7/19/2013	7/18/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No

Tenement Number	Tenement Status	Tenement Type	Area km ²	Expenditure Commitment	Rent	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Term	Registered Holder 1	DIA Registered Sites
P46/1792	Granted	Prospecting Lease	0.6	\$2,250	\$151.20	7/19/2013	7/18/2017	4 Years	WITX Pty Ltd - 100%	No
P46/1806	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.3	\$5,400	\$324.00	2/22/2013	2/21/2017	4 Years	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd (100%)	No
P46/1808	Pending	Prospecting Lease	2	-	-	-	-	-	WITX Pty Ltd – 100%	Yes
P46/1809	Pending	Prospecting Lease	2	-	-	-	-	-	WITX Pty Ltd – 100%	Yes
P46/1810	Pending	Prospecting Lease	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	WITX Pty Ltd – 100%	Yes
P46/1821	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.6	\$6,360	\$381.60	3/3/2015	3/2/2019	4 Years	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd - 100%	Yes
P46/1822	Granted	Prospecting Lease	1.6	\$6,280	\$376.80	3/3/2015	3/2/2019	4 Years	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd - 100%	Yes
TOTAL			568.9	\$462,650	\$62,507					

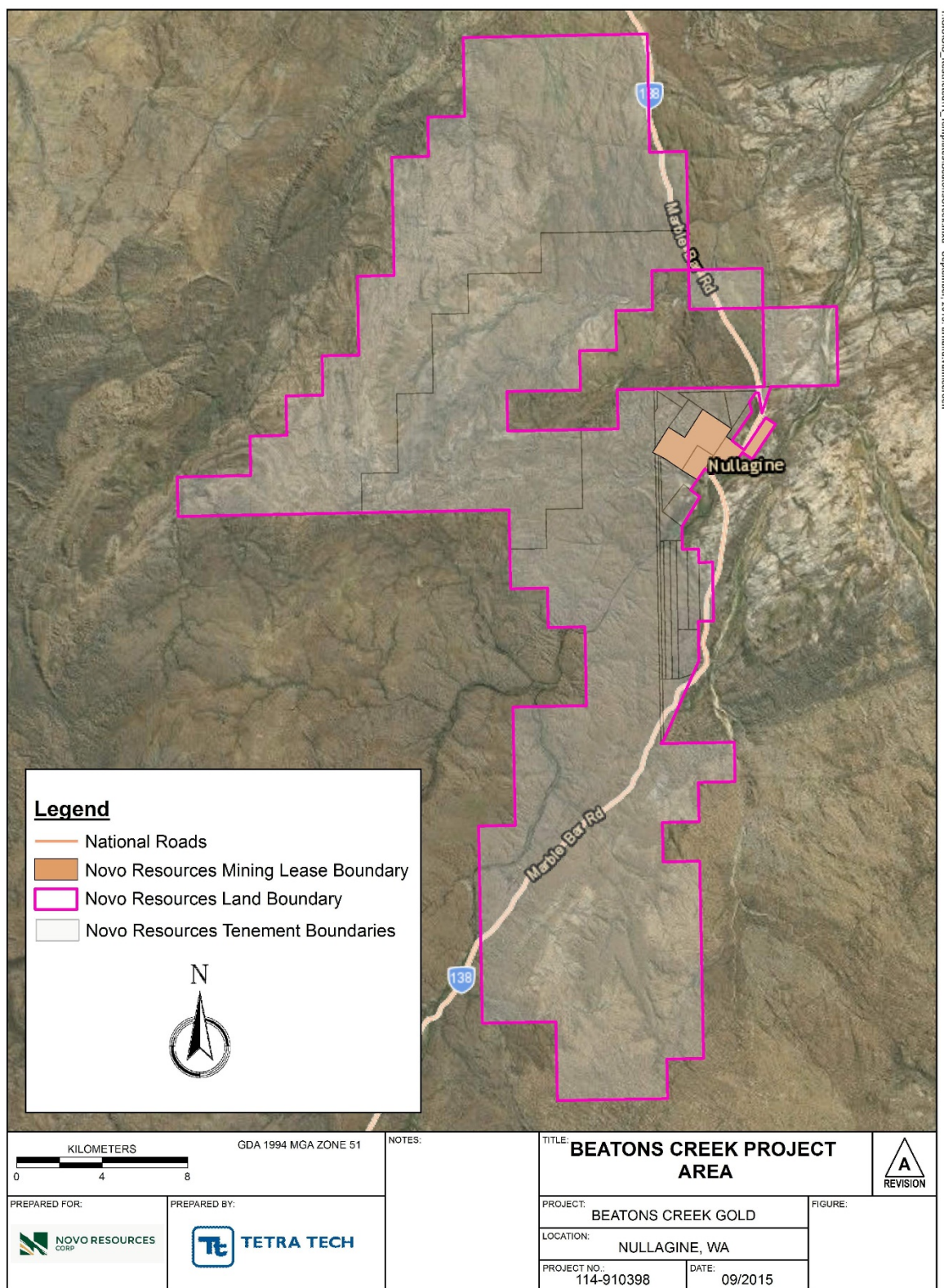


Figure 4-2: Beatons Creek Project Tenements Map

On January 27th, 2015, Novo Resources announced it had signed a Definitive Agreement with the Creasy Group in which Novo completed its earn-in to a 70% ownership of gold rights with respect to tenements part of the Pilbara Palaeo-Placer project including those covering the Nullagine embayment that is part of the project described in this report. The Creasy Group received 10,991,577 shares in conjunction with this transaction, both to satisfy earn-in requirements as well as settle outstanding debts. This agreement eliminated certain requirements of Novo, particularly the requirement that CGE be brought into an IPO and the need to reimburse the Creasy Group with cash for outstanding debts described above. Settlement of this agreement was announced July 28, 2015

Currently Novo Resources has full mineral rights to Mining Leases 46/9, 46/10 and 46/11. This was achieved on March 26th, 2015, when Beatons Creek signed a purchase agreement with Millennium Minerals to complete the 70% earn-in and acquire Millennium's 30% interest in the Beatons Creek Tenements. Per this agreement, all previous farm-in requirements were completed and all joint venture requirements were terminated. Ministerial approval for this purchase was given on April 2, 2015. Title transfer of these tenements was completed on October 5, 2015.

Information pertaining to Novo Resources ownership history leading up to the current ownership status, is included in Section 6.1 of this report (Ownership History).

4.3 EXPLORATION AND MINING PERMITTING

Guidelines for marking out and applying for minerals tenements in Western Australia are given in the pamphlets "Marking Out and Applying for Mining Tenements" and "Exploration Licences Graticular Boundary System", available from the Government of Western Australia Department of Mines and Petroleum website. Exploration Licences do not need to be marked out on the ground. Mining and Prospecting Leases, not on prescribed land, are marked out as follows:

- A post projecting at least 1m above the ground is fixed firmly in the ground as close as practicable to each corner or angle of the land.
- Two clearly identifiable trenches or rows of stones at least 1m long must extend from each post in the general direction of the boundary lines.
- The notice of marking out in the Form No. 20 in the First Schedule is fixed firmly to one of the posts, selected as the datum post.

Where the land adjoins other land in respect of which the same person or company is seeking or holds a mining tenement, common posts and trenches or rows of stones may be used for marking out each parcel of land. Applications for mining tenements must be made in the Form No. 21 "Application for Mining Tenement" and lodged at the office of the Mining Registrar of the mineral field in which the land is situated within 10 days of marking out. Application fees together with the first years rent are payable on lodgement of a mining tenement application. Additionally, a security in the sum of AUD\$5,000, filed in the Form No. 32 must be lodged with the mining registrar within 28 days of filing the application. Additionally, applications for Exploration Leases must be accompanied by a statement specifying:

- The proposed method of exploration,
- Details of the proposed work programme,
- Estimate of proposed expenditure on the licence, and
- The applicant's technical and financial resources.

Applications for Mining Leases must be accompanied by either:

- A mining proposal, or
- A mineralisation report containing the details in Section 74(7) and be accompanied by a supporting statement to include details in Section 74(1a).

Additional requirements of the applicant are described in the DMP pamphlets mentioned previously.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

The Mining Approvals process in Western Australia are subject to a number of legislative frameworks. The main approval frameworks for the Beatons Creek project will be under the State Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act, Part IV and Part V) and the State Mining Act 1978. Supporting approval under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 may also be required depending on the water source.

The main regulating authorities include the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (OEPA), Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP), Department of Water (DoW) and Department of Environment Regulation (DER). At present there are two options for the primary environmental approval process and discussions are currently underway with OEPA to determine the most appropriate option. Both are well-understood processes, and many projects have been granted approval.

Primary Environmental approval includes:

- Option A - EP Act Part IV Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - this is an assessment of the mine's potential impacts to environmental factors identified by the EPA, or
- Option B - EP Act Part V Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP).

Secondary approvals are required in addition to the primary environmental approval, but can be processed to some extent in parallel with the primary approval. Works Approval and Mining Act Approvals cannot be granted until the primary environmental approval is granted, and includes:

- EP Act Part V Works Approval, which identifies environmental impacts and management strategies to gain approval to construct and commission equipment, and license/registration (approval to operate);
- Mining Act 1978 approvals, which includes a Mining Proposal (MP) - details how the mine will operate); and a Mine Closure Plan (MCP) - details how the mine will be managed in the lead up to closure and relinquishment, as well as during periods of temporary or unplanned closure; and
- Under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act) (Regulating Authority - Department of Water), approval to construct and operate a bore field, may be required.

Baseline investigations have recently been completed. Once results have been reported to an acceptable level, the approval process will initiate with the filing of an s38 referral under Part IV of the EP Act – this will determine whether the primary environmental approval will proceed under Option B (NVCP) or Option A (EIA), which assumes an API level of assessment that will exclude a public comment period.

There is also a PER (Public Environmental Report) level of assessment which Novo Resources is seeking to avoid. Preliminary advice from the OEPA suggests that this is a valid assumption). Option A (EIA) will require approximately 12 months from referral to the commencement of construction. Option B (NVCP) requires approximately 10 months from referral to construction.

4.5 SIGNIFICANT RISK FACTORS

The author is unaware of any significant risk factors that may affect access, title, or right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Primary access to the project areas is by road from either Port Hedland (population 14,000) or the iron ore mining town of Newman (population >4,200) in northwestern Western Australia and (**Figure 4-1**). The Beatons Creek Project area is west of the town of Nullagine (population 200), located 1,364km north-northeast of Perth. By road, Nullagine is 296km southeast of Port Hedland and 170km north of Newman. The project area is located in close proximity and to the west of the privately-owned railroad used to transport iron ore from Newman to Port Hedland.

5.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The East Pilbara region has an arid climate, rugged topography and complex geomorphology. The geologic setting of this area results in an alternating terrain, ranging from an irregular landscape of high relief, to steep, uneven, boulder-strewn hill slopes, transitioning into smooth intervening, flat-bottomed valleys (Thorne and Trendall, 2001). There are a few minor (unsealed) roads and 4WD tracks in the project area, but vehicular access is generally poor and hampered by the rugged topography (**Figure 5-1**).

Elevations range from $\pm 150\text{m}$ to 440m above sea-level in the Beatons Creek project area. Average annual evaporation of the Pilbara region is about 3,600mm, almost ten times the total annual rainfall (Thorne and Trendall, 2001). Away from the few major rivers with permanent surface pools or shallow groundwater, vegetation is relatively sparse. The project area is lightly vegetated, with a ubiquitous ground cover of Spinifex grass and scattered shrubs of Hakea, Acacia and Grevillia. Larger trees, including Eucalyptus and Melaleuca species are confined to the immediate vicinity of drainage lines (e.g. Thorne and Trendall, 2001).

5.3 CLIMATE

The East Pilbara region has an arid continental climate characterized by very high summer temperatures and large daytime temperature variations ($>13.2^{\circ}\text{C}$) throughout the year. December and January are the hottest months with average maximum temperatures above 40°C and record highs over 48°C . From October to February the average monthly maximum temperature exceeds 36°C . Maximum temperatures above normal body temperature occur for 6 months of the year. The lowest temperatures occur in the winter months of between June and August when average maximum temperatures are below 30°C and average minimum temperatures are $12\text{--}13^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The East Pilbara region is influenced by both northern (tropical cyclone) and southern (temperate) rainfall systems, which bring rains in the summer and winter months, respectively. However rainfall in the region is generally light and infrequent. Nullagine has average annual rainfalls of 362mm and 334mm, respectively, mostly falling between January and March. Little rain usually falls between July and November with September and October the driest months. Except for a few isolated pools, creeks are generally dry throughout most of the year, but can rise rapidly and flood large areas after heavy rains (predominantly during the summer months). Because a high proportion of the rainfall can be from a small number of large storms, flooding in the vicinity major river and creek systems is not unusual. The Nullagine River is subject to flooding and the town of Nullagine is located in a Floodplain Management Area.

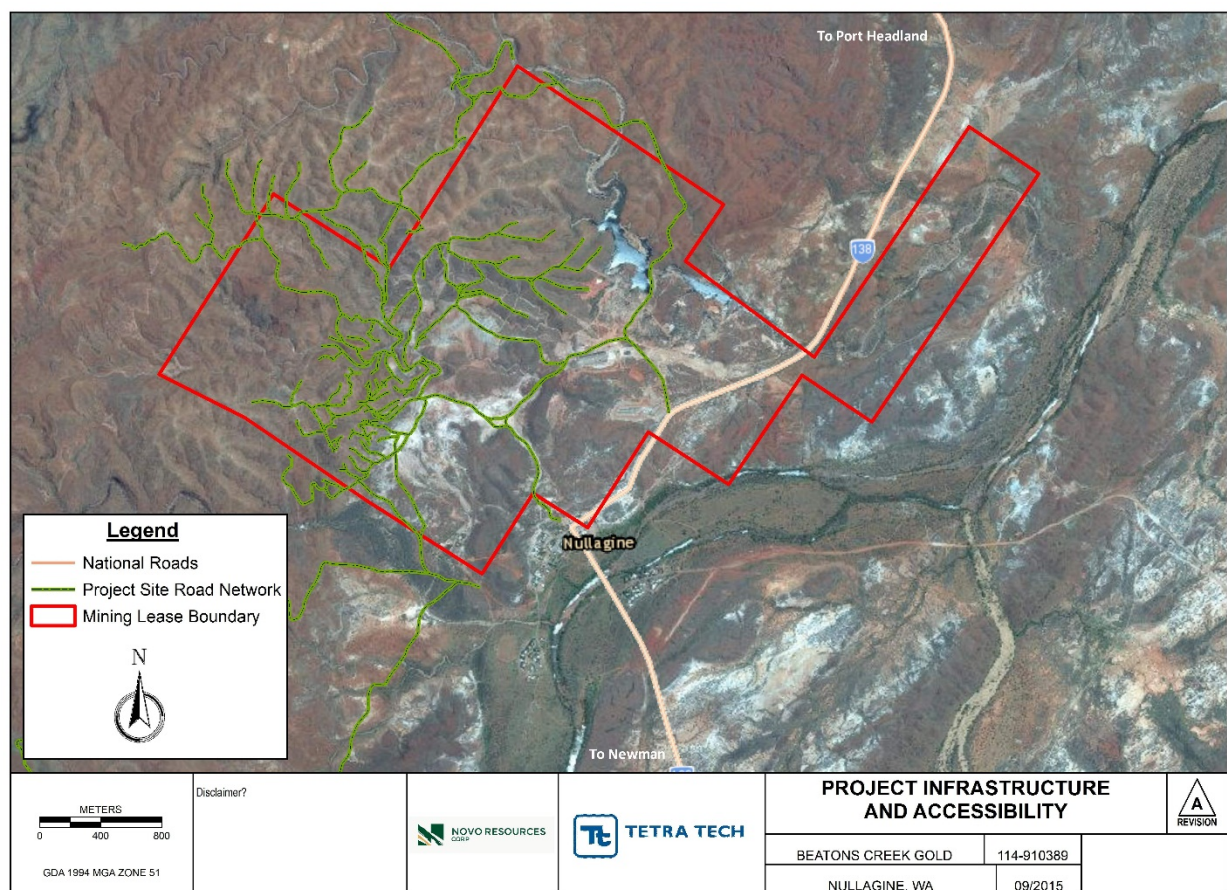


Figure 5-1: Project Infrastructure and Accessibility

5.4 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Considering the remote nature of the project area, field work is best conducted between late autumn and early spring (i.e. April–September), when temperatures and the likelihood of heavy rains are both lowest. Existing infrastructure in Nullagine (e.g. airstrips, medical centers, shops, accommodation, etc.) is sufficient to support an early-stage exploration program.

Internet access is available onsite; however telephonic communications are currently restricted to a satellite phone or the Telstra 3G Mobile network. Nullagine’s three-megawatt diesel-solar power plant is conveniently situated on M46/9. This plant currently has excess capacity as well as potential to expand by adding a one-megawatt diesel generator.

The Property has appropriate sites to accommodate mining, waste rock disposal and accommodation infrastructure, however it is likely that future mining personnel will be accommodated in Nullagine. Processing could possibly be done on a toll basis at one of the nearby plants such as Millennium Minerals’ Golden Eagle plant, as an alternative to constructing an onsite process facility, but no plans or agreements are in place.

It is possible that workforce requirements could be filled from either Newman or Port Headland and other nearby towns, or by fly-in/fly-out arrangements from Perth via Newman or Port Headland.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 OWNERSHIP HISTORY

Various operators have conducted work on the Beatons Creek Gold project since 1968 (**Table 6-1**), but limited information pertaining to tenement and land acquisition deal structures are available for this period. The below information on ownership relates specifically to Novo Resources between 2011.

On August 17th, 2011 Novo Resources announced that its Australian subsidiary Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd. ("Beatons Creek") had signed a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement (the "Agreement") with Millennium Minerals that provides Beatons Creek Gold Pty Ltd with the exclusive right to earn a 70% interest (as to gold and minerals associated with and normally mined with gold) in the tenements comprising Mining Leases 46/9, 46/10 and 46/11 ("Beatons Creek Tenements") covering the Beatons Creek goldfield within the Project area. To earn a 70% interest in these tenements, Novo Resources must issue to Millennium such number of common shares having a value of AUD\$500,000 (as determined in accordance with the Agreement), incur expenditures on the Beatons Creek Tenements of not less than AUD\$1,000,000 by the second anniversary of the Effective Date (as defined in the Agreement), including not less than AUD\$500,000 by the first anniversary of the Effective Date, and procuring (at its cost) a bankable feasibility study in respect of the gold rights before the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date. Novo Resources will solely fund all expenditures on the Beatons Creek Tenements required under the Mining Act 1978 (Western Australia) in relation to gold rights, and Millennium will not be required to fund any such expenditures on the Beatons Creek Tenements during the farm-in period. Millennium will bear costs associated with exploring for and recovering minerals other than gold.

On January 19th, 2012 Novo Resources announced that it signed four farm-in and joint venture agreements (each a "JVA") with the Creasy Group of Western Australia whereby Nullagine Gold Pty Ltd ("Nullagine Gold"), an Australian subsidiary of Novo Resources, is entitled to earn a 70% interest (as to gold and minerals associated with and normally mined with gold, being "Gold Rights" in the prospecting, exploration and mining tenements and applications related to Creasy's 100% controlled Pilbara Palaeo-Placer project (i.e. "Creasy Lands" all tenements listed in **Table 4-1**, other than M46/9–11, P46/1748-49 and P46/1821-22). This project covers ground in the Nullagine embayment located in Western Australia.

Nullagine Gold is held 100% by Conglomerate Gold Exploration Pty Limited ("CGE"), an Australian subsidiary of Novo Resources. CGE and Creasy have also entered into a CGE Shareholders Agreement and a CGE Share Issue Agreement.

Key details of the JVA terms are as follows:

- Four JVA's (and related documents) have been signed with companies controlled by Mark Creasy covering 31 tenements or applications for tenements (the "Properties").
- Nullagine Gold will acquire a 70% interest in all Gold Rights with respect to the Properties by spending AUD\$1 million on exploration expenditure across the Properties. Nullagine Gold will also become a registered holder of a 70% legal interest in 29 of the 31 tenements.
- Creasy's interests under each JV will be free carried for all exploration related expenditures. Upon completion of the joint venture, Creasy will retain a 30% interest in all Gold Rights with respect to the Properties, as well as 100% of rights to all other minerals. Creasy will then hold a

30% legal interest in 29 of the 31 tenements and 100% of the remaining 2 tenements (but subject to Nullagine Gold's Gold Rights).

- CGE will reimburse past exploration expenditure on the Properties by Creasy, as verified by CGE, up to a maximum of AUD\$5.5 million. Reimbursement is contingent on CGE achieving a listing on a recognised stock exchange (an "IPO") within 4 years of the execution of the JVA's. Reimbursement will be paid from net funds raised in an IPO (if completed) and subsequent funding rounds (if completed), capped at 10% of net funds from each round, until the verified expenditure is reimbursed.
- If CGE has not achieved an IPO within 4 years, the Properties will be returned to 100% ownership by Creasy at no cost, unless otherwise agreed.
- If a mining decision is made under any of the JVA's following a bankable feasibility study but Creasy elects not to participate, its interest under that JVA and the underlying properties will be transferred to Nullagine Gold and converted to a 1% net smelter royalty.
- Nullagine Gold will manage all four joint ventures as if they were a single joint venture.

Key details of the CGE Shareholders Agreement and CGE Share Issue Agreement are as follows:

- Novo Resources will initially control 51% of the issued shares in CGE and Creasy will control 49%.
- CGE is required to spend (via Nullagine Gold and Beatons Creek Gold) up to a further AUD\$3.5 million in aggregate on the Properties and the Beatons Creek tenements to increase its shareholding in CGE to 81% (and reducing Creasy's interest to 19%), subject to a maximum included expenditure on Beatons Creek of \$2 million.
- Creasy is obliged to use its best endeavours to negotiate a right for Nullagine Gold to participate in an existing Vaalbara Joint Venture between ASX-listed BC Iron Limited and Creasy, including bringing certain ground within the Vaalbara Joint Venture. In return Creasy's and BC Iron's interests under that JV with respect to exploration expenditure will be free carried by Nullagine Gold and CGE will reimburse \$125,000 to Creasy. If CGE achieves an IPO it will also issue AUD\$50,000 of shares in CGE to a former tenement holder.
- If Creasy does not satisfy the obligation referred to in item (10) above prior to an IPO of CGE (if completed) then Creasy will forfeit 23.3% of its shareholding in CGE. Prior to an IPO of CGE (if completed) that 23.3% of CGE shares shall have no voting or dividend rights.
- If the obligation referred to in item (10) is satisfied then the Vaalbara JV ground will be included within the minimum expenditure commitments and additional expenditure entitlements referred to in items (2) and (9) above.

Novo Resources has entered into loan agreements with its subsidiaries to fund their obligations under the JVA's. Novo Resources has also guaranteed performance of those obligations. Novo Resources is entitled to be reimbursed up to AUD\$500,000 for IPO related costs of CGE (if completed).

On June 26th, 2012, Novo Resources' Australian subsidiary Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd. ("Grant's Hill") entered into a sale and purchase agreement (the "Sale and Purchase Agreement") with Welcome Stranger Mining Ltd. ("Welcome Stranger"). As consideration for the prospecting licence, mining information and title transfer of the P46/1747 tenement, Novo Resources paid AUD\$60,000 plus GST to Welcome Stranger.

On April 11th, 2013, Grant's Hill entered into a sale and purchase agreement (the "Sale and Purchase Agreement") with Talga Resources. As consideration for the prospecting licence, mining information and title transfer of the P46/1748 and P46/1749 tenements, Novo Resources paid AUD\$40,000 plus GST to Talga Resources.

On January 27th, 2015, Novo Resources announced it had signed a Definitive Agreement with the Creasy Group in which Novo Resources completed its earn-in to a 70% ownership of gold rights with respect to tenements part of the Pilbara Palaeo-Placer project including those covering the Nullagine embayment that is part of the project described in this report. The Creasy Group received 10,991,577 shares in conjunction with this transaction, both to satisfy earn-in requirements as well as settle outstanding debts. This agreement eliminated certain requirements of Novo Resources, particularly the requirement that CGE be brought into an IPO and the need to reimburse the Creasy Group with cash for outstanding debts described above. Settlement of this agreement was announced July 28, 2015.

On March 26th, 2015, Novo Resources announced that Beatons Creek signed a purchase agreement with Millennium Minerals to complete the 70% earn-in and acquire Millennium's 30% interest in the Beatons Creek Tenements. Per this agreement, all previous farm-in requirements were completed and all joint venture requirements were terminated thus giving Beatons Creek full mineral rights to Mining Leases 46/9, 46/10 and 46/11. Ministerial approval for this purchase was given on April 2, 2015. Title transfer of these tenements was completed on September 25, 2015.

Novo Resources' search of the DMP records (Department of Minerals and Petroleum) indicates that 4 of the 27 tenements comprising the Creasy Lands have not yet been granted, although none appear to be subject to any threat of refusal from the DMP for non-compliance with the Mining Act 1978 and Mining Regulations 1981. All pending tenements require signed Native Title agreements with local indigenous groups (i.e., Palyku, Njamal peoples) prior to the commencement of exploration activities. At least seventeen tenements contain or partially overlap registered Aboriginal Heritage sites and access to the ground will be restricted.

6.2 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Alluvial Gold was first discovered in Nullagine in 1886 (Maitland, 1905) and by 1893 Nullagine had become the principal alluvial gold field in the region. A hard-rock source for alluvial deposits at Nullagine was identified in 1895, in the same year that the township was formerly declared.

The mineral potential of the Pilbara Craton has been generally down-played by the minerals industry and as a result the region has been much less extensively explored than many other Archaean cratons throughout the world, including the Yilgarn Craton to the south (Blewett et al., 2000).

Organized exploration of the Fortescue Group in the north Pilbara region began in the late 1960s. In the early years of exploration (1968–1974) uranium, rather than gold, was the primary target. The first exploration programs to target parts of the Nullagine project area were conducted between 1968 and 1982. The basis for these programs was interpreted similarities between pyritic conglomerates in the Fortescue Group and auriferous and/or uraniferous Archaean conglomerates in South Africa and Canada. Exploration generally involved initial airborne radiometric surveys, followed ground radiometrics and rock sampling. In some cases limited shallow drilling programs were also undertaken, the most significant of which a 14 hole diamond (total 1,851m) and 11 hole diamond and percussion (total 1,291m) drilling programs by Cominco and Esso, respectively, in the Nullagine sub-basin (Carter and Gee, 1988). The deepest hole drilled in the project area was a 1,066m diamond hole drilled by Metana Minerals NL in 1983.

Results of the early exploration programs suggest uranium in the uppermost Hardey Formation principally occurs as fine uraninite grains in thucholite pellets and an uraniferous phase, interpreted to be brannerite, in detrital anatase (Carter and Gee, 1988). High uranium (>4000ppm U₃O₈) and gold (up to 6ppm Au) from surface rock chip samples were reported locally (Carter and Gee, 1988). However assays for drill core intercepts of these horizons revealed much lower concentrations of uranium oxide (<500ppm) and trace amounts of gold, at best. Elevated gold and uranium values in rock chip samples were interpreted to reflect near-surface enrichment due to the action of acidic ground waters generated by oxidation of pyritic conglomerates (Carter and Gee, 1988).

Since 1983, exploration activities have largely concentrated on the Nullagine sub-basin, principally in the immediate area of the Beatons Creek goldfield near Nullagine. Several deeper diamond holes were drilled in adjacent parts of the Nullagine sub-basin during the mid-1980s.

6.2.1 Previous Exploration in the Beatons Creek Project Area

Although the major focus of Fortescue Group was uranium ($\pm$ Au) exploration between 1968 and 1982, with sporadic gold and diamond exploration subsequently, the Nullagine sub-basin also remains very under-explored. A chronological summary of significant past exploration activities in the Beatons Creek Project area, prior to Novo Resources campaigns, is given in **Table 6-1**. **Figure 6-1** depicts all known historical drill collars by drill type (RC, DD and RAB), drilled prior to Novo Resources' evaluation of the Beatons Creek project.

Table 6-1: Chronological summary of past exploration relevant to the Beatons Creek Project area.

Year	Activity	Company / Leader
1968–1982	Various U ($\pm$ Au) exploration programs in Fortescue Group, Nullagine sub-basin.	Cominco Exploration, Esso Australia, Essex Minerals, Otter Exploration–Marathon Petroleum
1968–1974	U exploration in Hardey Fmn, central Nullagine Sub-basin. Program included airborne and ground radiometrics, and follow-up drilling (14 DDH for 1851 m)	Cominco Exploration Pty Ltd (e.g. Simpson, 1969)
1974	U exploration in Hardey Fmn, central Nullagine Sub-basin. Program included airborne and ground radiometrics, and follow-up shallow percussion drilling (11 holes (depths <120 m) for 1291 m)	Esso Australia Ltd (Harrison, 1974)
1978–1981	U exploration in Hardey Fmn, central Nullagine Sub-basin. Program included 23 core and percussion holes for 1887 m)	Essex Minerals Co (Wilson, 1979); Otter Exploration NL / Marathon Petroleum Australia
1983 – 1985	Strip mining and treatment of colluvial and alluvial deposits adjacent to hard-rock conglomerate-hosted gold deposits at Beatons Creek. Exploration of Beatons Creek conglomerate involved geological mapping, sampling, diamond and RC drilling.	Metana Minerals NL
1983	Beatons Creek drilling - WW series (DDH): 2 holes, 150 & 1066 m on M46/11	Metana Minerals NL
1984 – 1985	Beatons Creek drilling: CDH-series (DDH): 9 holes totalling 350 m on M46/11	Metana Minerals NL
1984	Beatons Creek: B-series (RC): 77 holes, 17-38 m, total 1982 m on M46/11	Metana Minerals NL
1984	District-scale geological mapping (T.S. Blake) and 2 diamond drill holes (total 1019 m) in Hardey Formation W and SW of Nullagine	AMB-JV (Australis Mining/Bass Strait Oil & Gas)
1984	Two DDH (total 592 m) test subsurface continuity of auriferous package beneath upper Hardey Fmn cover, 1 km SW of Beatons Creek historic workings.	Ivanhoe Gold

Year	Activity	Company / Leader
1984	Surface & down-hole (DDH IN2) IP	Scintrex (for Ivanhoe Gold)
1984	Single 549 m DDH, 7 km SW of Nullagine	BC-JV (South Eastern Petroleum NL /Zanex Ltd / Western Resource Projects NL)
1985–1990	Geological mapping and data compilation, costeans, shallow RAB drilling at Beatons Creek	Sons of Gwalia
1986	Two DDH (total 1200 m) as follow-up earlier Ivanhoe drill holes	Minsaco (JV with Ivanhoe Gold)
1987–1988	Short-lived continuation of alluvial gold mining operations at Beatons Creek	Black Horse Mining
1992–1993	Single 161.5 m inclined RC/DDH in lower Kylena Basalt, upper Hardey Formation	Alkane
1993	Diamond ($\pm$ Au) exploration western limb of 'Nullagine syncline'	Ocean Resources
2001 – 2010	Creasy Group tenements comprising Nullagine Project area staked	Mark Creasy (MC)
2001	Wedgetail acquire significant package of tenements in Nullagine area previously held under option	Wedgetail Exploration
2001	Beatons Creek workings, COM-series RAB holes: 21 x 20 m RAB holes on M46/9.	Wedgetail
2002	Geological compilation, soil sampling on M46/10 and 11).	Wedgetail Exploration/Mining
2006	Prospecting / rock sampling at Beatons Creek	Quinton Hennigh (QH) Newmont
2006	Beatons Creek (M46/10, 11) soil sampling	Wedgetail Exploration/Mining
2006–2007	Beatons Creek (M46/11) RC check drilling, 20 hole BCRB0001 – BCRC0020	Wedgetail Exploration/Mining
2007	Beatons Creek (M46/11) RAB scout drilling: 173 holes, depths 5–40 m, TD 5–10 m below base of oxidation	Wedgetail Exploration/Mining
2010	In-loop EM surveys on Creasy ground. Four lines (total 14.9 km) across eastern margin of sub-basin	QH, Galliard Resources
2010	Millennium Minerals (formerly Wedgetail Mining) announce 25% increase in ore reserve for Nullagine Gold Project (Late Archaean Mosquito Creek Belt, immediately east of Nullagine Project area)	Millennium Minerals
2011	MOU for Galliard 70% interest in Creasy Group tenements comprising the Nullagine Project area	QH,MC
2011	Novo Resources (formerly Galliard Resources) / Millennium Minerals announce binding letter agreement providing Galliard with exclusive right to earn 70% interest (as to gold and minerals associated with gold) in Beatons Creek Mining Leases 46/9, 46/10 and 46/11	QH, Brian Rear (Millennium)

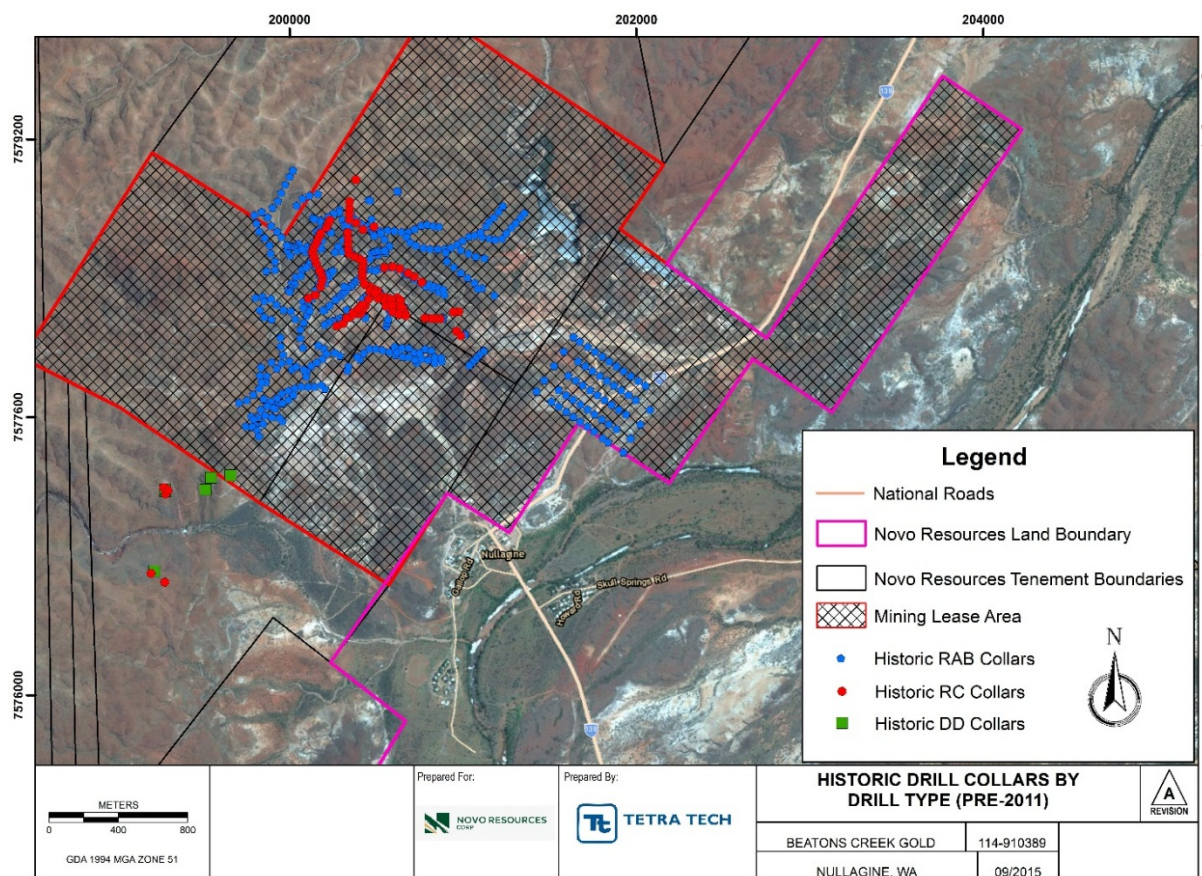


Figure 6-1: Historical Drill Collars by Drill Type (pre-2011)

6.2.2 Galliard In-Loop Electromagnetic Survey

In 2010, Galliard Resources (now Novo Resources) on behalf of Mark Creasy, commissioned a series of trial In-Loop Electro Magnetic (EM) surveys over parts of the Beatons Creek project area to assess the effectiveness of this technique for resolving the sub-surface geometry of the Fortescue Group (e.g. depth to basement). The survey comprised of four lines (total length 14.9km) across the eastern margin of the Nullagine sub-basin (**Figure 6-2**). A more detailed description of this work can be found in the field report by Planetary Geophysics titled “Time Domain Electromagnetic Surveying – Nullagine, West Australia, Sexton (2010)”.

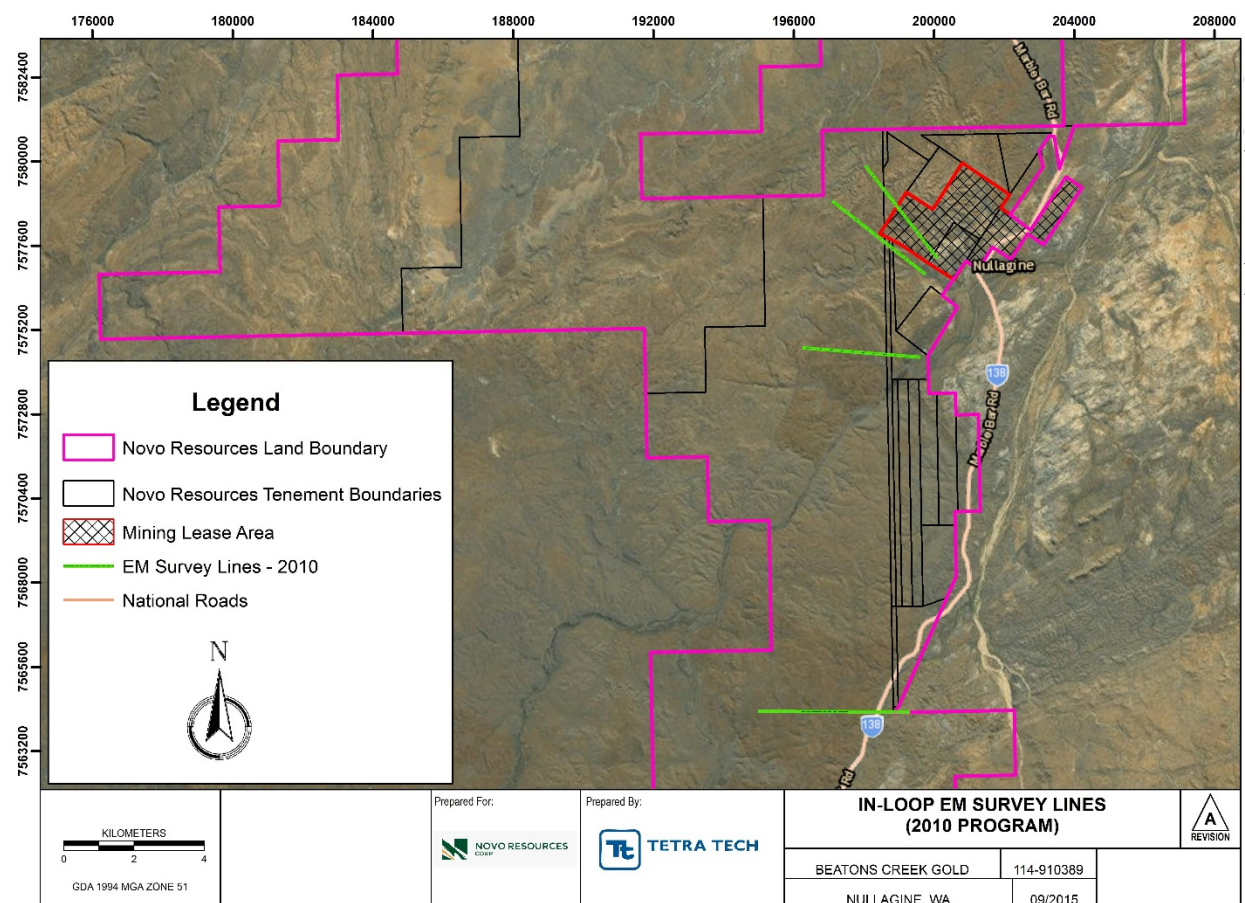


Figure 6-2: In-Loop EM Survey by Galliard Resources (2010)

6.2.3 Previous Metallurgical Test Work

Historical mineral processing or metallurgical investigations reported for the project area includes investigations of Au particle size distributions in auriferous conglomerates from Beatons Creek (e.g. Essex Minerals, Wilson, 1979); Semi-quantitative results obtained suggest gold particles in auriferous conglomerates from Beatons Creek average 0.4mm (Wilson, 1979; Farrell and Blake, 1984).

Metana Minerals reportedly recovered dominantly coarse gold during 1983–1985 strip-mining of recent alluvial/colluvial deposits at Beatons Creek. Metana used a wet-gravity plant to extract gold, and the tails consistently assayed 0.03 g/t Au (7 % of the head grade, Farrell and Blake, 1984).

In 2007, Wedgetail announced its intention to conduct metallurgical test work to determine the most economical method of extracting gold from near-surface oxide material. It was noted that oxidation primarily affected the matrix of the conglomerate (which also contains most of the gold), and that the intervening cobbles and boulders of quartz, chert and granite are largely un-weathered. Accordingly, Wedgetail suggested that breaking and selectively screening the finer grained matrix from cobbles and boulders (waste rock) may enable mechanical beneficiation of ROM (Run of Mine) feed, prior to treatment in a gravity and/or heap-leach circuit. This could significantly lower processing unit costs as well as lowering effective mining cut-off grades and the cost of establishing the processing circuit. It is not known, however, whether this metallurgical test work was ever undertaken, and if so, what results were obtained. Furthermore, given the relatively shallow base of oxidation in this area (~20m), the applicability of these

processing methods to larger scale mining operations, targeting ores in fresh rock, is open to question. No metallurgical testing of fresh (sulfide-bearing) mineralized samples in either of the project areas has been undertaken.

6.2.4 Previous Production for the Beatons Creek Area

There are no official records of gold production at Beatons Creek prior to the establishment of the Western Australian Mines Department in 1897 (Maitland, 1905; Finucane, 1935), and individual accounts of official production post-1897 also vary. However, most estimates suggest total production was <10,000 tonnes of material for <4,000oz at average grades of 15–20 g/t Au (e.g. Maitland, 1905; Finucane, 1935; Wedgetail Exploration, 2007a). Post-1897 production records indicate abrupt decreases in grade within the first few years of operation at most of the mines. Although local rich pockets of ore were mined between 1907 and 1912 (Finucane, 1935) organised mining at Beatons Creek had largely ceased by 1904 (Maitland, 1905). Most of the historic adits at the Beatons Creek project area are only about 1m high, with minimal to no ground support in place.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Beatons Creek (Nullagine) project area is located in the East Pilbara granite–greenstone terrain of the Early to Late Archaean Pilbara Craton of north-western Western Australia. The sub-basins formed on the older granite–greenstone basement during the initial stages of Late Archaean continental rifting and formation of the Late Archaean–Palaeoproterozoic Hamersley Basin. The Beatons Creek property are centered on an area containing extensive and relatively complete lower Fortescue Group successions, in comparison to other parts of the north Pilbara Craton (Figure 7-1). Although up to 50 million years older, the $\pm 2.77\text{--}2.63$ Ga Fortescue Group is commonly compared to the Ventersdorp Supergroup of the Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa, which is similar in both composition and tectono-stratigraphic setting (Figure 7 2; Nelson et al., 1992, 1999; Martin et al., 1998; Thorne and Trendall, 2001).

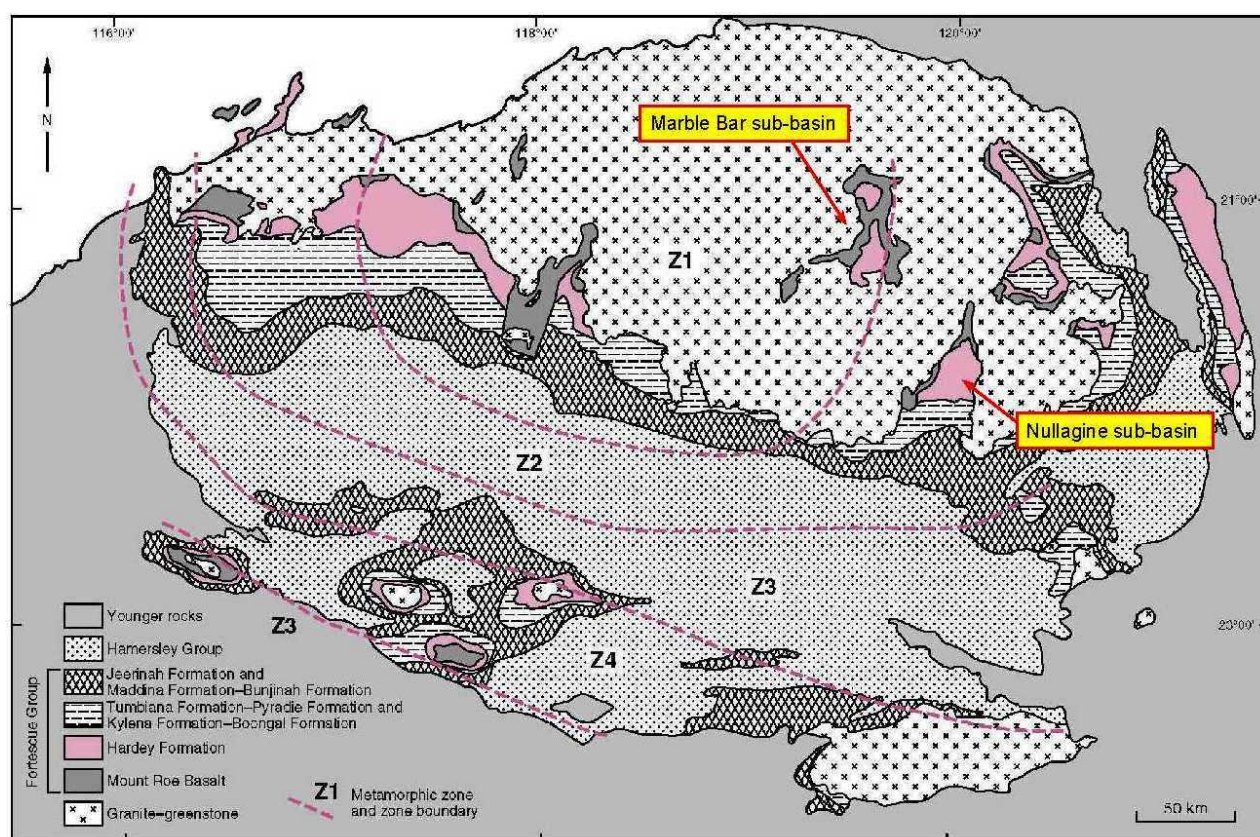


Figure 7-1: Geological map of the Hamersley Basin Showing the burial metamorphism zones of Smith et al (1982). Zone 1 – prehnite-pumpellyite zone, Zone 2 - prehnite-pumpellyite-epidote zone, Zone 3 - prehnite-pumpellyite-epidote-actinolite zone; Zone 4 - actinolite zone. Adapted after Trendall and Thorne (2001).

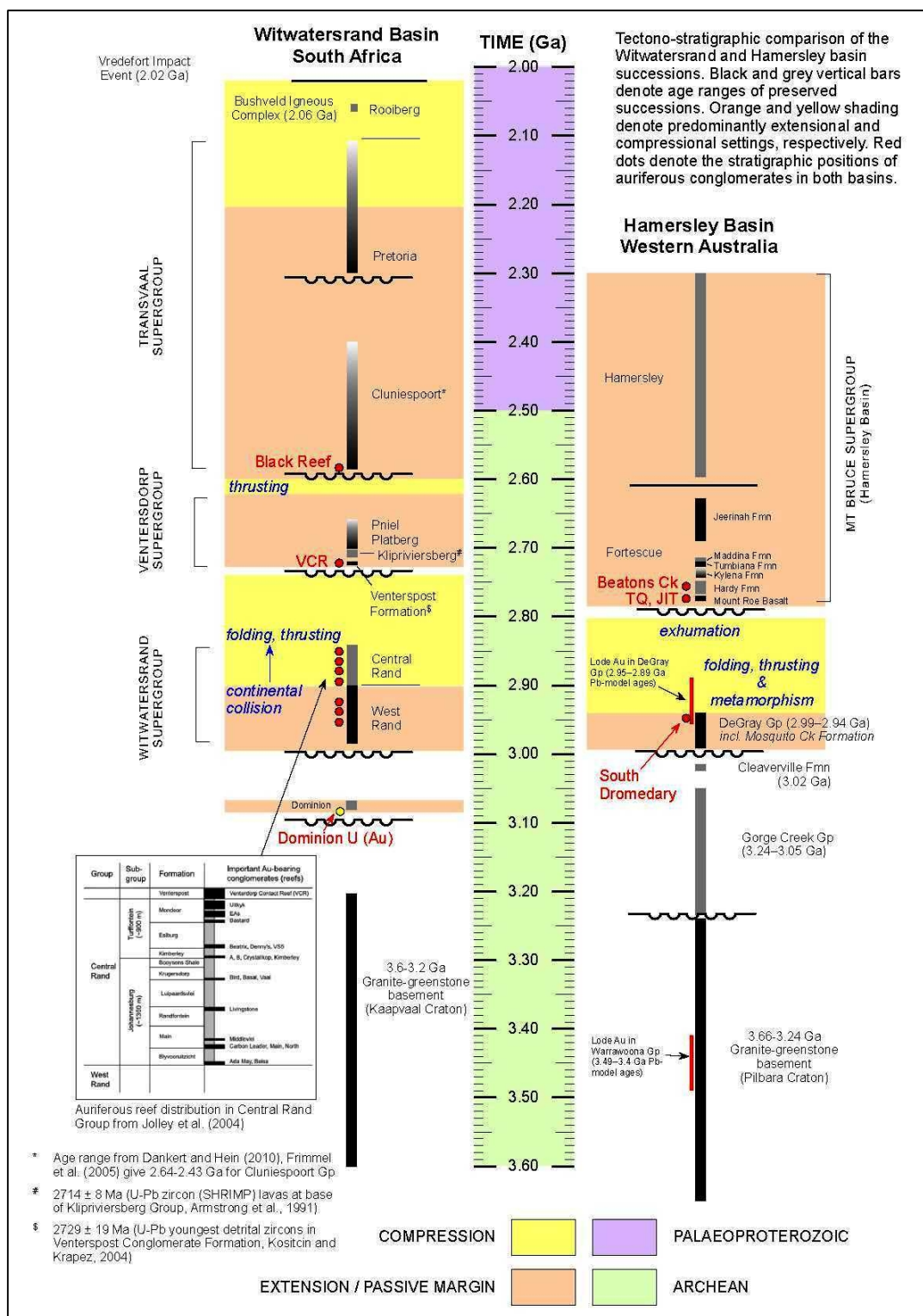


Figure 7-2: Comparison between Hammersley Basin and Witwatersrand Basin tectono-stratigraphy (after Nelson et al., 1992, 1999; Martin et al., 1998; Thorne and Trendall, 2001)

The lowest part of the regional succession is comprised of granitic and greenstone rocks that are between 3.66 and 2.84Ga; these are moderately to strongly deformed mafic volcanics and intercalated felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks, which comprise the greenstone sequences, now occupying a series of arcuate synclinal belts between less deformed complexes void of granitoids (Figure 7-3; Huston et al., 2001, 2002a). The granite batholiths are 25–110km in diameter, have centers spaced, on average, 60 km apart, and were largely emplaced prior to 2.92Ga, however some were also intruded by small, highly reduced, post-tectonic, tin-bearing granites between 2.88 and 2.84Ga (Figure 7-3). These basement rocks are overlain by four sequences of Archaean sedimentary and volcanic rocks. From oldest to youngest these sequences are:

- George Creek Group (3.24–3.05Ga);
- Cleaverville Formation (3.02Ga);
- DeGrey Group (2.99–2.94Ga); and
- Hamersley Basin succession (Mt Bruce Supergroup) (2.78–2.3Ga).

The Mt Bruce Supergroup consists of the Fortescue and overlying Hamersley groups (**Figure 7-1, Figure 7-2** and **Figure 7-3**). The Mosquito creek formation which correlates with the DeGrey group is interpreted based on Geophysical data to extend for at least 20km beneath the Fortescue Group cover, and hosts a number of small to moderate sized disseminated, vein- and shear-hosted mesothermal Au deposits, interpreted to have formed at ca. 2.90Ga (**Figure 7-3**, Pb-Pb model age, Huston et al., 2002a).

Gold eroded from these deposits during the Late Archaean has long been considered a likely source for auriferous placer deposits hosted in the Fortescue Group near Nullagine (Maitland, 1905; Finucane, 1935; Noldart and Wyatt, 1962; Hickman, 1983; Thorne and Trendall, 2001). Part of the Hamersley Basin succession is the late Archaean (2.77–2.63Ga) Fortescue Group; a sequence of mafic and felsic volcanics and sedimentary rocks up to 6.5km thick (Thorne and Trendall, 2001; Blake, 1993, 2001) and is exposed over a wide area in the Pilbara Craton. Thorne and Trendall (2001) divide the Fortescue Group into four major tectono-stratigraphic units and seven formations. The entire sequence is interpreted to reflect increasing amounts of subsidence in an overall extensional setting. These four units are summarised as follows:

- Unit 1 (basal) – Consists primarily of the ≤2.5km thick Mount Roe Basalt which consists of sub aerial and subaqueous (<2%) basaltic lavas and locally intercalated subaqueous volcanoclastics (<5%). Subaqueous units in the Mount Roe Basalt are interpreted to have been deposited in a lacustrine, rather than marine, setting (Thorne and Trendall, 2001). Widespread NNE-trending medium- to coarse-grained, dolerite and gabbro dykes mafic dykes of the Black Range Suite in the East Pilbara terrane, are interpreted feeders to the Mount Roe Basalt (Williams, 1998; Thorne and Trendall, 2001).
- Unit 2 – Primarily the Hardey Formation which unconformably overlies Unit 1 and is up to 3km thick, and consists of a diverse association of sedimentary, mafic and felsic volcanic rocks (and high-level intrusions), which were deposited in continental to shallow-marine settings. This unit hosts the Gold mineralization at Nullagine and Marble Bar.
- Unit 3 consists of the basal Kylena (sub aerial basalt), Tumbiana (marginal to shallow marine sedimentary rocks), and uppermost Maddina (sub aerial basalt) formations. Although deposited in a largely sub aerial environment, Unit 3 marks a widespread coalescence of individual sub-basins across the Pilbara craton (Thorne and Trendall, 2001). Where the Fortescue Group

directly overlies granitic basement the Kylene (Basalt) Formation is typically the lowermost unit (**Figure 7-1**; Hickman, 1983; Thorne and Trendall, 2001).

- Unit 4 – The Jeerinah Formation marked the onset of a major marine transgression across the Hamersley Basin (which continued into deposition of the overlying Hamersley Group). In the north Pilbara Craton, the Jeerinah Formation predominantly consists of argillaceous rocks; however basaltic lavas and volcanoclastic rocks dominate in the south. The Fortescue Group is disconformably overlain by marine sedimentary sequences (shale, banded iron formation and carbonate) of the 2.6–2.3 Ga Hamersley Group (**Figure 7-1** and **Figure 7-2**).

High-precision geochronological data obtained in the last decade for the Fortescue Group in the Nullagine sub-basin has enabled further refinement of the sequence (Blake, 2001; Blake et al., 2004). This data shows that the base of the Kylene Formation is of similar age to the underlying Hardey Formation and Mount Roe Basalt, whereas the overlying Tumbiana and Maddina formations are significantly younger (Blake et al., 2004).

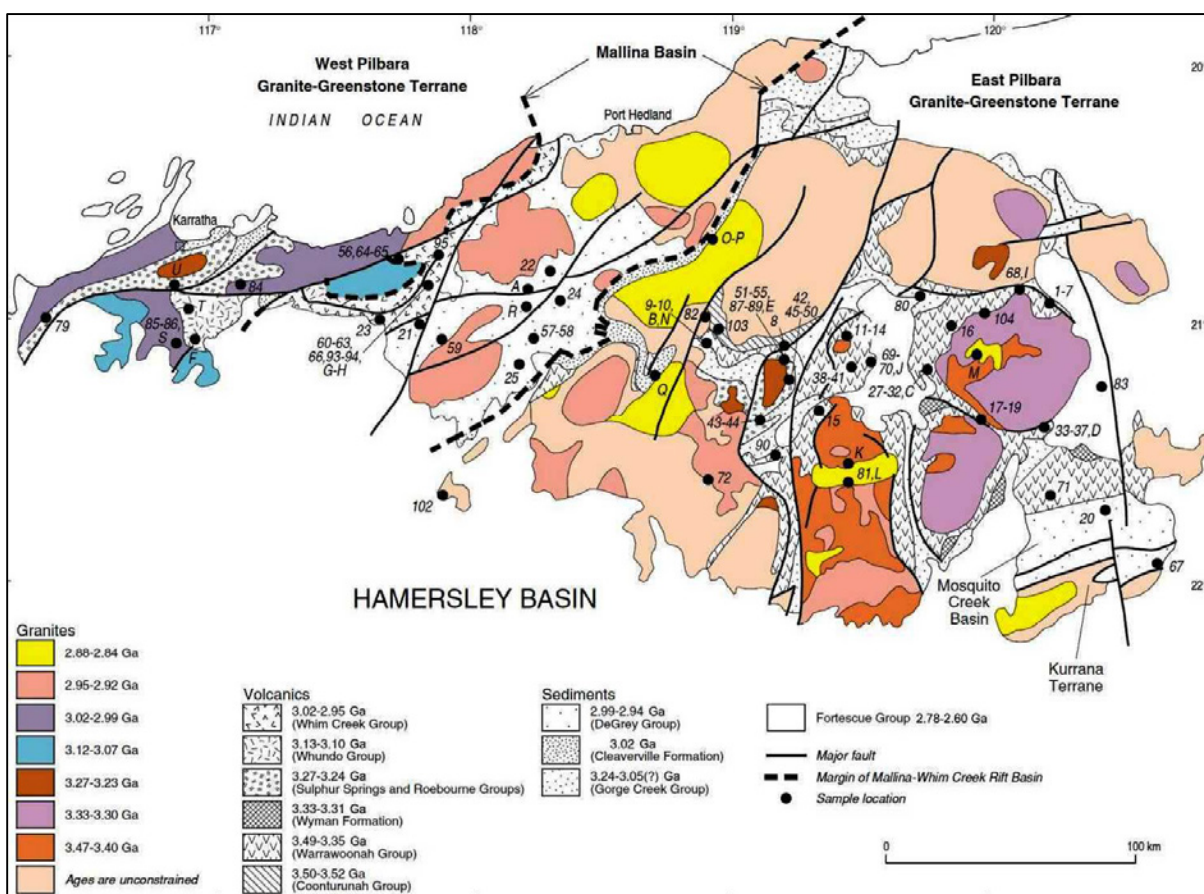


Figure 7-3: Summary map showing the age and distribution of the granites, greenstone successions and sedimentary basins in the north Pilbara Craton. (From Huston et al., 2002a)

7.1.1 Regional Structure and Metamorphism

The Pilbara Craton is one of the best preserved and least dismembered Archaean terrains in the world, nonetheless it had a complex structural evolution involving at least thirteen deformation events between

± 3.46Ga to and 2.75Ga (Huston et al., 2001, 2002a). In the north Pilbara Craton, the Fortescue Group has only undergone minor deformation and low grade metamorphism (**Figure 7-1**). In the Beatons Creek project area (Nullagine Basin), the Fortescue Group is gently folded by two generations of folds, and cut by a complex array of mostly small displacement normal faults (Blake, 2001). Fortescue Group strata generally dip at <20°, although steeper dips (up to ~45°) occur locally along the eastern margin of the Nullagine sub-basin (Farrell and Blake, 1984). In the Nullagine sub-basin assemblages reach prehnite–pumpellyite–epidote facies (**Figure 7-1**). These assemblages indicate maximum temperatures <300°C (Smith et al., 1982; Thorne and Trendall, 2001).

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Nullagine sub-basin or Nullagine Synclinorium is a >60km long, NNE trending half-graben formed in response to WNW–ESE directed extension during the early stages of continental break-up (Blake, 1984a, b, 1993; Farrell and Blake, 1984; Carter and Gee, 1988; Blake, 2001, Blake et al., 2004). Widespread mafic dykes of the Black Range Suite (interpreted feeders to the Mount Roe Basalt) mostly trend NNE also implying WNW–ESE-directed extension during lower Fortescue Group deposition (Williams, 1998; Thorne and Trendall, 2001; Blake, 2001; Blake et al., 2004). The Nullagine sub-basin opens into the Hamersley Basin to the south, and is partly bound by syn-depositional normal faults along its eastern margin (Farrell and Blake, 1984, Blake, 1993). Progressively younger Fortescue Group strata on-lap basement rocks towards the south (Farrell and Blake, 1984; Blake 1984a, 1993, 2001).

Palaeocurrent data from the Hardey Formation suggests the Nullagine sub-basin drained towards the north during initial basin development (Farrell and Blake, 1984; Blight, 1985, p. 19). By contrast, in the south of the Hamersley Basin, westward thickening of the Hardey Formation and westerly-directed palaeocurrents are interpreted by Blight, (1985) to indicate deposition in a broad E–W trending basin that opened towards an ocean in the west. Greater thicknesses and continuity of Mt Jope and supersequences towards the Hamersley Basin suggest a reversal in net drainage direction along the Nullagine sub-basin occurred during or after deposition of the Kylenea (Basalt) Formation (**Figure 7-1**).

The Fortescue Group unconformably overlies a wide variety of older Archaean rocks around the perimeter to the Nullagine sub-basin (**Figure 7-3**). However, along much of the northeast margin to the sub-basin the Fortescue Group unconformably overlies the Mosquito Creek Formation, which occupies a 30 x 65km ENE trending belt east of the town of Nullagine.

7.2.1 Stratigraphic Development

The stratigraphic development of the Fortescue Group in the Nullagine sub-basin is better understood than anywhere else in the Pilbara region, largely due to two decades of mapping, stratigraphic and geochronological studies by T. S. Blake. The basal unit of the Fortescue Group, the Mount Roe Basalt, is discontinuously exposed in the north, and along the north western margin of the Nullagine sub-basin, where it is up to 50m thick (Hickman, 1979; Blake, 2001). Although the Mount Roe Basalt is not exposed at surface in the project area (**Figure 7-1**) it may occur locally at depth beneath the Hardey Formation cover.

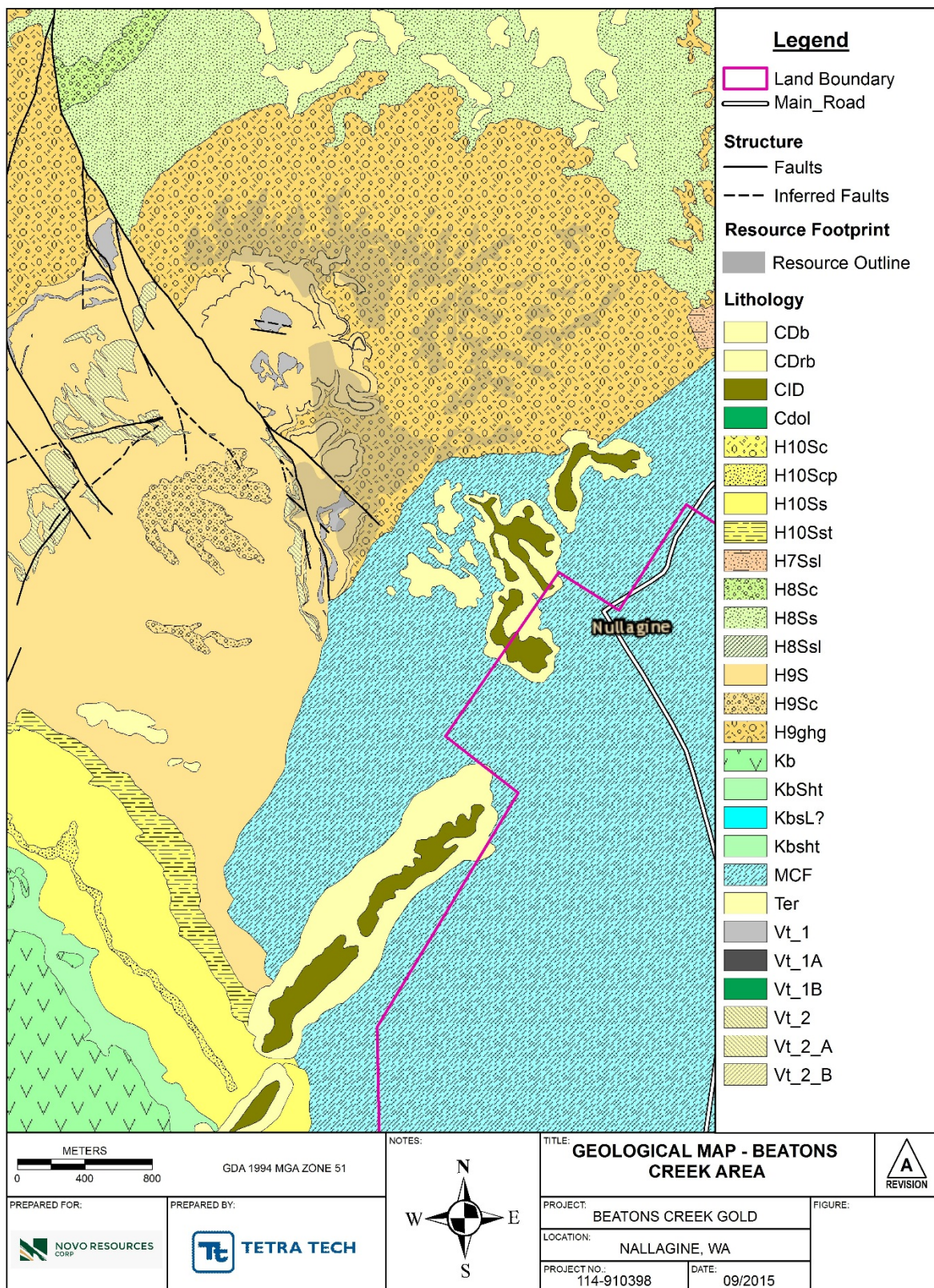


Figure 7-4: Local Geology Map for the Beatons Creek Project Area

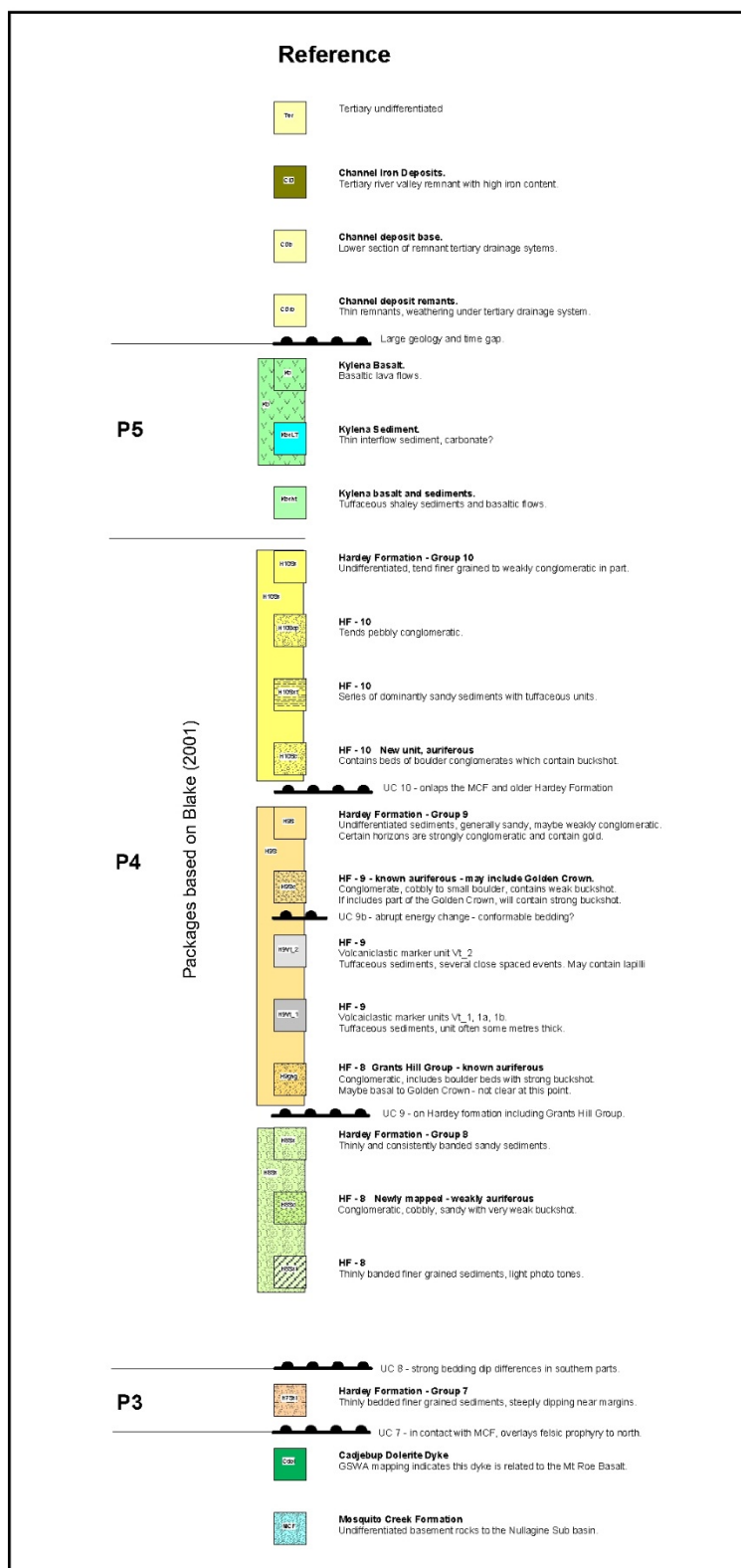


Figure 7-5: Lithological descriptions and stratigraphic succession in reference to preceding geological map (Figure 7-4)

In the Nullagine sub-basin, the Hardey Formation either unconformably overlies the Mount Roe Basalt or older Archaean basement and consists of up to 1,700m of mostly terrigenous clastic sedimentary rocks deposited in braided fluvial, lacustrine and alluvial fan settings (Blake, 1993; Blake et al., 2004). In the north of the project area, the base of the Hardey Formation is intruded by the up to 1,500m thick, 2,766 ± 2Ma dacitic Spinaway Porphyry (Blake et al., 2004). The upper contact of the Spinaway Porphyry is erosional, however the Hardey Formation sandstones immediately above this contact are intruded by rhyolite of identical age to the Spinaway Porphyry indicating the time-break across the unconformity was small (Blake et al., 2004).

Blake (2001) subdivides the Hardey Formation above the Spinaway Porphyry in the Nullagine sub-basin into two unconformable packages, P3 and P4 (**Figure 7-5**). Auriferous conglomerates exposed in the Beatons Creek area near Nullagine (**Figure 7-4** and **Figure 7-5**) occur in Package P4 of the Fortescue Group (Blake, 2001; Blake et al., 2004, i.e. Taylor Creek Sequence Unit 3b), not at the base of the Hardey Formation as stated in some earlier Mines Department and Geological Survey reports (e.g. Hickman, 1983). A felsic tuff near the base of a relatively well stratified sequence immediately overlying the auriferous conglomerates (± 300m below the top of P4) is dated 2752 ± 5Ma (U-Pb zircon, Blake et al., 2004) and provides a minimum age constraint on their formation.

7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The host rocks to the gold deposits at the Beatons Creek project occur towards the top of a >800m thick sequence of poorly-stratified, poorly-sorted, polymictic, pebble to boulder conglomerate sequence, which is restricted to an area within a few kilometres of Nullagine (**Figure 7-4**). The Mosquito Creek fault, a NE-SW striking, steeply dipping structure is interpreted to be the sub-basin bounding structure which separates the older mosquito creek rocks from the mineralized Hardey Formation conglomerates.

The gold-bearing conglomerates at Beatons Creek are a part of the local Beatons Creek member of the Hardy Formation, which is part of the Fortescue Group. The Beatons Creek member is up to 200m thick and is comprised of a monotonous sequence of pebble to boulder conglomerate with occasional thin interbeds of sandstone, siltstone and shale. Gold-bearing conglomerates occur within a 10-30m thick section toward the middle of the Beatons Creek member. Although conglomerates occurring above and below display similar characteristics to those that are gold-bearing, they are largely devoid of appreciable gold. Two types of conglomerates are evident and apparently interbedded with one another within the gold-bearing section of the Beatons Creek project. They are (1) fluvial type conglomerate and (2) armored lag type conglomerate.

Fluvial type conglomerate (1) are typically clast-supported, heterolithic, pebble to cobble conglomerate with occasional boulders. Imbrication of clasts is commonly evident indicating a general north to northwest flow direction in the project area (**Figure 7-6**), and trough cross bedding and channels are commonly evident suggesting a braided river environment (**Figure 7-7** - south face of Golden Crown hill). Individual beds are <1 m to several meters thick and continuous over tens of meters. Clasts are dominantly sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone and shale likely locally derived from the nearby Mosquito Creek formation (+70%), and clasts of various types of metamorphic rocks and granite derived from the basement are less common (<10%), but ubiquitous. White and grey vein clasts are also ubiquitous making up around 10-20% of the clast population; sand and silt dominate the matrix and spotty clusters of coarse iron oxide casts (up to 1 cm diameter) after rounded pyrite, as well as fine (<1 mm) rounded and boxwork iron oxide casts after pyrite are common in matrix material, but typically constitute less than 3% of the rock.



Figure 7-6: Fluvial type conglomerate in the Gold Crown target area (paint can = ± 30 cm)

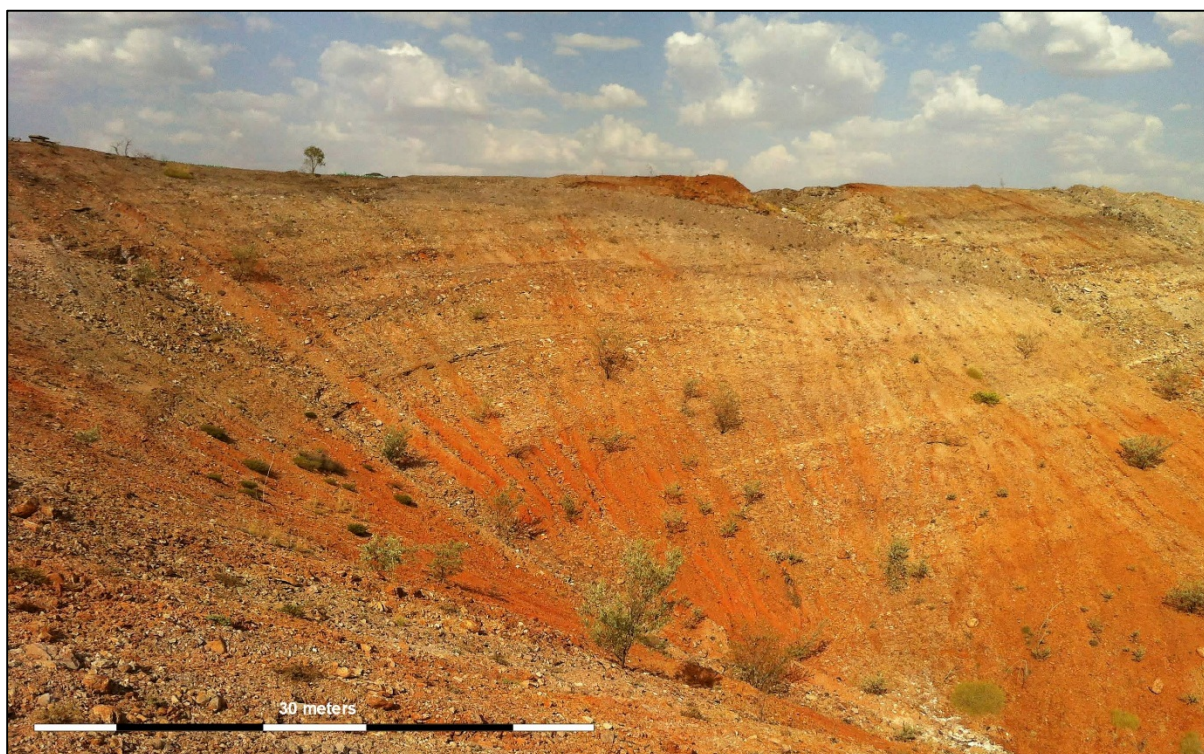


Figure 7-7: Channel trough cross-bedding in a sequence of fluvial type conglomerates

Figure 7-13 depicts clast supported fluvial type conglomerate, where the matrix is mostly comprised of sand. Dark brown iron oxides are derived from weathered detrital pyrite grains scattered throughout the matrix.

Armored lag type conglomerate (2) are typically tightly packed, clast supported cobble to boulder conglomerate (**Figure 7-8**). Individual boulders can exceed 1 m diameter and comprise a heterolithic composition, but are dominated by hard, resistant, siliceous boulders of various types including vein quartz and chert (**Figure 7-9**).

Sandstone and locally derived shale clasts are commonly tucked between or under larger siliceous boulders. Imbrication is rare and individual beds are 0.3-2 m thick and sheetlike, being continuous over hundreds of meters (Figure 7-10). Sand, silt flakes of yellow shale comprise the matrix (Figure 7-11), with ubiquitous and abundant iron oxide clasts (up to 3 cm diameter) derived from detrital pyrite are common in matrix material, and can comprise up to 10% of the rock (**Figure 7-13**).



Figure 7-8: Tightly packed armored lag type conglomerate



Figure 7-9: Armored lag type conglomerate comprising clasts of resistant silica



Figure 7-10: Remnant outcrop of armored lag type conglomerate (bed = ± 1 m; 120m strike length)



Figure 7-11: Angular yellow shale present in the matrix of armored lag type conglomerates

7.3.1 Beatons Creek Depositional Model

Both fluvial and armored lag type conglomerates are interstratified indicating the depositional facies in which they formed were laterally proximal. The depositional environment for these conglomerates is interpreted to have been a river fan delta along a coastline (Figure 7-12). During periods of lowstand, a braided river delta prograded seaward, depositing channelized fluvial type conglomerates.

As sea levels rose, wave action winnowed out fine, light sediment leaving behind a transgressive armored lag deposit of large siliceous boulders and heavy minerals including gold. It is in this environment that the economic conglomerates at Beatons Creek likely formed. This process repeated several times to create the interbedded conglomerates we see today.

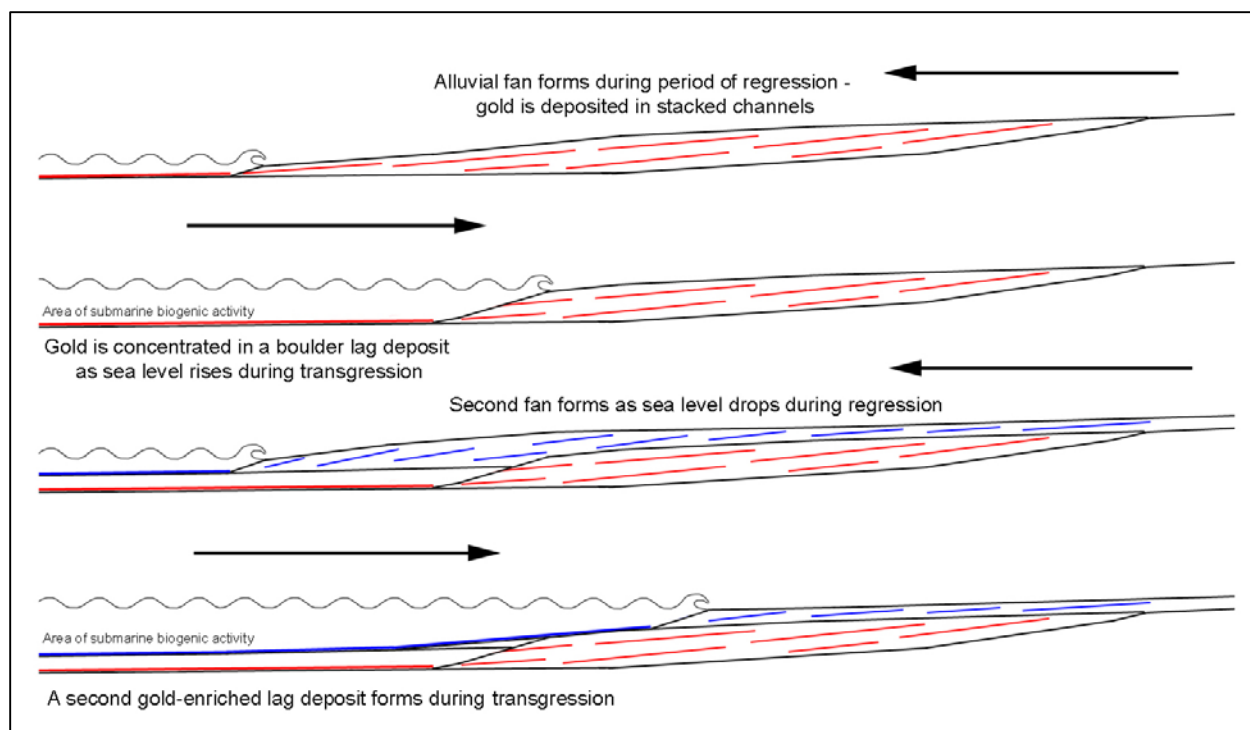


Figure 7-12: Sequence of two regressive and transgressive tracks from top to bottom

7.4 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

As indicated in **Section 7.3**, the gold-bearing conglomerates at Beatons Creek are a part of the local Beatons Creek member of the Hardy Formation, which is up to 200m thick and comprised of a monotonous sequence of pebble to boulder conglomerate with occasional thin interbeds of sandstone, siltstone and shale. Gold-bearing conglomerates occur within a 10-30 m thick section toward the middle of the Beatons Creek member. Although conglomerates occurring above and below display similar characteristics to those that are gold-bearing, they are largely devoid of appreciable gold. Two types of conglomerates are interbedded with one another within the gold-bearing section of the Beatons Creek project. They are (1) fluvial type conglomerate and (2) armored lag type conglomerate (see **Section 7.3** for geological description).

Gold mineralization within the Beatons Creek conglomerates occurs as fine grains, larger flakes and rounded particles (**Figure 7-14**) up to several millimetres across (Finucane, 1935; Ivanhoe Gold Pty Ltd, 1984; Menzies, undated report) within the matrix of these conglomerates in close association with detrital pyrite nodules (locally referred to as “buck-shot” pyrite), ranging between 2–65mm in diameter (**Figure 7-13**).

Gold grades range from 0.1 to tens of g/t and are commonly 1-10 g/t, and select samples of matrix can grade up to several hundred g/t Au. The probable source for this detrital gold is likely to be the greenstone hosted gold deposits of the Mosquito Creek formation, for which there is significant evidence in the nature of the polymictic conglomerate clasts at Beatons Creek.

Conglomerates exposed in the area of historic workings at Beatons Creek are commonly moderately to strongly kaolinized (alteration affects lithic clasts and argillaceous matrix material) and locally this occurs along grossly stratabound zones (**Figure 7-13**). It is not clear whether this is a result of modern weathering (e.g. acidity generated by pyrite dissolution), local interaction with acidic ground waters during deposition of the sequence or some other event.



Figure 7-13: Hematitic, kaolinite altered polymictic conglomerate with remnant voids left by oxidized "buck shot" pyrite



Figure 7-14: Gold panned from crushed matrix material from an armored lag type conglomerate

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The mineralization model employed by Novo Resources for the Nullagine property is based on similarities between placer deposits hosted by conglomerates in the late Archaean Fortescue Group and auriferous reefs in the Witwatersrand basin, South Africa which were first noted over a century ago. Although the similarity in the age of the host rocks between these two areas was not recognized for many years, the development of locally high grade gold in conglomerates containing significant concentrations of rounded detrital pyrite, and apparent lateral continuity over at least hundreds of meters in the case of some of the Beatons Creek reefs, drew immediate comparisons with the South African deposits (Maitland, 1905; Finucane, 1935).

The identification of these similar rocks at Beatons Creek in the Hardey Formation of the Fortescue Group, where auriferous reefs were identified from rigorous grab sampling of the outcropping reefs as well as historical adits (at Beatons Creek in particular) lent credence to the mineralization model used. The presence of significant concentrations of rounded detrital pyrite was also a factor in reef and model identification.

The drilling done by Novo Resources between 2011 and 2015 was specifically designed to target this model, with significant success in delineating the relatively shallow and shallowly dipping (<20°) reefs, at Beatons Creek in particular, over hundreds of meters.

The mineralization at the property, is at least in part, placer in origin, with gold occurring as fine grains and larger flakes and rounded particles up to several millimeters across in the conglomerate matrix (Finucane, 1935; Ivanhoe Gold Pty Ltd, 1984; Menzies, undated report), and as linings around the detrital pyrite grains and in particular along unconformity boundaries.

8.1 GOLD DEPOSITS OF THE WITWATERSRAND BASIN

The late Archaean Witwatersrand basin in South Africa has produced almost 40% of the gold mined during recorded history (ca. 50,000 t (>1600Moz) Au, Frimmel et al., 2005). In 2002, the remaining reserves in the Witwatersrand Basin were estimated to be about 38,000 t Au. Despite the large amount of academic and mining company research conducted since their discovery in 1886, there is still no consensus on how and when the giant Witwatersrand gold deposits formed. Debate centers on the relative importance of three distinct processes in controlling the present distribution of gold; namely (1) sedimentary introduction of detrital (particulate) gold (Mellor, 1916; Minter 1978), (2) organic or microbially-mediated, syn-sedimentary gold precipitation (or entrapment) (Hallbauer, 1975a, b; Mossman et al., 2008) and (3) gold introduction during post-depositional hydrothermal alteration (e.g. Phillips and Meyers, 1989; Phillips and Law, 1994, 2005; Barnicoat et al., 1997). According to Frimmel et al. (2005), geologists who have studied Witwatersrand geology at the macroscale have generally been persuaded by the strong sedimentological controls on gold distribution and favoured (palaeo) placer models for gold mineralization. These models have been successfully used in mining and exploration over a century (Frimmel et al., 2005).

8.1.1 Palaeoplacer Model for the Witwatersrand Basin Gold Deposit

The majority of Witwatersrand gold occurs, along with concentrations of rounded pyrite and uraninite grains and commonly abundant carbonaceous matter (typically described as bitumen or pyrobitumen in the literature), on laterally extensive degradational surfaces (many tens of hundreds of km²) of fluvial

conglomerate. Reefs are typically hosted by thin conglomerates or conglomeratic sandstones (less commonly sandstones) and concentrated around the preserved northern, western and southern margins of the Witwatersrand Basin (**Figure 8-1**). They occur at multiple stratigraphic levels through the >10km thick sedimentary and volcanic succession, but are best developed in the 2.84–2.9Ga Central Rand Group, and (Figure 7-2; Frimmel et al., 2005). Individual reefs typically consist of one or more auriferous horizons concentrated at the base (most common), top, and/or interior (e.g. along cross-bed foreset laminations) of well defined, laterally-persistent (i.e. up to tens of kilometres) beds. Most reefs are <2m thick and payable portions of the beds are commonly <10cm and not uncommonly <2cm thick (Jolley et al., 2004; Frimmel et al., 2005). Lateral persistence of the reefs is attributed to deposition in a distal alluvial fan to fan-delta setting. These environments have also been regarded as most favourable to placer development, due to greater degrees of sedimentary reworking. However in the Sun-Target area (i.e. northern extension to Free State (Welkom) Goldfield, **Figure 8-1**), numerous low to high grade reefs of limited lateral extent occur within a ± 100 interval in the Central Rand Group (e.g. Eldorado Fan Delta complex), and are interpreted to reflect deposition in a fan head position.

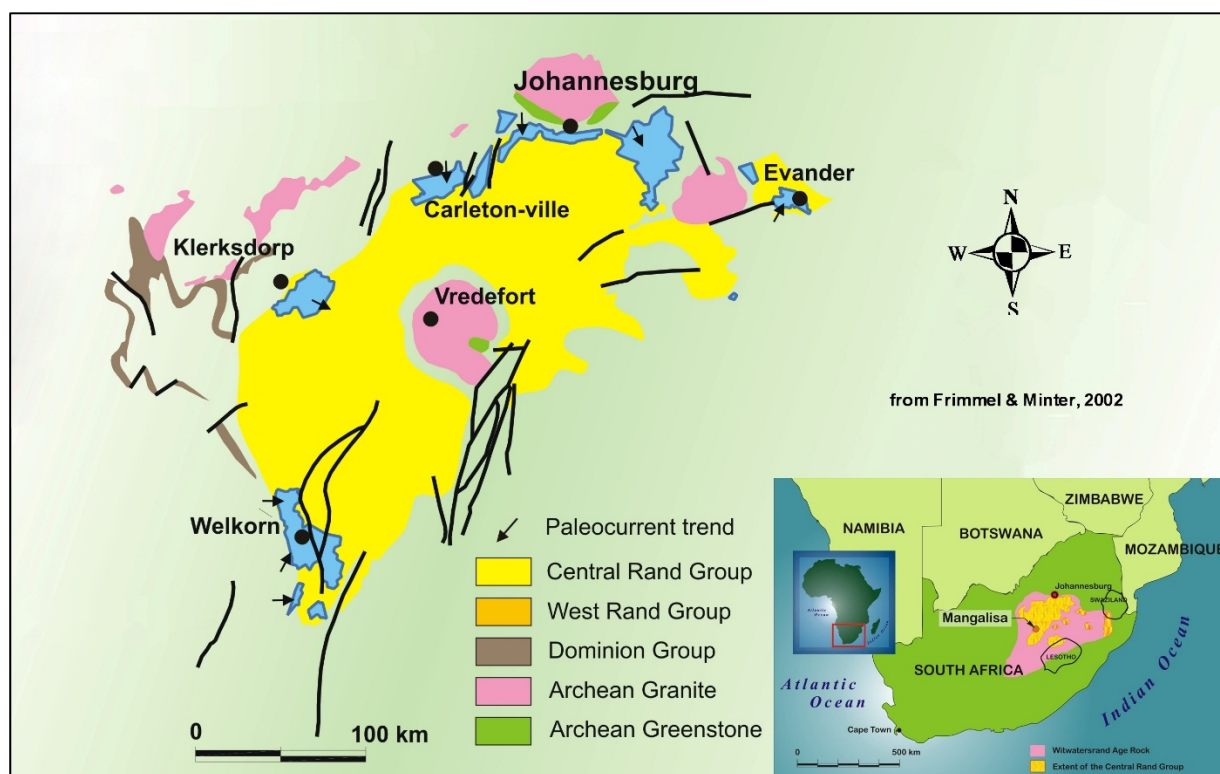


Figure 8-1: Distribution of goldfields around the margin of the Witwatersrand Basin

The most economically important and laterally persistent reefs in the Central Rand Group occur immediately above unconformable formation boundaries. Furthermore, the two most economically significant reefs in younger strata also occur immediately above major unconformities, at the base of the Ventersdorp and Transvaal super groups, respectively (Figure 7-2 and Figure 8 2). Along the northern, western and southwestern margins of the Witwatersrand Basin auriferous reefs in the upper Central Rand Group were deformed and locally exhumed during late- to post-Central Rand Group compressional deformation. The thin Venterspost (Conglomerate) Formation at the base of the Ventersdorp Supergroup was deposited over wide areas across the post-Central Rand Group unconformity surface. In the north, west and southwest of the basin, the Venterspost Conglomerate hosts the 4,000t Au Ventersdorp Contact

Reef (VCR, Figure 7-2 and **Figure 8-2**) at its base. However, in the southernmost Welkom goldfield, where the Venterspost Formation rests para-conformably on the Central Rand Group, the Ventersdorp Contact Reef is not developed. Frimmel et al. (2005) interpret this to reflect the lack of an immediate detrital gold source (i.e. eroded reefs in the Witwatersrand Supergroup) in the southern-most part of the basin.

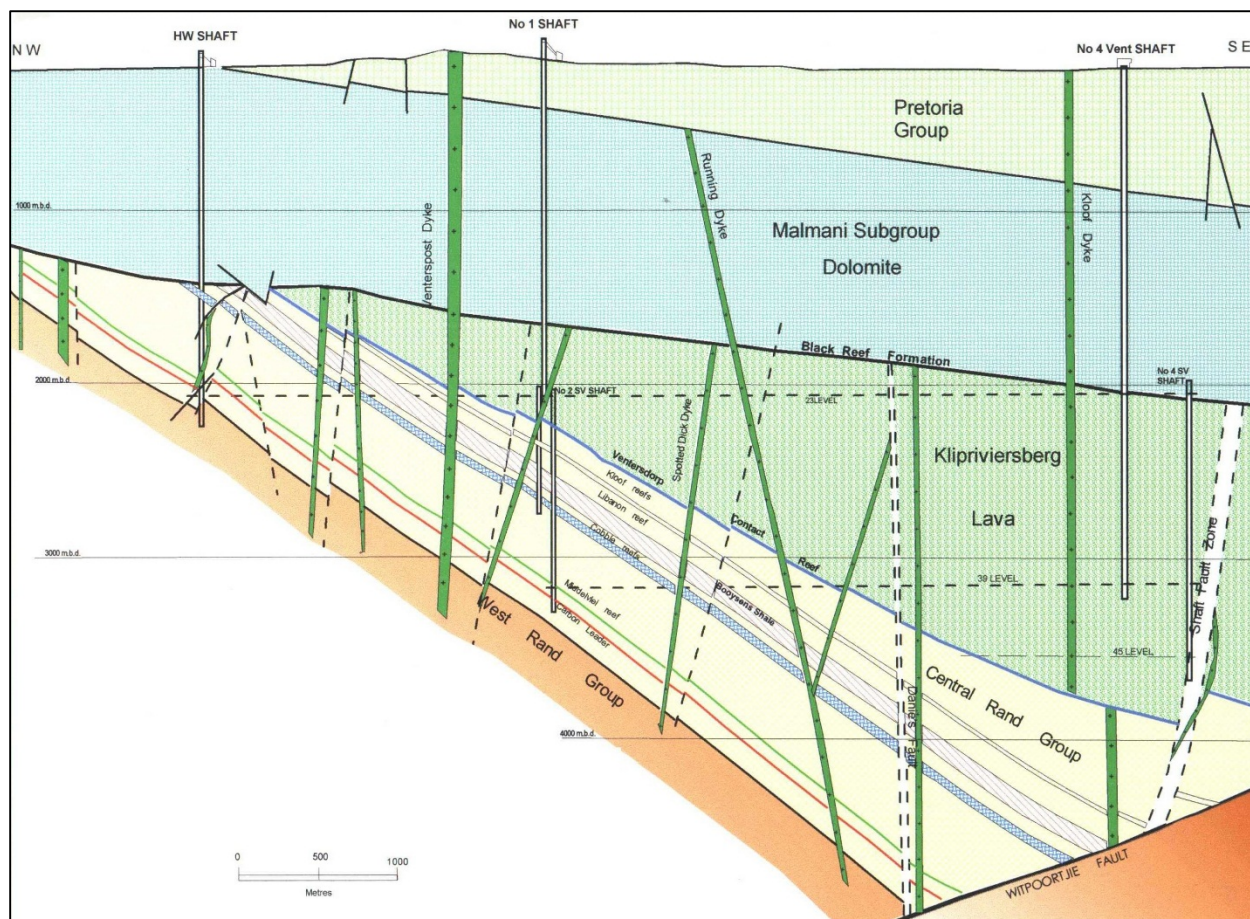


Figure 8-2: Simplified NW-SE geological section through the Central/Carletonville Gold Field area illustrating stratigraphic succession of main geologic units (Kloof Gold Mine)

Gold grains preserving definitive detrital morphologies (e.g. smooth abraded surfaces and folded grain edges) are rare in the Witwatersrand Basin (Frimmel et al., 2005). The paucity of such grains has been interpreted to indicate either (1) small-scale re-mobilisation and/or recrystallization of detrital gold during metamorphism (e.g. Frimmel et al., 2005) or (2) evidence that Au enrichment of the reefs was not solely (or principally) due to detrital inputs.

8.2 COMPARISONS WITH THE HAMMERSLEY BASIN

While not identical, there are strong similarities in the geological developments of the Witwatersrand Basin/Kaapvaal Craton and Hamersley Basin/Pilbara Craton (Figure 7-2). The Archaean granite-greenstone basement is similar in age and composition in both areas, although older greenstone sequences also occur in the east of the Pilbara Craton (Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3). In both regions, the greenstone belts host

numerous small mesothermal (vein-hosted/lode-type) gold deposits formed prior to deposition of the Witwatersrand and Hamersley basin successions (e.g. Frimmel et al., 2005; Huston et al., 2002a).

Previous investigators (e.g. Nelson et al., 1992, 1999; Thorne and Trendall, 2001) have noted strong similarities in the composition and tectonic setting of the Ventersdorp Supergroup (Witwatersrand Basin) and Fortescue group (Hamersley basin). Both sequences contain voluminous basaltic andesite lavas interspersed with terrestrial to shallow marine sedimentary rocks and lesser felsic volcanics and/or high-level intrusions. Although commonly described as continental flood basalts, the mafic lavas were more likely emplaced in continental rift settings (Thorne and Trendall, 2001; Frimmel et al., 2005). Although the Fortescue succession is up to 50 million years older than the Ventersdorp Supergroup, both were both deposited after protracted depositional hiatuses (>100 million years), during which compressional deformation, metamorphism and exhumation of older rocks occurred. Additionally, deposition of the Fortescue Group and Ventersdorp Supergroup sequences were both followed by major marine transgression events, involving deposition of thick sequences of chemical sediments (carbonate, banded iron formation) and lesser marine clastics (i.e. Cluniespoort Group, Kaapvaal Craton and Hamersley Group, Pilbara Craton, **Figure 7-2**).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration activities conducted by Novo Resources consist of surface geologic mapping, costean (trench) sampling of surface outcrops, core drilling and extensive reverse circulation (RC) drilling conducted between 2011 and 2014. Drilling activities are discussed in Section 10 of this report.

Historical exploration activities includes geochemical and geophysical surveys, geologic mapping and drilling by various operators between 1968 and 2007, which are discussed in more detail in Section 6 of this report.

Due to the presence of extensive surface exposures of gold-bearing conglomerates, Novo Resources recognized an opportunity to do an extensive costean (trench) sampling program to compliment reverse circulation (RC) drilling to provide high quality data in support of resource estimation. Sampling was undertaken by three teams, each consisting of three people (one geologist and two field assistants) between late September and mid-November, 2014. One team continued infill sampling through July, 2015.

Where outcropping conglomerate horizons are present, samples were collected at approximately 20-70m spacing along strike from small trenches dug with an excavator, from outcrops where it was possible to access a full profile of the conglomerate horizon from top to bottom. The sampling process involved using a kango style drill to loosen material and catching this on a tarp. Rather than taking narrow channel samples, material was collected over a broad face approximately 0.5-1m wide in order to get a reasonably good representation of material including boulders and matrix. Each sample weighed 40-65 kgs and was placed in two polyweave “rice” bags. Sample interval size did not exceed one vertical meter thickness. If a conglomerate horizon was less than one meter thick, one sample was collected from the top to the bottom of the layer. If its thickness exceeded one meter, then two or more samples were collected.

Several challenges were experienced during this program. Due to uncertainties about which conglomerate horizons contained Au, many costean samples were collected from horizons that were later recognized to be subordinate or barren. Additionally, large amounts of dust generated by the excavator in some cases coated outcrops thus making it difficult to see contacts. It was also recognized that some trenches did not fully expose targeted conglomerate horizons thus limiting the ability to adequately sample them. Where possible, these trenches were resampled appropriately prior to resource estimation.

Costean samples were individually placed in polyweave sacks (bulka bags) and bundled and stacked on pallets for transport. Sample shipments were made from the Nullagine freight yard to Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth on a weekly basis over the two month program. A total of 639 costeans (trenches) were excavated, collecting 888 samples for analysis. A map showing costean sample locations over the project area is depicted below in **Figure 9-1** and sample list is provided in **Appendix A (p.29-1)**.

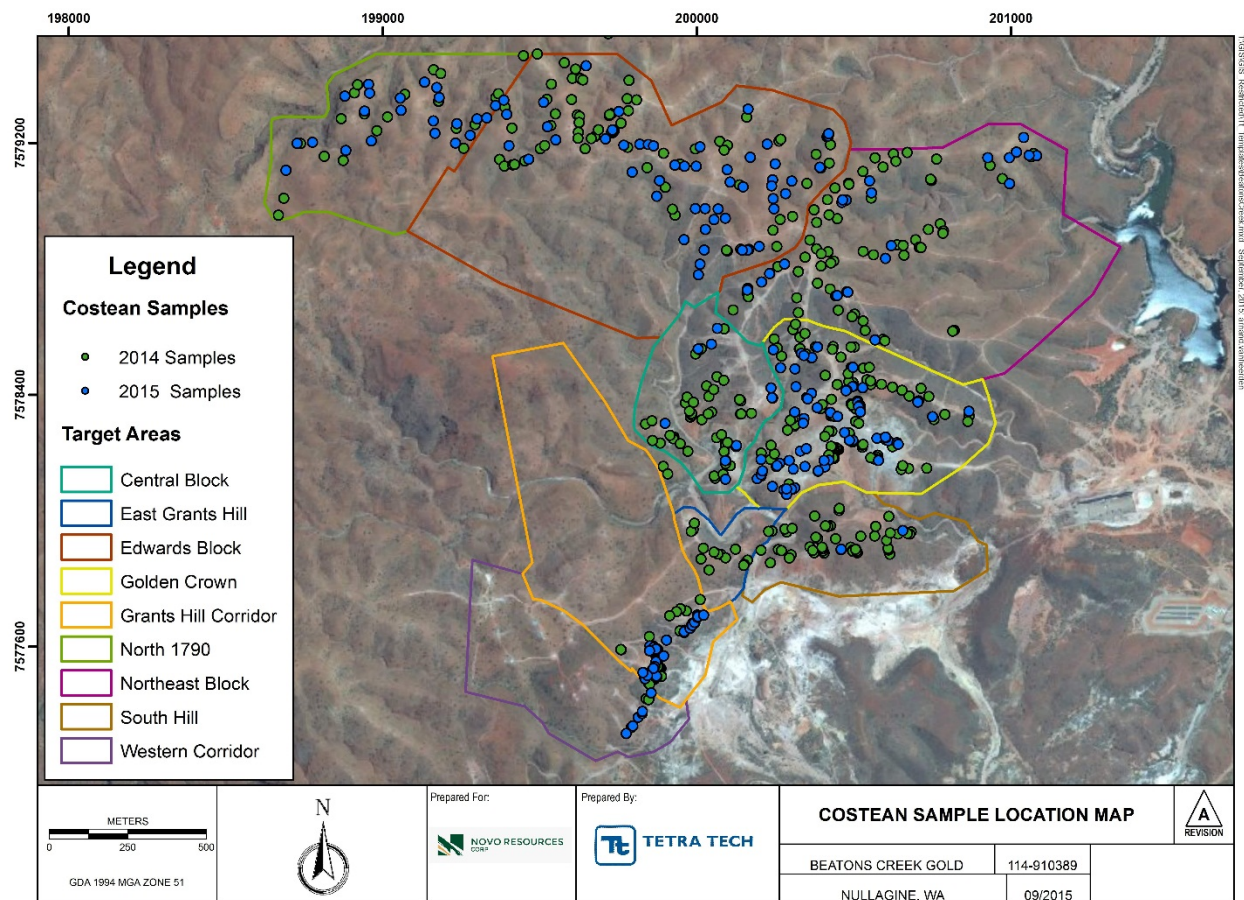


Figure 9-1: Map depicting sample locations for costean samples taken during 2014 and 2015

10.0 DRILLING

Novo Resources commenced an exploration and infill drilling effort in late 2011 and concluded in late 2014. During this time a total of 552 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes were drilled for a total of 28,839m (a summary of all RC drilling tabled in **Appendix B (p.30-1)**). The purpose of this RC drilling was to improve the Resource definition of the narrow auriferous reefs in the Beatons Creek formation, particularly in the vicinity of Grant's Hill, Golden Crown and Edwards Block target areas.

Various drill contractors were employed by Novo Resources over the course of this drilling effort, including Orbit drilling Ltd. (Hydco 350 DR14 rig) in 2011, McKay drilling Ltd. (Schramm T685W rig) in 2012 and Castle Drilling Co. (Atlas Copco L8-64 rig) for 2013 and 2014. RC holes were collared using a 5.5" bit in the regolith zone, followed by a 5.25" diameter for the remainder of the holes. Samples were taken at one meter intervals down the hole, although four meter composites were initially taken with a spear to determine where more definition was required.

In 2013 Novo Resources completed eight PQ size diamond drill holes for an aggregated length of 475m for the purposes of metallurgical, geotechnical and density test work respectively; these twinned some of the RC holes. Novo Resources' geologist's reported that core recoveries were good, although only the density data retrieved from this drilling is material for the purposes of this report. None of these holes were used for the estimate. The 2011 to 2014 drilling is portrayed in **Figure 10-1** below.

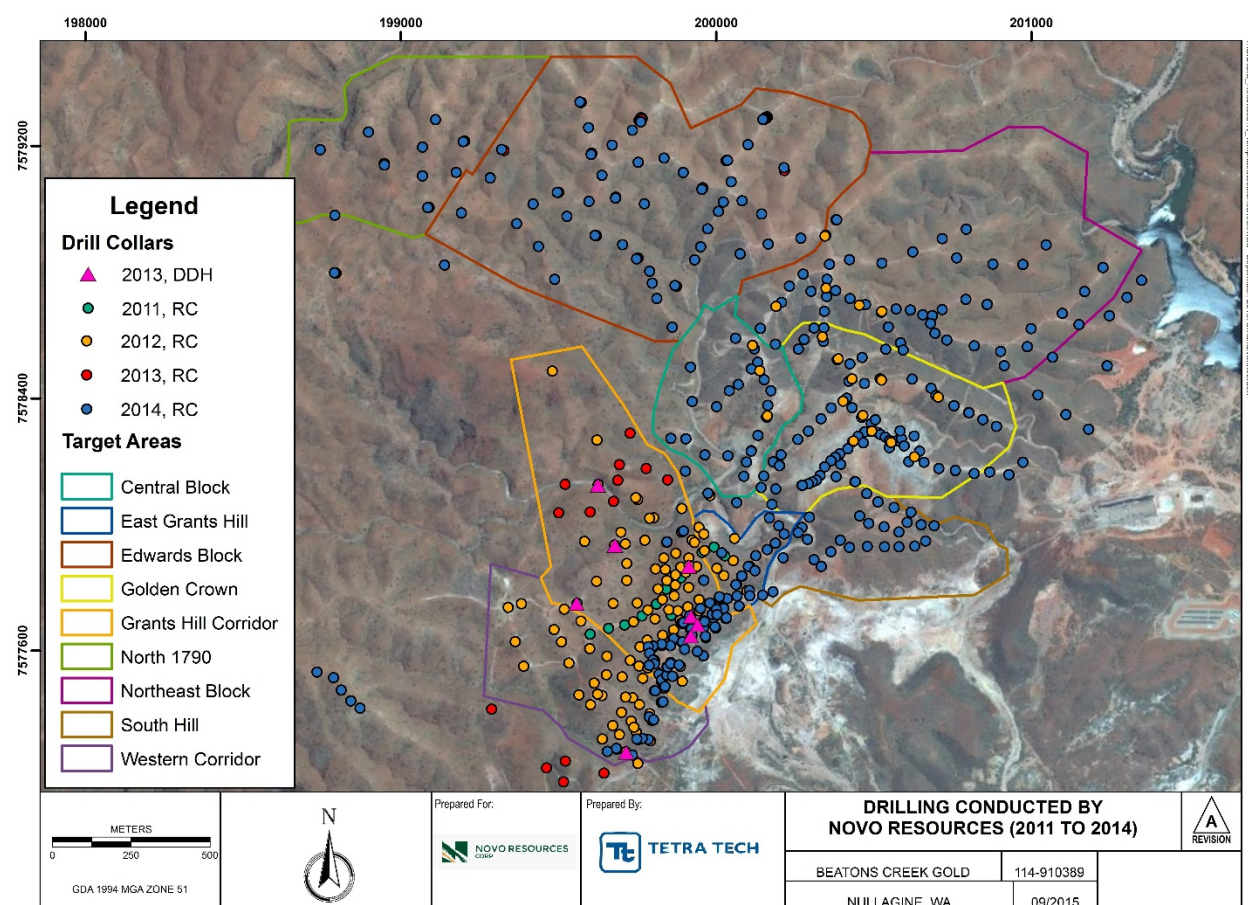


Figure 10-1: Drill Location Map by Drill Type and Period

10.1 DRILL COLLARS

The protocol employed by Novo Resources for staking and surveying drill collars has been consistent throughout all drilling campaigns. Collar coordinates are with reference to the GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51 Grid Datum which is consistently used throughout Australia when a “mine” grid has not been established. Planned holes are set out using a hand-held GPS device by the Novo Resources’ field staff, or by using a suitable measure and a compass from a known and surveyed collar position. The azimuths are usually set out using a compass and flagging tape/pickets for the rig to line up with as foresights and backsights. The vertical inclination is then set by the driller using a clinometer, which is confirmed by the Geologist or Field staff onsite prior to commencement of drilling, to ensure quality control is maintained.

Following the completion of drilling, drill collar casings are left in the ground with a plug in each stating hole ID, coordinates and orientation. There is often a wooden stake with the above information next to each collar point for ease of identification. Collars are also plugged to prevent local fauna from falling down the holes (**Figure 10-2**).



Figure 10-2: Plugged and Marked Drill Collar Monument at Beatons Creek

Drilled and plugged collars are ultimately re-surveyed with high precision equipment to provide final confirmation of individual drill collar locations and to comply with industry best practice standards for data QA/QC.

Final drill collar surveys for drilling conducted between 2011 and 2013 were done by Survey Group, a contract surveyor from Osborne Park in Perth, using a differential GPS (DGPS) device. For this purpose Survey Group established a survey control point approximately 100m north of Grant’s Hill.

In 2014 Novo Resources purchased their own Real Time Kinematic (RTK) system consisting of an EPOCH 50 Single Receiver Kit, a Trimble Geo 7 Series handheld GPS, and an XDL Rover 2 radio. This system provides sub centimeter accuracy both vertically and horizontally. In 2014 Novo Resources established additional survey control points (referencing the 2012 control point) across the project area to create a

reliable standardized survey grouping. All 2014 drill collars and costeans were surveyed using the RTK system by Novo Resources' personnel.

10.2 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

Considering the vertical nature of the drill holes, as well as the relative shallow average depth of drilling, down-hole surveys were not collected for any of the RC holes drilled between 2011 and 2014. The average hole depth was about 94 m, and the deepest hole was 234 m. This is standard practice and it is recommended that downhole surveys be considered for future drilling, and if possible conduct downhole surveys of the current holes particularly the ones greater than about 100m in length.

10.3 GEOLOGICAL LOGGING

Geological logging was done by a Professional Geologist familiar with the project onsite who closely monitored the drilling and sampling procedures. The logging process is described as follows:

- Logging of RC chips are done using wet sieving techniques and samples of each interval are retained in chipping trays which are stored on site. The chips are logged in the field next to the collar site.
- The geologic logs record major lithological units, structure, texture, grain-size, alteration, oxidation, mineralization, quartz percentage and sulphide types and percentages by sample interval.
- Information recorded during the infield logging activities are captured directly onto paper logging sheets. This information is then transcribed into digital format by the Novo Resources' data entry staff.

10.4 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Sampling protocols employed by Novo Resources during all RC drilling campaigns have been consistent and are summarized as follows:

- RC chips are collected at regular one meter intervals via a cyclone and fixed cone-splitter arrangement attached to the side of the rig. This arrangement is air-cleaned on a regular basis by the drill crew to limit cross sample contamination. This is closely monitored by the qualified geologist.
- Samples are collected into three parts, the bulk part is collected in green plastic bags and the other two parts are collected in pre-numbered calico bags, one of which is the primary sample and the other a field duplicate for QA/QC purposes. Duplicates were collected at a rate of about 1 in 20 for most of the holes drilled.
- For all holes up to and including BCRC12-028 (excluding BCRC12-022) 4m composites were created by "spear" sampling for preliminary assay test work, after this hole; this method was abandoned in favour of assaying all the 1m samples instead.
- The primary samples (calico bags) are collected into polywoven bags and all bags are sealed by either draw-strings or cable ties. These are then transported by road and submitted to the Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis.
- QA/QC samples are inserted at regular intervals into the sample stream (see Section 11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security for details).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Sample preparation, analyses and security measures followed by Novo Resources meet common practice standards for sample collection for both drilling and costean sampling. The results obtained from the sampling collection campaigns since 2011 are suitable to support resource estimation.

Primary laboratory preparation and analysis was completed at Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory in Perth. Intertek-Genalysis is independent of Novo Resources, and is an accredited facility, and conforms to the following laboratory standards:

- The ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation ensures international standards are maintained in the laboratories' procedures, methodology, validation, QA/QC, reporting and record keeping;
- National Association of Testing Authorities Australia (NATA) has accredited Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, following demonstration of its technical competence, to operate in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 which includes the management requirements of ISO9001:2000;
- This facility is accredited in the field of Chemical Testing for the tests, calibrations and measurements shown in the Scope of Accreditation issued by NATA (Accreditation No. 3244); and
- Intertek-Genalysis also participates in a number of regular international, national and internal proficiency round robins and client specific proficiency programs.

1.1 SITE SAMPLE PREPARATION

Prior to the initiation of the 2014 RC drilling and costean sampling campaigns Novo Resources collaborated with Newmont's Asia Pacific exploration staff to develop an acceptable protocol for drilling and sampling at Beatons Creek. The sampling protocols derived and implemented were informed by a report that investigated the nature of coarse gold at Beatons Creek by D. Francois-Bongarcon of Agoratek International Consultants Inc.

1.1.1 RC Drilling Sample Preparation

All 2014 reverse circulation drilling was carried out by Castle Drilling of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia utilizing an Atlas Copco ROC L8-64 track mounted drill with vacuum dust suppression that minimizes the loss of fines. Novo Resources chose Castle Drilling upon researching the specific drill equipment and its performance by contacting neighboring iron mines that have employed it. This drill is used widely across the region due to its ability to achieve superior recoveries of cuttings and fines, which is critical for grade control. The drill is also ideal for shallow, dry conditions.

Drill holes were spaced at approximately 20-50 m along ridges and spurs across the oxide target area. Flat-faced 5 ¼ inch hammer bits designed to pulverize material at the drill face were used. Additional pulverization from the flat faced bit helped to produce a reasonably well-homogenized product (+95% <10 mm) for sampling. A modified Jones splitter was used to collect and split material from the cyclone. Two 15-20 kg splits, each approximately a half split, were collected from each one-meter interval. The half split to be analyzed at the lab were collected in woven cloth (calico) bags, and the other part of the split was placed in a green plastic bag and left at the drill site. The weight of the rejected splits was compared

to the selected split for every tenth hole to check that samples were adequately being split at the drill site, this also allowed for a basic estimation of overall drill recovery.

Reject splits were inserted in the sample stream as filed duplicates. Blank samples (3 kg of lab certified barren quartz sand) were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 drill samples. Novo Resources searched for commercially available certified standard material suitable for LeachWELL® analysis, but could find none available. Lab standards are the only standards that were utilized in this program.

Calico bags were individually placed in polyweave sacks (bulka bags) and bundled and stacked on pallets for transport. Sample shipments were made from the Nullagine freight yard to Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth on a weekly basis over the 2-month program.

1.1.2 Costean Sample Preparation

Due to the presence of extensive exposures of gold-bearing conglomerate horizons, an extensive trench (costean) sampling program was conducted to complement RC drilling. Costean sampling provided additional data with particular collection precision of location and thickness that could be used to better guide resource modelling and estimation.

From late September to mid-November of 2014, samples were collected by three teams each consisting of a geologist and two field assistants. One team continued with infill sampling through July, 2015.

Where outcropping conglomerate horizons are present, samples were collected at 20-70 meter spacing along strike. Sample interval size did not exceed one vertical meter. If a conglomerate horizon was less than one meter thick, a sample was collected from the top to the bottom of the layer. If horizon thickness exceeded one meter, two or more samples were collected.

Samples were collected from small trenches dug with an excavator or outcrops where it was possible to access a full profile of the conglomerate horizon from top to bottom. Samples were collected using a kango style drill to loosen material and a tarp to catch the material from the drill. Rather than taking narrow channel samples, a sample was collected over a broad face approximately 0.5-1 meter wide in order to get a reasonably good representation of material including boulders and matrix. A 40-65 kg sample was collected and split between two polyweave “rice” bags.

Several challenges were encountered during this program. Due to uncertainties about which conglomerate horizons contained Au, many costean samples were collected from horizons that were later recognized to be subordinate or barren. In addition, the excavator generated large amounts of dust that in some cases coated outcrops making it difficult to see contacts. Several trenches did not fully expose targeted conglomerate horizons and were therefore not adequately sampled.

Field duplicates were collected at a rate of approximately 1 in 15 samples and were processed and analyzed along with the original samples. Blank samples (3 kg of lab certified barren quartz sand) were inserted at an approximate rate of 1 in 15 costean samples.

Costean samples were individually placed in polyweave sacks (bulka bags) and bundled and stacked on pallets for transport. Sample shipments were made from the Nullagine freight yard to Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth on a weekly basis over the 2-month program.

1.1.3 RC Drilling Laboratory Preparation and Analysis

At the lab, samples were sorted, dried and weighed. The lab screened every 20th bag to ensure +95%, <10mm. Samples were further prepared and analyzed using the following protocols:

- Crushing to 2 mm with a Boyd crusher,
- Rotary splitting out 9 kg,
- Pulverizing all 9 kg (85% <75 micron). This had to be done in 3-3 kg units due to the limited size of the pulverizers,
- Re-homogenizing the three pulverized splits back to 9 kg of pulp,
- Re-splitting the 9 kg of pulp into three - 3 kg bags, and
- Subjecting one 3 kg pulp to a 6 hour LeachWELL® technique followed by mass spectrometry (MS) analysis. Note, a few samples were subjected to 24 hour leach time.

Due to the very large size of RC sample splits and the estimated long processing time and high preparation costs, samples underwent a “triage” approach to ascertain which samples contained Au and required full processing and analysis. The lab put each sample of raw drill cuttings through a Jones splitter to collect a ~1-2 kg split. Without further processing, 1 kg of this split was subjected to a 6 hour LeachWELL® Technique + MS analysis. Samples reporting Au values of 0.15 g/t or greater were selected for full processing and analysis. Certain select samples grading <0.15 Au g/t from the preliminary analysis were also subjected to full treatment.

Intertek-Genalysis performed pulp duplicate analyses (“check”) on approximately 1 in 20 samples and inserted in-house standards at a rate of approximately 1 in 20. Both pulp duplicates and standards were introduced into the sample stream at random and were processed at the same time as the rest of the samples

Over the course of the analytic program, Intertek-Genalysis notified Novo Resources that several samples were either damaged or otherwise compromised. Novo Resources re-collected material from the green plastic bags (rejected splits) at site and resubmitted the samples.

A suite of 41 field duplicates ranging in grade from <0.1 to +1 Au g/t were collected from the green plastic bags at site. Field duplicates were subjected to the same full protocol as described above.

1.1.4 Costean Laboratory Preparation and Analysis

At the lab, samples were prepared and analyzed using the following protocols:

- Drying and weighing,
- Crushing to 2 mm with a jaw crusher followed by a Boyd crusher,
- Rotary splitting out 9 kg,
- Pulverizing all 9 kg (85% <75 micron). This had to be done in 3-3 kg units due to the limited size of the pulverizers,
- Re-homogenizing the three pulverized splits back to 9 kg of pulp,

- Re-splitting the 9 kg of pulp into three - 3 kg bags, and
- Subjecting one 3 kg pulp to a 6 hour LeachWELL® technique + MS analysis. Approximately one third of costean samples were subjected to 24 hour leach time.

Intertek-Genalysis performed pulp duplicate analyses (“check”) on approximately 1 in 20 samples and inserted in-house standards at a rate of approximately 1 in 20. Both pulp duplicates and standards were introduced into the sample stream at random and were processed at the same time as the rest of the samples.

1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL FOR SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Sample intervals from recent costean and drill hole sampling, 2011 to present, and subsequently used for resource estimation were primarily tested by Intertek-Genalysis using the LeachWELL® technique. Because of this, quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) is discussed only for 2011 to present sampling, QA/QC for fire assay analysis is discussed in previous reports.

Novo Resources’ quality assurance (QA) measures involve the use of standard practice procedures for sample collection for both drilling and costean sampling which include oversight by experienced geologic staff during data collection. Quality control (QC) measures implemented by Novo Resources include in-stream standard reference material analysis, blank material and duplicate sampling. QC sampling is closely monitored by Novo Resources staff. The QC results have been summarized from Novo Resources’ tracking spreadsheets below for standards, blanks and duplicates.

Table 11-1: In-Stream Quality Control Insertion

Stream	Submittals Samples + QC	Samples	Standards	Blanks	Field Duplicates	Pulp Duplicates
2011, 2012, 2013 Drilling	21,875	19,859	871	308	837	0
2014 Costean	879	512	62	88	65	152
2014 Drilling	10,084	8,679	646	479	114	166
2015 Costean	415	222	15	17	9	152
Total	33,253	29,272	1,594	892	1,025	470

1.2.1 Quality Control Sample Performance

QC sample performance was thoroughly monitored and plotted throughout the sampling campaign by Novo Resources and no major issues were observed. In-stream testing of standards, blanks, and duplicates have demonstrated good quality control. Quality control performance is typical of a data collection program of this size. Overall QC failures are infrequent and it appears many could be resolved by correcting labeling mismatches with QC sample types.

Standards are submitted in the sample stream at approximately one for every twenty non-control samples. Because of sample size requirements for LeachWELL® analysis, conventional 30 g pulp standards cannot be utilized. Intertek-Genalysis has developed certified material suitable for use as an instream LeachWELL® standard and has inserted the standards at the request of Novo Resources. Twenty-three LeachWELL® standards were used throughout 2011-2014 drilling and 2014-2015 costean campaigns.

Table 11-2 below details the standards and their performance from 2011-2015. An example standard control analysis plot is shown in **Figure 11-1**.

Table 11-2: Standard Reference Material Performance

Standard	Certified Grade Au g/t	Certified One Standard Deviation as Au g/t	In-Stream Observations Count	In-Stream Observed Mean Grade Au g/t	Observations Outside +/-3 Stdev	Observations % Outside +/-3 Stdev
LW1	1.0	0.06	177	0.97	27	15%
LW1-2	1.0	0.18	69	0.93	3	4%
LW1-3	1.0	0.15	15	0.98	0	0%
LW1-4	1.0	0.15	79	0.96	0	0%
LW1-5	1.0	0.20	85	0.96	0	0%
LW1-6	1.0	0.06	78	0.96	14	18%
LW1-7	1.0	0.12	18	0.96	2	11%
LW1-8	1.0	0.11	2	0.89	1	50%
LW3	3.0	0.15	203	2.89	0	0%
LW3-1	3.0	0.15	47	3.04	0	0%
LW3-2	3.0	0.15	37	2.90	0	0%
LW3-3	3.0	0.14	67	2.71	1	1%
LW3-4	3.0	0.14	91	2.79	0	0%
LW3-5	3.0	0.05	77	2.83	9	12%
LW3-6	3.0	0.07	20	2.92	2	10%
LW3-7	3.0	0.14	4	2.81	0	0%
LW5	5.0	0.16	186	5.15	0	0%
LW5-1	5.0	0.16	22	5.35	0	0%
LW5-2	5.0	0.11	96	5.22	9	9%
LW5-3	5.0	0.14	40	4.65	1	3%
LW5-4	5.0	0.15	86	4.73	0	0%
LW5-5	5.0	0.13	87	4.75	0	0%
LW5-6	5.0	0.19	8	4.81	0	0%
All	-	-	1594	-	69	4%



Figure 11-1: Standard Control Analysis LW5-2

Blank samples are submitted in the sample stream at approximately one for every thirty non-control samples. Barren sand used as blank material has been sourced from a supplier in Perth. It appears from the control chart shown below, **Figure 11-2**, that blanks from the 2011 drill campaign had background concentrations of Au and were replaced with the barren sand. Blank performance is excellent and routinely returns values at the analysis detections limit.

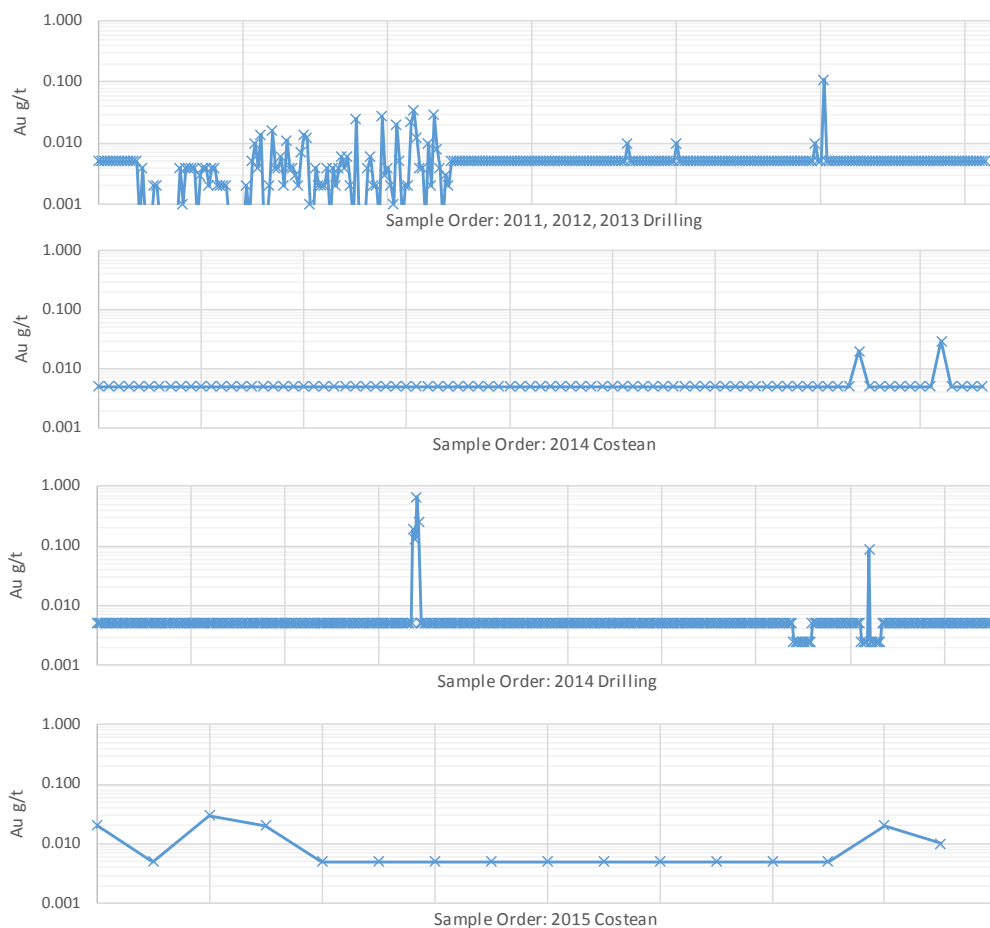


Figure 11-2: Blank Control Analysis

Field duplicates, a split of a collected sample at the collection site, are submitted in the sample stream at approximately one for every thirty non-control samples. The performance of the field duplicates illustrates that the deposit nugget effect. The scatter plot, **Figure 11-3**, shows high variance between duplicate pairs. Field duplicate performance is not untypical of a deposit with largely free, and often coarse, Au.

Pulp have been reanalyzed for 1.6% of non-control samples. **Figure 11-4**, shows good reproducibility of pulp duplicate pairs and supports the primary analysis completed by Intertek-Genalysis.

Additionally a group of 149 RC and 17 costean sample pulps was sent to SGS Laboratory in Perth, Australia the samples were leached for six-hours followed mass spectrometry analysis.

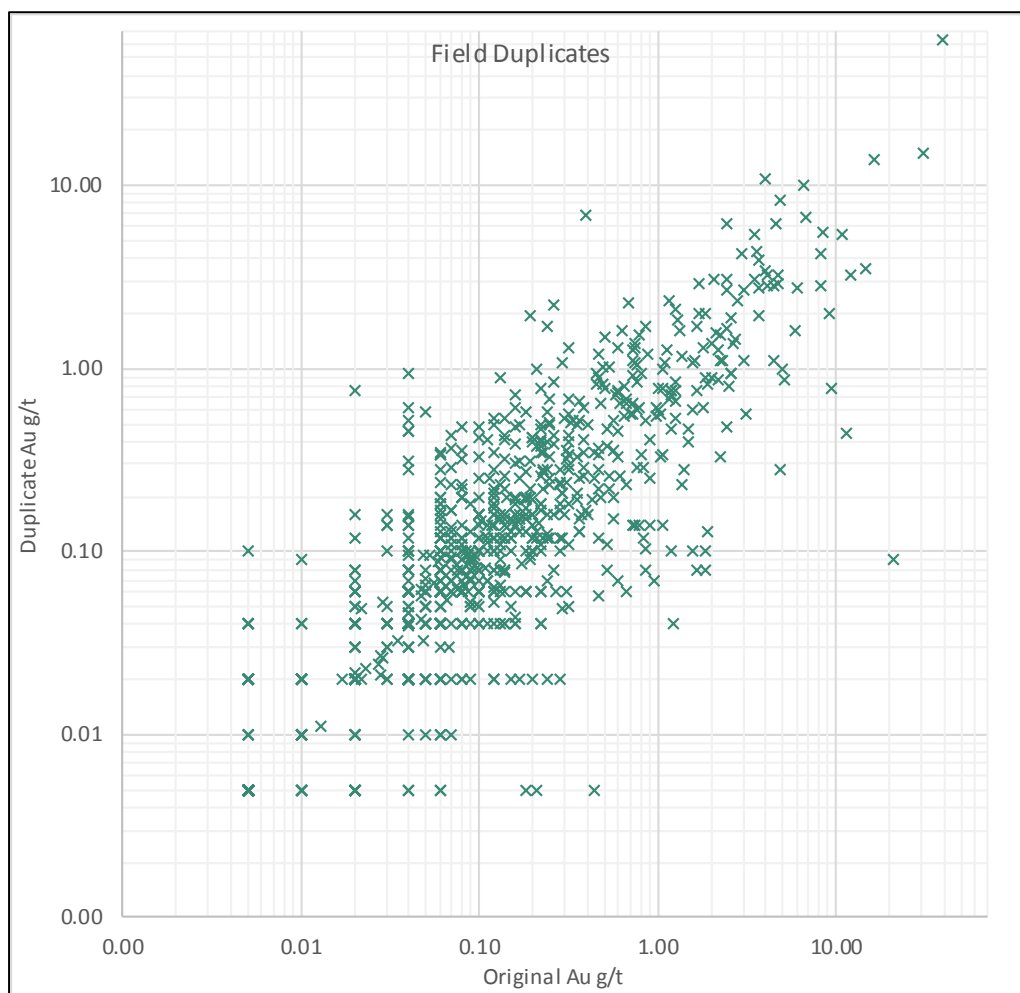


Figure 11-3: Field Duplicates

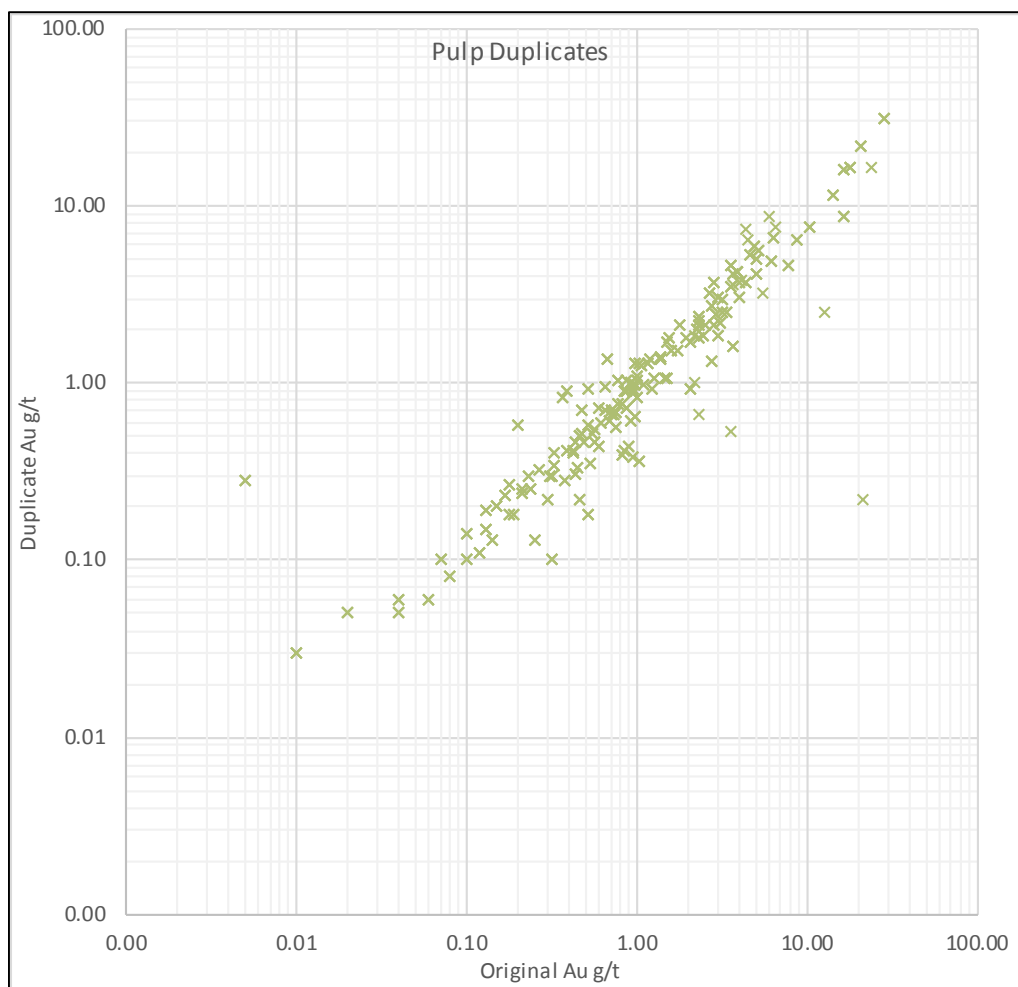


Figure 11-4: Pulp Duplicates

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The quality of data collected by Novo Resources meets industry standard practice and is sufficient to support the estimation of mineral resources.

The following section describes steps taken by the author of this report to verify data provided by the company. Data verification conducted during the site visit included observations of drill hole collar locations and orientations, RC sampling protocols, costean (trench) sample locations and costean sampling protocols. The auriferous conglomerate reefs was observed in several surface outcrops.

Confirmatory sampling of RC drill samples was not completed by Tetra Tech during the site visit. The Project is an advanced exploration property, explored by a number of operators, and check sampling was deemed unnecessary. However, two grab samples were collected from selected costean locations to confirm the presence of Au mineralization, and provided positive results (**Table 12-1**).

Table 12-1: Costean Check Samples collected by Tetra Tech

Costean ID	Tt Sample ID	Original_Au g/t	Check_Au g/t
BCC14-538	223462	0.05	2.23
BCC14-578	223463	4.84	11.2

Drill hole collars locations were checked in the field using a handheld global positioning system (GPS). Verification of collars locations were found to correspond to those provided by Novo Resources. Tetra Tech confirmed the locations of 10 surface drill hole collars (from the 2014 drilling campaign) during the site visit, using a Garmin Colorado 300 handheld GPS unit. **Table 12-2** displays the results of the collar validation. The accepted error for a handheld GPS is typically +/- 15m range and none of the checked collar coordinates differed by more than 15m.

Table 12-2: Drill Collar Location Checks

Collar ID	Novo_N	Novo_E	Novo_RL	GPS_N	GPS_E	GPS_RL	Net_Diff
BCRC14-266	7577945	199845	406	7577952	199846	408	3.32
BCRC14-238	7577950	200394	429	7577950	200397	421	1.57
BCRC14-298	7577676	199997	416	7577680	200000	418	2.91
BCRC14-296	7577649	199923	421	7577656	199928	438	9.64
BCRC14-308	7577592	199789	408	7577593	199795	411	3.13
BCRC14-317	7577549	199846	417	7577555	199853	419	4.91
BCRC14-323	7577381	199802	399	7577380	199804	396	0.68
BCRC14-039	7579249	199735	463	7579246	199736	447	5.93
BCRC14-042	7579161	199835	458	7579160	199837	453	1.43
BCRC14-191	7578232	200645	453	7578233	200644	454	0.29
BCC14-538	7577535	199877	420	7577540	199872	418	0.73
BCC14-578	7579242	199687	456	7579246	199684	450	1.71

Tetra Tech also carried out several internal validations of RC drill hole and costean sample data files against the original drill logs and assay certificates. Random checks of assays data captured in the Novo Resources database was done against provided assay certificates. This was done for a roughly 5% sample of the total database and the certificate data agreed 100% with the digital data file. Approximately 15 of the drill logs were verified with the database as well, and there was a 100% match between these records too, this equates to about 10% of the dataset.

The assay data file was also imported into Micromine™, which has its own error checking routines for overlapping intervals, and intervals beyond the end of hole, there were no significant errors found in the dataset.

12.1 LEACHWELL® ASSAY METHODS VALIDATION

For the drilling campaign conducted between 2011 and 2012, analyses of 276 samples were conducted by all three methods for comparison of LeachWELL® with screen fire and fire assay. The correlation coefficient for LeachWELL® and screen fire assay data was 50%, while the LeachWELL® and fire assay data had a correlation coefficient of about 39%. For the purposes of comparison, the correlation coefficient between screen fire and fire assay was also calculated at 15%. This poor correlation between methods is to be expected as there is a large difference in sample volumes and recoveries.

In order to compare the different methods, Q-Q (quantile-quantile) plots were generated for the histograms of the populations of LeachWELL® data against the distributions of screen fire and fire assay data. **Figure 12-1** shows the populations of 565 samples that were sent for LeachWELL® and screen fire assay plotted against each other with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 98.4%. This indicates that the assay methods are sampling the same population even taking sample volume variance effects into account.

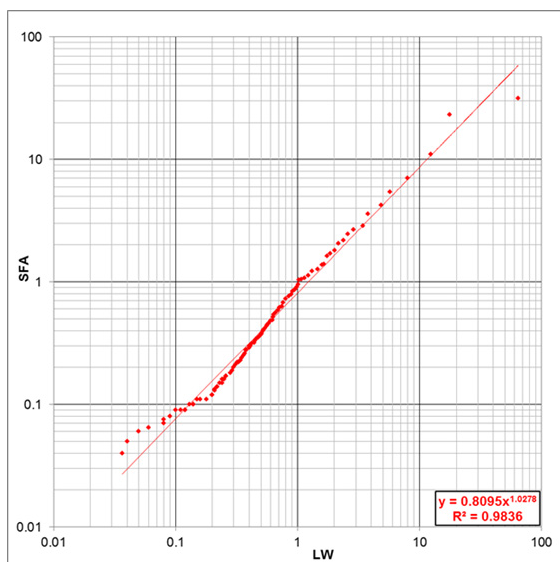


Figure 12-1: QQ plot for LeachWELL® vs. Screen Fire Assay data (n=565)

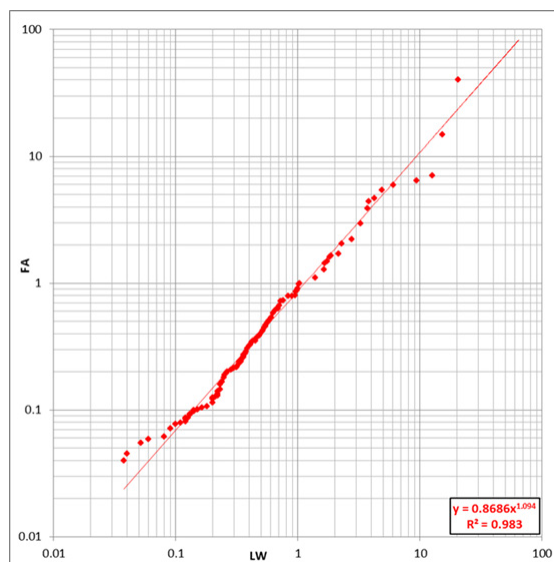


Figure 12-2: QQ plot for LeachWELL® vs. Fire Assay data (n=276)

Figure 12-2 shows the populations of 276 samples that were sent for LeachWELL® and fire assay plotted against each other with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 98.3%. This indicates that the assay methods

are sampling the same population even taking sample volume variance effects into account. The sample sizes for LeachWELL® and screen fire assays are 1kg while the fire assays are conducted on a 50 g sample.

Considering the large nugget effect observed in this deposit as a result of the detrital (free) nature of gold mineralization, it was decided that the LeachWELL® analytical method (using a larger sample size) is the more optimal method for all future analytical work.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical test programs for the Beatons Creek gold project have been conducted at the Met-Solve Laboratories in Langley, BC, Canada. These programs were completed in 2014 and 2015 as listed below:

- Project Number MS 1566 (Falcon & Float Results for 14-BCBS-1), Met-Solve Laboratories, prepared for Novo Resources Corp., dated September 15, 2014.
- Project Number MS 1566, Met-Solve Laboratories, prepared for Novo Resources Corp., dated February 17, 2015.
- Project Number MS 1590, Met-Solve Laboratories, prepared for Novo Resources Corp., dated February 20, 2015.

The metallurgical programs were carried out on selected samples from the Beatons Creek gold deposit examining the following:

- Gravity concentration;
- Flotation; and
- Cyanide leaching.

Testing was done on 12 samples (oxide mineralized material) ranging in gold head grade from 0.68 g/t to 11.64 g/t. The samples were prepared using conventional laboratory techniques for the testing programs.

13.1 GRAVITY (GRG) TEST WORK

GRG test work was done on the 12 samples using centrifugal gravity concentration. The gold recovery using GRG was done in three stages. The overall gold recovery from the GRG test work showed good results with recovery ranging from 42% to 93% with an average of 76.0%. Most of the gold was recovered in the first stage after crushing to 2 mm. The test work showed that the gold recovery using gravity is a function of the gold head grade as shown in **Figure 13-1**.

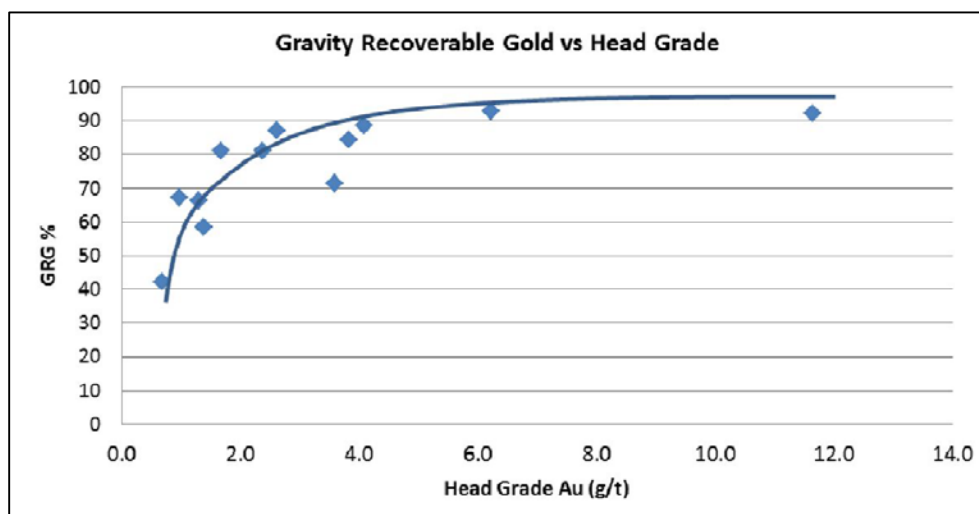


Figure 13-1: GRG vs Head Grade Plot (from Met-Solve Laboratories Report, 2015)

13.2 FLOTATION ON GRAVITY TAILINGS

Flotation testing was completed on the gravity tailings from sample 14-BCBS-1 using conventional flotation reagents in multiple stages. Flotation in the first three flotation stages recovered 71.1% of the gold in the gravity tailings. An additional recovery of 5.5% was achieved using secondary flotation reagents in the final two flotation stages resulting in an overall gold recovery of 76.6% in flotation.

Thus, the combined gold recovery for this sample using GRG and flotation is 91.7% consisting of 71.4% from GRG and 20.3% from flotation.

13.3 CYANIDE LEACH ON GRAVITY TAILINGS

Similar to the flotation testing on the gravity tailings, cyanide leach testing was completed on the gravity tailings on sample 14-BCBS-1. Cyanide leach testing was performed at 1.0 g/l sodium cyanide for 48 hours at a pulp density of 25. Cyanide leaching recovered a very high percentage, 97.7%, of the gold from gravity tailings. Additionally, the cyanide leaching kinetics occurred very fast with most of the gold extracted within the first 6 hours. Thus, the combined gold recovery for this sample using GRG and cyanide leaching is 99.3%.

The results of the metallurgical test programs indicate that good gold recoveries can be obtained using a combination of conventional processes.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Oxide and sulphide mineral resources have been estimated for seven reefs by multi-pass Ordinary Kriging of capped drill holes and costean samples. Estimated measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources are shown in **Table 14-1**, **Table 14-2**, and **Table 14-3** below. **Table 14-3** is a weighted total of mineral resources shown in **Table 14-1** and **Table 14-2**.

Table 14-1: Near Surface Mineral Resources

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	0.5	515	3.1	51
Indicated	0.5	2,822	2.7	241
Measured + Indicated	0.5	3,337	2.7	292
Inferred	0.5	2,668	2.4	203

Table 14-2: Underground Mineral Resources

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	2.0	-	-	-
Indicated	2.0	55	4.2	7
Measured + Indicated	2.0	55	4.2	7
Inferred	2.0	369	4.7	56

Table 14-3: Global Mineral Resources (Near Surface and Underground)

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	0.5, 2.0	515	3.1	51
Indicated	0.5, 2.0	2,877	2.7	249
Measured + Indicated	0.5, 2.0	3,392	2.7	299
Inferred	0.5, 2.0	3,037	2.7	259

Notes:

- (1) Near surface mineral resources contain oxide and sulphide material within an optimized shell and within a mineralized wireframe,
- (2) Underground mineral resources contain sulphide resources outside of an optimized shell and within a mineralized wireframe,
- (3) Columns may not total due to rounding, and
- (4) One troy ounce is equal to 31.1034768 grams.

Mineral resources were estimated from 1,880 samples intersecting modeled reefs, sourced from 367 RC holes, seven diamond holes, and 385 costean trenches. Capping was analyzed for the each reef's oxide and sulphide portion using histograms and probability plots to determine where high-grade distribution tails became erratic and deviated from lognormal. Sampled intervals from all data sources were composited to 1 m. Compositing initiated a terminated at the top and bottom of the reef contacts.

Reef model solids were constructed in Leapfrog™ geologic modeling software by Novo Resources staff; the resulting solids are shown in **Figure 14-1**, below.

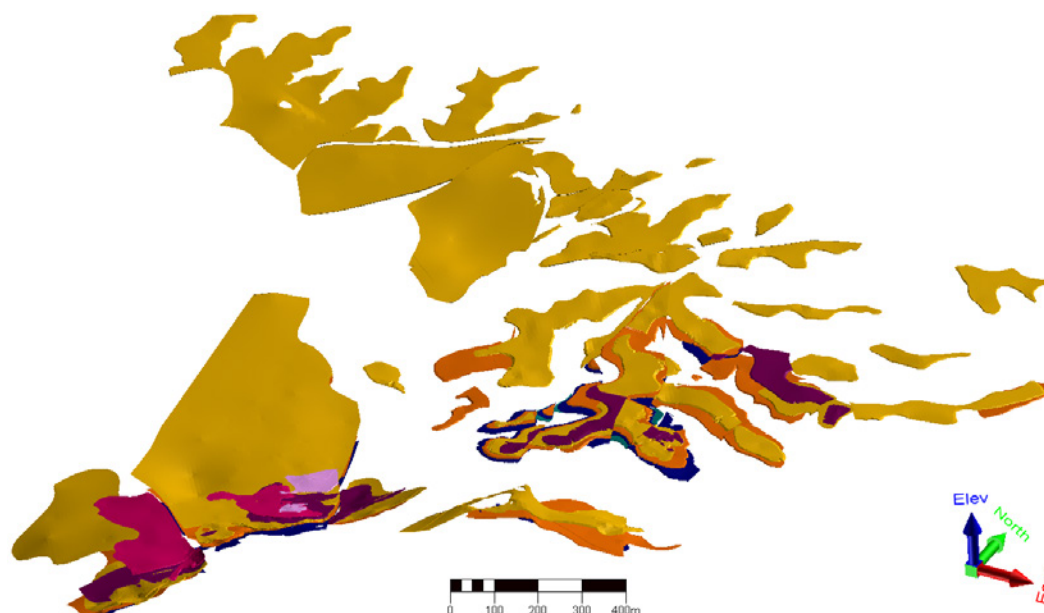


Figure 14-1: 3D View Modeled Reef Solids

Blocks and composites from each oxide and sulphide reef domain were independently flattened for estimation. Only composites within the same reef and mineral type domain were permitted to estimate blocks of a given reef and mineral type domain. Resulting block grades are shown in **Figure 14-2**.

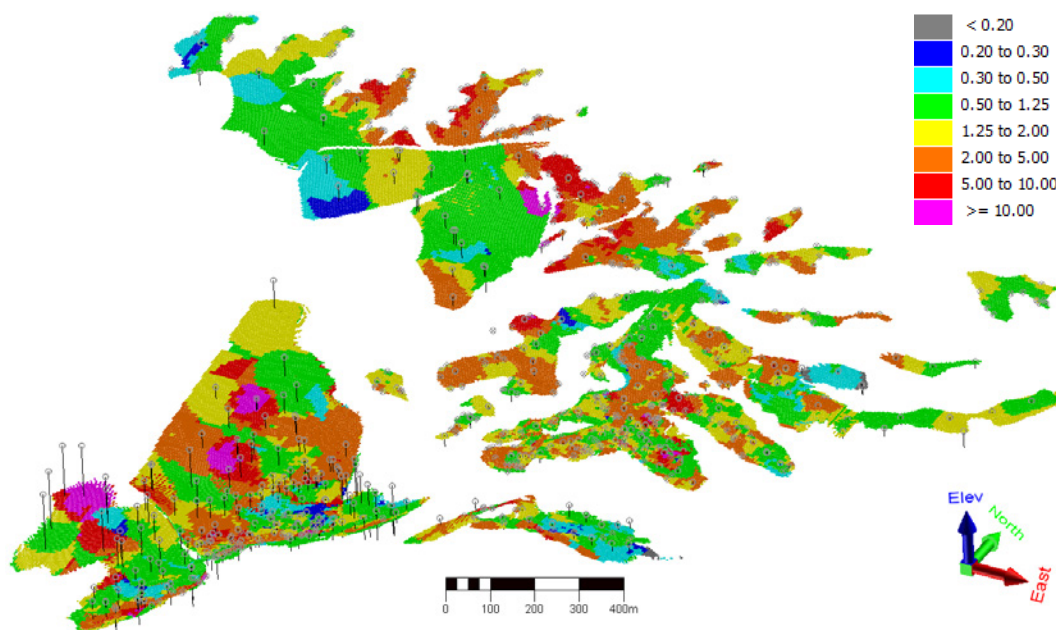


Figure 14-2: 3D View Estimated Block Au Grades

Resource classification was assessed by pass (including maximum search, sectors, drill hole and sample requirements), nearest sample within an area, and standard error of Kriging.

Reasonable prospects for economic extraction have been estimated within a potentially exploitable pit shape and outside of a potentially exploitable pit shape. Blocks that fall within the shape defined by a Lerch-Grossman algorithm using measured, indicated, and inferred resources, were subjected to a 0.5 Au g/t cutoff.

Resource estimations have been verified by visual review, internal peer review, population analysis, swath plots, volume to tonnage comparisons and sensitivity analysis.

14.1 INPUT DATA

The project database comprise several generations of exploration drilling campaigns by various operators prior to acquisition by Novo Resources in 2011 (**Table 6-1**), but only drilling and costean data produced by Novo Resources since 2011 was used for this estimation.

The mineral resources were estimated from 1,880 samples intersecting the reefs, sourced from 367 RC holes, seven diamond holes, and 385 costean trenches. **Table 14-4** shows grade statistics for intervals within the reefs selected for resource modelling. **Figure 14-3** shows the location of the input data intervals as Au g/t in plan view for both drill holes and costean samples.

Table 14-4: Input Data Statistics

Source	Count	Mean Au g/t	Mean Sample Interval
Reverse Circulation Drilling	1,367	2.27	1.0
Diamond Drilling	42	5.68	0.6
Costean	471	3.70	0.8
All	1,880	2.70	0.9

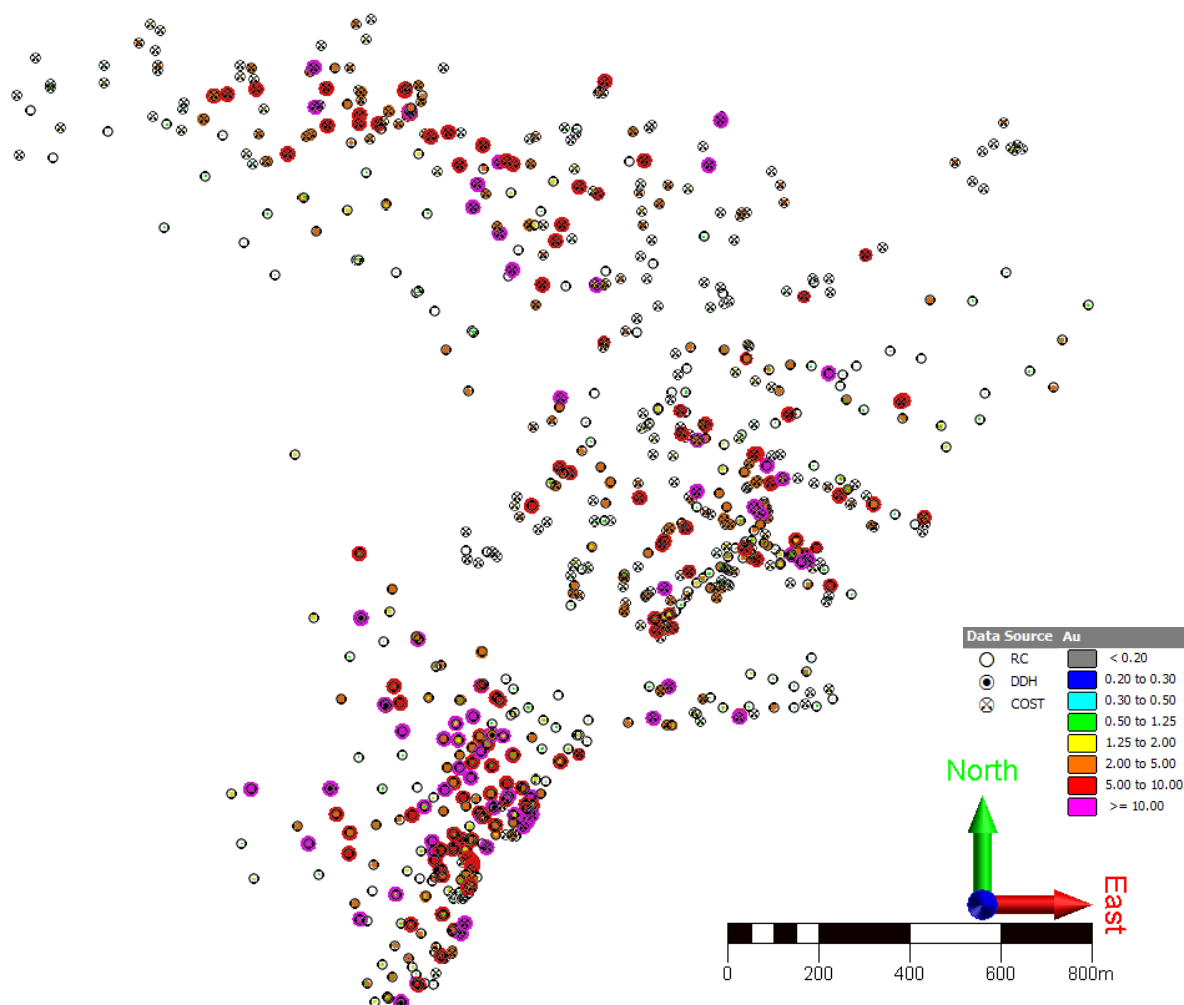


Figure 14-3: Plan View Map Input Data

14.2 GRADE CAPPING

Capping was analyzed for the each reef's oxide and sulphide portion using histograms and probability plots to determine where high-grade distribution tails became erratic and deviated from lognormal. Upper limits were applied to raw assays before compositing. **Table 14-5** details the upper limits for each reef and mineral type domain. **Table 14-6** shows capping statistics and the effects on the population mean. **Figure 14-4** shows the probability plot for the M1 reef used to determine limits. Mineral resource estimation sensitivity analyses suggests approximately 6% of contained metal would be "at risk" of over estimation if caps were not applied, tonnage was not materially affected by capping limits.

Table 14-5: Reef Upper Limits

Reef	Oxide Cap Au g/t	Sulphide Cap Au g/t
U3	5	2
U2	5	5
U1	10	5
M1	25	25
M2	10	20
B1	7	8
B2	5	5

Table 14-6: Capping Statistics

Mineral Type	Uncapped Mean Au g/t	Number Capped	Capped Mean Au g/t
Oxide	2.60	18	2.40
Sulphide	2.92	19	2.61
All	2.70	37	2.46

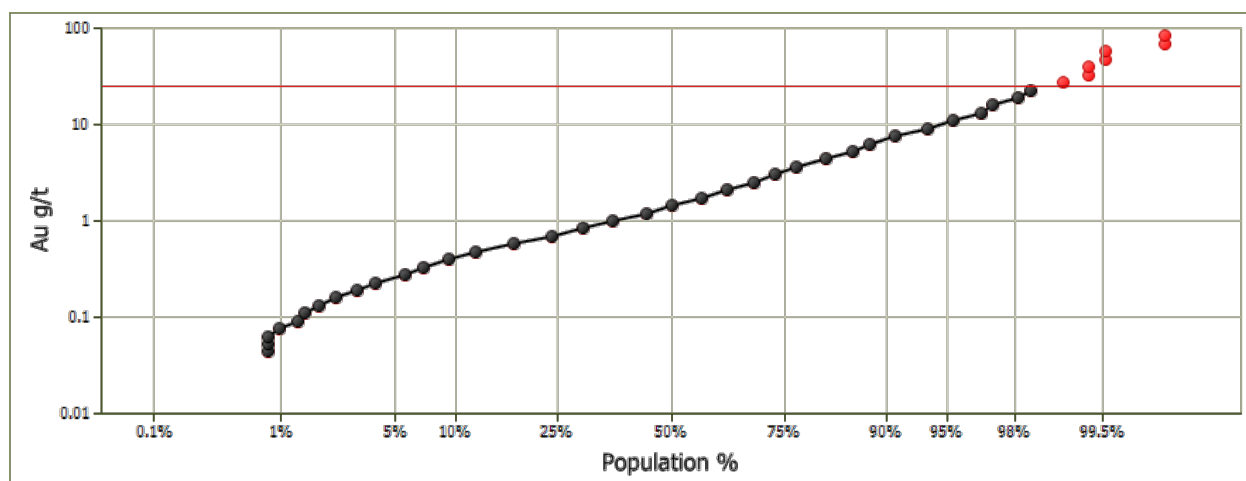


Figure 14-4: Upper Limit Analysis Au Probability Plot M1 Oxide

14.3 COMPOSITING

Sampled intervals from each of the data sources were composited to 1 m. Compositing initiated and terminated at the top and bottom of continuous selected reef samples, resulting composites were permitted to be 0.25-1 m in thickness, intervals less than 0.25 m were rejected. As part of the Kriging process, composite influence was weighted by interval length to provide further normalization. Because of the approximate minimum reef thickness of 1 m meter and the collection of RC cutting at 1 m, compositing greater than 1 m was not appropriate. **Figure 14-5** is a lognormal quantile/quantile (QQ) plot

that compares the input samples population to the 1 m composites; the two distributions are very similar with a slight moderation in the highest bins in the composite population.

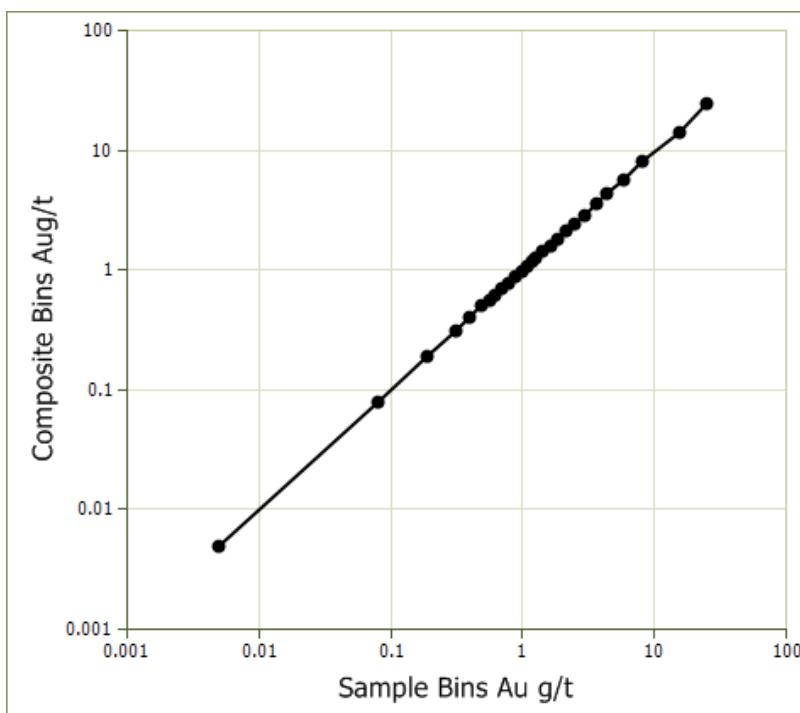


Figure 14-5: QQ Plot Samples to Composites

14.4 REEF MODELING

Reef model solids were constructed in Leapfrog™ geologic modeling software by Novo Resources staff. The solids represent the selected samples intervals, reef thickness, and fault offsets well. Only minor edits were made following a detailed review prior to the inclusion of the solids in the resource model.

The solids are based on surveyed surface mapping of outcropping reefs, and then projected to depth, guided by Au grade intervals collected from drill samples. Drill hole samples were primarily recovered as RC cuttings; given the geologic similarity of the reefs, it is not possible to accurately log cuttings as a specific reef. Because of this, the reef model interpretations began at the surface and is grade based at depth.

Each assay interval was assigned a reef domain. Modeled reef domains from top to bottom include: U3, U2, U1, M1, M2, B1, and B2. In the reef naming convention 'U' is for upper, 'M' is for middle, and 'B' is for bottom, with 1 being higher stratigraphically than 2, except for the 'U' domains where 3 is stratigraphically the highest.

Each reef domain was treated as a geologic layer in Leapfrog™. Following assay interval reef assignments Leapfrog's radial basis function generated implicitly modeled reef solids. The hangingwall or footwall coordinates of the reef intervals are not always coincident with the nearest triangle node but the resulting solids represent the thickness of the selected intervals well. RC intervals that were not analyzed using the LeachWell technique, and omitted from Kriging estimation, were used to inform the reef solid model thickness. No specific protocols controlled down-dip extrapolation but resulting distances are minimal,

with maximum in the range of 60-75 m. Interpolation of solids averages 30 m with a maximum of 200 m, only 2% of the blocks within the solids are greater than 100 m to the nearest sample. **Figure 14-6** shows the resulting solids in 3D isometric view looking above from the southeast. Isolated areas within the same reef domain represent horizons that have been eroded on all sides, for purposes of domaining these areas are considered geologically connected and samples within isolated pods of the same mineral type are permitted to estimate together within the defined search parameters.

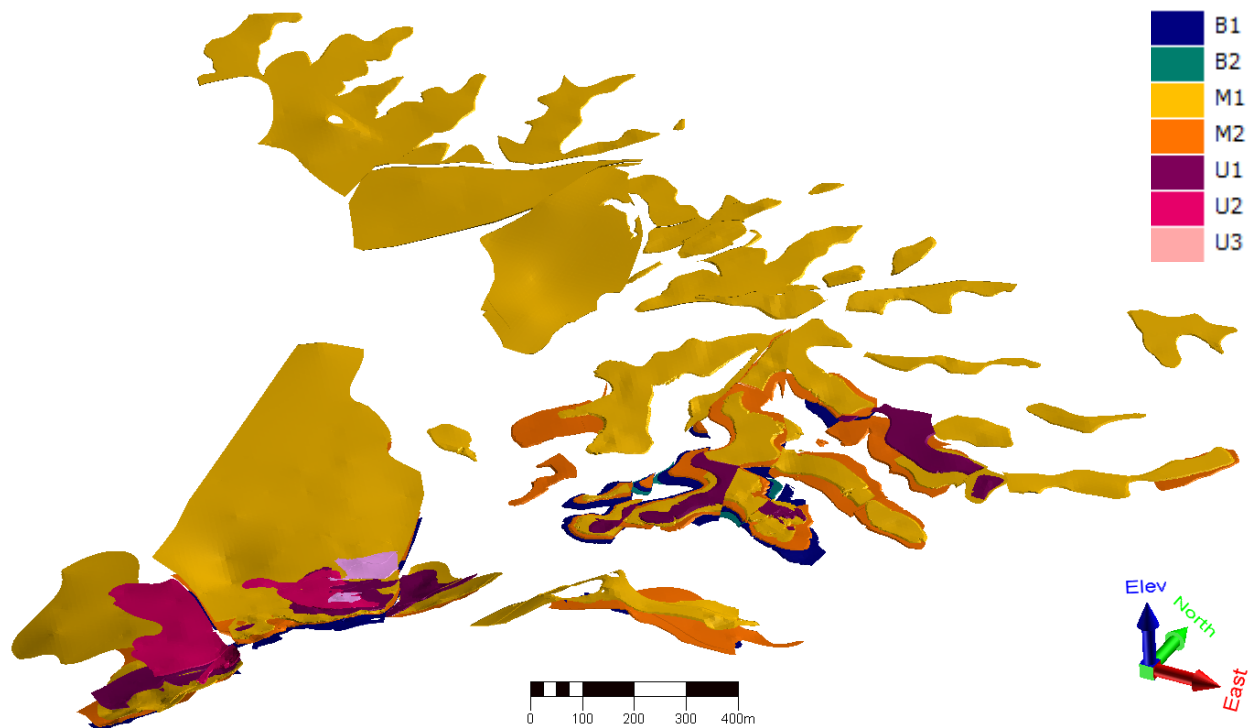


Figure 14-6: 3D View Modeled Reef Solids

Figure 14-7 shows a typical cross-section of the modeled solids in the upper middle pane as well as a long-section in the lower pane. Section orientation and clipping windows are shown in plan view above each of the sections.



Drill hole logging of mineral types was used to guide the construction of a triangulated surface in Leapfrog™ that represents the boundary between oxide and sulphide material. A transition zone was not constructed. **Figure 14-8** shows the boundary surface as transparent light blue in 3D isometric view. The reef solids were divided by the boundary and blocks within the resource model were flagged as oxide or sulphide based on their position relative to the surface.

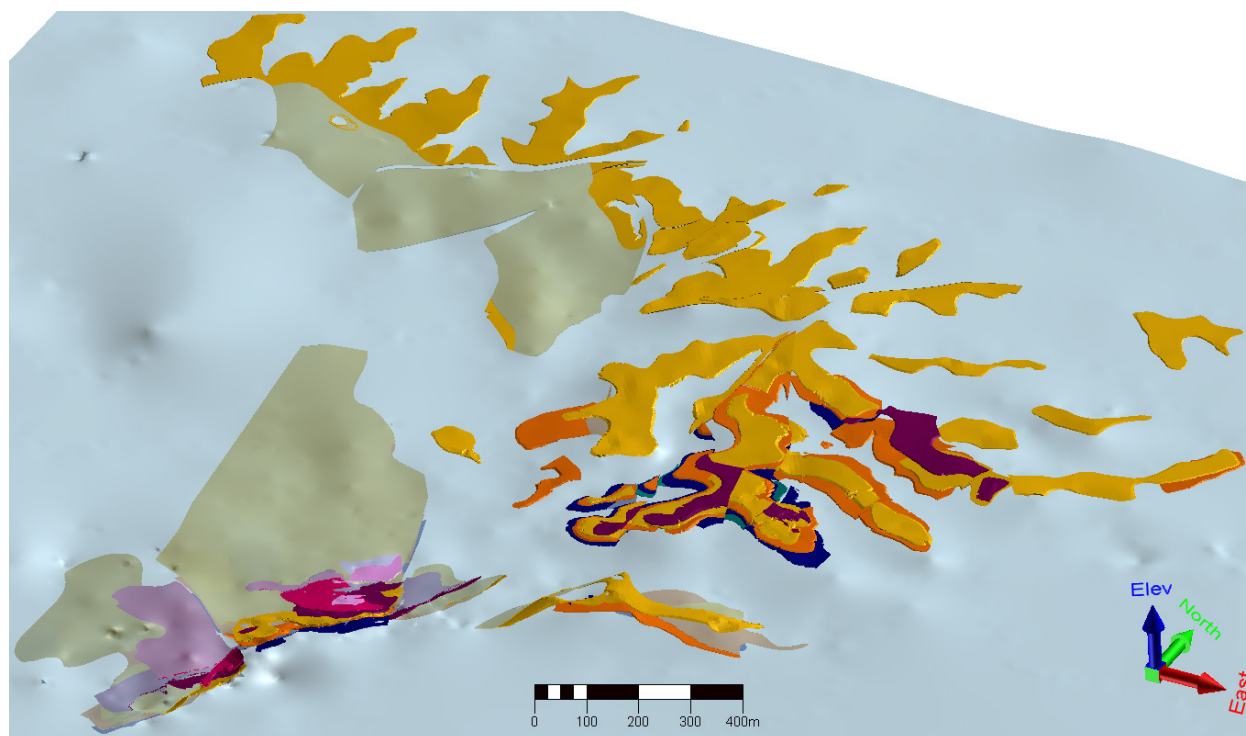


Figure 14-8: 3D View Modeled Reef Solids and Sulphide Surface Top

14.4.2 Density Determination

Specific gravity has been measured using standard wax coated water immersion techniques. Specific gravity estimates for sulphide material have been estimated from 52 samples sourced from drill core. Specific gravity estimates for oxide material has been estimated from 20 samples taken from the 2015 bulk sample processed by DRA.

Table 14-7: Specific Gravity Summary

Mineral Type	Samples Measured	SG Estimate g/cm ³
Oxide	20	2.55
Sulphide	52	2.75

It is recommend that additional samples be collected in an oxide material throughout the resource area to enable spatial modeling of specific gravity.

14.5 ESTIMATION METHODS AND PARAMETERS

Oxide and sulphide resources have been estimated for seven reefs using a sub-blocked model. Gold grade has been estimated by multi-pass Ordinary Kriging of capped drill hole and costean samples.

14.5.1 Variography and Search

For each oxide reef, composites were flattened and shifted to false space. Flattening and shifting allowed for composites from the reefs to be analyzed at once without cross-communication between reefs. The grade distance relationship was investigated for Au using natural log transformed semi-variogram mapping, **Figure 14-9**. In **Figure 14-9** cooler colors (blue) represent better correlation and warmer colors (red) represent less correlation. Trends in the variogram map coincide with field observations including measurements of the primary paleo-flow direction.

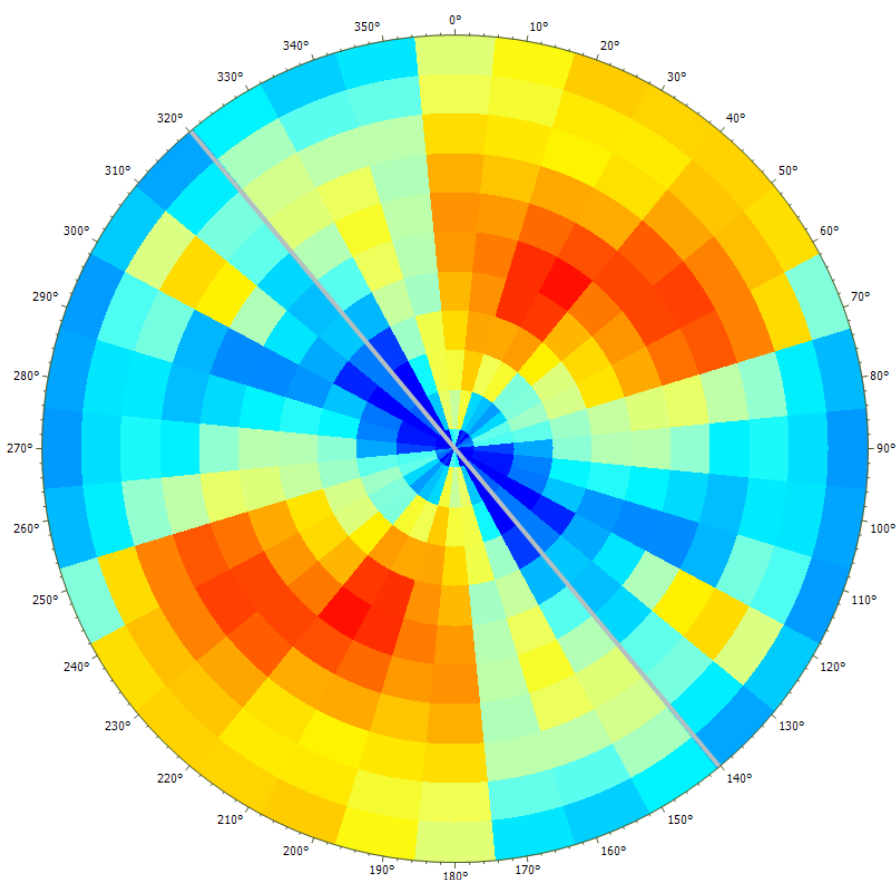


Figure 14-9: Natural Log Transformed Semi-Variogram Map

Following variogram mapping, directional experimental variograms were generated. The modeled and experimental directional variograms are shown in **Figure 14-10** and **Figure 14-11**. **Table 14-8** details the modelled components of each variogram. Nugget and sill portions have not be relativized to a total sill of 1 or 100% in order to correspond with the graphical output presented in **Figure 14-10** and **Figure 14-11**.

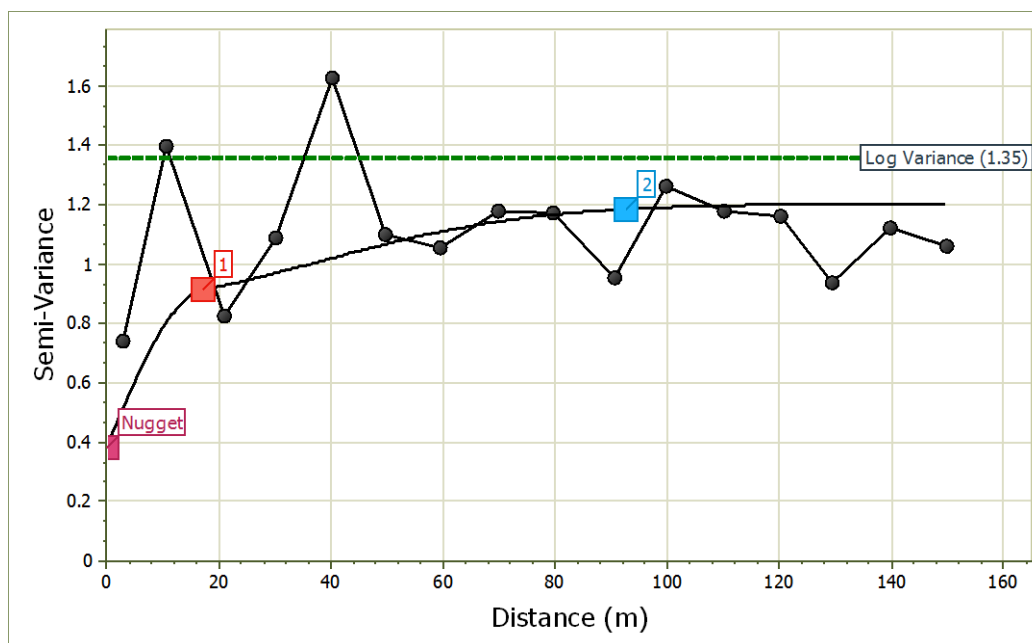


Figure 14-10: Natural Log Transformed Variography – Down Dip 320°

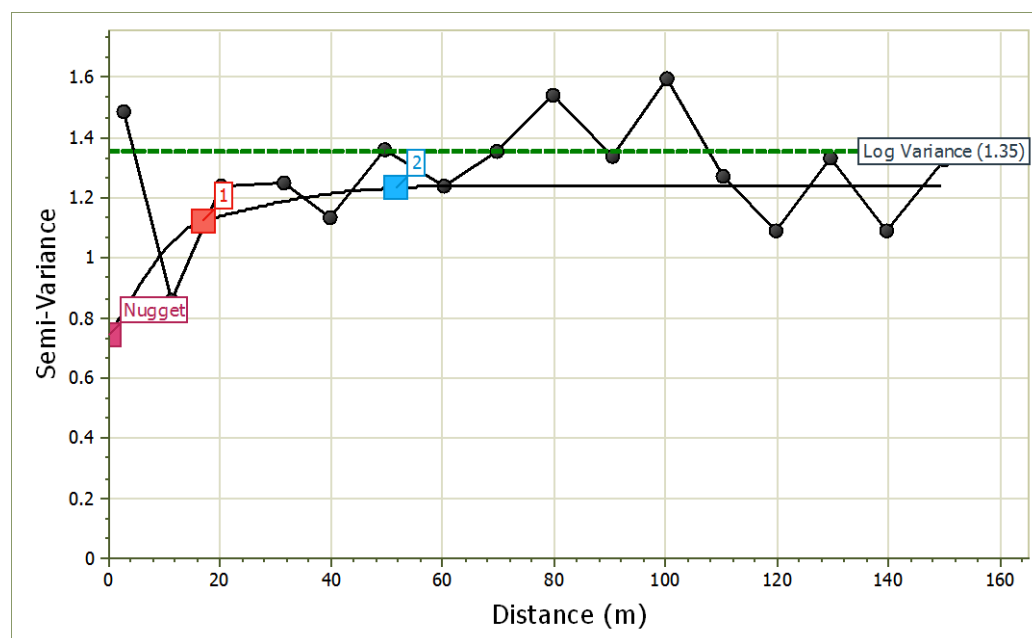


Figure 14-11: Natural Log Transformed Variography – Across Strike 230°

Table 14-8: Modelled Variograms for Au

Direction	Orientation	Azi	Geologic Basis	Nugget	C1 Partial	C1 Range m	C2 Partial Sill	C2 Range m	Total Sill
Down-dip	Primary	320	Paleo-flow direction	0.38	0.5	17	0.26	93	1.2
Across-strike	Secondary	230	Perpendicular to paleo-flow	0.74	0.27	17	0.13	52	1.2

A sub-blocked model was fit to the extents of the combined reef solids with the parameters shown in **Table 14-9**.

Table 14-9: Block Model Setup Parameters

Direction	Origin (Corner)	Block Size m	Length m	Blocks	Sub-Block Divisions	Min Sub-Block
X	198,700	10	2,600	260	2	5
Y	7,577,200	10	2,300	230	2	5
Z	250	1	230	230	2	0.5

Blocks and composites from each oxide and sulphide reef domain were independently flattened for estimation. Reef flattening permitted more simplified searching and generated fewer remnants of search compared to fixed search in true space. Grade was estimated in four passes from small to large. Estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging of parent blocks length weighted by composite interval thickness. Only composites within the same reef and mineral type domain were permitted to estimate blocks of a given reef and mineral type domain. For example, only composites flagged as the M1 reef of the oxide mineral type were used to estimate blocks within the M1 reef above the oxide/sulphide boundary. Reefs with physically isolated solids of the same reef and mineral type domain were permitted to estimate together. Flattening corrected for fault offsets between areas and allowed for composites and blocks to estimate through post mineral faults.

Table 14-10 details the search ellipse sizes, and orientations along with sample selection criteria for each pass. The search ellipse was rotated to align with the principal paleo-flow direction but was not tilted because the composites and blocks were flattened before estimation. **Figure 14-12** shows the resulting estimated block grades in 3D view.

Table 14-10: Pass Parameters

Pass	Method	Max Search	Percentage of Total Estimated	Primary Search Azi	Ratio to Max 1st:2nd:3rd	Sectors	Max Per Sector	DH Min	DH Max	Comp per DH Max	Comp Min	Comp Max
1	Kriging	30	6	320	1:0.66:0.25	4	4	3	8	2	3	16
2	Kriging	75	64	320	1:0.66:0.25	1	8	2	4	2	2	8
3	Kriging	100	24	320	1:0.66:0.25	1	7	1	4	2	1	7
4	Kriging	200	6	320	1:0.66:0.2	1	6	1	3	2	1	6

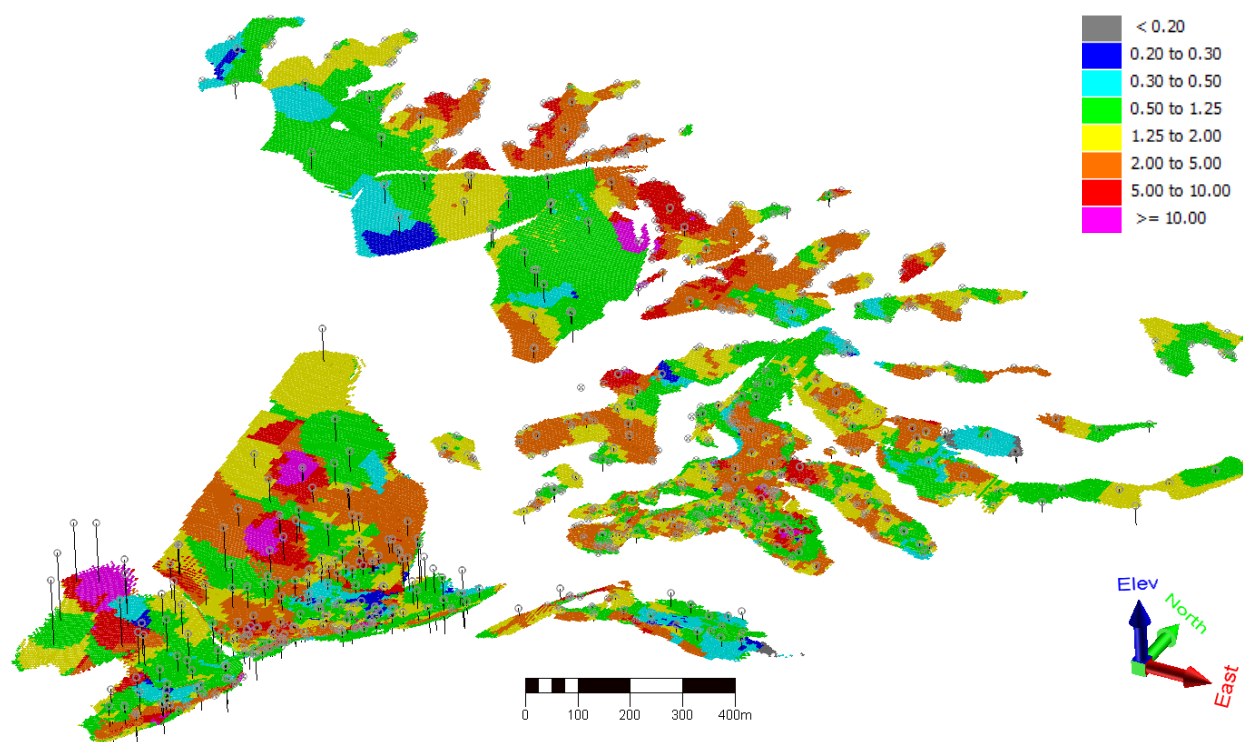


Figure 14-12: 3D View Estimated Block Au Grades

Resource classification was assessed by pass (including maximum search, sectors, drill hole and sample requirements) nearest sample within area, and standard error of Kriging. Block classification criteria are shown in **Table 14-11** below, block classification is shown in 3D in **Figure 14-13**.

Table 14-11: Block Resource Classification

Classification	Pass	Nearest Sample m	Min Sectors	Kriging Standard Error
Measured	1	<20	3	No criteria
Indicated	1, 2	<50	1	<0.95
Inferred	1, 2, 3, 4	<200	1	No criteria

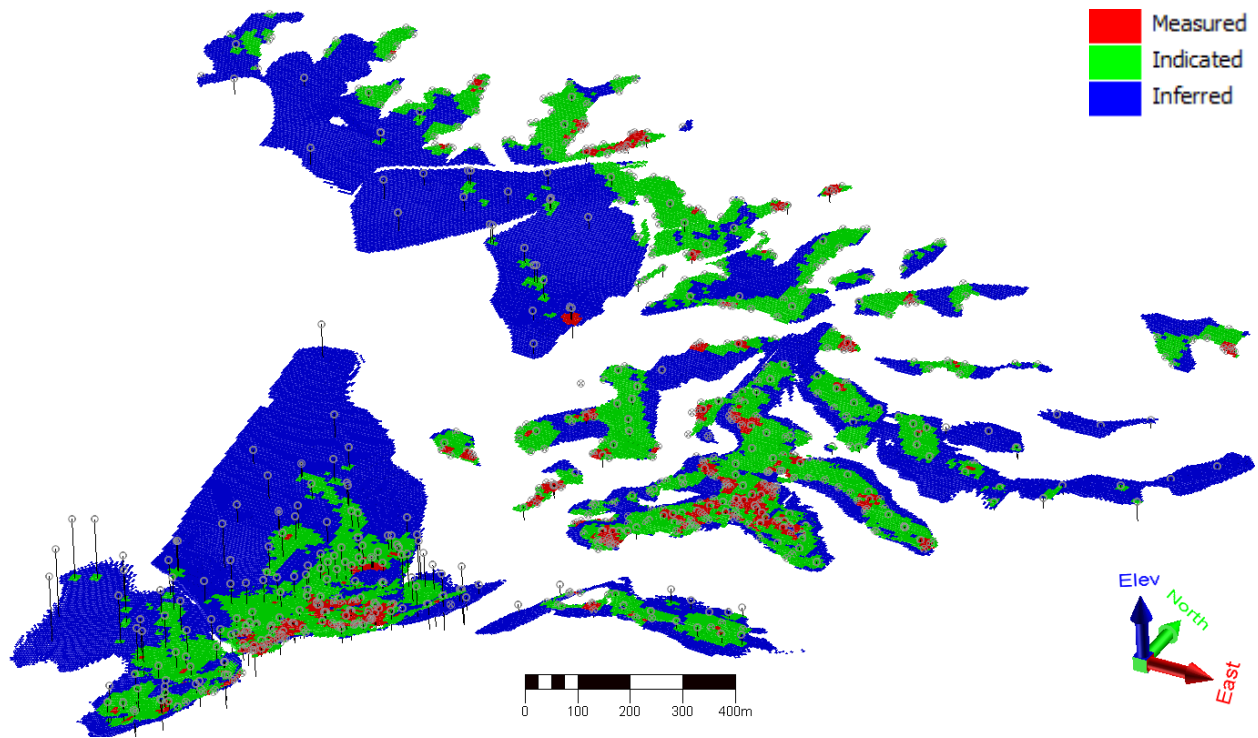


Figure 14-13: 3D View Resource Block Classifications

14.5.2 Dilution

No dilution has been accounted for in mineral resource estimation or in the statement of mineral resources.

14.5.3 Cutoff Grade and Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction

Cutoff grade has been estimated using approximated parameters shown in **Table 14-12**. Given that the project is currently in the mineral resource stage, refined cutoff grade parameters have not been developed. Subsequent mining studies could materially alter any or all of the parameters used to estimate a reasonably informed cutoff grade.

The base case cutoff grade has been estimated using \$AUD 1,500/toz Au, which at an exchange rate of 0.8 is equal to \$USD 1,200. The base case Au price is aligned with current industry forecasts and within the three year trailing average of \$USD 1,345/toz.

Table 14-12: Near Surface Cutoff Grade Assumptions

Assumption	Base Case
Au Price \$AUD/troy ounce	1,500
Mining \$AUD/T	3
Mill \$AUD/T	15
Site G&A \$AUD/T	2
Recovery	90%
Cutoff Grade \$AUD	23
Cutoff Grade Au g/T	0.5

Reasonable prospects for economic extraction have been estimated within a potentially exploitable pit shape and outside of a potentially exploitable pit shape. Blocks that fall within the shape defined by a Lerch-Grossman algorithm using measured, indicated, and inferred resources were subjected to a 0.5 Au g/t cutoff. **Table 14-13** below details the parameters used to generate a pit shell with reasonable prospects for economic extraction. As stated above in reference to cutoff grade, pit optimization parameters are estimated and any or all may change as further studies are conducted.

Table 14-13: Pit Shape with Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction Assumptions

Assumption	Oxide	Sulphide
Au Price \$AUD/troy ounce	1,500	1,500
Mining \$AUD/T	3.3	3.0
Mill \$AUD/T	15	20
Site G&A \$AUD/T	2	2
Recovery	90%	80%
Waste SG	2.4	2.6
Cutoff Grade \$AUD	22.6	31.2
Cutoff Grade Au g/T	0.47	0.65

The cutoff grade for mineral resources outside of the optimized pit shell has been estimated at 2 g/T, or \$AUD 96/T at \$AUD 1,500/toz Au. Mineral resources outside of the optimized pit shell are constrained to modeled reef solids.

It is recommended that the cutoff grade be re-examined as potential mining and milling scenarios are investigated further.

14.6 STATEMENT OF RESOURCES

Estimated measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources are shown in **Table 14-14**, **Table 14-15**, and **Table 14-16**.

Table 14-14: Near Surface Mineral Resources

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	0.5	515	3.1	51
Indicated	0.5	2,822	2.7	241
Measured + Indicated	0.5	3,337	2.7	292
Inferred	0.5	2,668	2.4	203

Table 14-15: Underground Mineral Resources

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	2.0	-	-	-
Indicated	2.0	55	4.2	7
Measured + Indicated	2.0	55	4.2	7
Inferred	2.0	369	4.7	56

Table 14-16: Global Mineral Resources (Near Surface and Underground)

Classification	Cut-off Grade Au g/t	Tonnes (x1000)	Grade Au g/T	Troy Ounces Au (x1000)
Measured	0.5, 2.0	515	3.1	51
Indicated	0.5, 2.0	2,877	2.7	249
Measured + Indicated	0.5, 2.0	3,392	2.7	299
Inferred	0.5, 2.0	3,037	2.7	259

Notes:

- (1) Near surface mineral resources contain oxide and sulphide material within an optimized shell and within a mineralized wireframe,
- (2) Underground mineral resources contain sulphide resources outside of an optimized shell and within a mineralized wireframe,
- (3) Columns may not total due to rounding, and
- (4) One troy ounce is equal to 31.1034768 grams.

The grade tonnage relationship of oxide and sulphide near surface measured and indicated mineral resources is shown in **Figure 14-14**, below.

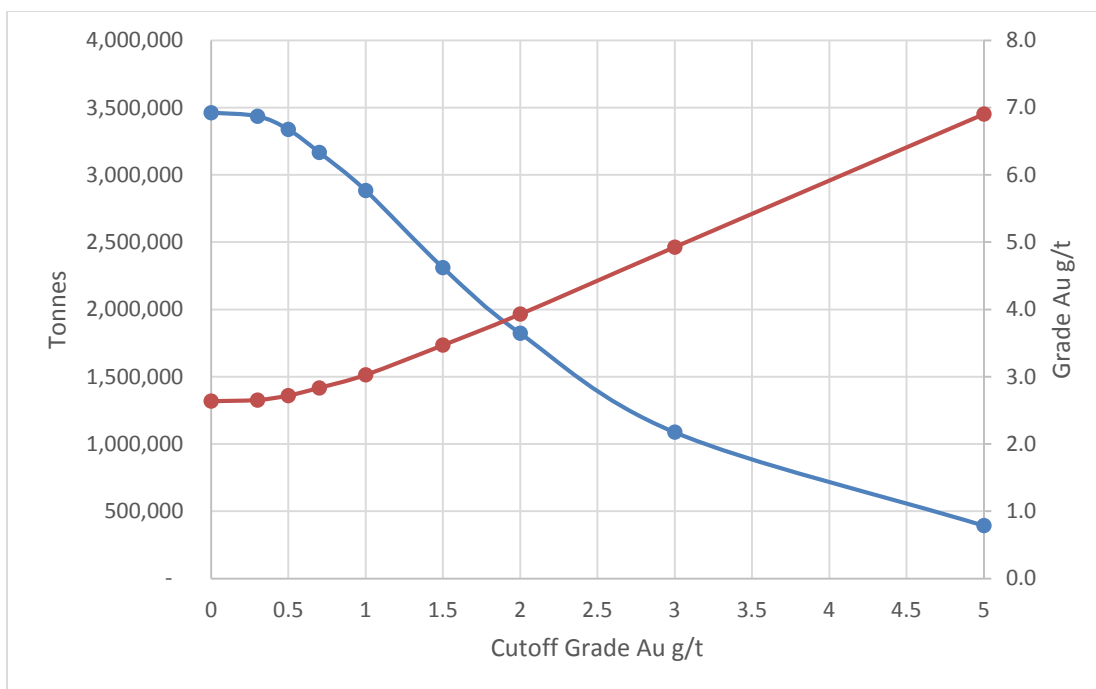


Figure 14-14: Grade Tonnage Curve of Near Surface Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources

The grade tonnage relationship of oxide and sulphide near surface inferred mineral resources is shown in Figure 14-15, below.

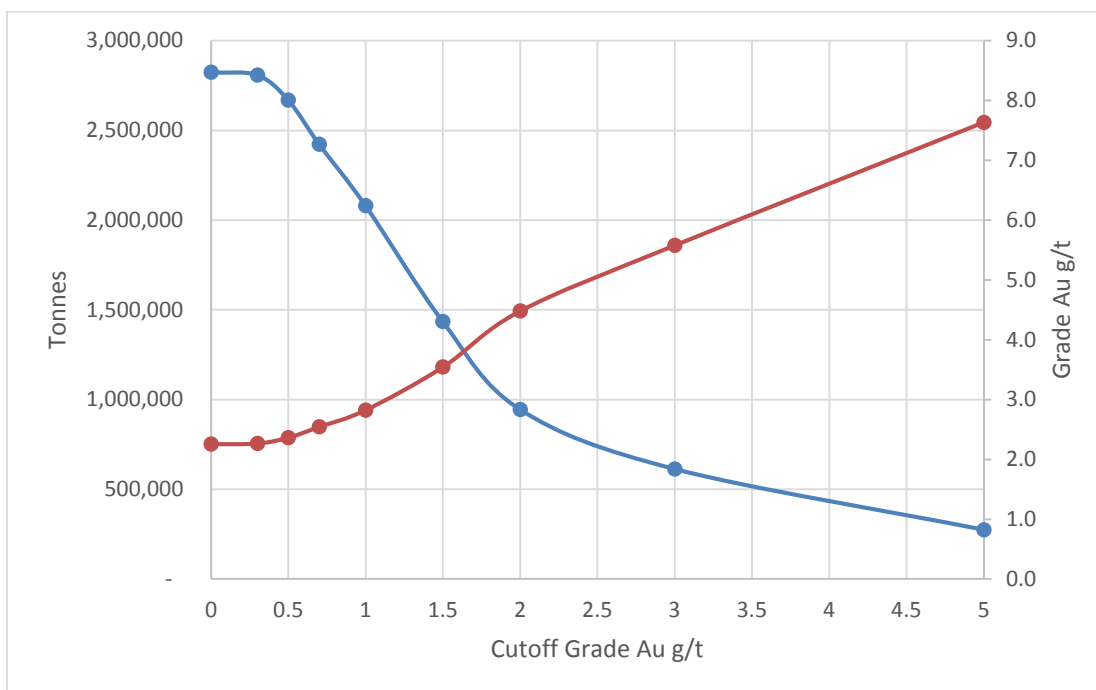


Figure 14-15: Grade Tonnage Curve of Near Surface Inferred Mineral Resources

14.6.1 Oxide Mineral Resources

Oxide resources that are a subset of near surface mineral resources (Table 14-14) are shown in Table 14-17.

Table 14-17: Near Surface Oxide Mineral Resources

	Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Troy Ounces Au
Classification	Au g/t	(x1000)	Au g/T	(x1000)
Measured	0.5	375	2.8	34
Indicated	0.5	1,639	2.3	120
Measured + Indicated	0.5	2,015	2.4	154
Inferred	0.5	1,324	1.7	74

Notes:

- (1) Near surface oxide mineral resources are stated within an optimized shell and within a mineralized wireframe,
- (2) Columns may not total due to rounding, and
- (3) One troy ounce is equal to 31.1034768 grams.

The grade tonnage relationship of oxide near surface measured and indicated mineral resources is shown in Figure 14-16, below.

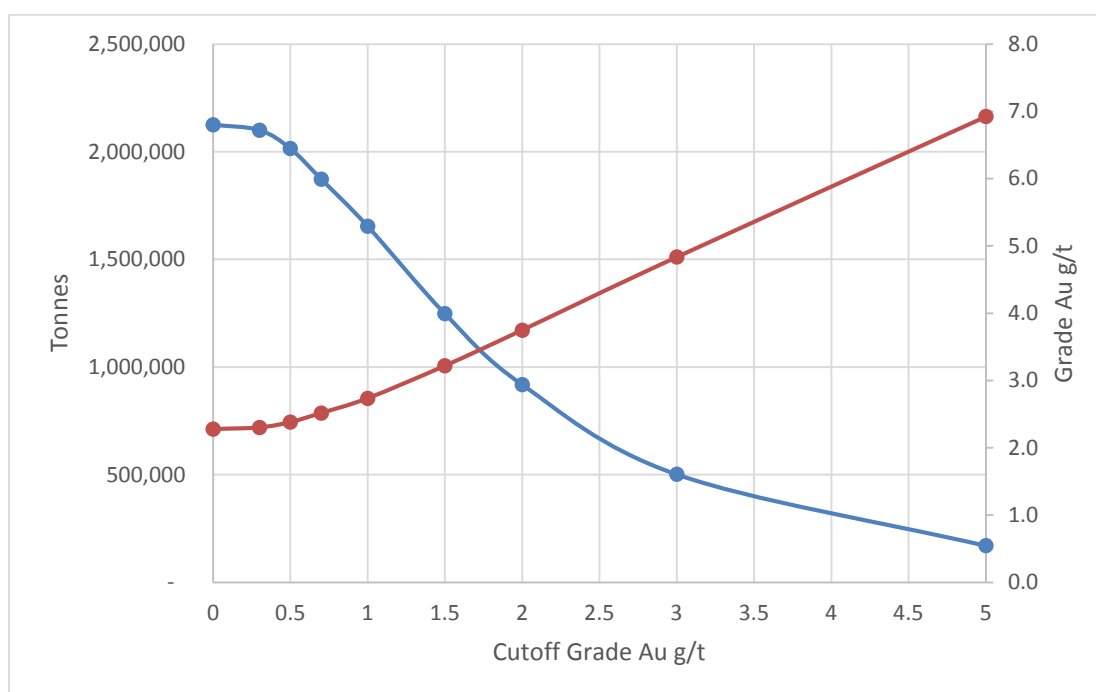


Figure 14-16: Grade Tonnage Curve of Near Surface Measured and Indicated Oxide Mineral Resources

The grade tonnage relationship of oxide near surface inferred mineral resources is shown in Figure 14-17, below.

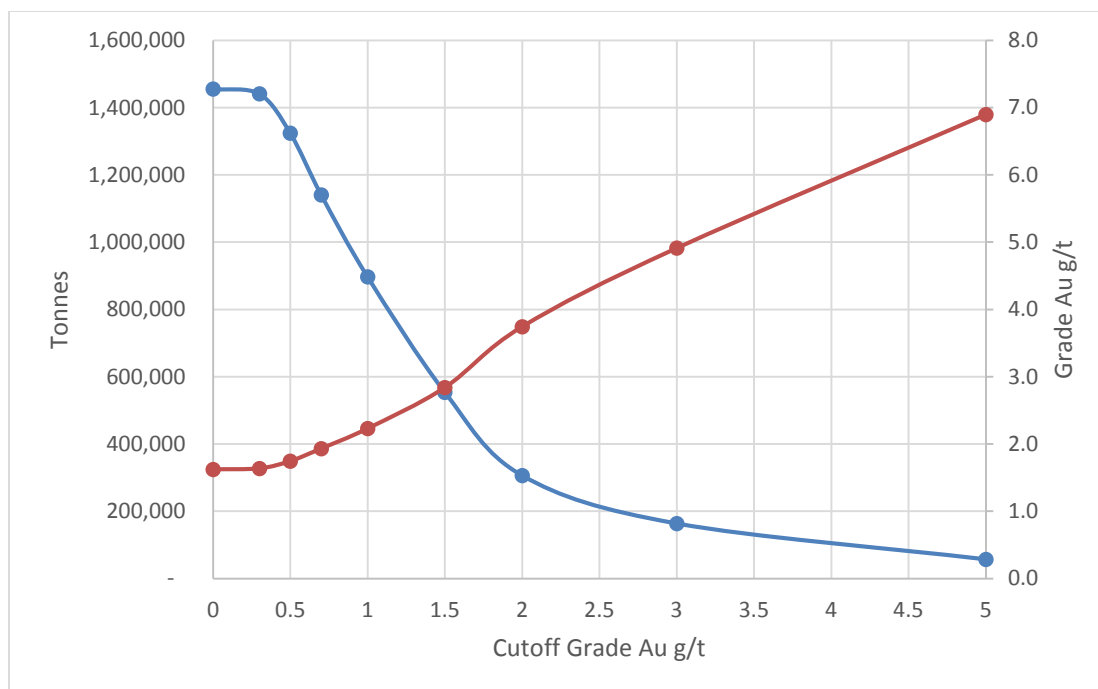


Figure 14-17: Grade Tonnage Curve of Near Surface Inferred Oxide Mineral Resources

14.7 MODEL VERIFICATION

Resource estimations have been verified by visual review, internal peer review, population analysis, swath plots, volume to tonnage comparisons and sensitivity analysis. Grade population comparisons of raw assays, composites and estimated blocks is shown in **Figure 14-18**.

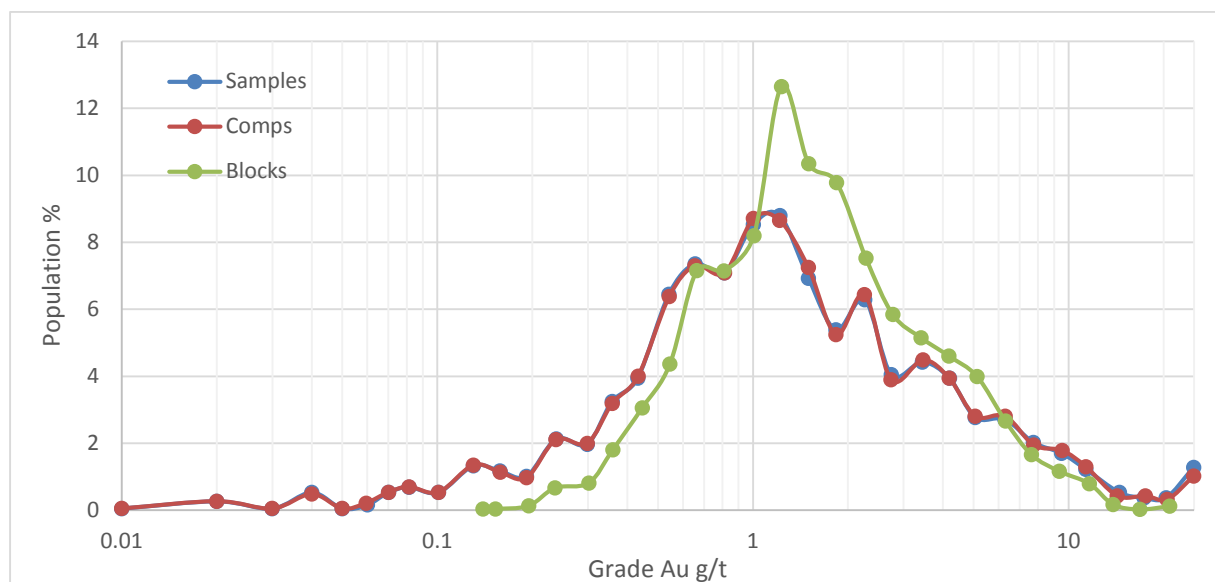


Figure 14-18: Population Comparison

Swath plots of raw assays, composites and blocks are shown in **Figure 14-19** to **Figure 14-21**, below.

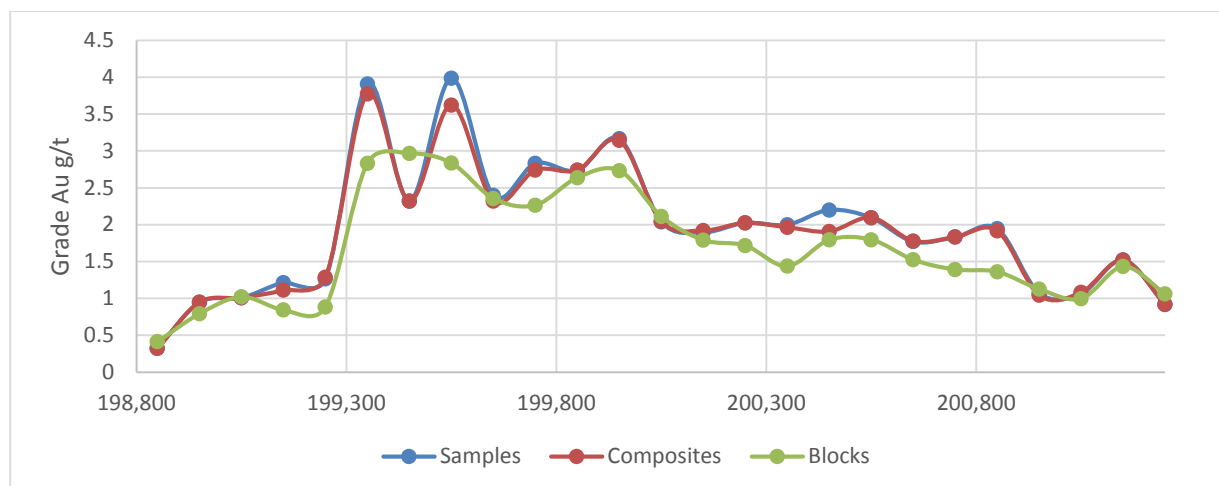


Figure 14-19: Swath Plot East 100 m Bins

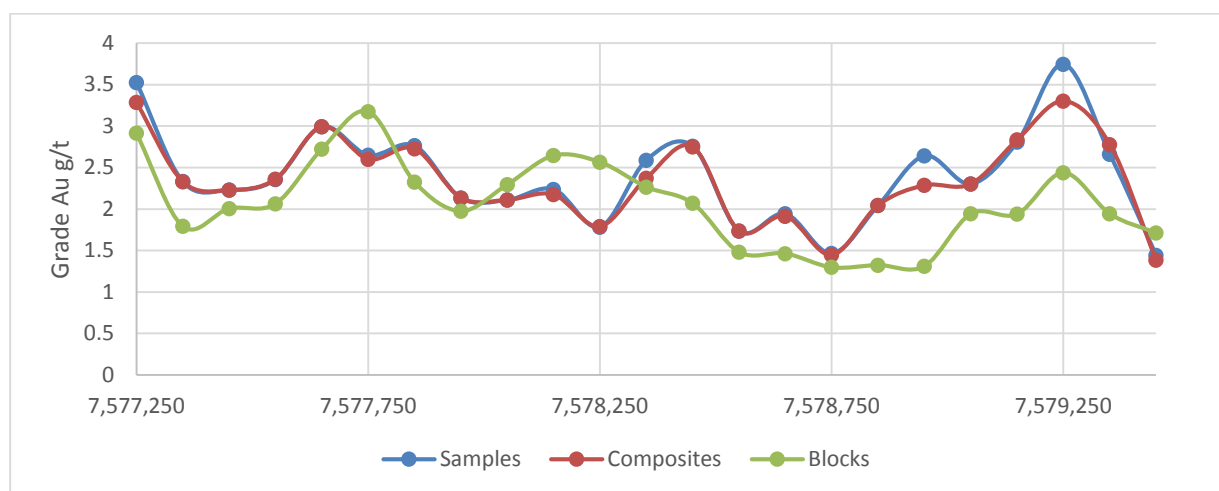


Figure 14-20: Swath Plot North 100 m Bins

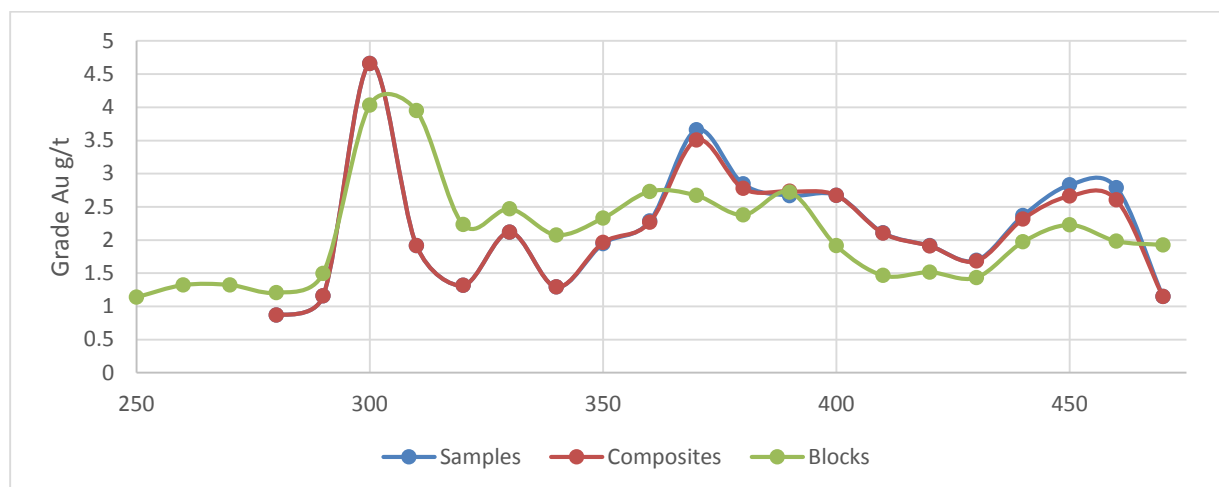


Figure 14-21: Swath Plot Elevation 10 m Bins

14.8 RELEVANT FACTORS

Mineral resources out of the proximity of costean surface samples have been primarily estimated using RC sampling. Sample collection by RC is not the ideal method for reef sampling because RC sampling cannot initiate and terminate at the reef hangingwall and footwall as diamond core drilling or costean sampling is able to. As a result, reef thicknesses defined by RC grade intervals are most likely predicted thicker and reef grades lower than reality. Novo Resources has made substantial progress in collecting costean samples where the oxidized reefs outcrop, demonstrating that sampling more representative reef successions, results in higher grade and narrower reef widths than predicted by RC sampling. It is recommended that focused diamond infill drilling be conducted to provide a framework of core intercepts that supports the existing RC intervals. It is acknowledged that core recovery may be limited in near surface oxide areas; however, these areas have mostly been covered by costean sampling. It is also acknowledged that sample size produced by core intervals is small and not optimal for the bulk sample LeachWELL® process, consequently the focus of information obtained by core is to primarily provide geologic and stratigraphic context. Selective sampling with diamond core drilling may reduce the reef thickness and therefor the tonnage in some areas but could also upgrade areas that are currently unmodeled because they appear to be below cutoff when sampled with RC.

Additional factor that could materially affect the mineral resources are cutoff grade parameters that have not been developed in detail with an optimized mining plan. Subsequent mining studies could materially alter any or all of the parameters used to estimate a reasonably informed cutoff grade.

There are no additional environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that the author of this report is aware of that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

Sections 15 through 22 apply to advanced properties only and have not been addressed in this report.

15.0	Mineral Reserve Estimates
16.0	Mining Methods
17.0	Recovery Methods
18.0	Project Infrastructure
19.0	Market Studies And Contracts
20.0	Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social Or Community Impact
21.0	Capital And Operating Costs
22.0	Economic Analysis

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Beatons Creek Project area is situated immediately to the east of Millennium Mineral's Nullagine Gold Project, which cover a large area in the central part of the Mosquito Creek Belt. Millenium Minerals stated Mineral Resources as of December 2014 are 44.1 Mt at 1.2 g/t Au for 1.62 Moz (Measured, Indicated and Inferred), and their optimized Mineral Reserves are stated at 4.1 Mt at 1.4 g/t Au for 188 Koz (Millennium Minerals, 2015). Tenements (both live and pending) covering the intervening area between the two separate parts of the Beatons Creek Project area are predominantly Joint Ventures in which the Creasy Group holds a 40% stake.

The preceding information was publicly disclosed by the owner or operator of the adjacent properties. The current Qualified Person has been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Relevant data and information has been included within the respective sections. Appendix A and B comprising drill and costean sample locations respectively, has attached to the back of this report following Section 28.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Drill hole and channel samples have been collected and analyzed using industry standard methods and practices and are sufficient to characterize grade and thickness and support the estimation of mineral resources. Given the grade and tonnage of the resources estimated as part of this report, it is recommended that the project be advanced to the preliminary economic assessment (PEA) stage.

The project has a number of positive attributes that justify advancement to a PEA study:

- Project location in a local jurisdiction familiar with mining,
- Local permitting authorities and the community are accustomed to mine development and the potential economic benefits,
- Geological setting and oxidized nature of mineralized bedrock, supports potential inexpensive selective mining methods (free digging, void of drilling and blasting), with minimal potential material loss and dilution,
- Metallurgical test work from reverse circulation and costean samples provide favorable indications, that optimal gold recoveries (+85%) can be achieved by means of simple, low-cost gravity (+/- floatation) methods,
- The success of Novo Resources' down-dip or distal exploration and infill drilling is encouraging and suggests sustaining and in some areas increasing grade and thickness within the current shallow oxide resource and beyond,
- Potential for staged development utilizing possible cash flow from initial oxide production to capitalize future sulphide mining and processing.

25.1 MINERAL RESOURCE RISK FACTORS

Mineral resources out of the proximity of costean surface samples have been primarily estimated using RC sampling. Sample collection by RC is not the ideal method for reef sampling because RC sampling cannot initiate and terminate at the reef hangingwall and footwall as diamond core drilling or costean sampling is able to. As a result, reef thicknesses defined by RC grade intervals are most likely predicted thicker and reef grades lower than reality. Novo Resources has made substantial progress in collecting costean samples where the oxidized reefs outcrop, demonstrating that sampling more representative reef successions, results in higher grade and narrower reef widths than predicted by RC sampling.

An additional factor that could materially affect the mineral resources are cutoff grade parameters that have not been developed in detail with an optimized mining plan. Subsequent mining studies could materially alter any or all of the parameters used to estimate a reasonably informed cutoff grade.

There are no additional environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that the author of this report is aware of that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Current estimation of resources indicate the Beatons Creek Project warrants further advancement to the PEA study stage.

The following recommendations are made in context of the typical NI 43-101 project progression, from mineral resource to mineral reserves. The initial costs to follow that framework are summarized in **Table 26-1**.

Table 26-1: Approximated Costs of Recommended Work

Recommendation	Priority	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost Range (thousands AUD\$)
PEA	1 st	One Study	\$150-200	\$200-300
1st Priority Sub-Total				\$200-300
Trial Mining	2 nd	3 pits/120Kt	\$8.50/t	\$700 – 1,000
Infill Core Drilling	2 nd	1,500 m	\$350/m*	\$500 -600
Extensional Exploration Drilling (RC)	2 nd	2,500 m	\$200/m*	\$300-400
2nd Priority Sub-Total				\$1,500-2,000
Total				\$1,700-2,300

**Note: includes all drilling related charges, sample analyses, and drill site preparation*

26.1 PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT (PEA)

Advance and finalize a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) of potential open pitminable resources as delineated by this resource estimation. This will outline the extent of potential mineral reserves, validate mining and recovery methodology, confirm project infrastructure and permitting requirements, and provide an initial economic analysis.

Following the inclusion of all new drilling information acquired since 2013, the Beatons Creek project is now supported by sufficient levels of data confidence to warrant such a study, which is expected to cost approximately \$300,000 AUD (**Table 26-1**).

26.2 TRIAL MINING

In an effort to address the observed grade inconsistency, where more representative costean samples produce higher Au grades than neighboring RC samples in close proximity, a trial mining exercise is recommended. This will be focused on three selected areas, from which roughly 10,000 tonnes of ore (at Au grades ranging between 1.5 g/t to 5 g/t) and roughly 40,000 tonnes of waste will be extracted from each pit. The expected cost of this exercise is estimated at \$1.0M AUD (**Table 26-1**).

26.3 RESOURCE INFILL & EXPLORATION DRILLING

It is recommended that focused diamond infill drilling be conducted in selected target areas comprising the current estimated resource footprint. The purpose of this drilling will be to confirm stratigraphic top and bottom reef contacts, ultimately optimizing reef widths and potentially increase Au grades by reducing possible dilution of mineralized reefs. It is acknowledged that core recovery may be limited in near surface oxide areas; however, these areas have mostly been covered by costean sampling. It is also

acknowledged that sample size produced by core intervals is small and not optimal for the bulk sample LeachWELL® process, consequently the focus of information obtained by core is to provide geologic and stratigraphic context primarily. A drilling program to achieve the above would cost approximately \$600,000 AUD (**Table 26-1**).

Extensional drilling (mostly RC, with minimal DD where appropriate) is also recommended to explore the projects distal extent, and also attempt to increase tonnage and confidence of the currently defined sulphide resources laterally and at depth. This extensional exploration effort would cost approximately \$400,000 AUD (**Table 26-1**).

26.4 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Tetra Tech would also recommend that Novo Resources consider the following:

- For QA/QC, endeavor to have Novo Resources staff control insertion of LeachWELL® standard reference material, as opposed to the analytical laboratory, to ensure a greater measure of sample anonymity for future drilling programs,
- Generate a more robust density (SG) data set, representative for all material types from a wider range of samples, considering the current expansion of the geographic footprint,
- Perform additional metallurgical testing on representative samples from Beatons Creek, especially as the gold mineralization in the deposit deepens when transitioning into sulphide mineral zones. This should include, mineralization study characterization of contained gold minerals, grinding studies to determine work indices, and optimization of technical parameters such as sizing, reagents and retention times.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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I **Arnand van Heerden, QP**, do hereby certify that:

- a) I am currently employed by Tetra Tech located on 350 Indiana Street, Suite 500 Golden, Colorado 80401.
- b) This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Resource Report, Beatons Creek Gold Project, Pilbara Region, Australia" (Technical Report), effective August 31, 2015, issued October 1, 2015.
- c) I graduated with a BSc. Honors degree in economic geology from Stellenbosch University, South Africa in 1998 and have worked continuously as a mining and exploration geologist for eighteen years. My experience includes a number of different gold deposits, including Witwatersrand and Tarkwaian paleoplacers in South Africa and Ghana. I am a professional geologist and a Registered Member of the South African Council of Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP - #400106/02) and Australasian Institute for Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM - #990525). 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 and relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- d) I visited and inspected the subject property on August 6, 2015.
- e) I am responsible for all sections of this Technical Report.
- f) I satisfy all the requirements of independence according to NI 43-101.
- g) I have not had prior involvement with Novo Resources on the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- h) I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101 F1, and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101 (43-101 CP) and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101 F1, and 43-101 CP.
- i) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- j) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchanges or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on the websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Signed and dated October 1st, 2015

***"Original Document signed and sealed by
Arnand van Heerden, PGeo"***

Arnand van Heerden, Pri.Sci.Nat, PGeo
Principal Geologist
Tetra Tech, Inc.

29.0 APPENDIX A – LIST OF COSTEAN LOCATIONS

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-001	GDA94-51	198668	7578970	453	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-002	GDA94-51	198685	7579024	453	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-003	GDA94-51	198738	7579199	457	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-004	GDA94-51	198814	7579157	449	1.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-005	GDA94-51	198910	7579359	460	0.95	0	-90	2014
BCC14-006	GDA94-51	199015	7579283	450	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-007	GDA94-51	199070	7579354	455	1.05	0	-90	2014
BCC14-008	GDA94-51	199162	7579433	454	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-009	GDA94-51	199185	7579421	455	1.65	0	-90	2014
BCC14-010	GDA94-51	199178	7579332	450	1.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-011	GDA94-51	200510	7578373	445	0.72	0	-90	2014
BCC14-012	GDA94-51	199234	7579247	446	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-013	GDA94-51	199294	7579259	448	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-014	GDA94-51	199360	7579344	452	0.85	0	-90	2014
BCC14-015	GDA94-51	198874	7579144	442	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-016	GDA94-51	198868	7579277	453	0.86	0	-90	2014
BCC14-017	GDA94-51	198942	7579292	452	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-018	GDA94-51	198982	7579239	447	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-019	GDA94-51	199178	7579334	451	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-020	GDA94-51	199258	7579183	442	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-031	GDA94-51	200542	7578447	445	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-032	GDA94-51	200435	7578553	455	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-033	GDA94-51	200205	7578215	414	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-035	GDA94-51	200323	7578792	460	0.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-036	GDA94-51	200047	7578345	416	0.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-037	GDA94-51	199927	7578266	414	0.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-038	GDA94-51	200260	7577908	399	0.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-039	GDA94-51	200300	7577891	414	0.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-071	GDA94-51	200820	7578605	439	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-072	GDA94-51	200815	7578602	441	2.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-100	GDA94-51	200677	7578395	445	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-101	GDA94-51	200653	7578414	445	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-102	GDA94-51	200623	7578424	444	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-103	GDA94-51	200588	7578433	444	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-104	GDA94-51	200554	7578432	440	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-105	GDA94-51	200553	7578444	443	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-106	GDA94-51	200497	7578438	447	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-107	GDA94-51	200484	7578441	450	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-109	GDA94-51	200500	7578427	444	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-110	GDA94-51	200447	7578433	454	2.50	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-111	GDA94-51	200429	7578386	452	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-115	GDA94-51	200497	7578363	449	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-116	GDA94-51	200505	7578366	446	3.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-117	GDA94-51	200512	7578380	441	2.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-118	GDA94-51	200505	7578315	451	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-119	GDA94-51	200516	7578309	450	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-120	GDA94-51	200623	7578235	453	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-121	GDA94-51	200602	7578257	453	1.20	0	-90	2014
BCC14-126	GDA94-51	200674	7578166	452	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-127	GDA94-51	200651	7578162	452	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-128	GDA94-51	200656	7578174	454	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-129	GDA94-51	200576	7578208	452	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-130	GDA94-51	200572	7578202	450	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-131	GDA94-51	200569	7578196	448	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-132	GDA94-51	200564	7578196	446	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-133	GDA94-51	200554	7578200	444	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-134	GDA94-51	200527	7578233	443	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-135	GDA94-51	200527	7578240	446	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-136	GDA94-51	200530	7578242	447	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-137	GDA94-51	200496	7578250	441	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-138	GDA94-51	200498	7578253	442	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-139	GDA94-51	200491	7578260	444	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-140	GDA94-51	200486	7578263	445	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-141	GDA94-51	200485	7578269	448	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-142	GDA94-51	200486	7578275	450	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-143	GDA94-51	200485	7578279	451	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-144	GDA94-51	200452	7578226	437	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-145	GDA94-51	200447	7578228	440	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-146	GDA94-51	200443	7578232	442	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-147	GDA94-51	200437	7578231	443	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-148	GDA94-51	200432	7578234	444	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-149	GDA94-51	200427	7578236	446	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-150	GDA94-51	200360	7577916	420	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-151	GDA94-51	200385	7577943	428	2.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-152	GDA94-51	200295	7577881	413	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-153	GDA94-51	200373	7577898	419	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-154	GDA94-51	200369	7577905	421	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-200	GDA94-51	199389	7579313	453	0.92	0	-90	2014
BCC14-201	GDA94-51	199411	7579247	450	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-202	GDA94-51	199372	7579147	441	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-203	GDA94-51	199387	7579126	440	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-204	GDA94-51	199414	7579130	442	0.80	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-205	GDA94-51	199419	7579132	440	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-206	GDA94-51	199453	7579143	443	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-207	GDA94-51	199501	7579182	447	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-208	GDA94-51	199535	7579255	454	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-209	GDA94-51	199537	7579387	461	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-210	GDA94-51	199604	7579405	465	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-211	GDA94-51	199614	7579434	465	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-212	GDA94-51	199630	7579404	466	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-213	GDA94-51	199637	7579400	463	0.65	0	-90	2014
BCC14-214	GDA94-51	199602	7579338	464	2.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-215	GDA94-51	199620	7579289	461	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-216	GDA94-51	199644	7579182	452	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-217	GDA94-51	199676	7579221	457	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-218	GDA94-51	199779	7579186	442	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-219	GDA94-51	199722	7579287	461	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-220	GDA94-51	199728	7579293	463	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-221	GDA94-51	199782	7579302	466	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-222	GDA94-51	199808	7579337	470	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-223	GDA94-51	199759	7579263	465	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-224	GDA94-51	199727	7579232	460	0.95	0	-90	2014
BCC14-225	GDA94-51	199894	7579167	449	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-226	GDA94-51	199947	7579133	449	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-227	GDA94-51	199995	7579181	452	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-228	GDA94-51	200073	7579205	456	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-229	GDA94-51	200159	7579282	456	3.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-230	GDA94-51	200098	7579193	456	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-231	GDA94-51	200087	7579177	458	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-232	GDA94-51	200262	7579206	445	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-233	GDA94-51	200267	7579212	444	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-234	GDA94-51	200136	7579067	443	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-235	GDA94-51	200166	7578862	456	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-236	GDA94-51	200140	7578862	456	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-237	GDA94-51	200097	7578857	457	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-238	GDA94-51	200095	7578859	458	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-239	GDA94-51	200254	7578871	450	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-240	GDA94-51	200242	7578922	455	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-241	GDA94-51	200265	7578957	454	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-242	GDA94-51	200305	7578966	456	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-243	GDA94-51	200373	7578987	461	2.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-244	GDA94-51	200351	7579071	446	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-245	GDA94-51	200416	7579020	460	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-246	GDA94-51	200440	7579056	458	0.80	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-247	GDA94-51	200394	7579120	445	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-248	GDA94-51	200380	7579164	449	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-249	GDA94-51	200415	7579219	450	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-250	GDA94-51	200426	7579195	450	0.95	0	-90	2014
BCC14-251	GDA94-51	200422	7579136	451	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-252	GDA94-51	200483	7579072	459	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-252-B	GDA94-51	200305	7578966	453	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-253	GDA94-51	200484	7579069	460	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-254	GDA94-51	200529	7579109	457	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-255	GDA94-51	200568	7579152	455	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-256	GDA94-51	200626	7579165	456	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-257	GDA94-51	200670	7579170	456	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-258	GDA94-51	200763	7579149	441	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-259	GDA94-51	200747	7579081	440	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-260	GDA94-51	200744	7579084	439	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-261	GDA94-51	200634	7579142	457	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-262	GDA94-51	200593	7579123	459	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-263	GDA94-51	200555	7579025	451	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-264	GDA94-51	200447	7578959	454	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-265	GDA94-51	200421	7578971	462	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-266	GDA94-51	200382	7578947	461	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-267	GDA94-51	200418	7578854	458	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-268	GDA94-51	200381	7578864	460	3.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-269	GDA94-51	200360	7578892	460	3.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-270	GDA94-51	200396	7578848	462	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-272	GDA94-51	200530	7578855	447	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-273	GDA94-51	200563	7578845	453	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-274	GDA94-51	200638	7578876	452	2.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-275	GDA94-51	200657	7578874	454	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-276	GDA94-51	200697	7578892	451	0.75	0	-90	2014
BCC14-277	GDA94-51	200737	7578925	447	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-278	GDA94-51	200775	7578943	446	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-279	GDA94-51	200785	7578920	446	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-280	GDA94-51	200783	7578913	444	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-281	GDA94-51	200708	7578869	450	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-281-B	GDA94-51	200714	7578867	448	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-282	GDA94-51	200660	7578843	452	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-284	GDA94-51	200436	7578825	458	2.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-285	GDA94-51	200427	7578818	457	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-286	GDA94-51	200478	7578727	454	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-287	GDA94-51	200450	7578669	457	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-288	GDA94-51	200424	7578736	458	1.90	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-289	GDA94-51	200258	7578807	448	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-290	GDA94-51	200233	7578786	446	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-291	GDA94-51	200087	7578609	446	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-292	GDA94-51	200115	7578669	446	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-298	GDA94-51	200324	7578661	455	4.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-299	GDA94-51	200421	7578201	442	2.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-300	GDA94-51	200438	7578198	437	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-301	GDA94-51	200434	7578200	439	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-302	GDA94-51	200421	7578209	444	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-307	GDA94-51	200305	7578100	422	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-308	GDA94-51	200299	7578106	426	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-309	GDA94-51	200296	7578111	428	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-310	GDA94-51	200293	7578116	431	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-314	GDA94-51	200204	7578141	417	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-315	GDA94-51	200252	7578177	414	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-316	GDA94-51	200254	7578172	416	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-317	GDA94-51	200235	7578194	407	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-318	GDA94-51	200247	7578212	409	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-319	GDA94-51	200394	7578355	447	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-320	GDA94-51	200399	7578369	451	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-321	GDA94-51	200430	7578284	449	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-322	GDA94-51	200420	7578285	447	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-323	GDA94-51	200408	7578268	445	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-326	GDA94-51	200002	7577700	420	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-327	GDA94-51	199967	7577713	427	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-328	GDA94-51	200269	7577904	403	3.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-329	GDA94-51	200234	7577866	398	2.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-330	GDA94-51	200375	7578015	415	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-331	GDA94-51	200162	7578738	449	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-332	GDA94-51	200002	7578539	433	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-333	GDA94-51	199996	7578530	433	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-335	GDA94-51	200064	7578457	438	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-336	GDA94-51	200396	7578809	458	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-337	GDA94-51	200384	7578754	462	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-338	GDA94-51	200318	7578708	457	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-339	GDA94-51	200323	7578791	463	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-340	GDA94-51	200345	7578837	463	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-341	GDA94-51	200491	7578486	442	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-342	GDA94-51	200530	7578484	440	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-343	GDA94-51	200549	7578487	443	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-344	GDA94-51	200459	7578519	453	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-345	GDA94-51	200378	7578553	456	1.80	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-346	GDA94-51	200502	7578656	452	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-347	GDA94-51	200494	7578648	449	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-348	GDA94-51	200530	7578634	448	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-349	GDA94-51	200536	7578604	439	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-350	GDA94-51	200592	7578576	429	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-351	GDA94-51	200599	7578571	426	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-352	GDA94-51	200502	7578552	439	1.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-353	GDA94-51	200491	7578552	443	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-353-B	GDA94-51	200432	7578544	456	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-354	GDA94-51	200482	7578467	450	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-355	GDA94-51	200714	7578420	444	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-356	GDA94-51	200739	7578395	447	3.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-357	GDA94-51	200868	7578333	439	2.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-358	GDA94-51	200863	7578315	438	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-359	GDA94-51	200790	7578337	445	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-360	GDA94-51	200754	7578325	439	1.30	0	-90	2014
BCC14-361	GDA94-51	200755	7578321	437	2.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-363	GDA94-51	200706	7578380	444	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-363-B	GDA94-51	200205	7578215	414	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-364	GDA94-51	200236	7578239	413	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-365	GDA94-51	200309	7578300	428	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-366	GDA94-51	200313	7578305	429	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-367	GDA94-51	200289	7578287	424	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-369	GDA94-51	200427	7578333	449	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-370	GDA94-51	200432	7578334	449	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-371	GDA94-51	200438	7578331	449	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-372	GDA94-51	200732	7578166	446	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-373	GDA94-51	200386	7578157	437	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-374	GDA94-51	200405	7577897	417	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-375	GDA94-51	200403	7577904	419	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-376	GDA94-51	200401	7577910	421	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-377	GDA94-51	200399	7577916	423	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-379	GDA94-51	200491	7577915	422	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-380	GDA94-51	200506	7577909	419	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-381	GDA94-51	200490	7577915	421	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-382	GDA94-51	200495	7577906	418	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-383	GDA94-51	200497	7577903	417	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-384	GDA94-51	200511	7577897	413	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-385	GDA94-51	200509	7577903	415	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-386	GDA94-51	200506	7577909	417	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-389	GDA94-51	200522	7577951	427	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-390	GDA94-51	200566	7577951	423	1.90	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-391	GDA94-51	200615	7577893	408	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-392	GDA94-51	200610	7577907	412	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-393	GDA94-51	200609	7577912	414	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-395	GDA94-51	200683	7577964	411	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-396	GDA94-51	200678	7577957	413	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-397	GDA94-51	200670	7577960	413	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-398	GDA94-51	200641	7577957	415	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-399	GDA94-51	200612	7578014	412	3.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-405	GDA94-51	200453	7578032	431	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-406	GDA94-51	200454	7578039	429	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-407	GDA94-51	200425	7577984	432	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-407-R	GDA94-51	200425	7577984	432	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-408	GDA94-51	200418	7577982	431	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-408-R	GDA94-51	200418	7577982	431	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-409	GDA94-51	200409	7577983	429	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-409-R	GDA94-51	200409	7577983	429	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-410	GDA94-51	200305	7578323	431	2.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-411	GDA94-51	200298	7578319	428	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-413	GDA94-51	200350	7578391	447	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-414	GDA94-51	200354	7578388	447	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-415	GDA94-51	200354	7578388	449	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-416	GDA94-51	199919	7578267	416	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-417	GDA94-51	199925	7578261	416	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-418	GDA94-51	199915	7578271	416	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-419	GDA94-51	199884	7578246	417	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-420	GDA94-51	199859	7578254	419	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-422	GDA94-51	199837	7578307	419	2.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-423	GDA94-51	199857	7578317	419	2.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-425	GDA94-51	199947	7578245	414	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-426	GDA94-51	199893	7578172	415	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-428	GDA94-51	199907	7578148	416	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-430	GDA94-51	199972	7578220	414	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-431	GDA94-51	199964	7578374	420	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-432	GDA94-51	199980	7578329	417	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-433	GDA94-51	199984	7578335	418	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-434	GDA94-51	199984	7578340	419	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-435	GDA94-51	199976	7578348	420	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-436	GDA94-51	199969	7578392	421	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-437	GDA94-51	199989	7578376	427	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-438	GDA94-51	200011	7577749	416	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-439	GDA94-51	199993	7577675	418	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-440-L	GDA94-51	199984	7577669	419	1.80	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-440-U	GDA94-51	199987	7577674	420	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-441	GDA94-51	199961	7577651	423	3.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-442	GDA94-51	199946	7577649	424	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-443	GDA94-51	199948	7577720	423	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-444	GDA94-51	199935	7577710	425	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-445	GDA94-51	199914	7577698	426	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-446	GDA94-51	200031	7578428	436	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-447	GDA94-51	200016	7578321	418	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-448	GDA94-51	200036	7578339	418	2.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-449	GDA94-51	200038	7578395	435	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-450	GDA94-51	200054	7578417	438	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-451	GDA94-51	200086	7578446	438	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-453	GDA94-51	200140	7578380	436	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-453-K	GDA94-51	200136	7578385	435	1.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-456	GDA94-51	200063	7578263	414	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-457	GDA94-51	200079	7578273	415	2.20	0	-90	2014
BCC14-458	GDA94-51	200092	7578242	416	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-459	GDA94-51	200098	7578248	415	2.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-460	GDA94-51	200087	7578220	416	3.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-461	GDA94-51	200125	7578236	418	1.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-463	GDA94-51	200409	7578462	455	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-464	GDA94-51	200365	7578517	455	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-465	GDA94-51	200348	7578529	456	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-466	GDA94-51	200326	7578545	458	2.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-467	GDA94-51	200328	7578582	460	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-468	GDA94-51	200329	7578547	458	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-469	GDA94-51	200344	7578594	460	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-470	GDA94-51	200306	7578607	451	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-471	GDA94-51	200247	7578577	436	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-474	GDA94-51	200241	7578389	427	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-475	GDA94-51	200315	7578624	454	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-476	GDA94-51	200270	7578523	431	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-477	GDA94-51	200256	7578548	437	4.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-479	GDA94-51	200570	7577982	424	1.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-480	GDA94-51	200605	7577937	419	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-481	GDA94-51	200616	7577961	418	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-483	GDA94-51	201072	7579167	430	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-484	GDA94-51	201065	7579156	430	1.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-485	GDA94-51	200204	7577906	392	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-486	GDA94-51	200287	7577966	393	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-486-K	GDA94-51	200286	7577964	393	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-487	GDA94-51	200281	7577973	394	3.80	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-489	GDA94-51	200239	7577967	404	2.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-490	GDA94-51	200228	7577966	402	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-492	GDA94-51	200161	7577874	398	4.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-493	GDA94-51	200151	7577861	399	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-494	GDA94-51	200149	7577858	392	2.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-495	GDA94-51	200039	7577843	414	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-496	GDA94-51	200078	7577892	415	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-497	GDA94-51	200092	7577882	413	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-498	GDA94-51	200068	7577894	417	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-499	GDA94-51	200054	7577900	419	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-500	GDA94-51	200021	7577913	423	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-502	GDA94-51	200013	7577878	418	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-503	GDA94-51	199988	7577972	414	1.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-504	GDA94-51	199982	7577966	417	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-505	GDA94-51	199993	7577992	406	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-506	GDA94-51	199869	7577572	413	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-507	GDA94-51	199870	7577575	412	1.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-508	GDA94-51	199869	7577579	411	2.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-509	GDA94-51	199872	7577582	409	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-510	GDA94-51	199867	7577583	409	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-511	GDA94-51	199870	7577586	408	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-511-D	GDA94-51	199870	7577591	406	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-512	GDA94-51	199872	7577591	405	4.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-513	GDA94-51	199875	7577592	403	2.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-514	GDA94-51	199860	7577602	402	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-516	GDA94-51	199874	7577550	420	2.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-517	GDA94-51	199865	7577496	416	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-518	GDA94-51	199861	7577499	418	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-519	GDA94-51	199859	7577502	419	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-520	GDA94-51	199859	7577526	421	4.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-521	GDA94-51	199865	7577522	421	5.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-522	GDA94-51	199848	7577507	421	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-524	GDA94-51	199870	7577534	422	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-527	GDA94-51	199846	7577484	417	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-528	GDA94-51	199845	7577488	417	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-532	GDA94-51	199759	7577590	404	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-534	GDA94-51	199886	7577531	417	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-535	GDA94-51	199884	7577532	418	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-536	GDA94-51	199881	7577534	420	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-537	GDA94-51	199879	7577535	420	0.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-538	GDA94-51	199878	7577535	421	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-539	GDA94-51	199875	7577537	421	0.70	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-540	GDA94-51	199852	7577508	421	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-541	GDA94-51	199856	7577504	420	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-543	GDA94-51	199850	7577480	415	2.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-544	GDA94-51	199888	7577505	409	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-545	GDA94-51	199849	7577435	400	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-546	GDA94-51	199844	7577435	401	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-549	GDA94-51	200123	7577909	405	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-551	GDA94-51	200107	7578174	415	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-552	GDA94-51	199758	7577590	408	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-555	GDA94-51	200058	7578135	411	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-555-K	GDA94-51	200056	7578142	408	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-556	GDA94-51	201016	7579170	436	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-557	GDA94-51	200973	7579086	429	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-558	GDA94-51	200934	7579129	436	1.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-559	GDA94-51	200091	7578181	415	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-561	GDA94-51	199501	7579182	450	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-564	GDA94-51	199515	7579192	448	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-565	GDA94-51	199523	7579339	459	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-566	GDA94-51	199550	7579292	457	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-569	GDA94-51	200174	7578341	435	1.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-570	GDA94-51	199579	7579455	449	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-571	GDA94-51	199656	7579594	457	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-572	GDA94-51	199718	7579547	458	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-573	GDA94-51	199627	7579284	458	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-574	GDA94-51	199625	7579265	458	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-575	GDA94-51	199623	7579234	455	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-576	GDA94-51	199622	7579215	456	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-577	GDA94-51	199664	7579214	456	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-578	GDA94-51	199687	7579242	456	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-579	GDA94-51	199722	7579290	461	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-580	GDA94-51	199779	7579341	455	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-581	GDA94-51	199784	7579399	457	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-584	GDA94-51	199448	7579477	446	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-585	GDA94-51	199492	7579483	449	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-586	GDA94-51	199641	7579567	457	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-589	GDA94-51	199931	7578971	438	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-590	GDA94-51	199923	7578989	441	0.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-591	GDA94-51	199900	7579059	445	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-592	GDA94-51	199842	7579121	448	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-601	GDA94-51	200162	7578733	451	1.40	0	-90	2014
BCC14-602	GDA94-51	200160	7578723	451	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-603	GDA94-51	200164	7578711	453	1.60	0	-90	2014

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC14-604	GDA94-51	200009	7578543	437	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-605	GDA94-51	200014	7578546	436	0.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-609	GDA94-51	200139	7578338	437	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-610	GDA94-51	200141	7578339	436	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-615	GDA94-51	198920	7579385	455	0.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-616	GDA94-51	199368	7579356	453	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-617	GDA94-51	199733	7579233	460	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-618	GDA94-51	200442	7577942	430	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-619	GDA94-51	200379	7577947	426	1.80	0	-90	2014
BCC14-620	GDA94-51	200303	7577975	393	1.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-621	GDA94-51	199849	7577632	403	1.50	0	-90	2014
BCC14-622	GDA94-51	199839	7577434	402	2.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-623	GDA94-51	199846	7577431	399	0.70	0	-90	2014
BCC14-624	GDA94-51	199791	7577343	389	0.90	0	-90	2014
BCC14-625	GDA94-51	200084	7578147	414	99.00	0	-90	2014
BCC14-628	GDA94-51	200506	7578355	448	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC14-629	GDA94-51	200491	7578371	447	0.10	0	-90	2014
BCC14-630	GDA94-51	200494	7578368	447	0.60	0	-90	2014
BCC15-001	GDA94-51	198692	7579113	456	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-002	GDA94-51	198727	7579199	456	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-003	GDA94-51	198883	7579176	445	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-004	GDA94-51	198879	7579349	458	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-005	GDA94-51	198955	7579386	459	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-006	GDA94-51	198958	7579358	457	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-007	GDA94-51	198942	7579301	453	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-008	GDA94-51	198964	7579206	445	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-009	GDA94-51	199058	7579304	450	1.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-010	GDA94-51	199056	7579342	452	1.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-011	GDA94-51	199133	7579393	454	1.10	0	-90	2015
BCC15-012	GDA94-51	199180	7579344	451	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-013	GDA94-51	199161	7579270	447	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-014	GDA94-51	199166	7579231	444	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-015	GDA94-51	199236	7579261	446	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-016	GDA94-51	199231	7579199	443	1.20	0	-90	2015
BCC15-017	GDA94-51	199279	7579225	445	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-018	GDA94-51	199300	7579276	449	2.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-019	GDA94-51	199359	7579319	452	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-020	GDA94-51	199386	7579336	453	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-021	GDA94-51	199402	7579191	447	1.20	0	-90	2015
BCC15-022	GDA94-51	199464	7579148	444	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-023	GDA94-51	199551	7579210	452	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-024	GDA94-51	199525	7579251	452	0.60	0	-90	2015

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC15-025	GDA94-51	199512	7579329	457	1.30	0	-90	2015
BCC15-026	GDA94-51	199648	7579445	466	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-027	GDA94-51	199709	7579213	456	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-028	GDA94-51	199752	7579300	465	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-029	GDA94-51	199794	7579107	439	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-030	GDA94-51	199872	7579030	427	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-031	GDA94-51	199881	7579080	447	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-032	GDA94-51	199768	7579193	442	0.40	0	-90	2015
BCC15-033	GDA94-51	199818	7579196	446	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-034	GDA94-51	199930	7579130	448	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-035	GDA94-51	200005	7578781	443	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-036	GDA94-51	200024	7578860	436	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-037	GDA94-51	200028	7578925	439	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-038	GDA94-51	200091	7578961	439	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-039	GDA94-51	200068	7578990	441	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-040	GDA94-51	200027	7578991	448	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-041	GDA94-51	200054	7578956	440	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-042	GDA94-51	200010	7578815	444	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-043	GDA94-51	199959	7578892	438	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-044	GDA94-51	199996	7578991	448	0.45	0	-90	2015
BCC15-045	GDA94-51	199998	7579126	449	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-046	GDA94-51	199960	7579126	448	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-047	GDA94-51	199833	7577503	418	1.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-048	GDA94-51	200010	7579187	453	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-049	GDA94-51	200097	7579115	444	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-050	GDA94-51	200106	7579076	441	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-051	GDA94-51	200148	7579061	442	0.75	0	-90	2015
BCC15-052	GDA94-51	200225	7579196	442	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-053	GDA94-51	200250	7579133	444	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-054	GDA94-51	200241	7579082	443	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-055	GDA94-51	200238	7579064	442	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-056	GDA94-51	200243	7579023	439	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-057	GDA94-51	200475	7579019	454	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-058	GDA94-51	200556	7579041	450	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-059	GDA94-51	200550	7579079	453	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-060	GDA94-51	199846	7579195	448	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-061	GDA94-51	200302	7579079	435	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-062	GDA94-51	200283	7579039	438	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-063	GDA94-51	200163	7579308	455	1.40	0	-90	2015
BCC15-064	GDA94-51	199862	7579191	449	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-065	GDA94-51	200170	7579155	435	1.30	0	-90	2015
BCC15-066	GDA94-51	200246	7578991	439	1.00	0	-90	2015

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC15-067	GDA94-51	200206	7578758	449	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-068	GDA94-51	200161	7578859	456	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-069	GDA94-51	200199	7578871	453	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-070	GDA94-51	200619	7578874	453	0.65	0	-90	2015
BCC15-071	GDA94-51	200601	7578833	454	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-072	GDA94-51	200866	7578347	436	1.40	0	-90	2015
BCC15-073	GDA94-51	200312	7578482	436	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-074	GDA94-51	200330	7578221	434	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-075	GDA94-51	200348	7578228	437	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-076	GDA94-51	199775	7577324	394	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-077	GDA94-51	199796	7577348	390	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-078	GDA94-51	199813	7577375	397	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-079	GDA94-51	199826	7577387	394	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-080	GDA94-51	199870	7577552	420	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-081	GDA94-51	199827	7577393	393	1.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-082	GDA94-51	199855	7577452	405	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-083	GDA94-51	199873	7577504	415	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-084	GDA94-51	199868	7577511	419	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-085	GDA94-51	199871	7577507	416	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-086	GDA94-51	199835	7577498	418	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-087	GDA94-51	199172	7579376	452	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-088	GDA94-51	199851	7577602	401	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-089	GDA94-51	199863	7577597	405	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-090	GDA94-51	199871	7577592	408	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-091	GDA94-51	199895	7577570	409	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-092	GDA94-51	199960	7577644	420	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-093	GDA94-51	198776	7579202	452	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-094	GDA94-51	199331	7579279	450	1.20	0	-90	2015
BCC15-095	GDA94-51	199395	7579291	452	0.85	0	-90	2015
BCC15-096	GDA94-51	200610	7578254	451	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-097	GDA94-51	200065	7578611	446	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-098	GDA94-51	200046	7578561	442	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-099	GDA94-51	200005	7578545	431	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-101	GDA94-51	200161	7578733	449	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-102	GDA94-51	200232	7578785	447	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-103	GDA94-51	200280	7578816	444	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-104	GDA94-51	200145	7578859	454	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-105	GDA94-51	200418	7579222	450	0.10	0	-90	2015
BCC15-106	GDA94-51	200420	7579229	449	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-107	GDA94-51	200392	7579123	445	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-108	GDA94-51	200462	7579011	454	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-109	GDA94-51	200442	7578714	460	0.70	0	-90	2015

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC15-110	GDA94-51	200447	7578715	459	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-112	GDA94-51	200481	7578726	455	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-113	GDA94-51	200568	7578574	427	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-114	GDA94-51	200384	7578552	455	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-115	GDA94-51	200367	7578518	454	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-116	GDA94-51	200333	7578532	457	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-117	GDA94-51	200341	7578525	456	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-118	GDA94-51	200497	7578487	439	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-119	GDA94-51	200464	7579019	456	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-121	GDA94-51	200244	7578543	432	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-122	GDA94-51	200365	7578405	449	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-123	GDA94-51	200353	7578387	446	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-124	GDA94-51	200312	7578345	432	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-125	GDA94-51	200236	7578422	428	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-126	GDA94-51	200239	7578390	427	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-127	GDA94-51	200127	7578239	418	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-128	GDA94-51	200092	7578191	415	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-129	GDA94-51	200091	7578191	413	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-130	GDA94-51	200521	7578359	444	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-132	GDA94-51	200267	7578486	426	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-133	GDA94-51	200316	7578425	427	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-134	GDA94-51	200091	7578131	408	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-135	GDA94-51	199899	7578309	414	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-136	GDA94-51	200513	7578375	443	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-137	GDA94-51	200520	7578367	443	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-138	GDA94-51	200518	7578363	444	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-139	GDA94-51	200515	7578362	450	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-141	GDA94-51	200495	7578425	444	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-142	GDA94-51	199866	7577536	422	2.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-143	GDA94-51	199862	7577531	422	2.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-144	GDA94-51	199843	7577508	420	1.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-145	GDA94-51	199829	7577517	417	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-146	GDA94-51	200521	7578345	445	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-147	GDA94-51	200573	7578261	450	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-148	GDA94-51	200638	7578247	451	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-149	GDA94-51	200602	7578264	448	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-150	GDA94-51	200601	7578265	448	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-152	GDA94-51	200641	7578243	451	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-153	GDA94-51	200579	7578191	448	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-154	GDA94-51	200497	7578255	443	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-155	GDA94-51	200486	7578255	442	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-156	GDA94-51	200471	7578280	452	0.70	0	-90	2015

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC15-157	GDA94-51	200425	7578343	448	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-158	GDA94-51	200449	7578331	453	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-159	GDA94-51	200383	7578359	447	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-161	GDA94-51	200477	7578415	443	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-162	GDA94-51	200475	7578413	443	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-163	GDA94-51	200421	7578192	441	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-164	GDA94-51	200408	7578171	439	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-165	GDA94-51	200387	7578158	436	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-166	GDA94-51	200344	7578172	439	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-167	GDA94-51	200307	7578164	432	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-168	GDA94-51	200294	7578191	429	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-169	GDA94-51	200341	7578325	435	0.40	0	-90	2015
BCC15-170	GDA94-51	200405	7578191	442	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-172	GDA94-51	200338	7578310	429	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-173	GDA94-51	199849	7577586	409	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-174	GDA94-51	199903	7577620	408	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-175	GDA94-51	200656	7577968	412	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-176	GDA94-51	199960	7577647	421	0.30	0	-90	2015
BCC15-177	GDA94-51	199978	7577658	421	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-178	GDA94-51	199984	7577669	420	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-179	GDA94-51	199985	7577667	421	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-181	GDA94-51	199993	7577677	420	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-182	GDA94-51	200002	7577693	419	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-183	GDA94-51	200004	7577695	419	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-184	GDA94-51	200022	7577700	413	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-185	GDA94-51	200312	7578104	422	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-186	GDA94-51	200302	7578100	422	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-187	GDA94-51	200277	7578098	426	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-188	GDA94-51	200286	7578083	417	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-189	GDA94-51	200241	7578108	424	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-190	GDA94-51	200286	7578101	426	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-192	GDA94-51	200192	7578134	414	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-193	GDA94-51	200205	7578146	416	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-194	GDA94-51	200209	7578158	414	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-195	GDA94-51	200264	7578182	414	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-196	GDA94-51	200255	7578175	415	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-197	GDA94-51	200204	7578194	404	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-198	GDA94-51	200459	7577908	419	1.10	0	-90	2015
BCC15-199	GDA94-51	200460	7577909	418	0.90	0	-90	2015
BCC15-201	GDA94-51	200751	7578330	438	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-202	GDA94-51	200704	7578377	442	0.50	0	-90	2015
BCC15-203	GDA94-51	201082	7579159	426	0.70	0	-90	2015

CosteanID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Length	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCC15-204	GDA94-51	201058	7579161	427	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-205	GDA94-51	201041	7579218	432	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-206	GDA94-51	200995	7579153	433	0.60	0	-90	2015
BCC15-207	GDA94-51	200996	7579070	429	1.30	0	-90	2015
BCC15-208	GDA94-51	200926	7579153	446	0.70	0	-90	2015
BCC15-209	GDA94-51	201018	7579171	432	1.40	0	-90	2015
BCC15-212	GDA94-51	200528	7578422	438	0.80	0	-90	2015
BCC15-213	GDA94-51	199736	7579238	461	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-214	GDA94-51	199735	7579237	461	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-215	GDA94-51	199733	7579242	461	1.00	0	-90	2015
BCC15-216	GDA94-51	199732	7579242	460	0.90	0	-90	2015

30.0 APPENDIX B – LIST OF DRILL COLLARS

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC11-001	GDA94-51	200028	7577901	423	144	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-002	GDA94-51	199941	7577681	431	67	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-003	GDA94-51	199811	7577748	430	120	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-004	GDA94-51	199601	7577653	428	190	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-005	GDA94-51	199710	7577682	426	120	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-006	GDA94-51	199765	7577710	431	120	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-007	GDA94-51	199842	7577795	429	110	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-008	GDA94-51	199889	7577831	425	110	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-009	GDA94-51	199916	7577869	427	110	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-010	GDA94-51	199956	7577911	419	110	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-011	GDA94-51	199994	7577929	423	110	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-012	GDA94-51	199858	7577712	422	80	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-013	GDA94-51	199895	7577686	427	70	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-014	GDA94-51	199963	7577694	429	60	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-015	GDA94-51	199560	7577750	438	150	0	-90	2011
BCRC11-016	GDA94-51	199660	7577671	425	84	0	-90	2011
BCRC12-001	GDA94-51	199714	7577280	387	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-002	GDA94-51	199731	7577377	401	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-003	GDA94-51	199747	7577341	399	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-004	GDA94-51	199735	7577451	410	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-005	GDA94-51	199790	7577400	401	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-006	GDA94-51	199827	7577530	418	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-007	GDA94-51	199756	7577551	415	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-008	GDA94-51	199784	7577546	415	70	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-009	GDA94-51	199759	7577613	403	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-010	GDA94-51	199801	7577611	401	70	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-011	GDA94-51	199652	7577524	435	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-012	GDA94-51	199639	7577458	435	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-013	GDA94-51	199614	7577498	432	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-014	GDA94-51	199602	7577429	433	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-015	GDA94-51	199565	7577460	427	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-016	GDA94-51	199533	7577561	424	120	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-017	GDA94-51	199363	7577629	440	187	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-018	GDA94-51	199390	7577551	433	151	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-019	GDA94-51	199599	7577607	427	139	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-020	GDA94-51	199571	7577693	433	172	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-021	GDA94-51	199519	7577732	435	169	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-022	GDA94-51	199924	7577950	408	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-023	GDA94-51	199341	7577737	435	200	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-024	GDA94-51	199383	7577749	439	200	0	-90	2012

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC12-025	GDA94-51	199487	7577667	435	178	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-026	GDA94-51	199510	7577628	434	167	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-027	GDA94-51	199904	7577848	426	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-028	GDA94-51	199964	7577917	420	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-029	GDA94-51	199751	7578079	415	200	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-030	GDA94-51	199802	7578022	403	200	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-031	GDA94-51	199844	7577944	406	175	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-032	GDA94-51	199891	7577976	404	175	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-033	GDA94-51	199750	7577752	420	105	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-034	GDA94-51	200033	7577765	409	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-035	GDA94-51	199986	7577749	415	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-036	GDA94-51	199949	7577729	421	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-037	GDA94-51	199918	7577708	424	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-038	GDA94-51	200010	7577768	410	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-039	GDA94-51	200023	7577740	416	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-040	GDA94-51	199999	7577717	422	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-041	GDA94-51	199728	7577569	420	105	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-042	GDA94-51	199804	7577570	413	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-043	GDA94-51	199713	7577453	413	105	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-044	GDA94-51	199693	7577335	397	85	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-045	GDA94-51	199673	7577363	407	105	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-046	GDA94-51	199686	7577288	391	70	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-047	GDA94-51	199752	7577243	386	55	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-048	GDA94-51	199701	7577405	408	110	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-049	GDA94-51	199740	7577357	400	70	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-050	GDA94-51	199753	7577318	397	72	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-051	GDA94-51	199792	7577315	389	24	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-052	GDA94-51	199757	7577430	407	90	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-053	GDA94-51	199797	7577379	399	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-054	GDA94-51	199887	7577551	418	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-054A	GDA94-51	199888	7577550	418	13	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-055	GDA94-51	199856	7577563	418	72	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-056	GDA94-51	199844	7577549	417	105	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-057	GDA94-51	199862	7577519	421	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-058	GDA94-51	199836	7577481	415	70	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-059	GDA94-51	199826	7577504	416	75	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-060	GDA94-51	199782	7577633	411	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-061	GDA94-51	199892	7577627	409	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-062	GDA94-51	199831	7577650	404	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-063	GDA94-51	199870	7577637	407	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-064	GDA94-51	199828	7577616	400	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-065	GDA94-51	199768	7577513	404	97	0	-90	2012

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC12-066	GDA94-51	199805	7577473	404	108	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-067	GDA94-51	199827	7577437	402	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-068	GDA94-51	199893	7577503	405	54	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-069	GDA94-51	199961	7577675	428	175	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-070	GDA94-51	199919	7577668	429	55	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-071	GDA94-51	199887	7577696	426	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-072	GDA94-51	199946	7577762	411	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-073	GDA94-51	199911	7577739	413	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-074	GDA94-51	199879	7577727	417	65	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-075	GDA94-51	199851	7577730	423	85	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-076	GDA94-51	199807	7577701	422	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-077	GDA94-51	199785	7577729	431	95	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-078	GDA94-51	199738	7577692	429	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-079	GDA94-51	199960	7577824	412	70	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-080	GDA94-51	199914	7577800	416	75	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-081	GDA94-51	199867	7577774	422	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-082	GDA94-51	199830	7577763	429	90	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-083	GDA94-51	200003	7577861	411	105	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-084	GDA94-51	200025	7577838	410	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-085	GDA94-51	200083	7577836	408	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-086	GDA94-51	200065	7577810	400	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-087	GDA94-51	200107	7577868	409	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-088	GDA94-51	200059	7577956	393	135	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-089	GDA94-51	199946	7577991	413	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-090	GDA94-51	199962	7577970	417	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-091	GDA94-51	200055	7577885	420	105	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-092	GDA94-51	199939	7577866	423	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-093	GDA94-51	199914	7577894	425	120	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-094	GDA94-51	199872	7577909	417	95	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-095	GDA94-51	199888	7577865	423	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-096	GDA94-51	199871	7577841	422	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-097	GDA94-51	199871	7577808	427	90	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-098	GDA94-51	199808	7577860	411	95	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-099	GDA94-51	199840	7577857	417	90	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-100	GDA94-51	199844	7577823	426	95	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-101	GDA94-51	199816	7577796	425	90	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-102	GDA94-51	200098	7577790	391	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-103	GDA94-51	200073	7577741	402	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-104	GDA94-51	200031	7577702	411	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-105	GDA94-51	199999	7577672	416	200	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-106	GDA94-51	199967	7577641	419	60	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-107	GDA94-51	199922	7577647	421	45	0	-90	2012

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC12-108	GDA94-51	199866	7577666	418	65	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-109	GDA94-51	199699	7577976	420	220	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-110	GDA94-51	199774	7577950	419	120	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-111	GDA94-51	199678	7577935	426	140	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-112	GDA94-51	199717	7577877	423	120	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-113	GDA94-51	199717	7577823	426	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-114	GDA94-51	199674	7577750	428	110	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-115	GDA94-51	199621	7577820	452	150	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-116	GDA94-51	199654	7577582	432	125	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-117	GDA94-51	199624	7577462	435	140	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-118	GDA94-51	199746	7578085	416	74	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-119	GDA94-51	199790	7578020	404	75	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-120	GDA94-51	199892	7578051	399	75	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-121	GDA94-51	199932	7577943	409	65	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-122	GDA94-51	199980	7578092	395	75	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-123	GDA94-51	199946	7577727	422	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-124	GDA94-51	199891	7577689	426	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-125	GDA94-51	199961	7577692	429	70	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-126	GDA94-51	199914	7577870	427	75	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-127	GDA94-51	199835	7577894	412	80	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-128	GDA94-51	199713	7577939	422	100	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-129	GDA94-51	199702	7577517	420	120	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-130	GDA94-51	199639	7577320	397	235	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-131	GDA94-51	199583	7577946	406	95	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-132	GDA94-51	199626	7578127	401	95	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-136	GDA94-51	199622	7578268	423	106	0	-90	2012
BCRC12-137	GDA94-51	199481	7578486	454	150	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-001	GDA94-51	200431	7578461	458	210	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-002	GDA94-51	200116	7578568	452	200	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-003	GDA94-51	200139	7578488	450	50	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-004	GDA94-51	200190	7578691	456	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-005	GDA94-51	200163	7578345	437	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-006	GDA94-51	200629	7578215	453	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-007	GDA94-51	200555	7578260	452	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-008	GDA94-51	200494	7578297	454	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-009	GDA94-51	200436	7578264	449	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-010	GDA94-51	200466	7578346	454	48	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-011	GDA94-51	200705	7578404	447	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-012	GDA94-51	200525	7578458	447	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-013	GDA94-51	200403	7578391	454	48	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-014	GDA94-51	200387	7578525	458	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-015	GDA94-51	200337	7578595	460	45	0	-90	2012

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
GCRC12-016	GDA94-51	200349	7578749	465	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-017	GDA94-51	200526	7578675	454	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-018	GDA94-51	200454	7578695	461	45	0	-90	2012
GCRC12-019	GDA94-51	200346	7578914	460	45	0	-90	2012
BCRC13-001	GDA94-51	200217	7579122	455	20	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-001A	GDA94-51	200217	7579122	455	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-002	GDA94-51	200163	7579292	457	20	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-002A	GDA94-51	200162	7579292	457	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-002B	GDA94-51	200162	7579291	457	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-002C	GDA94-51	200160	7579288	457	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-002D	GDA94-51	200158	7579290	457	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-002E	GDA94-51	200155	7579287	457	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-002F	GDA94-51	200153	7579284	456	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-003	GDA94-51	200032	7579154	459	25	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-003A	GDA94-51	200032	7579153	459	20	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-004	GDA94-51	199764	7579283	468	25	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-004A	GDA94-51	199763	7579282	468	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-004B	GDA94-51	199761	7579279	468	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-004C	GDA94-51	199766	7579287	468	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-004D	GDA94-51	199756	7579281	468	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-004E	GDA94-51	199758	7579284	468	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-004F	GDA94-51	199762	7579289	468	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-005	GDA94-51	199764	7579284	468	25	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-006	GDA94-51	199572	7579337	470	20	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-006A	GDA94-51	199572	7579338	470	15	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-007	GDA94-51	199605	7579176	462	30	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-007A	GDA94-51	199606	7579177	462	20	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-008	GDA94-51	199958	7579067	465	35	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-008A	GDA94-51	199958	7579067	465	24	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-009	GDA94-51	199328	7579186	461	35	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-009A	GDA94-51	199328	7579185	461	24	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-010	GDA94-51	199203	7579215	454	35	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-011	GDA94-51	198948	7579144	460	35	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-012	GDA94-51	198795	7578797	466	70	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-013	GDA94-51	199090	7579005	466	70	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-014	GDA94-51	199501	7579053	461	45	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-015	GDA94-51	199682	7579037	458	50	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-016	GDA94-51	199621	7578915	455	70	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-017	GDA94-51	199753	7578845	444	70	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-018	GDA94-51	199874	7578755	435	70	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-019	GDA94-51	199517	7577184	413	330	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-020	GDA94-51	199779	7578178	415	90	0	-90	2013

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC13-021	GDA94-51	199694	7578190	418	100	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-022	GDA94-51	199727	7578290	430	110	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-023	GDA94-51	199675	7578073	401	80	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-024	GDA94-51	199522	7578127	402	192	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-025	GDA94-51	199601	7578040	419	90	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-026	GDA94-51	199501	7578038	421	100	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-027	GDA94-51	199644	7577212	407	156	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-028	GDA94-51	199522	7577250	422	342	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-029	GDA94-51	199462	7577229	405	378	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-030	GDA94-51	199289	7577415	426	300	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-031	GDA94-51	199422	7577082	408	312	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-032	GDA94-51	199689	7578140	420	90	0	-90	2013
BCRC13-033	GDA94-51	199847	7578141	411	80	0	-90	2013
BCRC14-001	GDA94-51	199086	7579004	466	45	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-002	GDA94-51	199110	7579283	462	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-003	GDA94-51	199069	7579196	462	37	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-004	GDA94-51	199069	7579105	459	42	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-005	GDA94-51	198898	7579243	461	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-006	GDA94-51	198949	7579139	460	35	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-007	GDA94-51	199139	7578822	472	45	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-008	GDA94-51	198745	7579188	458	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-009	GDA94-51	198792	7578980	459	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-010	GDA94-51	198790	7578798	466	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-011	GDA94-51	199198	7579213	454	37	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-012	GDA94-51	199176	7579116	460	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-013	GDA94-51	199193	7578987	466	54	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-014	GDA94-51	199320	7579188	460	35	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-015	GDA94-51	199284	7579099	458	44	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-015A	GDA94-51	199284	7579098	458	44	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-016	GDA94-51	199368	7578954	462	48	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-017	GDA94-51	199437	7578881	453	48	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-018	GDA94-51	199488	7578777	443	45	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-019	GDA94-51	199420	7579016	454	42	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-020	GDA94-51	199496	7579052	460	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-021	GDA94-51	199527	7578976	455	45	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-022	GDA94-51	199616	7578916	455	45	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-023	GDA94-51	199704	7578887	444	54	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-024	GDA94-51	199748	7578842	444	54	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-025	GDA94-51	199789	7578803	447	60	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-026	GDA94-51	199798	7578765	443	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-027	GDA94-51	199812	7578716	437	31	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-028	GDA94-51	199861	7578625	433	30	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-029	GDA94-51	199919	7578499	411	16	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-030	GDA94-51	199871	7578756	435	33	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-030A	GDA94-51	199870	7578757	435	33	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-031	GDA94-51	199597	7579024	458	41	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-032	GDA94-51	199682	7579034	457	48	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-033	GDA94-51	199773	7579017	454	54	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-034	GDA94-51	199638	7579107	462	41	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-035	GDA94-51	199569	7579339	470	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-036	GDA94-51	199596	7579258	466	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-037	GDA94-51	199604	7579173	462	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-038	GDA94-51	199761	7579276	467	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-039	GDA94-51	199735	7579249	463	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-040	GDA94-51	199671	7579202	458	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-041	GDA94-51	199753	7579148	459	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-042	GDA94-51	199835	7579161	458	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-043	GDA94-51	199896	7579116	458	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-044	GDA94-51	199955	7579062	465	38	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-045	GDA94-51	200151	7579284	456	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-045A	GDA94-51	200149	7579284	456	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-046	GDA94-51	200101	7579203	457	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-047	GDA94-51	200036	7579154	459	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-048	GDA94-51	200048	7579086	462	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-049	GDA94-51	200023	7579022	458	16	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-050	GDA94-51	200008	7578992	450	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-051	GDA94-51	199973	7578937	442	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-052	GDA94-51	199951	7578880	436	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-053	GDA94-51	199932	7578839	426	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-054	GDA94-51	200083	7579026	456	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-055	GDA94-51	200145	7578984	455	23	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-056	GDA94-51	200216	7579130	454	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-057	GDA94-51	200166	7578889	462	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-058	GDA94-51	200077	7578858	457	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-059	GDA94-51	200269	7578907	458	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-060	GDA94-51	200381	7578966	463	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-060A	GDA94-51	200382	7578966	463	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-061	GDA94-51	200348	7578917	460	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-062	GDA94-51	200360	7578824	465	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-063	GDA94-51	201047	7578886	430	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-064	GDA94-51	200973	7578824	435	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-065	GDA94-51	200878	7578825	432	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-066	GDA94-51	200763	7578845	434	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-067	GDA94-51	200793	7578936	446	24	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-068	GDA94-51	200717	7578906	448	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-069	GDA94-51	200624	7578864	454	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-070	GDA94-51	200526	7578828	453	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-071	GDA94-51	200423	7578839	461	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-072	GDA94-51	200276	7578793	450	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-073	GDA94-51	200233	7578755	455	33	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-074	GDA94-51	200208	7578704	458	39	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-075	GDA94-51	199865	7577639	406	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-075A	GDA94-51	199866	7577638	406	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-076	GDA94-51	199894	7577628	409	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-077	GDA94-51	200188	7578571	430	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-078	GDA94-51	200140	7578622	453	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-079	GDA94-51	200121	7578556	451	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-080	GDA94-51	200062	7578591	449	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-081	GDA94-51	200132	7578514	451	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-082	GDA94-51	200112	7578493	447	29	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-083	GDA94-51	200071	7578443	439	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-084	GDA94-51	200042	7578424	438	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-085	GDA94-51	200001	7578373	428	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-086	GDA94-51	200153	7578459	445	31	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-087	GDA94-51	200174	7578424	445	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-088	GDA94-51	200352	7578777	465	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-089	GDA94-51	200302	7578739	450	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-090	GDA94-51	200859	7578697	432	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-090A	GDA94-51	200860	7578698	432	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-091	GDA94-51	200792	7578713	441	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-092	GDA94-51	200717	7578681	447	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-093	GDA94-51	200686	7578662	452	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-094	GDA94-51	201350	7578774	415	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-095	GDA94-51	201303	7578720	417	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-096	GDA94-51	201247	7578661	421	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-097	GDA94-51	200311	7577889	416	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-098	GDA94-51	199992	7577705	423	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-099	GDA94-51	201151	7578633	428	44	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-100	GDA94-51	201227	7578815	420	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-101	GDA94-51	201169	7578738	422	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-102	GDA94-51	201098	7578669	430	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-103	GDA94-51	200999	7578621	432	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-104	GDA94-51	200902	7578548	446	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-105	GDA94-51	201240	7578503	404	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-105A	GDA94-51	201240	7578503	403	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-106	GDA94-51	201067	7578530	425	14	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-107	GDA94-51	200987	7578564	435	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-108	GDA94-51	201181	7578302	415	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-109	GDA94-51	201110	7578348	433	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-110	GDA94-51	201021	7578410	433	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-111	GDA94-51	200914	7578503	443	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-112	GDA94-51	200819	7578566	445	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-113	GDA94-51	200732	7578584	445	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-114	GDA94-51	200695	7578606	448	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-115	GDA94-51	200681	7578637	450	27	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-116	GDA94-51	200655	7578665	449	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-117	GDA94-51	200164	7578378	441	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-118	GDA94-51	200160	7578340	437	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-119	GDA94-51	200133	7578282	426	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-120	GDA94-51	200112	7578234	422	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-120A	GDA94-51	200111	7578232	422	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-121	GDA94-51	200097	7578198	417	14	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-122	GDA94-51	200089	7578153	415	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-123	GDA94-51	200379	7578741	464	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-124	GDA94-51	200425	7578716	462	34	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-125	GDA94-51	200474	7578697	460	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-126	GDA94-51	200524	7578673	454	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-127	GDA94-51	200546	7578626	446	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-128	GDA94-51	200585	7578576	430	14	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-129	GDA94-51	200593	7578553	422	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-130	GDA94-51	200571	7578683	448	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-131	GDA94-51	200617	7578680	446	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-132	GDA94-51	200351	7578723	462	16	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-133	GDA94-51	200344	7578675	457	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-134	GDA94-51	200311	7578623	450	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-135	GDA94-51	200279	7578586	443	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-135A	GDA94-51	200280	7578587	443	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-136	GDA94-51	200261	7578556	439	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-137	GDA94-51	200342	7578623	459	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-138	GDA94-51	200341	7578580	460	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-139	GDA94-51	200385	7578522	458	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-140	GDA94-51	200463	7578529	451	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-141	GDA94-51	200538	7578556	430	19	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-142	GDA94-51	200425	7578509	459	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-143	GDA94-51	200421	7578454	456	31	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-144	GDA94-51	200471	7578447	453	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-145	GDA94-51	200520	7578462	447	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-146	GDA94-51	200622	7578461	449	26	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-147	GDA94-51	200682	7578432	445	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-148	GDA94-51	200697	7578410	447	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-149	GDA94-51	200754	7578376	448	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-150	GDA94-51	200801	7578354	447	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-150A	GDA94-51	200802	7578354	447	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-151	GDA94-51	200846	7578332	442	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-152	GDA94-51	200890	7578311	433	14	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-153	GDA94-51	200414	7578400	454	33	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-154	GDA94-51	200365	7578369	448	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-155	GDA94-51	200333	7578335	437	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-156	GDA94-51	200293	7578295	425	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-157	GDA94-51	200259	7578269	419	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-158	GDA94-51	200206	7578221	415	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-159	GDA94-51	200181	7578199	409	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-160	GDA94-51	200431	7578370	452	27	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-161	GDA94-51	200462	7578339	454	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-162	GDA94-51	200493	7578320	454	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-163	GDA94-51	200505	7578332	451	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-164	GDA94-51	200486	7578297	454	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-165	GDA94-51	200471	7578294	454	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-165A	GDA94-51	200473	7578294	454	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-166	GDA94-51	200451	7578279	451	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-167	GDA94-51	200433	7578262	448	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-168	GDA94-51	200467	7578259	445	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-169	GDA94-51	200418	7578240	447	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-170	GDA94-51	200392	7578224	445	23	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-171	GDA94-51	200395	7578191	444	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-172	GDA94-51	200378	7578213	444	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-173	GDA94-51	200365	7578203	443	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-174	GDA94-51	200345	7578183	440	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-175	GDA94-51	200330	7578156	436	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-176	GDA94-51	200381	7578152	435	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-177	GDA94-51	200319	7578141	434	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-178	GDA94-51	200305	7578135	434	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-179	GDA94-51	200293	7578128	433	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-180	GDA94-51	200273	7578124	431	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-180A	GDA94-51	200274	7578124	431	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-181	GDA94-51	200512	7578292	453	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-182	GDA94-51	200521	7578285	452	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-183	GDA94-51	200537	7578277	452	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-184	GDA94-51	200550	7578246	452	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-184D	GDA94-51	200550	7578243	452	12	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-185	GDA94-51	200549	7578266	452	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-186	GDA94-51	200575	7578266	452	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-187	GDA94-51	200587	7578272	450	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-188	GDA94-51	200584	7578297	450	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-189	GDA94-51	200629	7578281	447	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-190	GDA94-51	200597	7578249	453	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-191	GDA94-51	200645	7578232	453	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-192	GDA94-51	200611	7578199	453	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-193	GDA94-51	200659	7578197	455	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-194	GDA94-51	200706	7578178	450	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-195	GDA94-51	200759	7578170	443	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-195A	GDA94-51	200759	7578172	443	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-196	GDA94-51	200819	7578162	440	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-197	GDA94-51	200868	7578166	437	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-198	GDA94-51	200928	7578158	432	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-199	GDA94-51	200973	7578197	429	16	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-200	GDA94-51	200018	7577910	424	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-219	GDA94-51	200692	7577996	401	34	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-220	GDA94-51	200650	7577999	404	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-221	GDA94-51	200618	7578039	405	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-222	GDA94-51	200565	7578054	409	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-223	GDA94-51	200513	7578072	414	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-224	GDA94-51	200478	7578098	419	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-225	GDA94-51	200440	7578136	426	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-225A	GDA94-51	200441	7578135	426	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-232	GDA94-51	200664	7577948	414	34	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-233	GDA94-51	200606	7578007	413	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-234	GDA94-51	200580	7577976	423	42	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-235	GDA94-51	200533	7577992	428	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-236	GDA94-51	200484	7578003	433	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-237	GDA94-51	200456	7578027	432	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-238	GDA94-51	200394	7577950	429	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-239	GDA94-51	200364	7577913	422	34	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-240	GDA94-51	200334	7577868	412	34	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-240A	GDA94-51	200334	7577867	412	34	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-241	GDA94-51	200423	7577928	425	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-242	GDA94-51	200480	7577931	425	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-243	GDA94-51	200535	7577930	420	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-244	GDA94-51	200580	7577929	418	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-245	GDA94-51	200630	7577932	416	42	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-246	GDA94-51	200181	7577787	390	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-247	GDA94-51	200290	7577953	389	25	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-248	GDA94-51	200213	7577894	388	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-249	GDA94-51	200272	7577991	390	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-250	GDA94-51	200296	7578023	392	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-251	GDA94-51	200169	7578020	392	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-252	GDA94-51	200177	7578064	392	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-253	GDA94-51	200143	7578117	397	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-254	GDA94-51	200152	7578154	398	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-255	GDA94-51	200202	7578187	403	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-255A	GDA94-51	200201	7578187	402	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-256	GDA94-51	200189	7578112	413	26	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-257	GDA94-51	200066	7578070	407	22	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-258	GDA94-51	199975	7578099	395	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-259	GDA94-51	200038	7578218	398	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-260	GDA94-51	199925	7578389	401	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-261	GDA94-51	199965	7578220	414	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-262	GDA94-51	199904	7578272	418	16	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-263	GDA94-51	199856	7578273	422	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-264	GDA94-51	199903	7578169	416	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-265	GDA94-51	199897	7577979	404	60	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-266	GDA94-51	199845	7577945	406	70	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-267	GDA94-51	200199	7577996	398	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-268	GDA94-51	200216	7577970	404	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-269	GDA94-51	200261	7577974	396	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-270	GDA94-51	200189	7577941	404	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-270A	GDA94-51	200188	7577940	404	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-271	GDA94-51	200162	7577921	403	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-272	GDA94-51	200126	7577901	404	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-273	GDA94-51	200102	7577867	409	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-274	GDA94-51	200123	7577854	404	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-275	GDA94-51	200082	7577837	408	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-276	GDA94-51	200063	7577810	400	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-277	GDA94-51	200148	7577776	387	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-278	GDA94-51	200106	7577791	390	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-279	GDA94-51	200107	7577774	391	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-280	GDA94-51	200067	7577774	399	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-281	GDA94-51	200036	7577765	409	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-282	GDA94-51	200011	7577771	410	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-283	GDA94-51	199981	7577752	415	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-284	GDA94-51	199951	7577734	421	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-285	GDA94-51	199918	7577710	424	42	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-285A	GDA94-51	199917	7577711	424	42	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-286	GDA94-51	199896	7577689	427	48	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-287	GDA94-51	199922	7577669	429	35	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-288	GDA94-51	199961	7577674	429	35	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-289	GDA94-51	199988	7577715	423	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-290	GDA94-51	200025	7577735	416	24	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-291	GDA94-51	200001	7577732	420	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-292	GDA94-51	200003	7577713	421	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-293	GDA94-51	199964	7577692	429	35	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-294	GDA94-51	200003	7577715	421	35	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-295	GDA94-51	199961	7577824	412	48	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-296	GDA94-51	199923	7577649	421	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-297	GDA94-51	199967	7577646	419	36	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-298	GDA94-51	199997	7577676	416	18	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-299	GDA94-51	200034	7577705	410	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-300	GDA94-51	200073	7577741	402	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-300A	GDA94-51	200073	7577742	402	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-301	GDA94-51	199960	7577584	391	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-302	GDA94-51	199941	7577598	395	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-303	GDA94-51	199900	7577605	398	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-304	GDA94-51	199856	7577616	399	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-305	GDA94-51	199828	7577621	400	12	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-306	GDA94-51	199801	7577615	401	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-307	GDA94-51	199785	7577613	401	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-308	GDA94-51	199789	7577592	408	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-309	GDA94-51	199800	7577571	412	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-310	GDA94-51	199805	7577558	414	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-311	GDA94-51	199788	7577553	416	28	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-312	GDA94-51	199819	7577526	417	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-313	GDA94-51	199828	7577508	416	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-314	GDA94-51	199838	7577487	415	27	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-315	GDA94-51	199844	7577522	421	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-315A	GDA94-51	199844	7577523	421	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-316	GDA94-51	199862	7577519	421	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-317	GDA94-51	199846	7577549	417	25	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-318	GDA94-51	199856	7577559	417	35	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-319	GDA94-51	199883	7577555	418	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-320	GDA94-51	199832	7577438	402	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-321	GDA94-51	199807	7577473	404	40	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-322	GDA94-51	199788	7577391	400	32	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-323	GDA94-51	199802	7577381	399	30	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-324	GDA94-51	199786	7577319	390	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-325	GDA94-51	199766	7577322	396	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-326	GDA94-51	199749	7577320	397	35	0	-90	2014

HoleID	Grid	East	North	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Coll-Dip	Period
BCRC14-327	GDA94-51	199735	7577270	385	20	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-329	GDA94-51	199684	7577291	391	45	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-330	GDA94-51	199655	7577281	388	50	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-335	GDA94-51	198735	7577533	482	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-336	GDA94-51	198788	7577515	481	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-337	GDA94-51	198812	7577475	479	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-338	GDA94-51	198842	7577441	477	15	0	-90	2014
BCRC14-339	GDA94-51	198871	7577418	472	22	0	-90	2014