Great Boulder
RESOURCES LIMITED

Extensive EM conductors identified at Mt Venn copper-nickel-cobalt project

Ground EM survey has identified multiple conductors with coincident copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation; RC drilling to start next week

Great Boulder Resources (ASX: GBR) is pleased to advise that its ground EM survey has identified a significant number of late-time, high-strength EM conductors at its Mt Venn copper-nickel-cobalt prospect within its Yamarna Project east of Laverton in WA.

The conductors extend over the 7.5km-long survey area of the Mt Venn intrusion and show a strong late-time response indicative of a bedrock source.

Aircore drilling has identified sulphide mineralisation and no carbonaceous or graphitic shales have been encountered to-date.

EM plate modelling in the northern survey areas show a series of stacked, near surface conductors along a 3.6km strike length immediately north of an interpreted east-west offset structure. Assay results from this area show a strong correlation between the EM response and copper, nickel and cobalt in the end-of-hole geochemistry, providing further evidence that the conductors are related to primary sulphide mineralisation.

The ground-based moving loop EM was also able to penetrate the paleochannel sediments in the southern area where late-time conductors were identified. Figure 1 highlights the ability of the moving loop EM to see through the paleochannel. The late-time (Channel 30) image shows the deeper bedrock conductors orientated NW-SE and the early-time (Channel 20) response shows the NE-SW orientated surficial paleochannel.

Given the strong and extensive conductors identified, the EM survey was extended to cover areas where the conductors remained open, particularly in the southern area where the ground EM identified previously unknown bedrock sources beneath the paleochannel.

The aircore drilling has defined a very discrete copper-nickel-cobalt bedrock trend (end of hole) associated with the peak conductor trend in the northern area. The geochemical anomaly extends a further 1.2km north of the survey area where some of the strongest copper results, and associated nickel, zinc and silver were returned.

In the southern area, the paleochannel cover was extensive and up to 120m deep in places with the modelled conductor plates beyond the aircore rig capability. More moderate copper-nickel-cobalt responses were detected to the south but were still coincident with the EM conductors and considered more distal from the primary source.

In light of the strong EM and geochemical results, Great Boulder is mobilizing an RC crew to Mt Venn next week for a +3,000m drill programme.

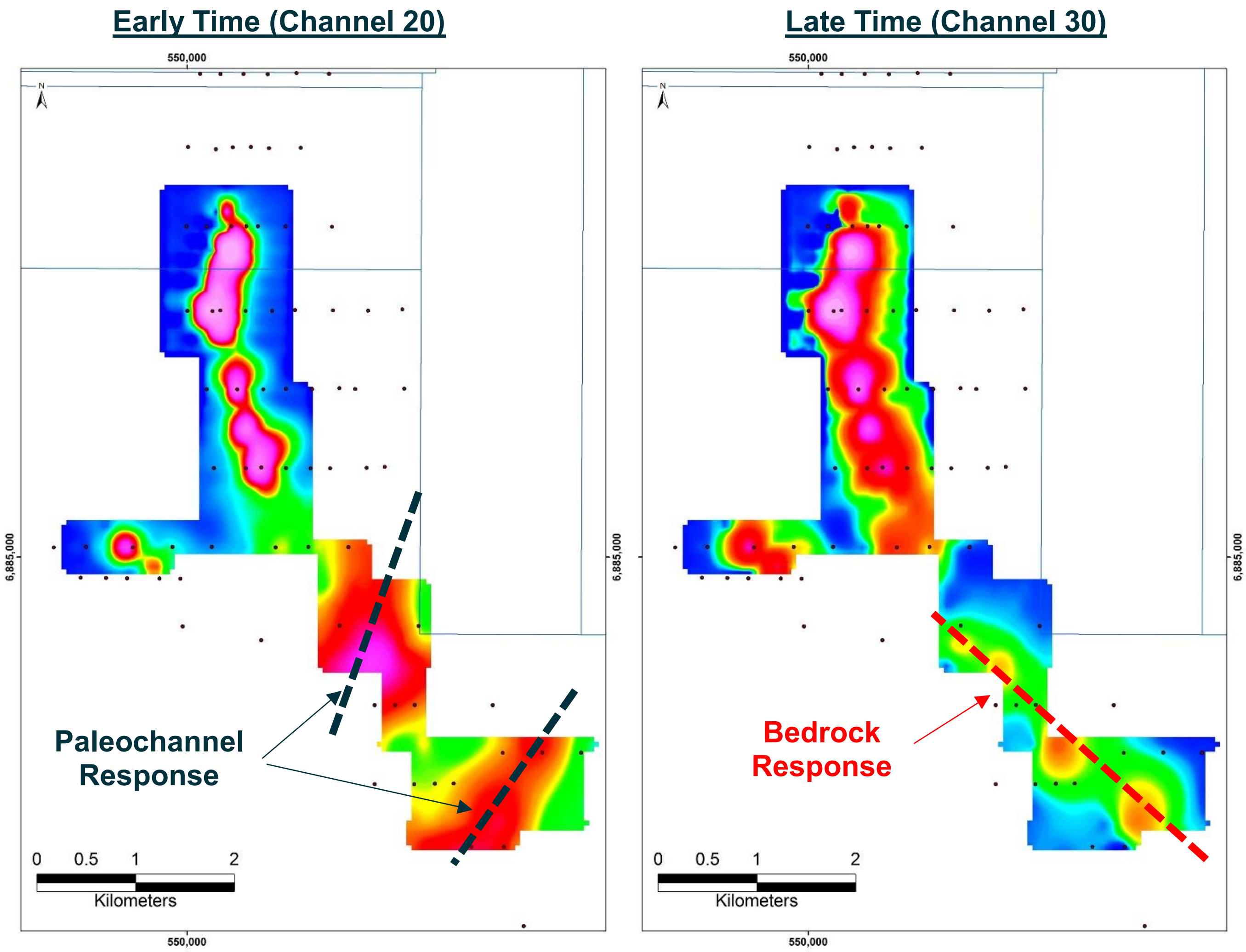

Figure 1. Moving loop EM survey. Left image (early-time ch.20) which defines the northern anomaly due it being near surface but the southern anomaly is masked by the paleochannel. Right image (late-time ch.30) also picks up the southern bedrock conductor beneath the paleochannel

Great Boulder Managing Director Stefan Murphy said the latest results were highly promising.

“The EM survey confirmed very strong conductors in the northern survey area,” Mr Murphy said. “These conductors are relatively shallow and the aircore geochem has defined a strong and coherent copper-nickel-cobalt trend associated with the peak EM response.

“To the south, the early-time response is masked by the paleochannel, similar to the previously reported airborne XTEM survey. However, the more powerful moving loop EM was able to penetrate the paleochannel and identify late-time responses at depth.

“EM plate modelling has been completed by consultants Newexco with more than 30 plates defined. Drill hole plans are being finalised to test each plate and an additional copper-zinc-lead-silver anomaly located north of the EM survey that was detected in the aircore drilling.”

EM plate modelling has defined a significant number of stacked conductors that follow the western Mt Venn trend. Areas of peak conductance in the north typically represent areas of shallow and stacked conductors. Further south, bedrock conductors are evident in the late-time responses but appear more subtle than the north due to their increased depth.

Average depth to top of conductor in the northern area is 30-50m, whereas the southern conductors beneath the paleochannel sediments are modelled at ~150m below surface. Cross-sections in Appendix 2 show selected modelled conductor plates, topographic surface and aircore drill hole traces with end of hole copper and nickel grades.

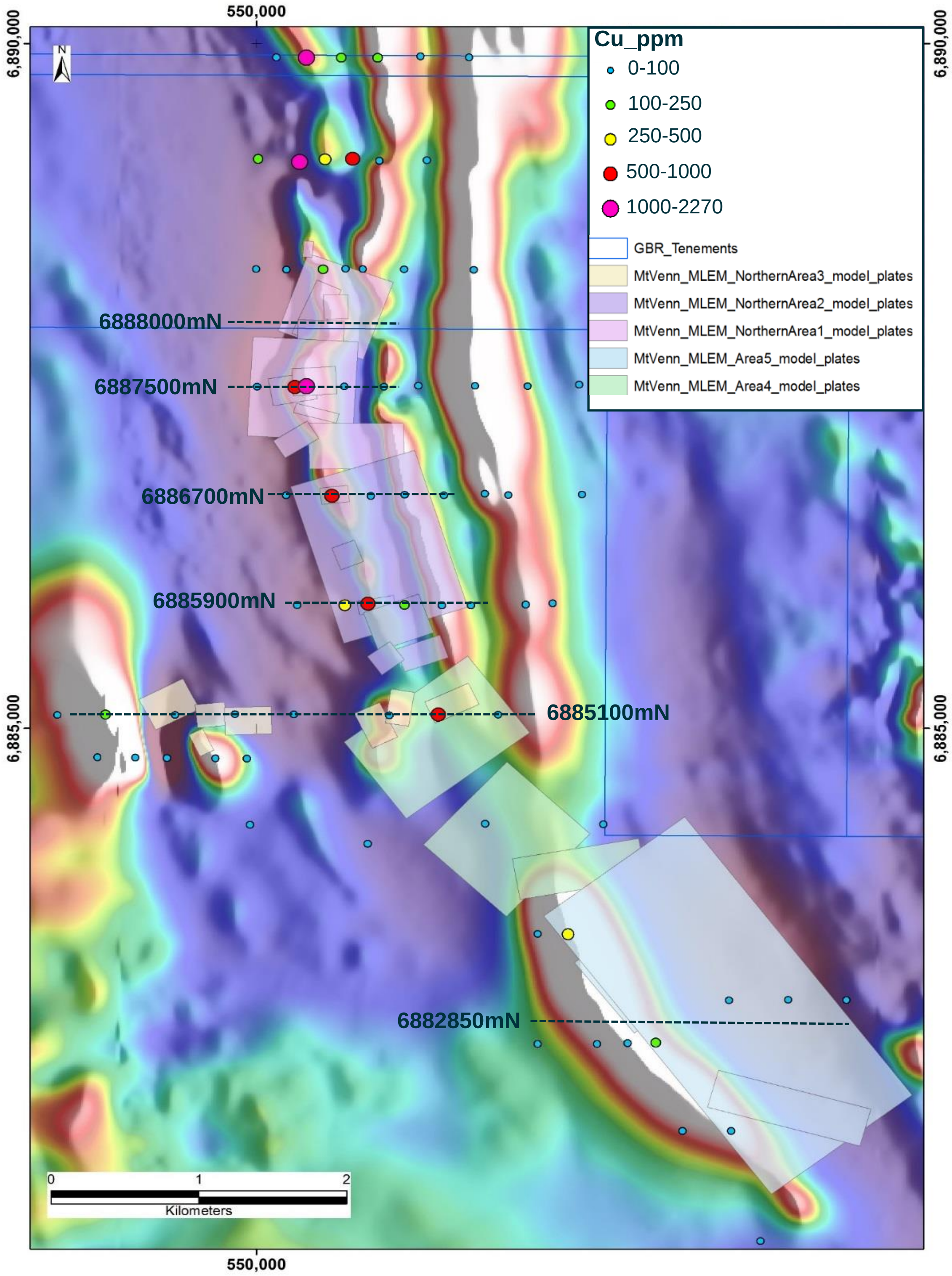

Figure 2. Modelled EM conductor plates on RTP magnetic image. End of hole copper grades are shown, correlated to the modelled EM plates and following the western magnetic feature in the Mt Venn complex

The northern survey area exhibits a very strong correlation between the modelled conductors and copper-nickel in the aircore geochemistry results. This strong EM-geochemical association provides further evidence that the EM response is associated with bedrock sulphide mineralisation, consistent with the previously reported Gold Road drill hole that intersected massive and semi-massive sulphides with up to 1.7% Copper.

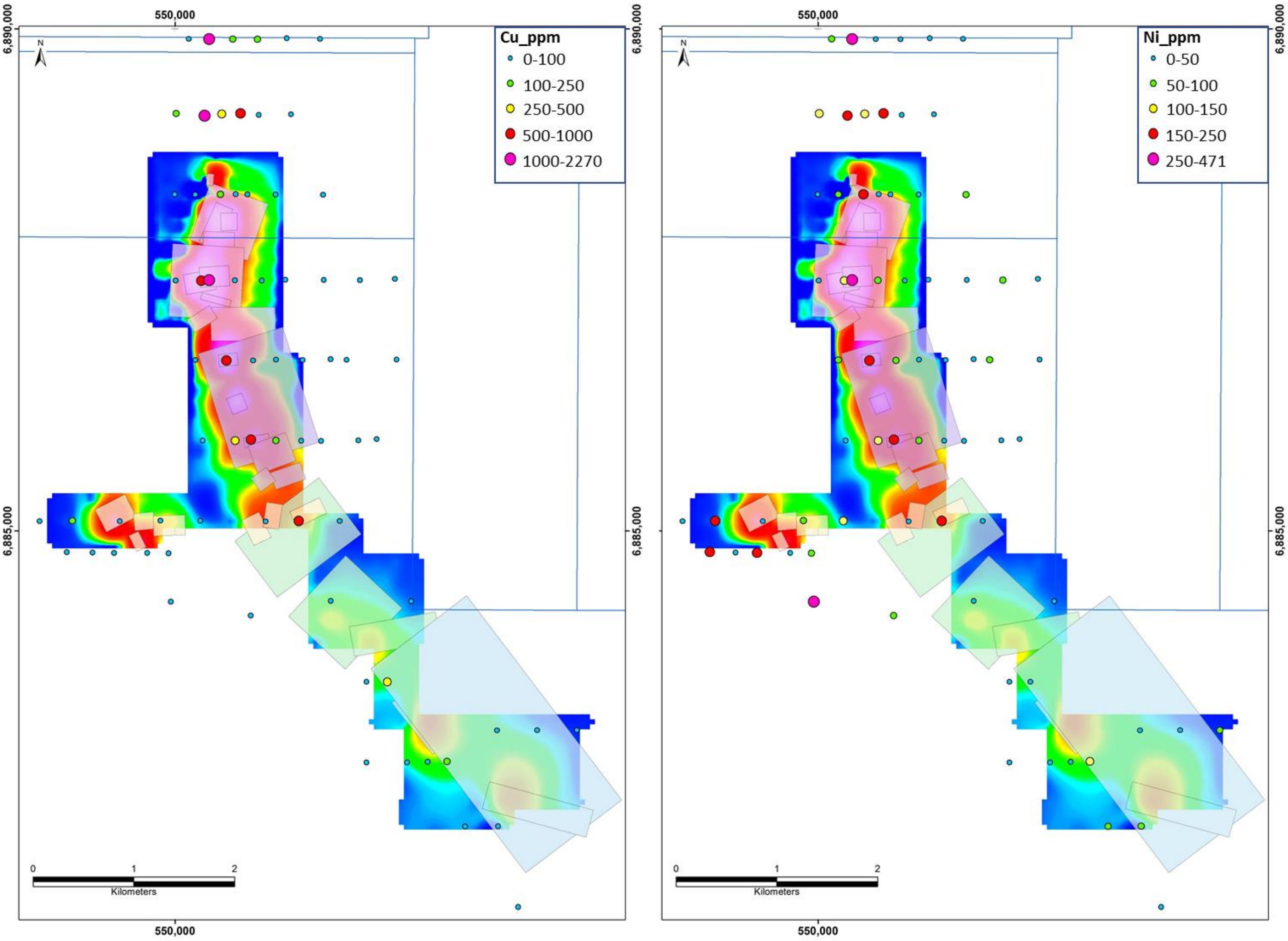

Figure 3. End of hole copper (LHS) and nickel (RHS) grades shown over Channel 30 EM response. Note the EM survey does not cover the northern extension of the Cu-Ni anomaly

RC drill hole planning is currently being finalised to target conductor plates, prioritizing coincident copper-nickel mineralisation. There is approximately 9km of strike to test which will initially be done by scout RC drilling to test the mineralogy of the different conductors (copper and nickel content in the sulphide body). This information can then be fed back into the EM plate modelling to better constrain the plates for follow-up drilling.

Each RC drill hole will be cased and prepared for down-hole EM surveying. Given the vast number of conductors identified in the ground EM, it is important to now identify lenses that host the highest copper and nickel grades through the RC drilling, and use the down-hole EM to pin-point their location and orientation.

In addition to the primary copper-nickel trend, there is a unique multi-element anomaly north of the EM survey area that is particularly anomalous in zinc, lead and silver. The EM survey was not extended to this area, primarily as the XTEM data showed it to be relatively dead. Figure 4 below shows the coincident zinc-lead-silver trend along with copper. In addition to the primary EM conductors, the northern zinc-lead-silver anomaly will also be tested in the RC drill programme.

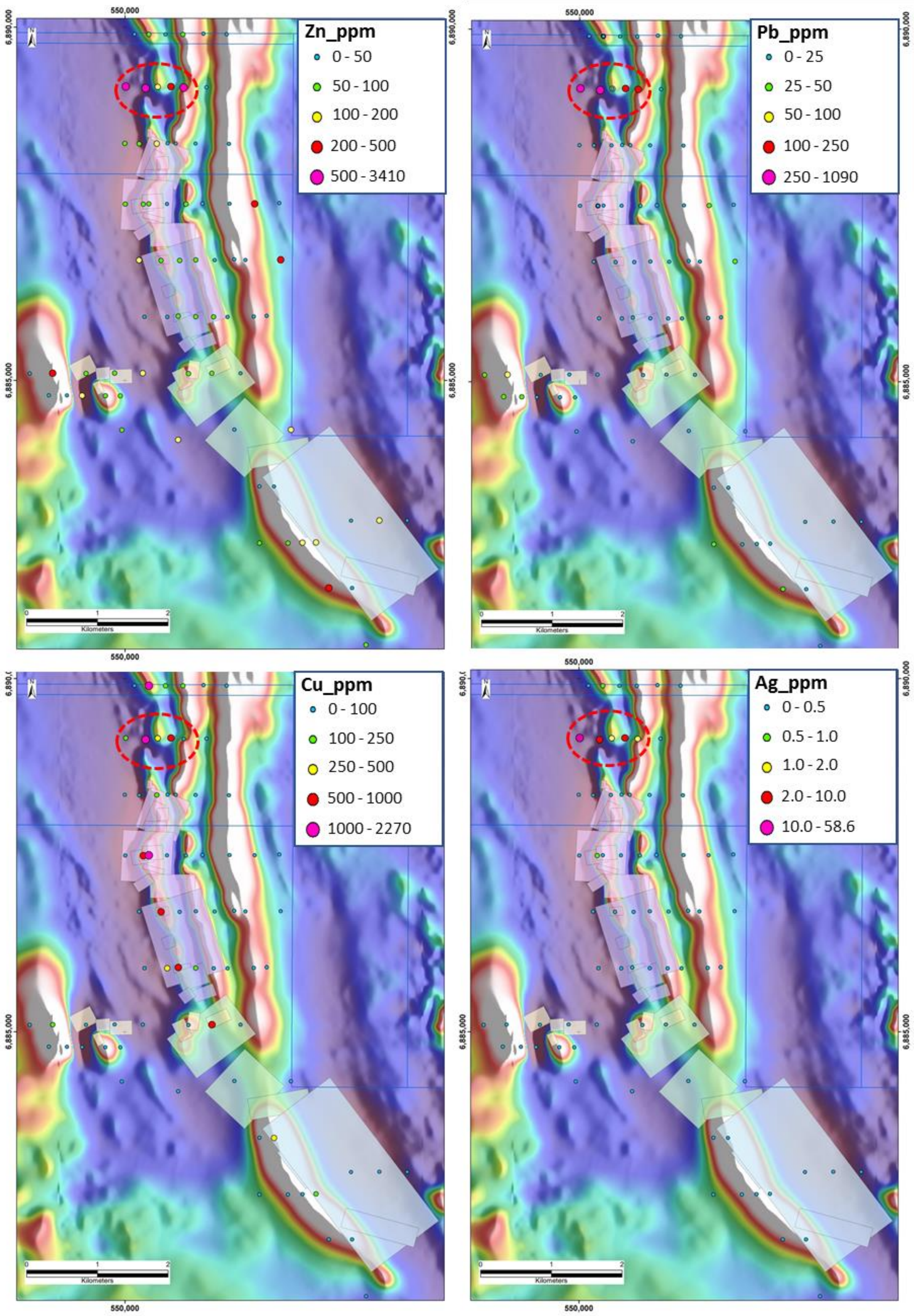

Figure 4. End of hole zinc, lead, silver and copper on RTP magnetic image and modelled EM plates. Red circle highlights discrete zinc-lead-silver anomaly

Competent Person's Statement- *Exploration Results*

Exploration information in this Announcement is based upon work undertaken by Stefan Murphy whom is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Stefan Murphy has sufficient experience that 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 Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Stefan Murphy is Managing Director of Great Boulder and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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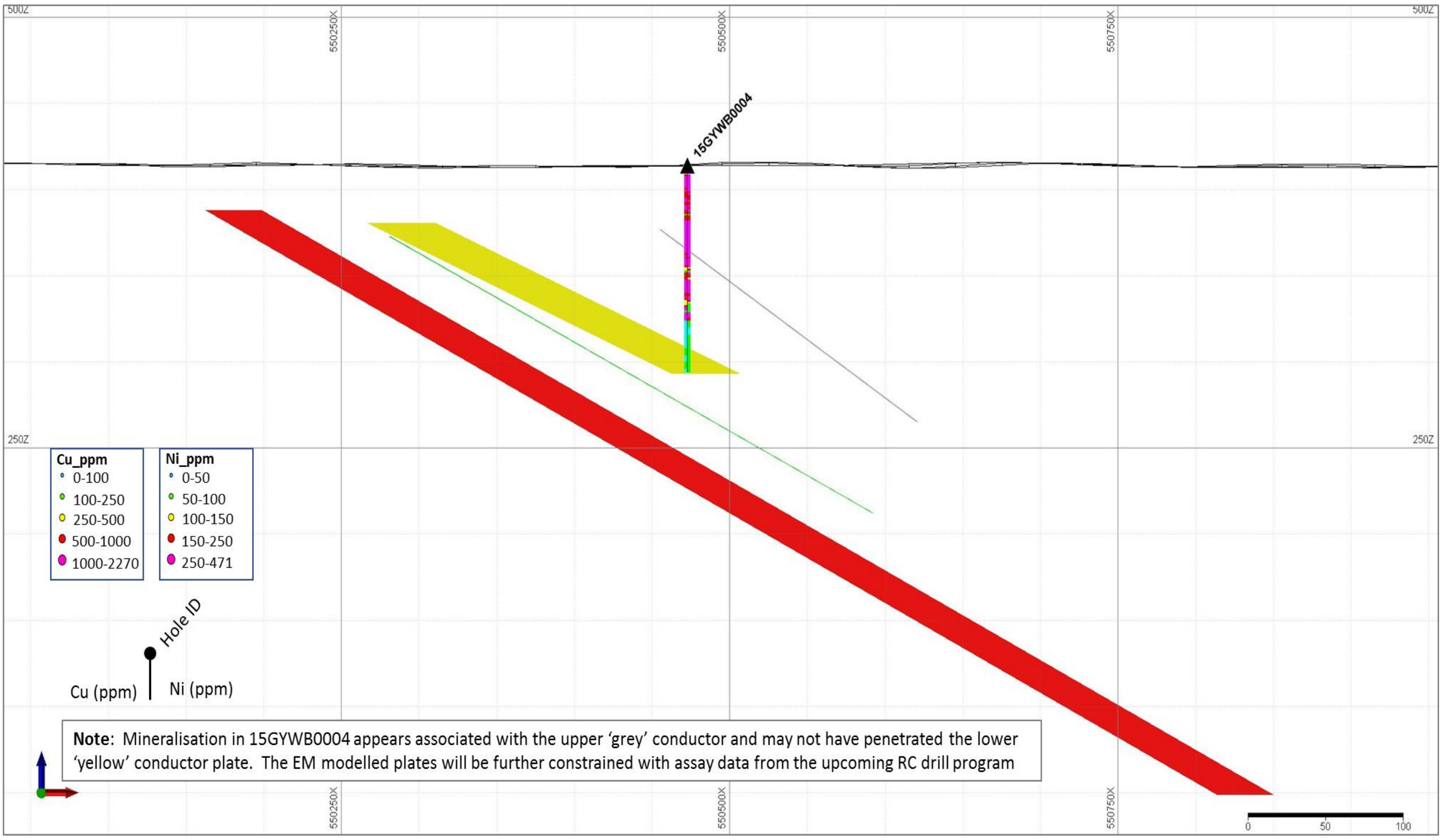
Appendix 1 – Aircore drill hole location and end of hole assay results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH m	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm
MVAC001	550,135	6,889,901	20	57	64	41	42	1	0.0
MVAC002	550,339	6,889,898	41	2270	441	119	88	3	1.0
MVAC003	550,573	6,889,899	45	161	31	22	31	3	0.1
MVAC004	550,819	6,889,897	69	118	29	90	73	1	0.1
MVAC005	551,110	6,889,908	77	10	7	5	38	2	0.1
MVAC006	551,440	6,889,900	46	5	3	9	32	5	0.0
MVAC007	550,011	6,889,158	27	120	113	35	1980	267	58.6
MVAC008	550,292	6,889,136	31	1040	152	68	3410	1090	8.8
MVAC009	550,464	6,889,154	36	371	119	54	125	9	1.3
MVAC010	550,650	6,889,159	41	514	234	13	345	230	2.2
MVAC011	550,831	6,889,145	30	58	14	15	525	238	1.6
MVAC012	551,153	6,889,149	35	16	4	3	46	16	0.1
MVAC013	549,997	6,888,354	10	40	23	10	65	18	0.2
MVAC014	550,201	6,888,351	2	24	91	25	94	9	0.1
MVAC015	550,450	6,888,353	3	200	167	66	108	7	0.1
MVAC016	550,602	6,888,355	4	74	26	14	35	5	0.1
MVAC017	550,719	6,888,354	4	6	10	35	29	4	0.0
MVAC018	550,999	6,888,352	48	14	10	5	34	4	0.0
MVAC019	551,471	6,888,349	23	4	57	28	13	6	0.0
MVAC020	550,004	6,887,496	12	37	45	21	63	9	0.1
MVAC021	550,259	6,887,494	15	728	129	57	69	2	0.5
MVAC022	550,338	6,887,500	13	1450	471	327	94	3	0.4
MVAC023	550,594	6,887,497	2	70	53	26	29	3	0.0
MVAC024	550,863	6,887,496	6	56	10	57	69	3	0.1
MVAC025	551,095	6,887,503	13	27	10	8	14	3	0.0
MVAC026	552,005	6,885,915	116	5	8	11	5	5	0.0
MVAC027	551,822	6,885,905	118	7	4	3	28	6	0.1
MVAC028	551,452	6,885,899	41	13	3	9	26	2	0.1
MVAC029	551,254	6,885,900	18	56	9	41	85	4	0.1
MVAC030	551,002	6,885,902	14	112	66	41	79	2	0.1
MVAC031	551,636	6,885,101	118	11	7	3	12	5	0.1
MVAC032	551,230	6,885,103	78	671	179	71	54	3	0.1
MVAC033	550,899	6,885,097	62	52	15	19	58	5	0.1
MVAC034	550,251	6,885,103	42	34	110	57	176	19	0.1
MVAC035	549,853	6,885,104	25	34	66	15	55	9	0.2
MVAC036	549,449	6,885,098	23	17	45	20	57	6	0.1
MVAC037	551,479	6,887,501	12	4	36	21	5	3	0.0
MVAC038	551,837	6,887,499	46	28	59	70	286	31	0.3
MVAC039	552,184	6,887,511	32	5	6	15	47	10	0.0
MVAC040	550,200	6,886,702	38	18	90	35	105	7	0.1
MVAC041	550,510	6,886,699	14	842	235	58	62	3	0.3
MVAC042	550,774	6,886,699	5	70	56	30	53	3	0.1
MVAC043	551,003	6,886,706	6	55	18	55	52	5	0.1
MVAC044	551,268	6,886,702	15	11	5	4	21	3	0.0
MVAC045	551,546	6,886,713	25	3	3	10	15	2	0.1
MVAC046	551,705	6,886,704	28	4	54	38	20	2	0.2

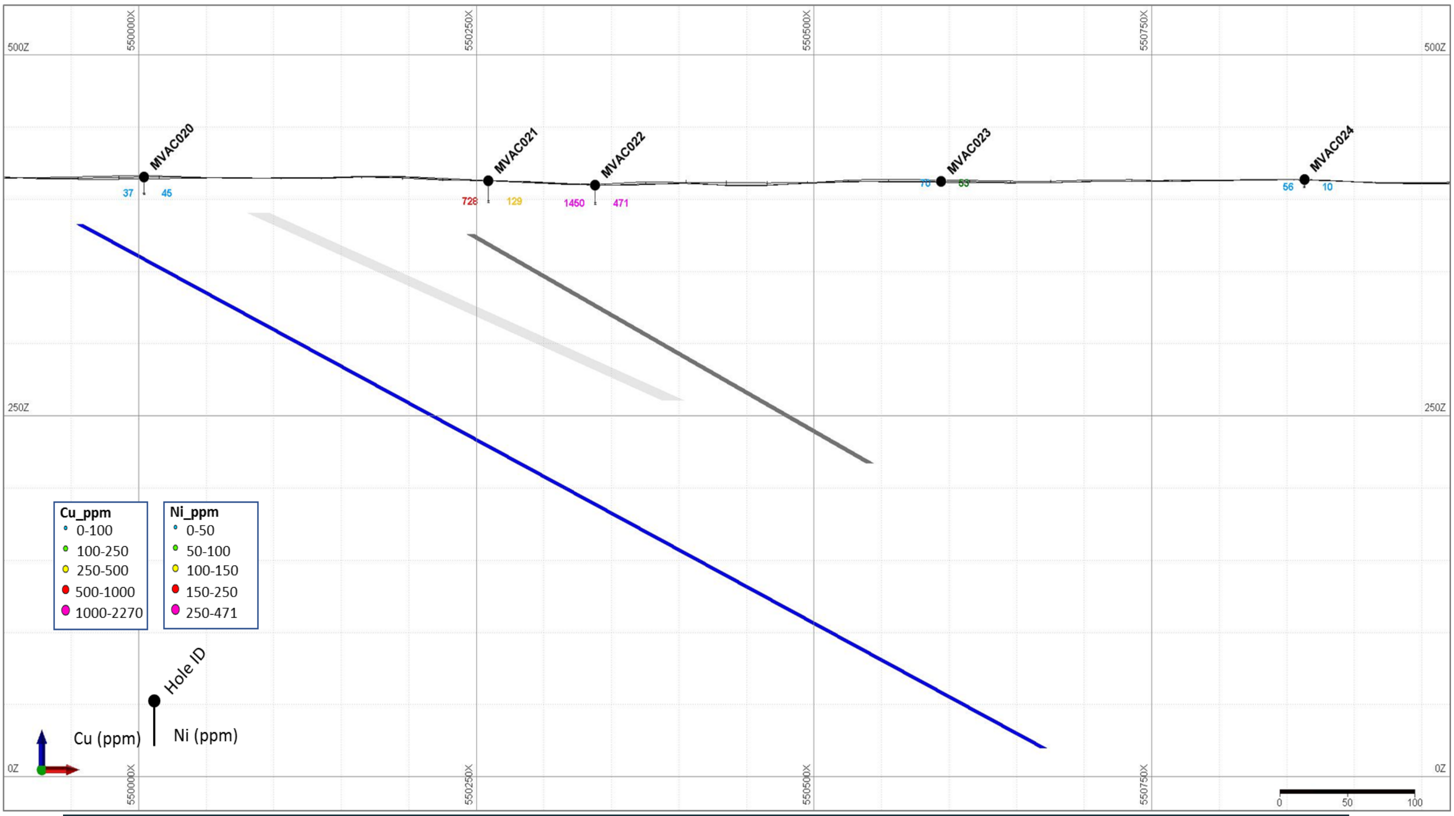
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm
MVAC047	552,203	6,886,708	63	43	4	9	275	35	0.0
MVAC048	550,274	6,885,902	72	21	13	7	13	11	0.0
MVAC049	550,598	6,885,900	18	495	123	58	19	5	0.1
MVAC050	550,754	6,885,910	15	827	230	80	57	1	0.1
MVAC051	548,651	6,885,098	10	17	14	6	36	28	0.1
MVAC052	548,977	6,885,103	14	107	164	118	344	67	0.1
MVAC053	549,933	6,884,780	34	35	57	18	60	17	0.1
MVAC054	549,723	6,884,783	39	41	37	20	88	12	0.0
MVAC055	549,392	6,884,784	52	90	153	88	164	10	0.1
MVAC056	549,180	6,884,788	22	24	8	5	40	40	0.1
MVAC057	548,923	6,884,791	8	22	164	39	44	29	0.0
MVAC058	552,348	6,884,302	54	18	10	13	108	14	0.1
MVAC059	551,548	6,884,305	105	53	32	14	30	13	0.1
MVAC060	550,752	6,884,159	75	34	51	74	138	16	0.1
MVAC061	549,956	6,884,298	73	42	285	66	92	13	0.0
MVAC062	551,903	6,883,500	53	11	25	22	27	5	0.0
MVAC063	552,110	6,883,499	103	276	19	25	31	7	0.3
MVAC064	552,308	6,883,501	58			Did Not Reach Basement			
MVAC065	553,099	6,883,500	78			Did Not Reach Basement			
MVAC066	553,200	6,883,015	96	15	4	6	45	12	0.0
MVAC067	553,600	6,883,018	127	23	17	10	187	24	0.1
MVAC068	553,995	6,883,017	126	26	61	34	32	5	0.1
MVAC069	551,903	6,882,698	55	33	16	11	81	37	0.1
MVAC070	552,305	6,882,697	49	30	49	14	82	13	0.0
MVAC071	552,512	6,882,703	30	62	22	9	169	6	0.1
MVAC072	552,703	6,882,706	32	187	131	32	193	7	0.0
MVAC073	553,212	6,882,062	129	24	52	32	42	5	0.1
MVAC074	552,884	6,882,061	143	32	81	70	266	37	0.1
MVAC075	553,412	6,881,258	44	13	12	6	56	15	0.1

Appendix 2 – Cross sections

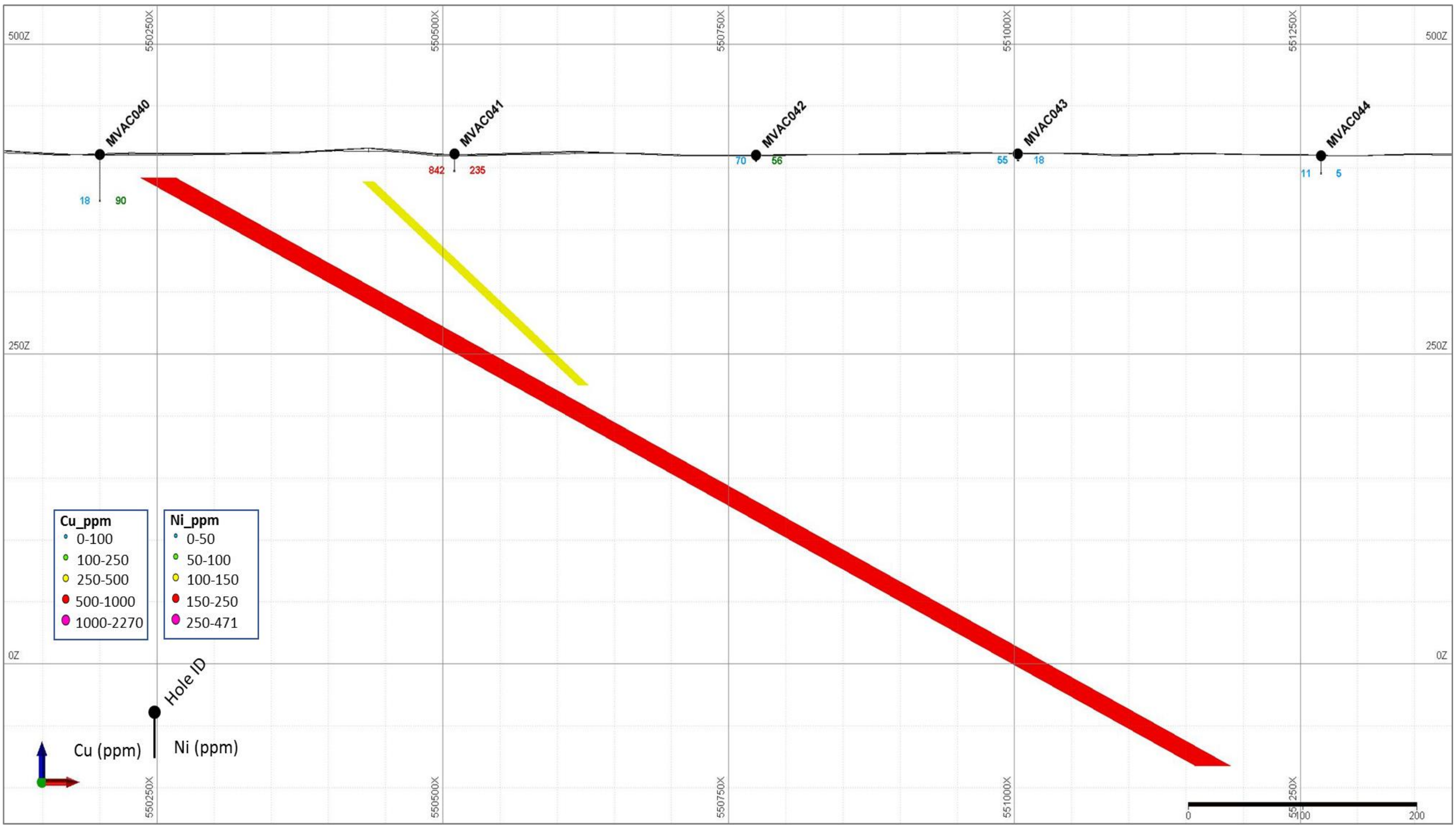
X-Section 6888000mN



X-Section 6887500mN



X-Section 6886700mN



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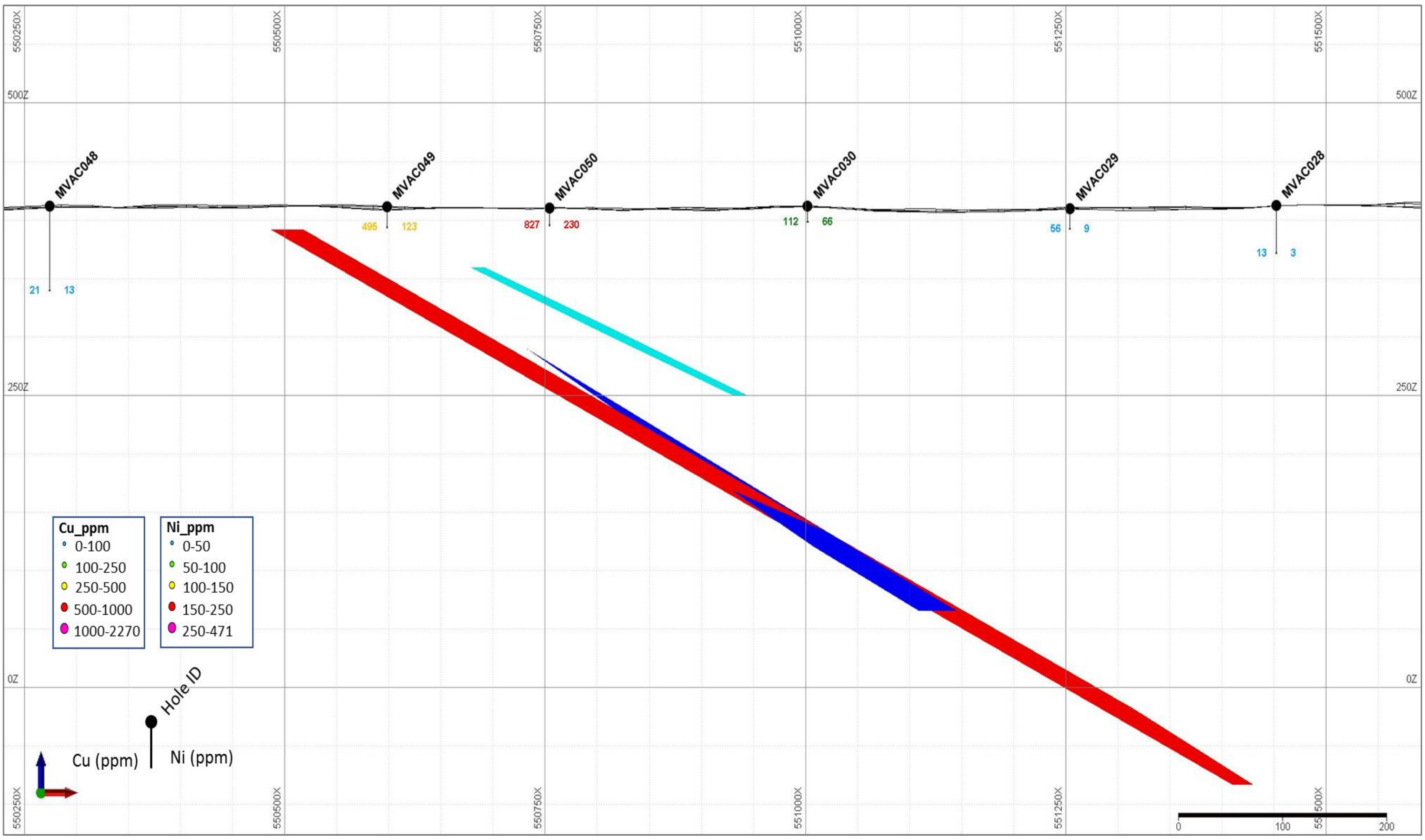

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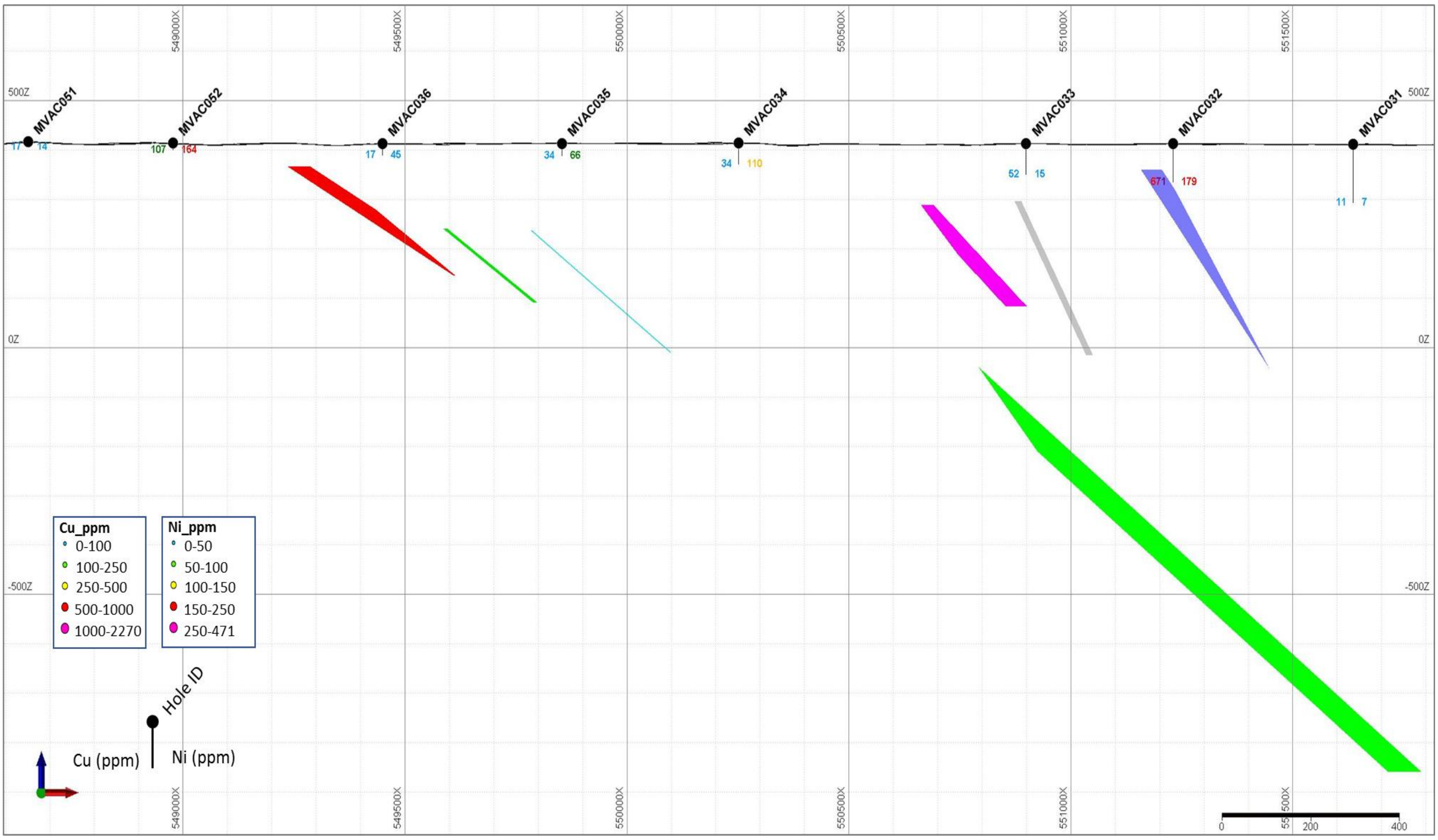
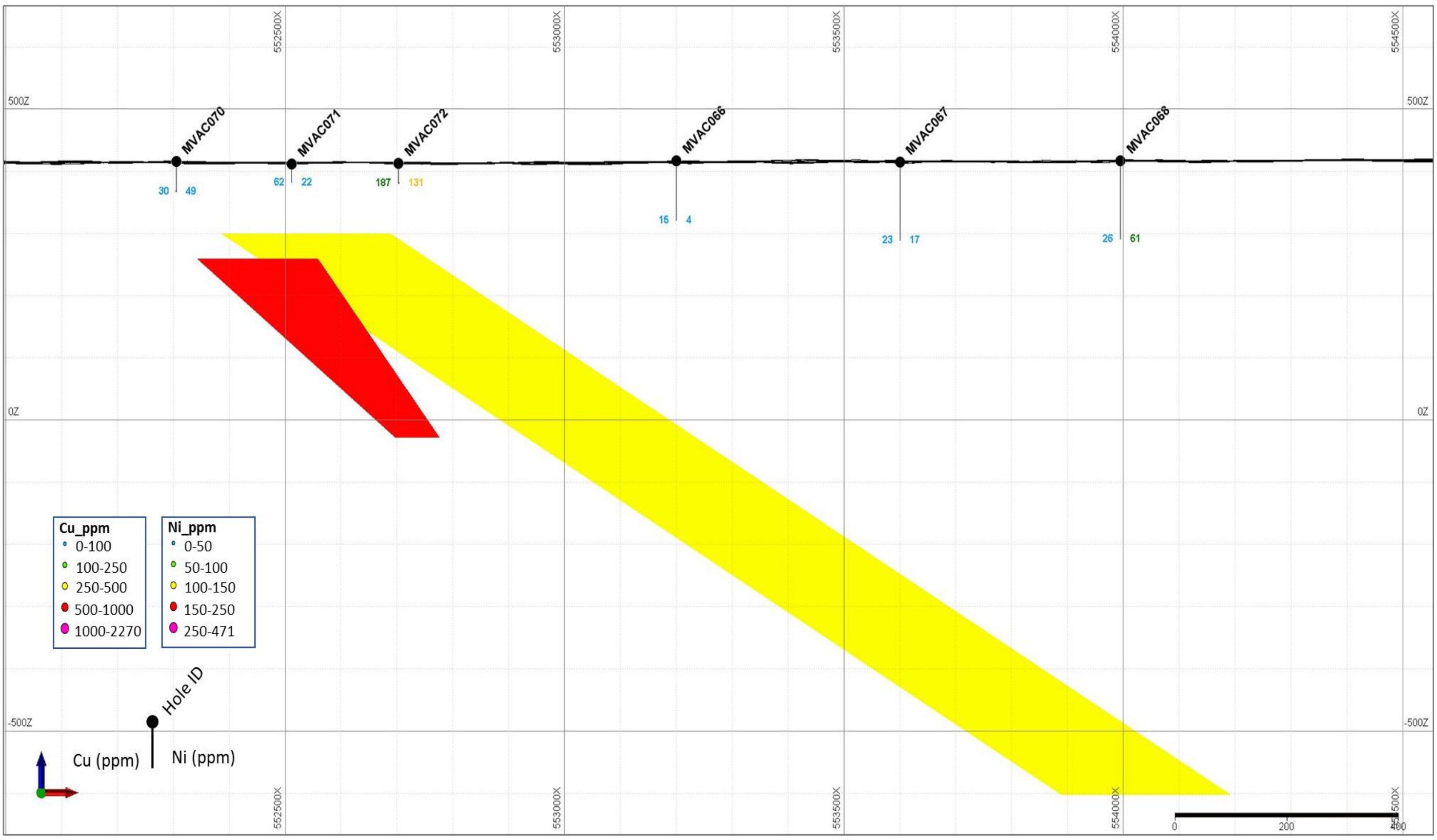


X-Section 6882850mN



Appendix 3 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

The following table relates to activities undertaken at Great Boulder's Yamarna project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The reported drilling results are from aircore (AC) drilling programme. The programme was comprised of 75 air core (AC) holes totaling 3,306m. Samples taken were typically between 0.5-2kg. The samples were pulverised at the laboratory. Gold and platinum group elements were analyzed via fire assay using a 30g charge, with an atomic absorption finish, and a multi element suite were analyzed via 4 acid digest followed by mass spectroscopy. The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration. The ground EM survey was carried out at a 200m line spacing with 100m stations using EMIT SMART Fluxgate 3 component B-Field sensor and SMARTem24 receiver by Merlin Geophysical Solutions. EM configuration: Moving in-loop configuration was used. A 200 x 200m transmitter loop to generate 100 amps with a base frequency of 1Hz. Three consistent readings taken at each station. EM Survey locations collected by handheld GPS.
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).*	Drilling technique was aircore (AC) using a face sampling blade, or where AC hammer method used, a face sampling bit. Maximum hole depth was 143m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	The cyclone of the drill rig was cleaning between each hole and at regular intervals as required during each hole. Logging of all samples included qualitative recording of moisture. All samples were weighed at the laboratory. No analysis of samples weights, sample condition or recovery, as relates to grade, has been undertaken. Twinned drilling has not been undertaken.

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Geological logging of samples followed established company and industry common procedures. Qualitative logging of samples included (but was not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, alteration and weathering.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Aircore (AC) drill chips were collected as 4m composite samples from bulk piles laid out next to the drill hole collar using a handheld scoop. No field duplicates were taken. Samples taken were typically between 0.5-2kg and the entire sample was pulverised. All samples were submitted to ALS Minerals (Kalgoorlie) for analyses. The sample preparation included: – Samples were weighed and pulverised such that a minimum of 85% passed 75um (as per ALS standards). – Analysis was undertaken for gold, platinum and palladium using, 30g charge for fire assay and ICP-AES (ALS method; PGM-ICP23) – A 4 acid digest and ICP-MS (ALS method; MS-ME61) was used for the multi-elements. Sample collection, size and analytical methods are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories in Australia (ALS Minerals, Kalgoorlie). Typical analysis methods used; – Analysis was undertaken for gold, platinum and palladium using, 30g charge for fire assay and ICP-AES (ALS method; PGM-ICP23) – A 4 acid digest and ICP-MS (ALS method; MS-ME61) was used for the multi-elements. The analytical laboratories provided their own routine quality controls within their own practices. No significant issues were noted. Great Boulder did not submit any additional standards, blanks or duplicates due to the preliminary nature of the exploration method.

		All digital data was inspected on a daily basis to ensure that erroneous data was not present and to identify missing data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No verification of sampling and assaying has been undertaken in this exploration programme. Great Boulder has strict procedures for data capture, flow and data storage, and validation. Limited adjustments were made to returned assay data; values returned lower than detection level were set to the methodology's detection level, and this was flagged by code in the database.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Sample locations were collected using a hand-held GPS as was deemed acceptable for the nature of this programme. The MGA94 UTM zone 51 coordinate system was used for all undertakings.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	As detailed in Table 1 of this report, reported results are aircore (AC) drilling samples with a nominal drill spacing of 800m x 200m. All holes were drilled vertical. The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes. All aircore (AC) intervals comprised of 4 metre composites. The ground EM survey was carried out at a 200m line spacing with 100m station spacing. If an anomaly is detected, then infill surveys will typically use 100m line spacing with 50m stations.
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.* • *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.*	The orientation of structures and mineralisation is not known with certainty but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted mineralisation. Bias introduced by drilling orientation with respect to structures is not known. The EM survey was oriented east–west (approximately perpendicular to lithological trends).

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Great Boulder has a strict chain of custody procedures that are adhered to for drill samples. All samples were collected in pre-numbered calico sample bags. These were collected in bulk polyweave sample bags with ID numbers clearly visible.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	Great Boulder Resource Ltd (GBR) is comprised of several projects with associated tenements; Yamarna tenements and details; Exploration licences E38/2320, E38/2685, E38/2952, E38/2953, E38/5957, E38/2958 and prospecting licence P38/4178 where, GBR has executed a JV agreement to earn 75% interest through exploration expenditure of $2,000,000 AUD over five years. Following satisfaction of the minimum expenditure commitment by GBR, EGMC (current tenement owner) will have the right to contribute to expenditure in the project at its 25% interest level or choose to convert to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). Should EGMC choose to convert its remaining interest into a 2% NSR, then GBR will have a 100% interest in the project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous explorers included: – 1990's. Kilkenny Gold NL completed wide-spaced, shallow, RAB drilling over a limited area. Gold assay only. – 2008. Elecktra Mines Ltd (now Gold Road Resources Ltd) completed two shallow RC holes targeting extension to Mt Venn igneous complex. XRF analysis only, no geochemical analysis completed. – 2011. Crusader Resources Ltd completed broad-spaced aircore drilling targeting extensions to Thatcher's Soak uranium mineralisation. XRF analysis only, no geochemical analysis completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Immediately west of the Yamarna greenstone belt and hosting the southern extensions of the Mt Venn igneous complex.

		Greenstone and felsic-intermediate porphyritic lithologies similar to adjacent Archean occurrences of known gold mineralisation. Major structural corridors associate with the Yamarna and Jutson Rocks greenstone belts traverse the project area.
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.* • *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.*	The location and context of the EM survey is provided in grid images in the main report body. A complete list of significant results from the aircore (AC) drilling is provided in Appendix 1.
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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No weight averaging techniques, aggregation methods or grade truncations were applied to these exploration results. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The orientation of structures and mineralisation is not known with certainty but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted mineralisation.

intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Preliminary analysis of drilling and EM survey results suggest that mineralisation may be shallow dipping which suggests that intersection widths are broadly representative of the true width of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	It is not practical to report all exploration results as such unmineralised intervals. Low or non-material grades have not been reported. All drill hole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to the announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Potential work across the project may include detailed additional geological mapping and surface sampling ahead of potential confirmatory or exploratory drilling.