



SOVEREIGN GOLD COMPANY LIMITED

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Latest News

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ASX Symbol: SOC

Qualifying Statements

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Information is based on information compiled by Michael Leu who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Leu is a qualified geologist and is a director of Sovereign Gold Company Limited.

Mr Leu has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources. Mr Leu consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Information in the form and context in which it appears.

References to Mines refer to historical mines and geographical names, no inference should be made that Sovereign Gold is operating any mines at this stage of its development.

Downhole length – True width not known. All drill intersections are stated as downhole lengths, true width not yet determined.

ASX Release
29 July 2014

SUGEC Joint Venture Update

Highlights

- Drilling identifies areas of both high grade and wide gold mineralisation at shallow depths in EL 7491
- Gold mineralisation intersected at 190.6m downhole
- Drilling confirms gold-bearing structure sub-parallel to previously identified 1.55km long gold-bearing structure (Bannaweera)
- Provides further evidence that these structures are part of a large Intrusion-Related Gold System (IRGS) in the Rocky River- Uralla area
- Fully funded exploration program by Joint Venture partner, SUGEC, is ongoing

Sovereign Gold Company Limited (ASX: **Sovereign Gold or the Company**) is pleased to provide a current summary of its Joint Venture activities with Jiangsu Geology and Engineering Co. Ltd. of Nanjing, China (**SUGEC**). This includes all drilling in EL 7491 (Bannaweera, both unreported and all previously reported holes).

Twenty-five diamond drill holes completed for 2,022.9 metres in EL 7491.

Bannaweera Diamond Drilling (EL 7491)

- New gold-bearing structure ('No. 2 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure') confirmed sub-parallel to previously identified 1.55km long 'No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure' (refer location maps, Figures 3, 4 & 7). To date 257.9 metres have been completed in two diamond drill holes in the No. 2 Structure and 1,765 metres in twenty-three diamond drill holes in the No. 1 Structure.

No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure

- The drill holes have proved the existence of both high grade - up to 12.35 g/t Au (gold) - and wide (13.90 metres @ 1.45g/t Au, 11.88g/t Ag from 13.79-27.69m) gold mineralisation at shallow depths indicating potential for a small open-cut operation.
- Gold mineralisation confirmed at 190.6m downhole

Highlights of the Drilling Program Include:

- SGRDD036: 2.72 g/t Au over 4.85m from 7-11.85m downhole including 7.8 g/t Au over 1m and 12.35 g/t Au over 0.5m
- ZK0701: 1.45g/t Au, 11.8g/t Ag over 13.9m from 13.79 - 27.69m including 2.34m @ 3.02g/t Au from 14.56-16.90m
- SGRDD039: 1.07 g/t Au over 12m from 3-15m downhole, including 3.15m @ 2.5/t Au from 10.70-13.85m, including 0.6m @ 4.93/t Au, 10.70-11.30m
- SGRDD039: 129.6 g/t Ag (silver) over 0.72m from 13.60-14.32m downhole including 453 g/t Ag (14.6 ounces) over 0.2m
- ZK0901: 10.35 metres @ 71.86g/t Ag from 15.85-26.20m including 5.48m @ 1.24g/t Au, 57.39g/t Ag from 14.62-20.10m, including 0.80m @ 3.08g/t Au, 72.10g/t Ag from 15.85-16.65m

The SUGEC J/V has identified several gold-bearing mineralised structures in EL 7491 and to date has drill tested two of these with twenty three diamond holes (1,765 metres) completed along a 1.55km long north-east trending gold-bearing structure (No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure) and two diamond holes (257.9 metres) completed on a second sub-parallel structure (No. 2 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure, traced for ~1,000 metres by geological mapping) situated around 1,100m north west of the No. 1 Bannaweera Structure.

Drilling confirmed the entire 1.55km length of the No. 1 Gold-Bearing Bannaweera Structure is mineralised and established it is best developed along 274m of strike in the south west portion of the structure between holes ZK0901 and SGRDD038 (Figures 3 & 5).

Martins Shaft-style mineralisation has been intersected in the felsic dykes. In addition, drilling has revealed brecciation and silica-sulphide flooding accompanied by tongues of mineralised felsic dykes in mineralised metasediments along the 1.55km long structure. This extensive mineralised shear/fault zone may represent a high-level fracture fluid plumbing system developed above a potential Intrusion-Related Gold System (IRGS) Hobbs-style pipe.

The ongoing drilling program will continue testing the gold grades laterally and vertically along the gold-bearing structure to establish a JORC compliant resource.

Drilling to date at the Rocky River-Uralla Project continues to confirm the existence of a large IRGS and supports the conceptual model of several satellite gold mineralised structures containing sufficient mineralisation to support an open-pit mining operation to feed a central mill.

The drilling program has expanded into EL 6483 and includes deep drilling at Martins Shaft and multiple gold-bearing structures comprising more than 15 separate historical gold workings and numerous geochemical/geophysical anomalies (some indicative of auriferous sheeted vein systems), scattered over a distance of at least 12km north to south and at least 5km east to west. Significant potential over a large area within the large mineralising system.

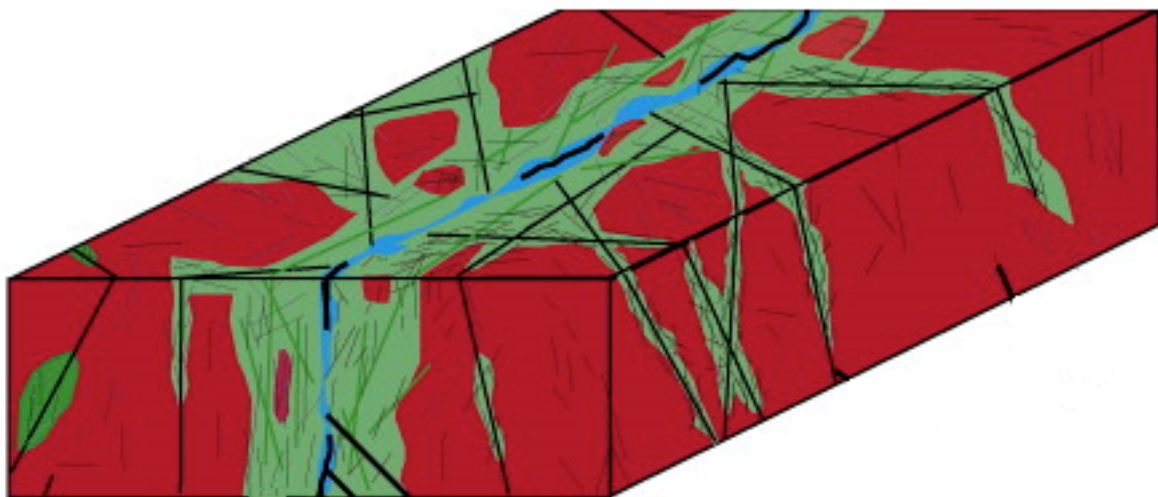


Figure 1: Conceptual Target: North-east trending shear structures exposed at surface (main fault zone shown in blue) surrounded by altered fractured zone (green). The main fault structure is associated with and cut by oblique faults. Geochemical and rock chip mapping has located nearby (within 1,100m) parallel alteration structures with similar mineralisation. The structures are flooded with felsic dykes and sulphides that may be derived from a small pipe-like pluton at depth. The current targets being drilled and the parallel and oblique structures occur from surface and have potential for an open-cut gold resource.

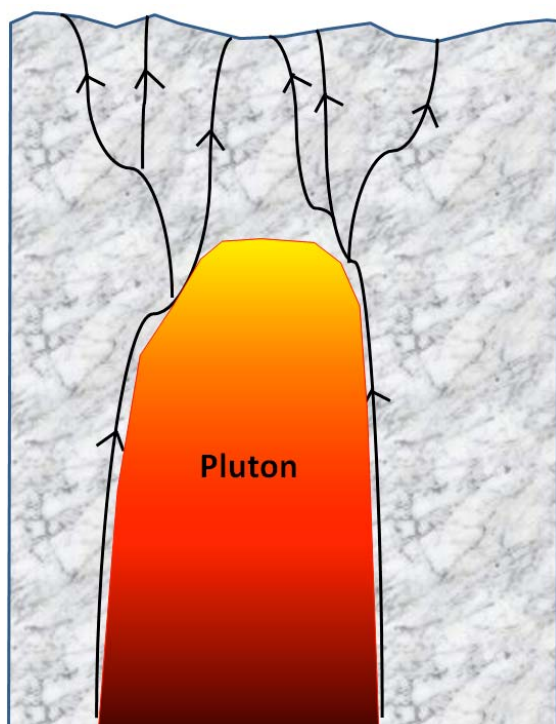


Figure 2: Cartoon of conceptual mineralising system for the Bannaweera mineralised structures () that are pathways for fluids sourced from a blind pluton at depth (not to scale)

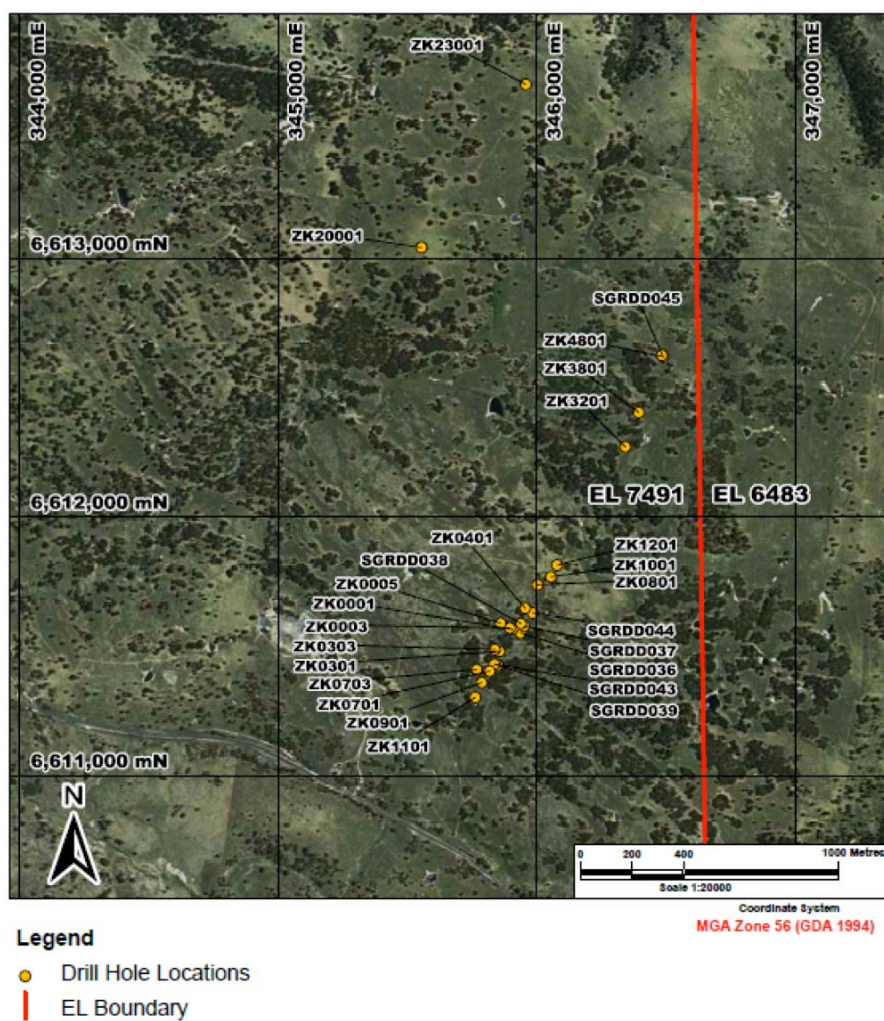


Figure 3: Diamond drill hole collar locations within EL7491 along the No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure (RHS) and the No. 2 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure (LHS).

Detailed geological mapping and drilling has confirmed the NE-trending gold-bearing structures cut a swarm NW-trending felsic dykes (Figure 4). The closest analogue to this structural and geological setting is the large Donlin Creek IRGS in Alaska where “mineralization is structurally controlled along NNE-trending extensional fault/fracture zones and best developed where those zones intersect favourable host lithologies such as the competent felsic intrusive dykes and sills and greywacke”. Donlin Creek Project 43 - 101 Technical Report, January 2006 Stanton Dodd, P.Geo. NovaGold Resources, Inc. Vancouver, B.C.

Geological Map of Area containing Mineralised Structure

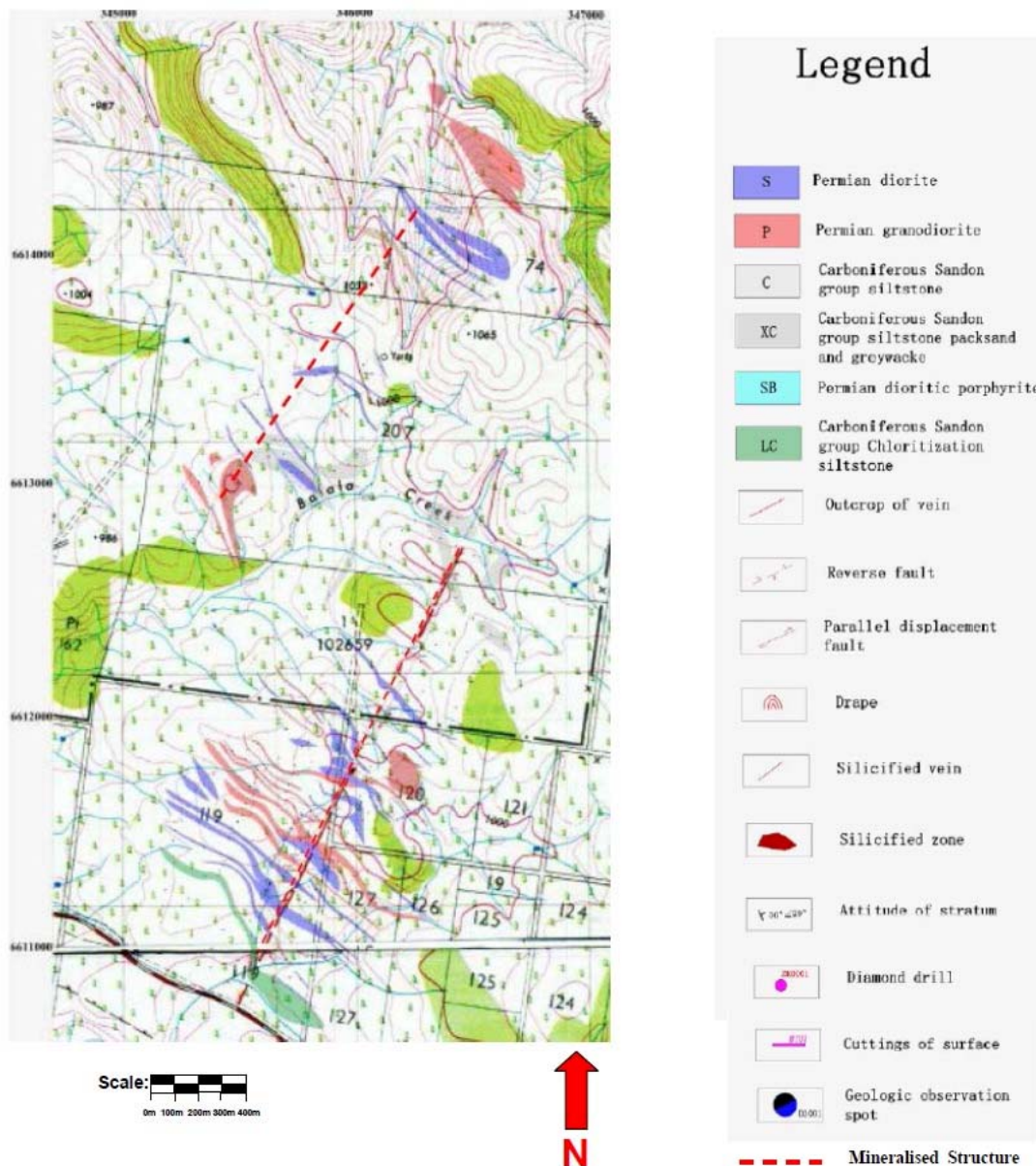


Figure 4: SUGEC has produced a 1: 25,000 Geological map of the two newly discovered mineralised structures. Surveyed using high precision Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS utilising the Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) signal network to accurately map locations of outcropping lithology. The large green coloured areas on the map are light sclerophyll vegetation on the 1:25,000 Balala 9136-1-N Topographic Cadastral Map on which the lithologies and structures have been overlaid.

Summary Diamond Drill Results – Complete data sheets are included in Annexure A

No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure

1,765 metres in twenty-three diamond drill holes.

Drill hole order is presented from southwest to north-east along the 1.55km long No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure.

Diamond Drill Hole ZK1101: Total depth 52.65 metres. Collared 63 metres SW of ZK0901 and didn't intersect the No. 1 Bannaweera Structure indicating it either terminates or is offset by faulting between these two diamond drill holes.

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0901: Total depth 33.6 metres. Collared 63 metres NE of ZK1101. This hole intersected mineralisation over 21.70m downhole from 8.50-30.20m including:

- 10.35 metres @ 71.86g/t Ag from 15.85-26.20m
- 5.48 metres @ 1.24g/t Au, 57.39g/t Ag from 14.62-20.10m, including
- 2.35 metres @ 1.99g/t Au, 78.86g/t Ag from 15.85-18.20m, including
- 1.75 metres @ 2.35g/t Au, 97.56g/t Ag from 15.85-17.60m, including
- 0.80 metres @ 3.08g/t Au, 72.10g/t Ag from 15.85-16.65m, including
- Anomalous gold continued intermittently widespread downhole to 30.20m including 0.35 metres @ 1.22g/t Au from 29.85-30.20m.

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0701: Total depth 33.85 metres. Collared 54 metres NE of ZK0901. Intersected mineralisation over 20.04m downhole from 7.65-27.69m including:

- 13.90 metres @ 1.45g/t Au, 11.88g/t Ag from 13.79-27.69m, including
- 9.46 metres @ 1.75g/t Au, 15.44g/t Ag from 13.79-23.25m, including
- 3.61 metres @ 2.61g/t Au, 13.79-14.70m, including
- 2.34 metres @ 3.02g/t Au from 14.56-16.90m, including
- 4.10 metres @ 31.84g/t Ag, 1.30 g/t Au from 17.40-21.50m

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0703: Total depth 204.5 metres. Collared 50 metres NWW of ZK0701. Intersected deep gold-bearing mineralisation from 182.3-190.6m downhole.

- 8.30 metres @ 0.92g/t Au from 182.3-190.60m, including
- 1.10metres @ 2.41g/t Au from 186.7-187.80m

Diamond Drill Hole SGRDD039: Total depth 18.10 metres. Collared 37 metres NE of ZK0701. 1.07 g/t over 12m from 3-15m downhole including 3.15m @ 2.5/t Au, including 4.93 g/t over 0.6m.

- 12.00 metres @ 1.07g/t Au from 3.0-15.0m, including
- 3.15 metres @ 2.5/t Au from 10.70-13.85m, including
- 0.6 metres @ 4.93/t Au, 10.70-11.30m, including

Also 129.6 g/t Ag (silver) over 0.72m from 13.60-14.32m downhole including 453 g/t Ag (14.6 ounces) and 0.14% Sb (antimony) over 0.2m.

Diamond Drill Hole SGRDD043: Total depth 52.45 metres. Drilled under, and 12 metres NW, of SGRDD039. Intersected gold mineralisation over 10 metres including 1.02g/t over 6m downhole from 27-33m including 2.01g/t Au over 2.5m from 30.5-33m, including 3.93g/t Au over 1m from 31-32 metres.

- 6.00 metres @ 1.02g/t Au from 27-33m, including
- 2.50 metres @ 2.01/t Au from 30.50m-33.00m, including
- 1.00 metre @ 3.93/t Au, 31.00-32.00m, including

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0301: Total depth 54.03 metres. Collared 54 metres NE of SGRDD043. Intersected intermittent gold mineralisation over 15.20m downhole from 35.20m-50.40m including:

- 3.43 metres @ 1.68g/t Au from 43.77-47.2m
- 2.25 metres @ 2.72g/t Au from 44.95-47.2m
- 1.35 metres @ 3.36g/t Au from 44.95-46.3m
- 0.74 metres @ 4.26g/t Au from 44.95-45.69m

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0303: Total depth 187.30 metres. Drilled under, and 20 metres NW, of ZK0301. Intersected anomalous gold mineralisation over 7.40m downhole from 170.20-177.60m including 0.53 g/t Au over 5m from 172.60-177.60m

- 5.00 metres @ 0.53g/t Au from 172.60-177.60m

Diamond Drill Hole SGRDD036: Total depth 20.225 metres. Collared 108 metres NE of ZK0301. Intersected mineralisation over 4.85m downhole from 7-11.85m including:

- 4.85 metres @ 2.72 g/t Au from 7.00-11.85m, including
- 1 metre @ 7.8 g/t Au from 8.00-9.00m, including
- 0.5 metres @ 12.35 g/t Au (repeat 10.6g/t Au) from 8.00-8.50m

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0001: Total depth 150.40 metres. Drilled under and 34 metres NW of SGRDD036. Demonstrating gold-bearing mineralisation and alteration over 21m downhole from 77-98 metres.

- 2.00 metres @ 0.90g/t Au from 79.50-81.50m
- 8.00 metres @ 1.10g/t Au from 90-98m (after reassay of 4 of 10 samples: 1.49g/t Au over 8m from 90m-98m) including 3.95g/t over 0.5 metres from 93-93.5 metres

The 0.9g/t gold over 2 metres from 79.5-81.5 metres was hosted within altered metasediments with disseminated sulphides and sheeted quartz-sulphide veins and the 1.1g/t gold over 8 metres from 90-98 metres was hosted in quartz-sulphide flooded brecciated metasediments occurring in pale white-coloured phyllic altered (quartz-sericite ± carbonate) felsic dyke material in contact with altered metasediments.

ZK0001 established an increase of width with at its depth, as SGRDD036 was a shallow hole that intersected 2.72g/t gold over 5 metres from 7-12 metres downhole including 7.8g/t gold over 1 metre and 12.35g/t of gold over 0.5 metres.

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0003: Total depth 146.30m metres. Drilled under, and 12 metres NW, of ZK0001. Mineralisation was present in brecciated metasediment with quartz-sulphide flooding and black metasediments with grey-coloured sulphide-bearing fingers within altered felsic dyke material.

Intersected intermittent gold mineralisation over 23.45m downhole from 101.85m-125.30m including:

- 11.45 metres @ 0.71g/t Au from 101.85-113.3m including
- 8.95 metres @ 0.80g/t Au from 101.85-110.80m including
- 2.64 metres @ 1.03g/t Au from 108.16-110.80m

Gold continued intermittently widespread downhole including 1.13g/t Au over 0.78m from 116.40-117.80m and 0.86g/t Au over 0.50m from 124.80-125.30m.

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0005: Total depth 220.10 metres. Drilled under, and 39 metres NW, of ZK0003. Intersected very low grade gold mineralisation (0.20 g/t over 0.3m from 201.30-201.50m) indicating the main gold-bearing structure has terminated and doesn't extend further vertically, or has been offset by a fault or its dip has considerably steepened beyond the predicted drill hole intersection.

SGRDD037: Total depth 16.90 metres. Collared 31 metres NE of SGRDD036. Anomalous gold mineralisation. Multi-element analyses showed that this hole penetrated the outer alteration halo of the main gold mineralisation.

SGRDD038: Total depth 45.30metres. Drilled under, and 17 metres NW, of SGRDD037. Established that gold mineralisation is widening at this depth of intersection.

- 1.16 g/t over 3.00 metres from 39.00-42.00m, including
- 1.93 g/t over 1.00 metre from 40.00-41.00m

SGRDD044: Total depth 31.55 metres. Collared 62 metres NE of SGRDD038.

Intersected intermittent gold mineralisation over 8.10m downhole from 6.90-15.00m including:

- 8.10 metres @ 0.30g/t Au from 6.90-15.00m including
- 1.00 metre @ 0.55g/t Au from 9.00-10.00m

Gold continued intermittently widespread downhole including 0.62g/t Au over 2m from 20.00-22.00m including 0.73g/t Au over 1m from 20.00-21.00m.

Diamond Drill Hole ZK0401: Total depth 159 metres. Drilled under, and 33 metres NW, of SGRDD044.

Mineralisation comprised pervasive fine-grained disseminated pyrite on fracture surfaces and grey sulphides pervasively disseminated in the ground mass of altered felsic dyke material.

- 1.19 metres @ 0.91 g/t from 100.02-101.21m.

ZK0801: Total depth 128 metres. Collared 102 metres NE of ZK0401.

Intersected low grade gold mineralisation over 3.70m downhole from 97.30-101.00m including:

- 3.70 metres @ 0.34g/t Au from 97.30-101.00m including
- 2.00 metres @ 0.47g/t Au from 97.30-99.30m

ZK1001: Total depth 45.80 metres. Collared 62 metres NE of ZK0801.

Intersected low grade gold mineralisation over 1.77m downhole from 11.26-13.03m including:

- 1.77 metres @ 0.43g/t Au from 11.26-13.03m including
- 0.72 metres @ 0.49g/t Au from 12.31-13.03m

ZK1201: Total depth 21.60 metres. Collared 51 metres NE of ZK1001.

Intersected low grade gold mineralisation over 3.78 metres downhole from 6.00-9.78m including:

- 2.8 metres @ 0.19g/t Au from 6.00-8.8m including
- 1.2 metres @ 0.29g/t Au from 6.00-7.20m

ZK3201: Total depth 32 metres. Collared 528 metres NE of ZK1201.

Intersected intermittent low grade gold mineralisation over 14.74m downhole including:

- 0.33 metres @ 0.18g/t Au from 8.98-9.31m, and
- 4.65 metres @ 0.46g/t Au from 13.15-17.80m including
- 3.01 metres @ 0.61g/t Au from 14.79-17.80m including
- 0.67 metres @ 0.97g/t Au from 14.79-15.46m, and
- 0.20 metres @ 0.72g/t Au from 27.69-27.89m

ZK3801: Total depth 44.30 metres. Collared 143 metres NE of ZK3201.

Intersected intermittent very low grade gold mineralisation comprising 0.17 g/t over 0.30m from 21.00-21.30m, 0.18g/t over 0.69m from 25.21-25.90m and 0.58g/t over 0.16m from 30.72-31.13m.

SGRDD045: Total depth 22.325 metres. Most north-westerly hole along the No.1 Structure, Collared 234 metres NE of ZK3801. Intersected shallow low grade gold mineralisation over 4.50 metres from 11.50-16.00m including:

- 4.50 metres @ 0.32 g/t Au from 11.50-16.00m including
- 0.50 metres @ 0.40 g/t Au from 11.50-12.00m, and
- 0.50 metres @ 0.43 g/t Au from 14.50-15.00m

Diamond Drill Hole ZK4801: Total depth 44.80 metres. Collared 8 metres NW of SGRDD045.

Intersected gold mineralisation over 0.85m @ 0.96g/t Au downhole from 28.65-29.50m including:

- 1.55g/t Au over 0.35m from 28.65-29.00m

No. 2 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure

257.90 metres in two diamond drill holes.

ZK20001: Total depth 112.40 metres. Intersected low grade gold mineralisation.

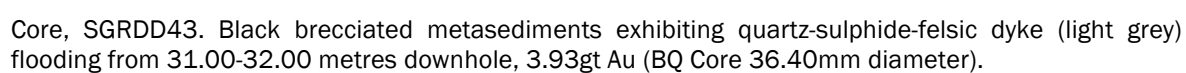
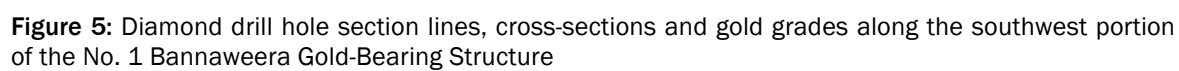
- 1.02 metres @ 0.29g/t Au from 107.10-108.12m

ZK23001: Total depth 112.40metres. Collared 770 metres NW of ZK20001. Intersected three zones of low grade gold mineralisation in silica-sulphide altered felsic dykes

- 1.35 metres @ 1.28/t Au from 9.15-10.50m including
- 0.5 metre @ 0.80g/t Au from 52.05-55.55m
- 0.9 metre @ 0.50g/t Au from 63.15-63.05m



Core, SGRDD039 from 11.3m downhole. Interval 10.7-11.3m, quartz flooded mosaic breccia with limonite staining after sulphides, 4.93 g/t Au (BQ Core 36.40mm diameter)





Core, SGRDD43. Brecciated metasediments exhibiting quartz-sulphide-felsic dyke flooding from 32.00-33.00 metres downhole (field of view L-R 70mm). The light brown material in center of the core is a finger of dyke with disseminated sulfides (BQ Core 36.40mm diameter).



Comparison of core samples altered felsic dyke in SGRDD0043 with SGRDD004 from Martins Shaft. This figure shows the surfaces of sheeted vein alteration in felsic dykes studded with 0.50-2.00mm wide sulphides (field of view L-R 65mm). SGRDD043 (LHS, 23.40m downhole) and SGRDD004 from Martins Shaft (RHS, 47.45m downhole).



SGRDD043, 15.00-16.00m. 1,550m long structure SGRDD002, 19.00-20.00m. Martins Shaft

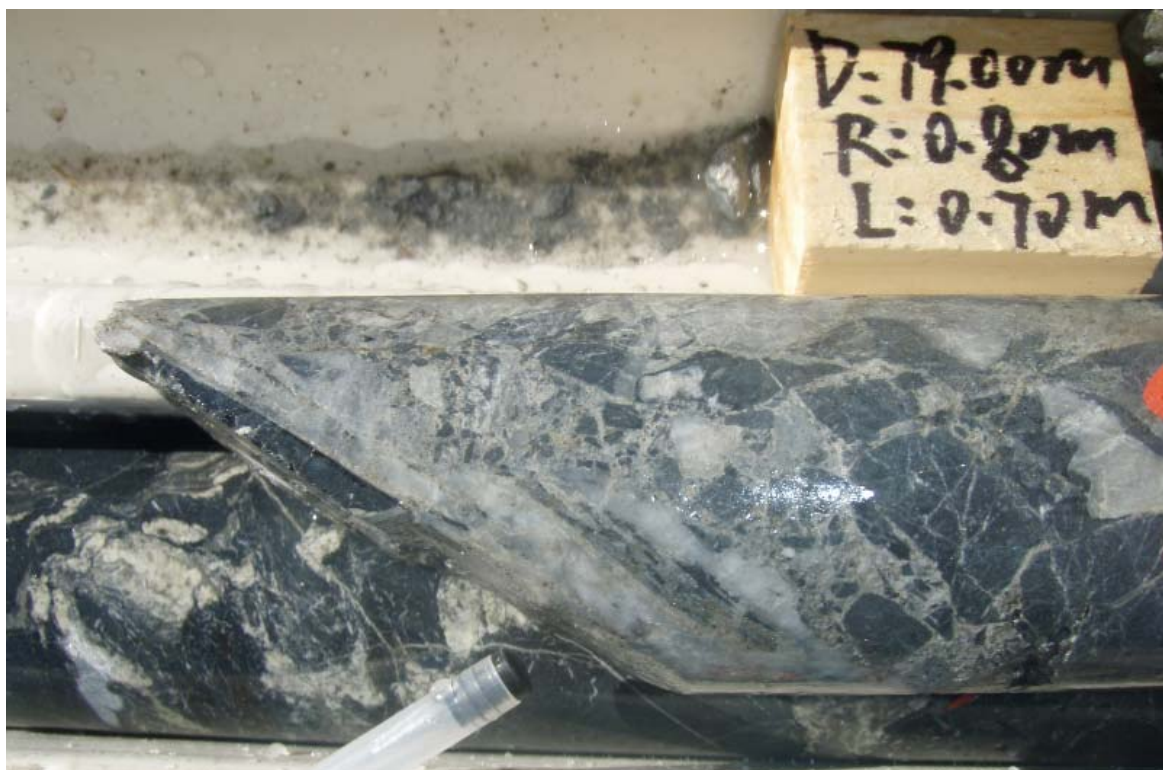
Comparison with Martins Shaft Gold Mineralisation: The mineralised felsic dyke of the 1,550m long structure exhibits identical IRGS-style alteration to the felsic dyke hosting the Martins Shaft gold mineralisation. Phyllic alteration consisting of sericite-quartz-sulphide with biotite destruction (both fields of view L-R 70mm).



Core of sample D3609A from SGRDD036 containing 12.35g/t Au from 8.00-8.50m downhole. Intensely altered with silica-sulphide flooding and brecciated metasediments with anastomosing fractures. SGRDD036 intersected 2.72g/t gold over 5.00m from 7.00-12.00m downhole including 7.80g/t over 1.00 metre and 12.35 g/t over 0.50 metres(BQ Core 36.40 mm diameter).



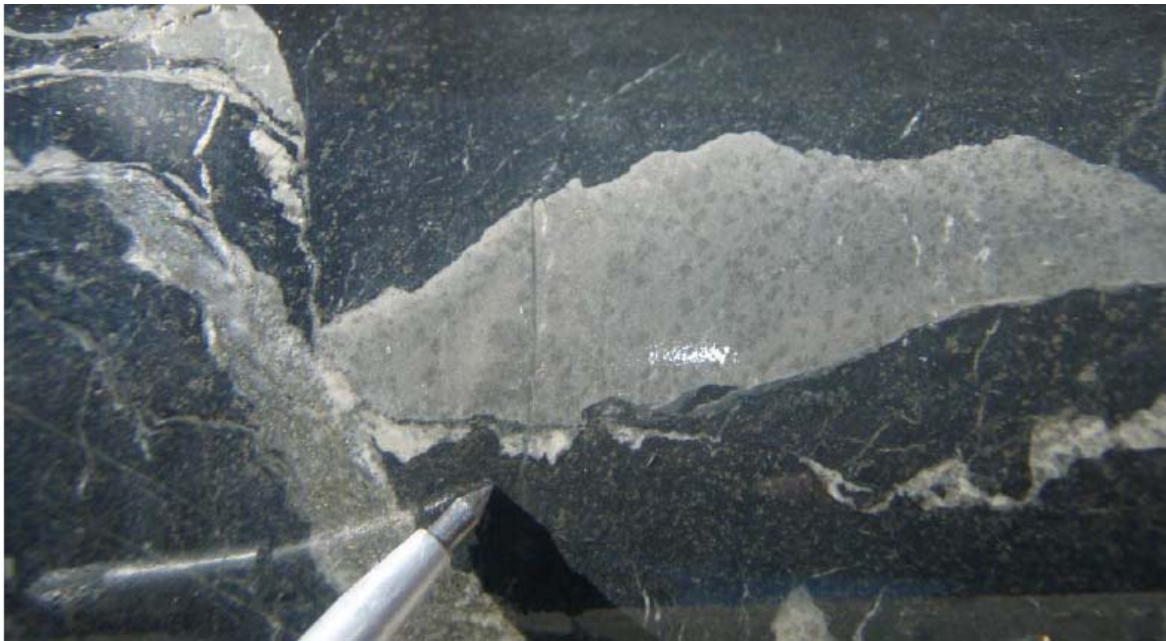
Left ZK0001 – White, phyllic altered (quartz-sericite) felsic dyke in altered metasediments from 93.38-93.52 metres (NQ Core 47.60 mm diameter). Sample ZK-193B assayed 3.95g/t Au of 93.50-94.00 metres downhole. This dyke exhibits total biotite destruction and sericite-sulphide alteration similar to the mineralisation at Martins Shaft - right SGRDD002 19.00-20.00m downhole.



Core, ZK0001. Brecciated metasediments flooded with sulphide-bearing felsic intrusive and quartz veining from 78.00-79.00 metres (NQ Core 47.60 mm diameter).



ZK0001 Core from 80.00-81.00m downhole exhibiting alteration and brecciation (NQ Core 47.60 mm diameter). The light grey material is altered felsic dyke material that has carried the mineralising fluids intruding the black metasediments of the Sandon Beds.



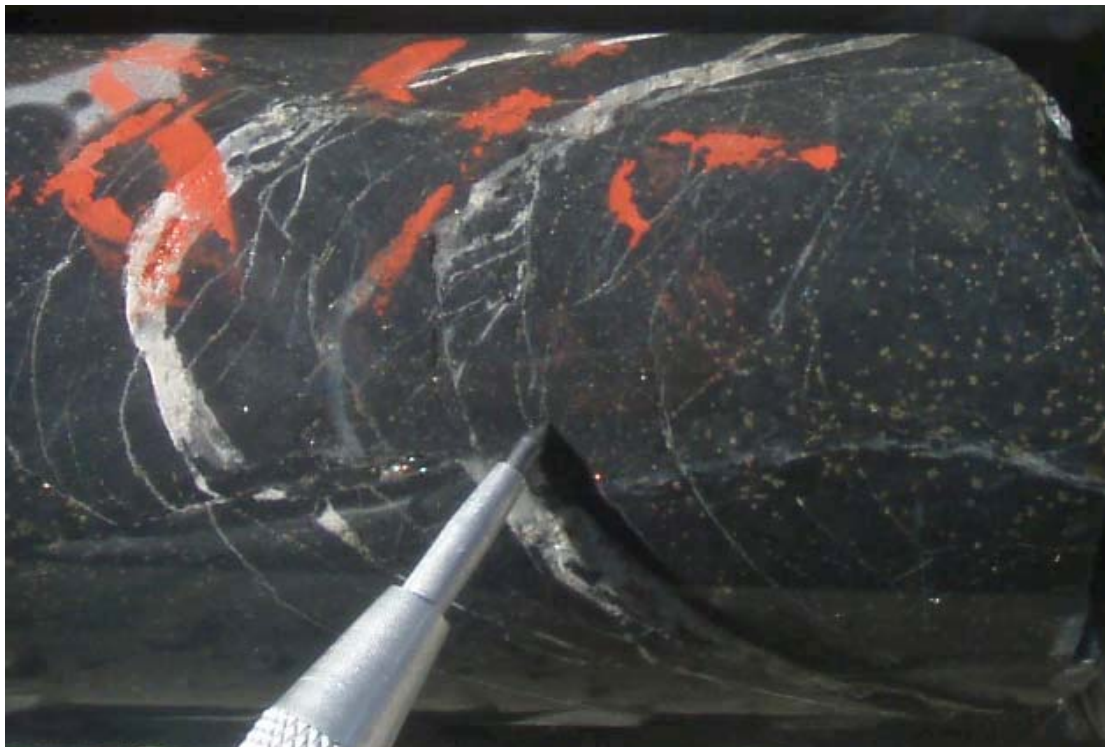
Core, ZK0001. Dark grey-black metasediments disseminated sulphides and light grey fingers of sulphide-bearing felsic intrusive from 79.00-80.00 metres (NQ Core 47.60mm diameter).



Core, ZK0001. Metasediments with disseminated sulphides and sheeted quartz-sulphide veins from 79.00-80.00 metres (NQ Core 47.60 mm diameter).



Core, ZK0001. Stringers of light grey felsic dyke and silvery sulphides in dark grey brecciated metasediments (79.00-80.00m).



Core, ZK0001. Sheeted veins and disseminated sulphides in metasediments, 84.00-85.00m, (NQ Core 47.60 mm diameter).

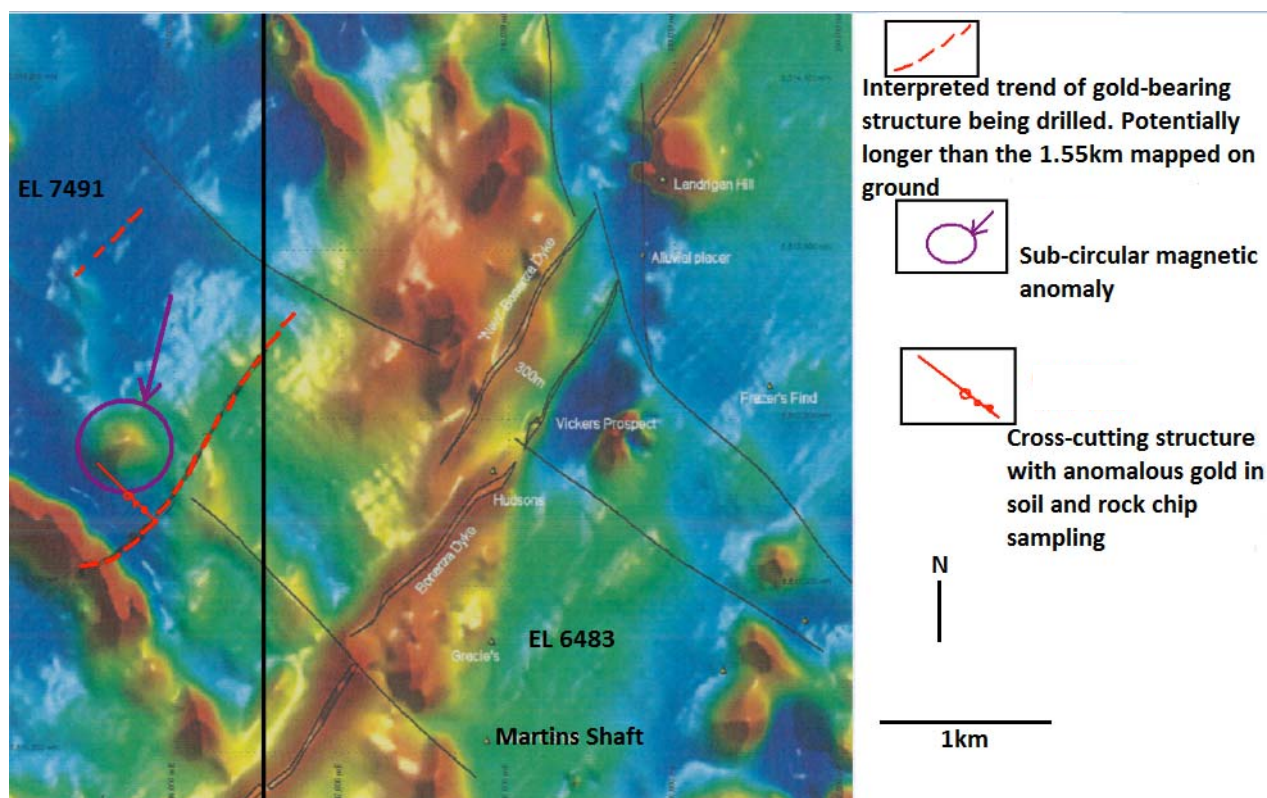


Figure 6: Reduction to Pole Magnetic image showing trace of gold-bearing structures being drilled (red dashed lines). A sub-circular magnetic high (enclosed by purple circle) may represent the hornfelsed carapace ('cooked' metasediments with disseminated sulphides) above a blind pipe-like pluton.

SUGEC Project Tenements (Post restructure)

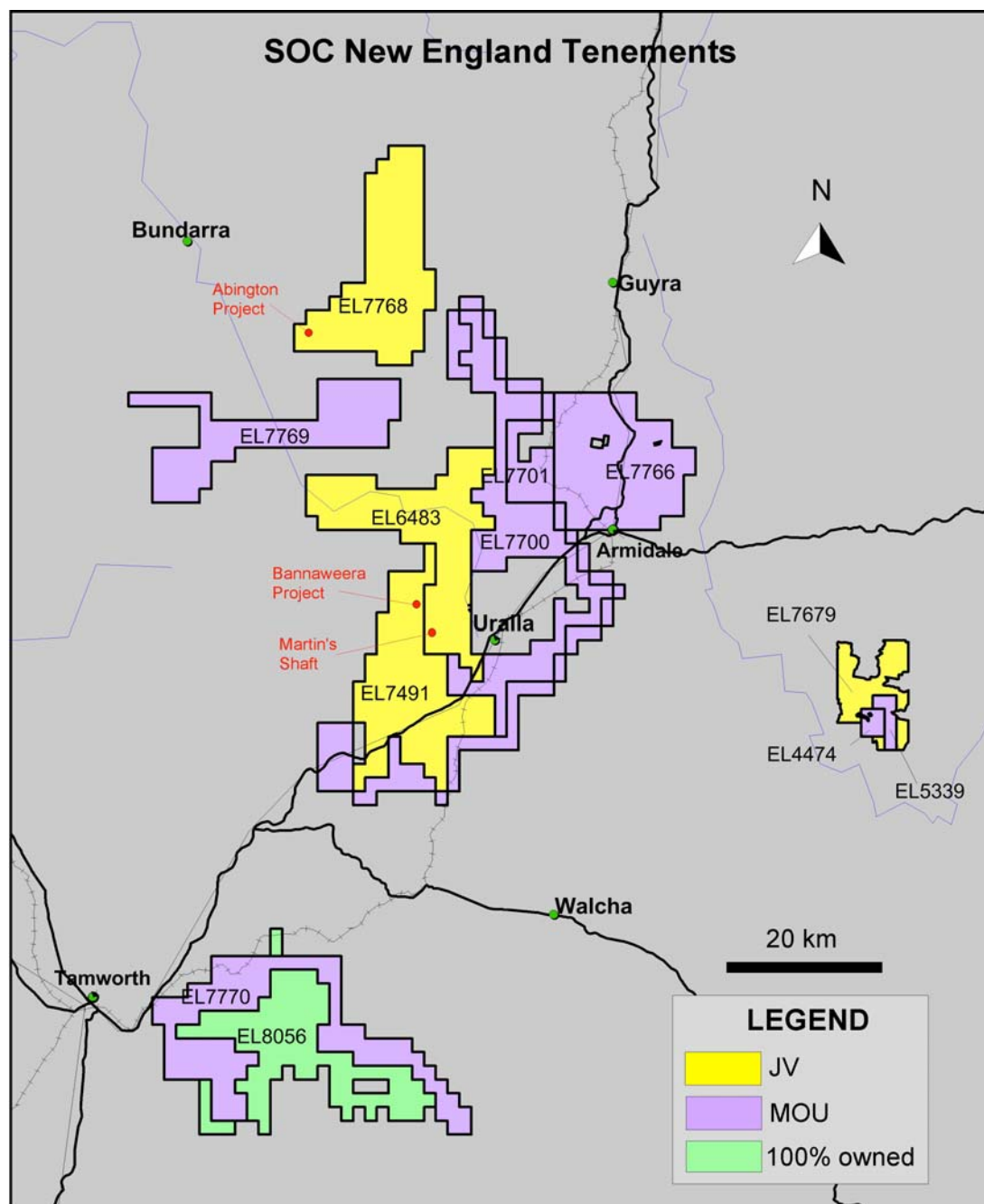
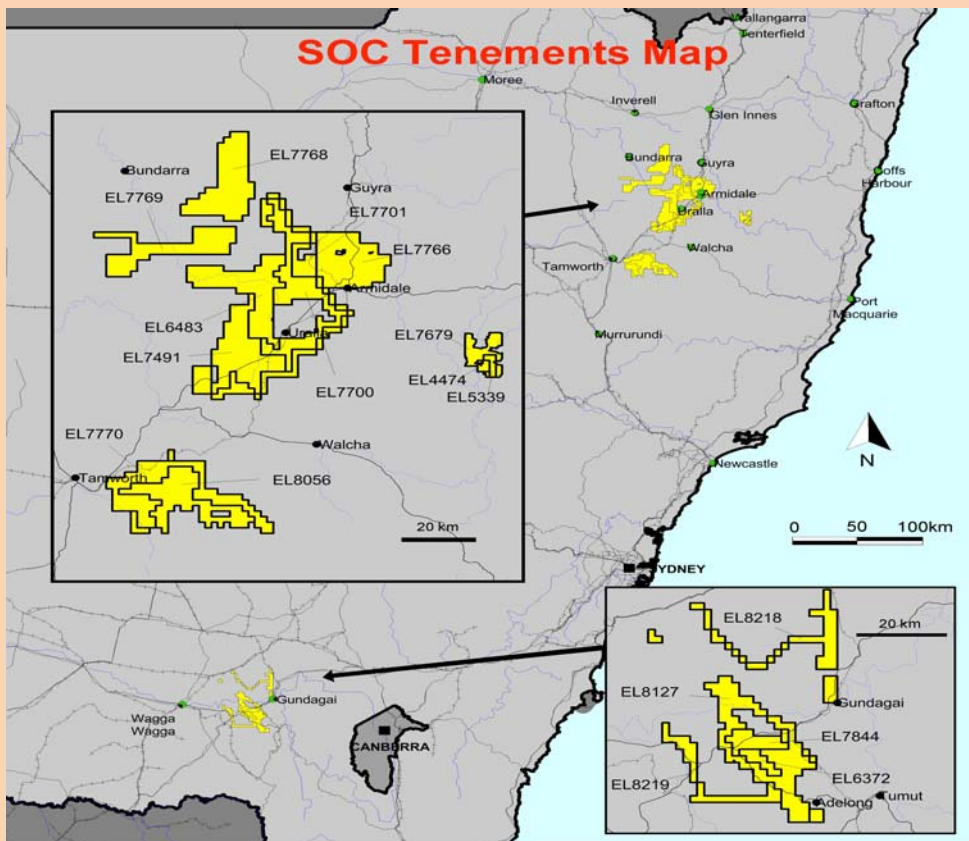


Figure 7: Sovereign Gold Tenements showing the locations of the Bannaweera Project.

About Sovereign Gold Company Limited



Mount Adrah Gold Limited (SOVEREIGN GOLD secures 99.5%)

- Current Mineral Resource estimate is 770,000 oz of gold at various cut-off grades:
 Indicated – 440,000 oz, from 12.1 Mt at 1.1 g/t gold
 Inferred – 330,000 oz from 8.4 Mt at 1.1 g/t*
- Immediate focus on a cost effective exploration and mine development program
- Multiple additional targets have already been identified at the Hobbs Gold Project for further evaluation

SUGEC/SOVEREIGN GOLD JV (SOVEREIGN GOLD - 55% post restructure)

- SUGEC: \$6.5 million balance currently under JV agreements; \$15 million under MoU to earn 30% in the Joint Venture (JV) areas. Advanced discussions are underway to convert MoUs to JVs
- Results to date have uncovered extensive zones of mineralisation for additional follow-up

*The information regarding the Mineral Resource is extracted from the report entitled "Hobbs Pipe – Mineral Resource Update Additional Information" created 27th December 2013 and is available to view on www.sovereigngold.com.au/investors.htm. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

For further information please contact:

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ANNEXURE A – Drill Hole Assay Tables

No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure

1,765 metres in twenty three diamond drill holes.

Drill hole order is presented from south-west to north-east along the 1.55km long No. 1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure.

ZK1101, 52.65 metres E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK1101-H1	16.3	16.5	0.2	<0.01
ZK1101-H2	41.05	42.25	1.2	0.01
ZK1101-H3	42.5	42.8	0.3	0.01
ZK1101-H4	47.4	47.7	0.3	<0.01
ZK1101-H5	51.5	52.25	0.75	0.01

Table 1: Total depth 52.65m metres. Collared 63 metres SW of ZK0901 and didn't intersect the No. 1 Bannawerra Structure suggesting it either terminates or is offset by faulting between these two diamond drill holes (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13156474).



ZK0901, 33.6 metres E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	Ag-OG46 Ag ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)			
ZK0901-H1	5.20	6.20	1.00	0.59	0.3	
ZK0901-H2	8.50	9.76	1.26	0.89	1.9	
ZK0901-H3	12.15	13.85	1.70	0.01	0.2	
ZK0901-H4	13.85	14.62	0.77	0.1	<0.2	
ZK0901-H5	14.62	15.85	1.23	0.69	0.6	
ZK0901-H6	15.85	16.65	0.80	3.08	72.1	
ZK0901-H7	16.65	17.60	0.95	1.73	>100	119
ZK0901-H8	17.60	18.20	0.60	0.94 repeat 0.65	24.3 repeat 0.65	
ZK0901-H9	18.20	19.45	1.25	0.73 repeat 1.62	76.1 repeat>100	124
ZK0901-H10	19.45	20.10	0.65	0.53	51.3	
ZK0901-H11	20.10	20.94	0.84	0.12	3.4	
ZK0901-H12	20.94	21.85	0.91	0.26	55.2	
ZK0901-H13	21.85	22.55	0.70	0.28	>100	237
ZK0901-H14	22.55	23.65	1.10	0.32	1.4	
ZK0901-H15	23.65	24.66	1.01	0.25	>100	121
ZK0901-H16	24.66	25.60	0.94	0.1	60.5	
ZK0901-H17	25.60	26.20	0.60	0.29	50.6	
ZK0901-H18	26.20	26.85	0.65	0.56	2.6	
ZK0901-H19	26.85	27.85	1.00	0.32	1.1	
ZK0901-H20	27.85	28.70	0.85	0.64	1.4	
ZK0901-H21	28.70	29.85	1.15	0.05	0.2	
ZK0901-H22	29.85	30.20	0.35	1.22	1.5	
ZK0901-H23	30.20	31.23	1.03	0.03	0.5	
ZK0901-H24	31.23	31.85	0.62	0.08	0.4	

Table 2: Diamond Drill Hole ZK0901 intersected mineralisation over 21.7m downhole from 8.50-30.20m including 71.86g/t Ag over 10.35m from 15.85-26.20m; 1.24g/t Au and 57.39g/t Ag over 5.48m from 14.62-20.10m; 2.35g/t Au and 97.56g/t Ag over 1.75m from 15.85-17.60m; 3.08g/t Au and 72.10g/t Ag over 0.80m from 15.85-16.65m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13154954, repeat assays ALS Certificate of Analysis BR14093971).



ZK0701, 33.85 metres E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)		
ZK0701-H1	7.65	8.2	0.55	0.21	0.3
ZK0701-H2	11.39	11.8	0.41	0.24	0.6
ZK0701-H3	13.79	14.19	0.4	1.98	3.7
ZK0701-H4	14.19	14.56	0.37	2.5	2.7
ZK0701-H5	14.56	15.7	1.14	3.42	2
ZK0701-H6	15.7	16.18	0.48	1.97	2.2
ZK0701-H7	16.18	16.9	0.72	3.08	4.8
ZK0701-H8	16.9	17.4	0.5	1.31	6.8
ZK0701-H9	17.4	17.6	0.2	0.73	48.2
ZK0701-H10	17.6	19.4	1.8	1.23	30.3
ZK0701-H11	19.4	21.5	2.1	1.41	31.6
ZK0701-H12	21.5	22.4	0.9	0.84	0.8
ZK0701-H13	22.4	23.25	0.85	1.22	2.6
ZK0701-H14	23.25	26.8	3.55	0.74	2.5
ZK0701-H15	26.8	27	0.2	1.68	43.7
ZK0701-H16	27	27.69	0.69	0.94	2.1
ZK0701-H17	27.69	28.75	1.06	0.08	0.2
ZK0701-H18	29.40	29.90	0.5	0.04	<0.2
ZK0701-H19	33.30	33.85	0.55	0.03	<0.2

Table 3: Total depth 33.85 metres. Collared 54 metres NE of ZK0901. Intersected mineralisation over 20.04m downhole from 7.65-27.69m including 1.45g/t Au and 11.88g/t Ag over 13.90m from 13.79-27.69m; including 3.02/t Au over 2.34m from 14.56-16.90m and 31.84/t Ag over 4.10m from 17.40-21.50m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13145901).

ZK 0703, 204.5 metres E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK0703-H13-H26	122.18	167.00	44.82	≤0.01
ZK0703-H27	167	167.6	0.6	0.24
ZK0703-H28	167.6	168.35	0.75	0.01
ZK0703-H29	168.35	170.65	2.3	0.11
ZK0703-H30	170.65	170.93	0.28	0.06
ZK0703-H31	171.52	171.74	0.22	0.02
ZK0703-H32	173.93	174.2	0.27	0.01
ZK0703-H33	174.2	174.75	0.55	0.02
ZK0703-H34	176.8	177.4	0.6	0.02
ZK0703-H35	177.4	178.1	0.7	0.53
ZK0703-H36	178.1	179.15	1.05	0.02
ZK0703-H37	179.15	180.1	0.95	0.03
ZK0703-H38	180.1	181.125	1.025	0.05
ZK0703-H39	181.25	182.3	1.05	<0.01
ZK0703-H40	182.3	183.15	0.85	0.25
ZK0703-H41	183.15	183.6	0.45	0.54
ZK0703-H42	183.6	184.4	0.8	0.23
ZK0703-H43	184.4	185.6	1.2	0.77
ZK0703-H44	185.6	186.7	1.1	1.42
ZK0703-H45	186.7	187.8	1.1	2.41
ZK0703-H46	187.8	188.8	1	1.04
ZK0703-H47	188.8	189.8	1	0.49
ZK0703-H48	189.8	190.6	0.8	0.42
ZK0703-H49	190.6	191.6	1	0.03
ZK0703-H50	191.6	192.36	0.76	0.02
ZK0703-H51	192.36	193.1	0.74	0.21
ZK0703-H52	193.1	194.1	1	<0.01
ZK0703-H53	195.6	196.2	0.6	0.09
ZK0703-H54	198.1	198.5	0.4	0.01
ZK0703-H55	202.8	204.12	1.32	0.13
ZK0703-H56	173.1	173.5	0.4	0.04

Table 4: Diamond Drill Hole ZK0703 intersected deep gold-bearing mineralisation from 182.3m to 190.6m downhole (ALS laboratory certificate BR 13211092).



SGRDD039, 18.10m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm	ME-MS61 Ag-OG62 Ag ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)		
D3901	0	1	1	0.12	
D3902	1	2	1	0.01	
D3903A	2	2.8	0.8	0.08	
D3903B	2.8	3	0.2	0.15	
D3904	3	4	1	0.28	
D3905	4	5	1	0.85	
D3906A	5	6	1	0.48	
D3907	6	7	1	0.88	
D3908	7	7.7	0.7	0.56	
D3908B	7.7	8.2	0.5	1.93 Repeat 1.86	
D3909A	8.2	8.6	0.4	0.81	
D3909B	8.6	8.8	0.2	0.53	
D3909C	8.8	9	0.2	0.10	
D3910	9	10.1	1.1	0.06	
D3911A	10.1	10.7	0.6	0.27	
D3911B	10.7	11.3	0.6	4.93	
D3912	11.3	12.3	1	1.90	
D3913	12.3	13.6	1.3	2.05	
D3914A	13.6	13.65	0.05	1.97	191
D3914B	13.65	13.85	0.2	1.31 Repeat 1.25	453 Repeat 449
D3914C	13.85	14.32	0.47	0.44	62.6
D3915	14.32	15	0.68	0.29	
D3916A	15	15.25	0.25	0.11	
D3916B	15.25	16	0.75	0.01	

Table 5: Total depth 18.10 metres. Collared 37 metres NE of ZK0701. 1.07 g/t over 12m from 3-15m downhole including 3.15m @ 2.5/t Au, including 4.93 g/t over 0.6m. Also 129.6 g/t Ag (silver) over 0.72m from 13.60-14.32m downhole including 453 g/t Ag (14.6 ounces) and 0.14% Sb (antimony) over 0.2m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13005004, repeat assays ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13072443).



SGRDD043, 52.45 metres E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)		
D4301	0	1.4	1.4	0.03	0.11
D4306	5	6	1	0.01	0.09
D4309	8	9	1	<0.01	0.1
D4311	10	11	1	<0.01	0.17
D4313	12	13	1	0.01	0.12
D4315	14	15	1	0.01	0.11
D4317	16	17	1	<0.01	0.11
D4320	19	20	1	0.02	0.18
D4321	20	21	1	<0.01	0.09
D4322	21	22	1	0.02	0.1
D4323	22	23	1	0.06	0.1
D4324	23	24	1	0.24	0.11
D4325	24	25	1	0.33	0.45
D4326	25	26	1	0.24	0.25
D4327	26	27	1	0.21	0.21
D4328	27	28	1	0.27	0.16
D4329	28	28.5	0.5	0.34	0.24
D4329B	28.5	29	0.5	0.45	0.37
D4330	29	30	1	0.32	0.25
D4331B	30	30.5	0.5	0.24	0.48
D4331A	30.5	31	0.5	0.83	1.14
D4332	31	32	1	3.93	8.51
D4333	32	33	1	0.68	1.32
D4334	33	34	1	0.08	0.14
D4336	34	36	2	<0.01	0.07
D4338	36	38	2	0.02	0.11
D4338	46	48	2	0.01	0.13

Table 6: Total depth 52.45 metres. Drilled under and 12 metres NW of SGRDD039. Intersected gold mineralisation over 10m including 1.02g/t over 6.00m downhole from 27.00-33.00m including 2.01g/t Au over 2.50m from 30.50-33.00m, including 3.93g/t Au over 1.00m from 31.00-32.00m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13088624).



ZK0301, 54.03 metres E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK0301-H1-H7	28.60	34.68	6.08	≤0.01
ZK0301-H8	34.68	35.20	0.052	0.02
ZK0301-H9	35.2	35.76	0.56	0.59
ZK0301-H10	35.76	36.88	1.12	0.04
ZK0301-H11	36.88	37.05	0.17	0.97
ZK0301-H12	37.05	37.50	0.45	0.01
ZK0301-H13	37.50	37.97	0.47	0.10
ZK0301-H14	37.97	38.25	0.28	0.03
ZK0301-H15-H19	38.25	43.77	5.52	<0.01
ZK0301-H20	43.77	44.26	0.49	1.31
ZK0301-H21	44.26	44.95	0.69	0.03
ZK0301-H22	44.95	45.69	0.74	4.26
ZK0301-H23	45.69	46.3	0.61	2.27
ZK0301-H24	46.3	47.2	0.9	0.64
ZK0301-H25	47.20	48.20	1.00	0.05
ZK0301-H26	48.20	49.18	0.98	0.08
ZK0301-H27	49.18	49.75	0.57	0.08
ZK0301-H28	49.75	50.40	0.65	0.34
ZK0301-H29-H32	50.40	54.03	3.63	≤0.01

Table 7: Total depth 54.03 metres. Collared 54 metres NE of SGRDD043. Intersected intermittent gold mineralisation over 15.20m downhole from 35.20m-50.4m including: 1.68g/t Au over 3.43m from 43.77-47.2m; 2.72g/t Au over 2.25m from 44.95-47.2m; 3.36g/t Au over 1.35m from 44.95-46.3m; 4.26g/t Au over 0.74m from 44.95-45.69m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13145901).

ZK0303, 187.30 m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK0303-H1	169.01	169.3	0.29	0.03
ZK0303-H2	169.3	170.2	0.9	0.13
ZK0303-H3	170.2	170.6	0.4	0.29
ZK0303-H4	170.6	171.6	1	0.28
ZK0303-H5	171.6	172.6	1	0.36
ZK0303-H6	172.6	173.6	1	0.54
ZK0303-H7	173.6	174.6	1	0.45
ZK0303-H8	174.6	175.6	1	0.7
ZK0303-H9	175.6	176.5	1	0.5
ZK0303-H10	176.6	177.6	1	0.48
ZK0303-H11	177.6	178.6	1	0.08
ZK0303-H12	178.6	179.58	0.98	0.19
ZK0303-H13-H15	179.58	182.58	3	<0.01

Table 8: Total depth 187.30 metres. Drilled under and 20 metres NW of ZK0301. Intersected anomalous gold mineralisation over 7.40m downhole from 170.20-177.60m including 0.53 g/tAu over 5.00m from 172.60-177.60m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR14002514).

SGRDD036, 20.23m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
D3602	1.45	1.75	0.3	0.28
D3604A-D3606	3.25	5.9	2.65	<0.01-0.05
D3608	7	8	1	1.21
D3609A	8	8.5	0.5	12.35 Repeat 10.60
D3609B	8.5	9	0.5	3.28
D3610	9	10	1.0	0.31
D3611A	10	10.5	0.5	1.52
D3611B	10.5	10.6	0.1	2.1
D3611C	10.6	10.8	0.2	1.45
D3611D	10.8	11	0.2	7.7
D3612A	11	11.75	0.87	1.09
D3612B	11.75	11.85	0.13	4.01 Repeat 3.94
D3613A-D3619	11.85	18.25	6.4	<0.01-0.04

Table 9: Total depth 20.23 metres. Collared 108 metres NE of ZK0301. Intersected mineralisation over 4.85m @ 2.72 g/t Au from 7.00-11.85m, including 1m @ 7.8 g/t Au from 8.00-9.00m, including 0.50m @ 12.35 g/t Au (repeat 10.6g/t Au) from 8.00-8.50m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13005004, repeat assays ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13072443).



ZK0001, 150.40m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
ZK-177A	77	77.5	0.5	0.36
ZK-177B	77.5	78	0.5	0.03
ZK-178	78	79	1	0.19
ZK-179A	79	79.5	0.5	0.24
ZK-179B	79.5	80	0.5	1.18
ZK-180	80	81	1	0.72
ZK-181A	81	81.5	0.5	0.97
ZK-181B	81.5	82	0.5	0.21
ZK-182	82	83	1	0.45
ZK-190	90	91	1	0.47
ZK-191A	91	91.5	0.5	2.06
ZK-191B	91.5	92	0.5	1.81
ZK-192	92	93	1	1.94
ZK-193A	93	93.5	0.5	1.56
ZK-193B	93.5	94	0.5	3.95 Repeat 2.22
ZK-194	94	95	1	0.55 Repeat 1.87
ZK-195	95	96	1	0.61 Repeat 2.04
ZK-196	96	97	1	0.13
ZK-197	97	98	1	0.56 Repeat 1.67

Table 10: Total depth 150.40 metres. Drilled under and 34 metres NW of SGRDD036. Demonstrating gold-bearing mineralisation and alteration over 21.00m downhole from 77.00m – 98.00m that included 0.90g/t Au over 2.00m from 79.50–81.50m and 1.10g/t Au over 8.00m from 90.00-98.00m including 3.95g/t Au over 0.50m from 93.00-93.50m. After reassay of 4 of 10 samples: 1.49g/t Au over 8.00m from 90.00-98.00m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13102581, repeat assays ALS Certificate of Analysis BR14093971).

ZK0003, 146.30m E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
ZK0003-H1	60.5	60.9	0.4	0.21
ZK0003-H2	61.7	62.5	0.8	<0.01
ZK0003-H3	69.27	70	0.73	<0.01
ZK0003-H4	82.03	82.95	0.92	<0.01
ZK0003-H5	83.71	84.2	0.49	<0.01
ZK0003-H6	87.9	89.06	1.16	<0.01
ZK0003-H7	99	99.67	0.67	0.12
ZK0003-H8	99.9	100.9	1	<0.01
ZK0003-H9	100.9	101.85	0.95	0.02
ZK0003-H10	101.85	102.05	0.2	1.1
ZK0003-H11	102.05	102.85	0.8	0.6
ZK0003-H12	102.85	103.82	0.97	0.6
ZK0003-H13	103.82	104.71	0.89	0.94
ZK0003-H14	104.71	105.6	0.89	0.59
ZK0003-H15	105.6	106.43	0.83	0.99
ZK0003-H16	106.43	107.3	0.87	0.61
ZK0003-H17	107.3	108.16	0.86	0.54
ZK0003-H18	108.16	108.99	0.83	0.81
ZK0003-H19	108.99	109.79	0.8	1.18
ZK0003-H20	109.79	110.8	1.01	1.08
ZK0003-H21	110.8	111.7	0.9	0.12
ZK0003-H22	111.7	112.4	0.7	0.01
ZK0003-H23	112.4	113.3	0.9	1.05
ZK0003-H24	113.3	113.95	0.65	0.05
ZK0003-H25	113.95	114.73	0.78	0.2
ZK0003-H26	114.73	115.6	0.87	0.55
ZK0003-H27	115.6	116.4	0.8	0.05
ZK0003-H28	116.4	117.18	0.78	1.13
ZK0003-H29	117.18	118.1	0.92	0.01
ZK0003-H30	118.1	118.7	0.6	<0.01
ZK0003-H31	118.7	119.69	0.99	<0.01
ZK0003-H32	119.69	120.2	0.51	0.01
ZK0003-H33	120.2	121.1	0.9	0.11
ZK0003-H34	121.1	122	0.9	0.16
ZK0003-H35	122	122.8	0.8	0.01
ZK0003-H36	122.8	123.7	0.9	0.03
ZK0003-H37	123.7	124.8	1.1	<0.01
ZK0003-H38	124.8	125.3	0.5	0.86

Table 11: Total depth 146.30metres. Drilled under and 12 metres NW of ZK0001. Intersected intermittent gold mineralisation over 23.45 metres downhole from 101.85m-125.30m including 0.71g/t Au over 11.45m from 101.85-113.30m; 0.80g/t Au over 8.95m from 101.85-110.80m; 1.03g/t Au over 2.64m from 108.16-110.80m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13126115).

ZK0005, 220.10m E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm	ME- ICP41 As ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval		
ZK0005-H1 – ZK0005-H3	Intermittent cuts from 24.20-65.31			≤0.01	
ZK0005-H4	94.66	94.82		0.02	4250
ZK0005-H6	132.3	132.5		0.01	2020
ZK0005-H7	133.3	133.7		0.03	424
ZK0005-H8	134.03	134.1		0.01	249
ZK0005-H9 – ZK0005-H14	Intermittent cuts from 135.15-193.18m			All<0.01	
ZK0005-H15	197.8	197.9		0.05	3210
ZK0005-H16	201.3	201.5		0.2	10200
ZK0005-H17	161.75	161.85		0.02	3890

Table 12: Total depth 220.10 metres. Drilled under and 39 metres NW of ZK0003. Intersected very low grade gold mineralisation (0.20g/t over 0.30m from 201.30-201.50m) indicating the main gold-bearing structure has terminated and doesn't extend further vertically, or has been offset by a fault or its dip has considerably steepened beyond the predicted drill hole intersection. (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13145901).

SGRDD037, 16.90m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
D3704	3.5	3.64	0.14	0.02
D3707-D3708	6.9	8	1.1	0.01
D3709	8	9	1.0	0.15
D3710-D3712	9	12	3.0	<0.01-0.05
D3716	15.76	16	0.24	0.02

Table 13: Total depth 16.90 metres. Collared 31 metres NE of SGRDD036. Anomalous gold mineralisation. Multi-element analyses showed that this hole penetrated the outer alteration halo of the main gold mineralisation. SGRDD038 was drilled under SGRDD037 and established gold mineralisation widening at depth (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13005004).

SGRDD038, 45.30m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
D3805-D3839	4.4	39	34.6	<0.01-0.03
D3840	39	40	1.0	0.94
D3841	40	41	1.0	1.93 Repeat 1.69
D3842A	41	41.5	0.5	0.75
D3842B	41.7	42	0.3	0.36
D3843-D3846	42	45.3	3.3	<0.01-0.07

Table 14: Total depth 45.30metres. Drilled under and 17 metres NW of SGRDD037. Established gold mineralisation widening at depth. 1.16 g/t over 3.00m from 39.00-42.00m downhole including 1.93 g/t over 1.00m from 40.00-41.00m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13005004, repeat assay ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13072443).



SGRDD044, 31.55m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	Au ppm	To (metres)	Interval	
D4401	0	0.9	0.9	0.04
D4403	0.9	3	2.1	0.01
D4404	3	4	1	0.01
D4405	4	5	1	0.15
D4406	5	6	1	0.03
D4407	6	6.9	0.9	0.04
D4408	6.9	7.6	0.7	0.41
D4409	7.6	9	1.4	0.05
D4410	9	10	1	0.55
D4411	10	11	1	0.01
D4412	11	12	1	0.25
D4413	12	12.9	0.9	0.41
D4414A	12.9	13.8	0.9	0.53
D4414B	13.8	14	0.2	0.18
D4415	14	15	1	0.4
D4417	15	17	2	<0.01
D4419	17	19.4	2.4	0.05
D4420	19.4	20	0.6	0.03
D4421	20	21	1	0.73
D4422	21	22	1	0.5
D4425	22	24.9	2.9	0.03
D4426	24.9	25.4	0.5	0.01
D4428	25.4	27.4	2	<0.01
D4429	27.4	29.2	1.8	0.01
D4430	29.2	30	0.8	0.04
D4431	30	31.55	1.55	<0.01

Table 15: Total depth 31.55 metres. Collared 62 metres NE of SGRDD038. Intersected intermittent gold mineralisation over 8.10 metres downhole from 6.90-15.00m including 8.10m @ 0.30g/t Au from 6.90-15.00m including 1.00m @ 0.55g/t Au from 9.00-10.00m. Gold continued intermittently widespread downhole including 0.62g/t Au over 2.00m from 20.00-22.00m including 0.73g/t Au over 1.00m from 20.00-21.00m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13074828).

ZK0401, 159m E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK0401-H1	86.82	87.82	1	<0.01
ZK0401-H2	87.82	89.00	1.18	0.14
ZK0401-H3	89	89.99	0.99	<0.01
ZK0401-H4	89.99	90.8	0.81	<0.01
ZK0401-H5	98.79	100.02	1.23	0.08
ZK0401-H6	100.02	101.21	1.19	0.91
ZK0401-H7	101.21	102.40	1.19	0.07
ZK0401-H8	149.61	150.35	0.74	<0.01
ZK0401-H9	150.35	151.2	0.85	<0.01
ZK0401-H10	158.1	158.94	0.84	<0.01

Table 16: Total 159 metres. Drilled under, and 33 metres NW, of SGRDD044. Intersected narrow mineralisation comprised pervasive fine-grained disseminated pyrite on fracture surfaces and grey sulphides pervasively disseminated in the ground mass of altered felsic dyke material.

ZK0801, 128m E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK0801-H1	84.85	85.4	0.55	0.02
ZK0801-H2	91.27	92.2	0.93	0.02
ZK0801-H3	96.24	97.3	1.06	0.01
ZK0801-H4	97.3	98.46	1.16	0.49
ZK0801-H5	98.46	99.3	0.84	0.45
ZK0801-H6	99.3	100.31	1.01	0.14
ZK0801-H7	100.31	101	0.69	0.22
ZK0801-H8	101	102.03	1.03	0.01
ZK0801-H9	118.99	120.04	1.05	<0.01
ZK0801-H10	120.04	121.35	1.31	0.01

Table 17: Total depth 128 metres. Collared 102 metres NE of ZK040. Intersected low grade gold mineralisation over 3.70m downhole from 97.30-101.00m including 3.70m @ 0.34g/t Au from 97.30-101.00m, including 2m @ 0.47g/t Au from 97.30-99.30m (ALS laboratory certificate BR 14016113 dated 21/02/2014).

ZK1001, 45.80m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
ZK1001-H1	8.20	9.40	1.20	0.06
ZK1001-H2	11.26	12.00	0.74	0.37
ZK1001-H3	12.00	12.31	0.31	0.46
ZK1001-H4	12.31	13.03	0.72	0.49
ZK1001-H5	16.75	16.91	0.16	0.01
ZK1001-H6	20.05	20.40	0.35	0.02
ZK1001-H7	22.07	22.60	0.53	0.01
ZK1001-H8	25.90	26.68	0.78	<0.01
ZK1001-H9	27.47	27.87	0.40	0.01
ZK1001-H10	30.38	31.00	0.62	0.03
ZK1001-H11	31.93	32.65	0.72	0.01
ZK1001-H12	34.50	35.50	1.00	0.01
ZK1001-H13	37.19	37.82	0.63	0.01

Table 18: Total depth 45.80 metres. Collared 62 metres NE of ZK0801. Intersected low grade gold mineralisation comprising 1.77m @ 0.43g/t Au from 11.26-13.03m including 0.72m @ 0.49g/t Au from 12.31-13.03m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13165418).

ZK1201, 21.60m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
ZK1201-H1	6.00	6.50	0.50	0.28
ZK1201-H2	6.50	7.20	0.70	0.3
ZK1201-H3	7.20	8.80	1.60	0.11
ZK1201-H4	8.80	9.58	0.78	0.06
ZK1201-H5	9.58	9.78	0.20	0.14
ZK1201-H6	9.78	10.20	0.42	0.02
ZK1201-H7	13.89	14.15	0.26	0.01
ZK1201-H8	16.10	16.59	0.49	<0.01
ZK1201-H9	16.83	17.40	0.57	0.01

Table 19: Total depth 21.60 metres. Collared 51 metres NE of ZK1001. Intersected low grade gold mineralisation over 3.78m downhole from 6.00-9.78m including 2.80m @ 0.19g/t Au from 6.00-8.80m including 1.20m @ 0.29g/t Au from 6.00-7.20m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13165418).

ZK3201, 32m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
ZK3201-H1	8.98	9.31	0.33	0.18
ZK3201-H2	13.15	13.80	0.65	0.23
ZK3201-H3	13.80	14.13	0.33	0.42
ZK3201-H4	14.13	14.79	0.66	0.02
ZK3201-H5	14.79	15.46	0.67	0.97
ZK3201-H6	15.46	16.96	1.50	0.57
ZK3201-H7	15.96	16.57	0.61	0.38
ZK3201-H8	16.57	17.05	0.48	0.39
ZK3201-H9	17.05	17.80	0.75	0.64
ZK3201-H10	19.70	20.05	0.35	0.07
ZK3201-H11	27.69	27.89	0.2	0.72
ZK3201-H12	29.01	29.27	0.26	0.02
ZK3201-H13	30.72	31.13	0.41	<0.01

Table 20: Total depth 32 metres. Collared 528 metres NE of ZK1201. Intersected intermittent low grade gold mineralisation over 14.74m including 4.65m @ 0.46g/t Au from 13.15-17.80m including 3.01m @ 0.61g/t Au from 14.79-17.80m, including 0.67 metres @ 0.97g/t Au from 14.79-15.46m, and 0.20 metres @ 0.72g/t Au from 27.69-27.89m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13165418).

ZK3801, 44.30m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
ZK3801-H1	21.00	21.30	0.30	0.17
ZK3801-H2	21.80	22.74	0.94	0.02
ZK3801-H3	22.74	24.15	1.41	0.02
ZK3801-H4	25.21	25.90	0.69	0.18
ZK3801-H5-H9	25.90	29.32	3.42	≤0.01
ZK3801-H10	29.32	29.90	0.58	0.03
ZK3801-H11	29.90	30.21	0.31	0.07
ZK3801-H12	30.21	30.65	0.44	<0.01
ZK3801-H13	34.65	34.78	0.13	<0.01
ZK3801-H14	35.23	35.90	0.67	<0.01
ZK3801-H15	36.68	38.59	1.91	<0.01
ZK3801-H16	38.59	39.04	0.45	0.02
ZK3801-H17	39.04	39.24	0.20	<0.01
ZK3801-H18	39.59	40.54	0.95	<0.01
ZK3801-H19-H21	41.20	43.61	2.41	<0.01
ZK3801-H22	25.05	25.21	0.16	0.58

Table 21: Total depth 44.30 metres. Collared 143 metres NE of ZK3201. Intersected intermittent very low grade gold mineralisation comprising 0.17 g/t over 0.30m from 21.00-21.30m, 0.18g/t over 0.69m from 25.21-25.90m and 0.58g/t over 0.16m from 30.72-31.13m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13184704).

SGRDD045, 22.325m E.O.H.				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval	
D4508	7.8	7.9	0.1	0.12
D4510	9.4	9.9	0.5	0.01
D4512	11.5	12	0.5	0.4
D4513	12	13	1	0.31
D4514A	13	13.6	0.6	0.25
D4514B	13.6	13.75	0.15	0.14
D4514C	13.75	14	0.25	0.28
D4515A	14	14.5	0.5	0.37
D4515B	14.5	15	0.5	0.43
D4516A	15	15.5	0.5	0.21
D4516B	15.5	16	0.5	0.34
D4519-D4521	18.5	21	2.5	≤0.01

Table 22: Total depth 22.325 metres. Most north-westerly hole along the No.1 Structure, Collared 234 metres NE of ZK3801. Intersected shallow low grade gold mineralisation over 4.50m from 11.50-16.00m including 4.5 metres @ 0.32 g/t Au from 11.50-16.00m including 0.50m @ 0.40 g/t Au from 11.50-12.00m, and 0.50m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 14.50-15.00m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13074828).

ZK4801, 44.80m E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK4801-H1	27.80	28.65	0.85	0.02
ZK4801-H2	28.65	29.00	0.35	1.55
ZK4801-H3	29.00	29.50	0.50	0.54
ZK4801-H4	29.50	30.55	1.05	0.04
ZK4801-H5	33.25	33.95	0.07	0.02
ZK4801-H6	35.90	36.40	0.50	0.02
ZK4801-H7	41.90	42.25	0.35	0.06
ZK4801-H8	43.00	43.55	0.55	0.02

Table 23: Total depth 44.80 metres. Drilled under and 8 metres NW of SGRDD045 (the most north-westerly hole along the No.1 Structure). Intersected gold mineralisation over 0.85m @ 0.96g/t Au downhole from 28.65-29.50m including 1.55g/t Au over 0.35m from 28.65-29.00m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR13184704).

No. 2 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure

257.90 metres in two diamond drill holes.

ZK20001, 145.50m E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK20001-H1	40.26	41.17	0.91	0.06
ZK20001-H2	69.76	70.78	1.02	0.02
ZK20001-H3-H4	105.23	107.1	1.87	≤0.01
ZK20001-H5	107.1	108.12	1.02	0.29
ZK20001-H6	108.12	109.13	1.01	0.01

Table 24: Total depth 145.50metres. Intersected low grade gold mineralisation of 1.02m @ 0.29g/t Au from 107.10-108.12m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR14046090).



ZK23001, 112.40m E.O.H				Au-AA25 Au ppm
Sample No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	
ZK23001-H1	9.15	10.5	1.35	1.28
ZK23001-H2	10.5	11.73	1.23	0.42
ZK23001-H3	35.4	36.2	0.8	0.02
ZK23001-H4	46.15	46.55	0.4	0.01
ZK23001-H5	51.05	52.05	1	0.02
ZK23001-H6	52.05	52.55	0.5	0.82
ZK23001-H7	52.55	53.1	0.55	0.25
ZK23001-H8	53.1	53.6	0.5	0.19
ZK23001-H9	53.6	54.3	0.7	0.27
ZK23001-H10	56.21	57.12	0.91	0.07
ZK23001-H11	57.6	58.4	0.8	0.02
ZK23001-H12	58.4	58.9	0.5	0.1
ZK23001-H13-H15	59.7	62.15	2.45	0.01-0.05
ZK23001-H16	62.15	63.05	0.9	0.52
ZK23001-H17	63.05	63.75	0.7	0.32
ZK23001-H18	63.75	64.51	0.76	0.21
ZK23001-H19	64.51	65.6	1.09	0.16
ZK23001-H20-H21	65.6	67.5	1.9	≤0.01 - 0.02
ZK23001-H22	67.5	68.3	0.8	0.09
ZK23001-H23-H24	68.3	69.6	1.3	<0.01
ZK23001-H25	69.6	70.45	0.85	0.1
ZK23001-H26	70.45	71.25	0.8	0.11
ZK23001-H27-H29	71.25	73.62	2.37	<0.01 - 0.05
ZK23001-H30	77.66	78.3	0.64	0.18
ZK23001-H31	87.15	88.16	1.01	0.05
ZK23001-H32	110.4	111.4	1	0.01

Table 25: Total depth 112.40metres. Collared 770 metres NW of ZK20001. Intersected three zones of low grade gold mineralisation in silica-sulphide altered felsic dykes including 1.35 metres @ 1.28/t Au from 9.15-10.50m (ALS Certificate of Analysis BR14046090).

No. 1 Bannawerra Structure								
DD Hole No.	mE	mN	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth(m)	Samples	Map Grid
ZK1101	345763	6611301	968	116.5	60	52.65	5	AGD 94
ZK0901	345788	6611359	974	116.5	70	33.6	24	AGD 94
ZK0701	345819	6611403	979	116.5	60	33.85	19	AGD 94
ZK0703	345769	6611409	971	116.5	75	204.5	43	AGD 94
SGRDD039	345848	6611426	983	111.5	60	18.1	24	AGD 94
SGRDD043	345836	6611429	981	109.5	60	52.45	27	AGD 94
ZK0301	345856	6611479	992	116.5	60	54.03	32	AGD 94
ZK0303	345838	6611487	983	116.5	75	187.2	15	AGD 94
SGRDD036	345937	6611550	993	111.5	60	20.25	25	AGD 94
ZK0001	345907	6611565	990	116.5	75	150.4	60	AGD 94
ZK0003	345896	6611570	989	116.5	75	146.3	44	AGD 94
ZK0005	345861	6611588	987	116.5	75	220.1	17	AGD 94
SGRDD037	345952	6611577	994	116.5	60	16.9	10	AGD 94
SGRDD038	345938	6611587	992	116.5	70	45.3	28	AGD 94
SGRDD044	345984	6611628	995	100	70	31.55	26	AGD 94
ZK0401	345956	6611646	993	116.5	75	159	10	AGD 94
ZK0801	346003	6611736	1002	116.5	75	128	10	AGD 94
ZK1001	346056	6611768	1006	116.5	70	45.8	13	AGD 94
ZK1201	346079	6611813	1006	116.5	70	21.6	9	AGD 94
ZK3201	346343	6612271	1001	116.5	70	32	13	AGD 94
ZK3801	346395	6612404	1005	116.5	70	44.3	22	AGD 94
SGRDD045	346490	6612619	1002	100	70	22.33	14	AGD 94
ZK4801	346484	6612624	1002	116.5	70	44.8	8	AGD 94
Total Metres						1765.01		

Table 26: Drill holes parameters No.1 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure.

No. 2 Bannawerra Structure								
DD Hole No.	mE	mN	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth(m)	Samples	Map Grid
ZK20001	345554	6613042	1006	125	75	145.5	6	AGD 94
ZK23001	345958	6613673	1006	125	75	112.4	32	AGD 94
Total Metres						257.9		

Table 27: Drill holes parameters No.2 Bannaweera Gold-Bearing Structure.



Table 1

The following table provides explanations required under JORC 2012

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	½ Core NQ or BQ core
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Consistent cut distance relative to mark up or orientation line along core
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Fire Assay Gold. Gold – Method Au-AA25, Au is predominantly held in sulphides within disseminated sericite-sulphide alteration. Multielement Analysis – Method ME-MS61. Analyses by Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS).
	In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sawn half NQ and BQ core with sample lengths ranging from 0.05 metres to 2.51 metres (majority 0.50-1.00m) was sent to ALS laboratories and was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay (Au_AA25), and 4 acid digestion for 48 element ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis (ME-MS61)
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond, oriented NQ and BQ core



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Lithological and geotechnical logging, photography
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	NQ and BQ core with overall recovery of >90%
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	NQ and BQ core with overall recovery of >90% – no relationship has been observed between core recovery and grade with the data currently available
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Yes core has been logged both geologically and geotechnically to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Yes, NQ and BQ core logged and photographed
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100%
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Half NQ and BQ core cut with a core saw
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable at this stage of the program
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Half NQ and BQ core cut with a core saw. Consistent cut distance relative to mark up or orientation line along NQ core. High quality and appropriateness of sample preparation technique



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Half NQ and BQ core cut with a core saw. Consistent cut distance relative to mark up or orientation line along NQ and BQ core. Consistent selection of one half, recorded by both drill logs and photographs
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Appropriate measures taken – half core remaining if further analysis warranted
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Yes, sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analyses by Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS), appropriate techniques of fire assay for gold and ICP-AES and ICP-MS for multi-element analysis. Techniques considered total for the type of mineralization sampled.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not relevant at this stage of the program
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Some minor check reassays, consisting of a further 30g charge from prepared sample pulp, by fire assay (Au_AA25). Internal standards and blanks not used at this early stage.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not relevant at this stage of the program
	The use of twinned holes.	Not relevant at this stage of the program
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	NQ and BQ core measured, photographed and logged by geologists. Digitally recorded plus back-up records.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There is no adjustment to assay data
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Drill collars recorded with CORS. GPS that has a accuracy 5cm for location. Digital survey tool will be used for down-hole surveying.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA94 (Zone 56)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- A digital topographic file is available in .dxf format. Drill collars recorded with CORS GPS that has an elevation accuracy of 20cm. - Surveyed using high precision Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS utilising the Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) signal network.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Not relevant to current drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Not relevant to current drilling.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sawn half NQ and BQ core with sample lengths ranging from 0.1 metres to 2.51metres (majority 0.50-1.00m) was sent to ALS laboratories and was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay (Au_AA25), and 4 acid digestion for 48 element ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis (ME-MS61)
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drill holes are designed to intersect mineralised structure normal to strike and are recorded as down-hole lengths.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drill holes are designed to intersect mineralised structure normal to strike and are recorded as down-hole lengths. The drill hole azimuth and angle relative to the main mineralised structure is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Current core samples are securely stored at a private facility before express overnight freight to Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. (ALS) Brisbane. Sample movements and security documented by ALS Chain of Custody.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not undertaken at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	EL 7491 is held by Micksture Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sovereign Gold Company Limited. It is currently under Joint Venture with SUGEC Resources Limited who are earning a 30% interest in the Licence.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Tenure is current and in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The mineralised structure currently being drilled was discovered in 2012 in EL 7491. No previous exploration by other parties has been undertaken in the portion of EL 7491.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Intrusion-Related Gold System. Epizonal shear-fault structure hosts mineralisation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	All relevant drill hole information included in body of report above.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not relevant
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	- Assay results for individual sample lengths provided in tables for each drill hole. Then some also reported in body off text as weighted averages over various lengths. - Uncut
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All aggregate intercepts detailed on tables for all diamond drill hole
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None used
Relationship between mineralisation widths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	True width not currently known. All lengths are down-hole lengths and not true width.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and intercept lengths</i>	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The precise geometry is not currently known but will be tested by planned drilling, with diamond drill hole azimuths designed to drill normal to the mineralised structure.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down-hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down-hole length, true width not known').</i>	Down-hole length reported, true width not known
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Drill hole collar location map prepared.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Representative reporting of all relevant grades is provided in tables to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Overview of exploration data leading to selection of drill targets provided.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Test for lateral and depth extensions, resource delineation of the mineralised structure.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diagrams are included in this report of strike of mineralised structures subject to further drilling.