

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 JULY 2013

HIGH-GRADE COPPER INTERCEPTS



Breccia-hosted copper carbonate & sulphide mineralisation from GCDD0025 at Guchab.

HIGHLIGHTS

- High-grade drill results continue to be received from the diamond drilling in the Eastern Adits,
- Recent diamond drill results include:
 - GCDD0023 40.8 metres @ 1.34% Copper & 11.63 gpt Silver from Surface**
 - GCDD0025 3.1 metres @ 6.14% Copper & 22.17 gpt Silver from 36.0 metres**
and 58.6 metres @ 1.38% Copper & 28.27 gpt Silver from 65.4 metres
including 8.0 metres @ 3.04% Copper & 59.08 gpt Silver from 116.0 metres
- The drilling program from Pad Five has been completed, as has a further program of seven holes on Pad One,
- Diamond drilling is now underway on Pad 14, adjacent to Pad 4 in the High Valley,
- Sabre's own diamond drill rig has arrived on site and is presently drilling diamond tails on RC holes at Schlagental prior to being deployed at Guchab.

1. Drilling at Guchab

The drilling program at Guchab continues to return broad intercepts of copper mineralisation through the Guchab Canyon area. The Guchab Canyon takes in the area from the Eastern Adits through to the High Valley, incorporating Pads 1,4,5, and 14.

1.1 Pad 5 Drilling

The results for drill holes GCDD0022-25 have recently been received and include broad intercepts of copper mineralisation in excess of 1% copper as well as a number of high-grade intercepts at over 3% copper. Results include (see also Appendix 1):

GCDD0022	5.0 m @ 1.38% Copper & 7.82 gpt Silver from Surface,
GCDD0023	40.8 m @ 1.34% Copper & 11.63 gpt Silver from Surface,
<i>and</i>	8.7 m @ 0.80% Copper & 21.65 gpt Silver from 55.6 m.
GCDD0025	3.1 m @ 6.14% Copper & 22.17 gpt Silver from 36.0 m,
<i>and</i>	58.6 m @ 1.38% Copper & 28.27 gpt Silver from 65.4 m,
<i>including</i>	8.0 m @ 3.04% Copper & 59.08 gpt Silver from 116.0 m.

There were no significant intercepts (greater than 1% Copper) recorded in GCDD0024 and results are pending for GCDD0026, the final hole drilled on Pad 5.

The mineralisation in drill holes GCDD0022-25 is typically composed of malachite (secondary copper carbonate) as well as chalcocite (secondary copper sulphide), bornite and chalcopyrite (primary copper sulphides). The copper minerals typically occur in zones of brecciation as semi-massive, stringers, blebs and disseminated mineralisation (Figure 1).



Figure 1 – A 5mm thick zoned copper-rich vein from GCDD0023 at Guchab. The vein originally would have been uniform chalcopyrite, with the zonation depicted entirely due to weathering. From freshest (1 – chalcopyrite) through to most weathered (4 – hematite), this zonation is indicative of the weathering processes at the Guchab Canyon deposit. Most of the deposit drilled to date is in weathering zone 3, comprising a malachite-chalcocite assemblage.

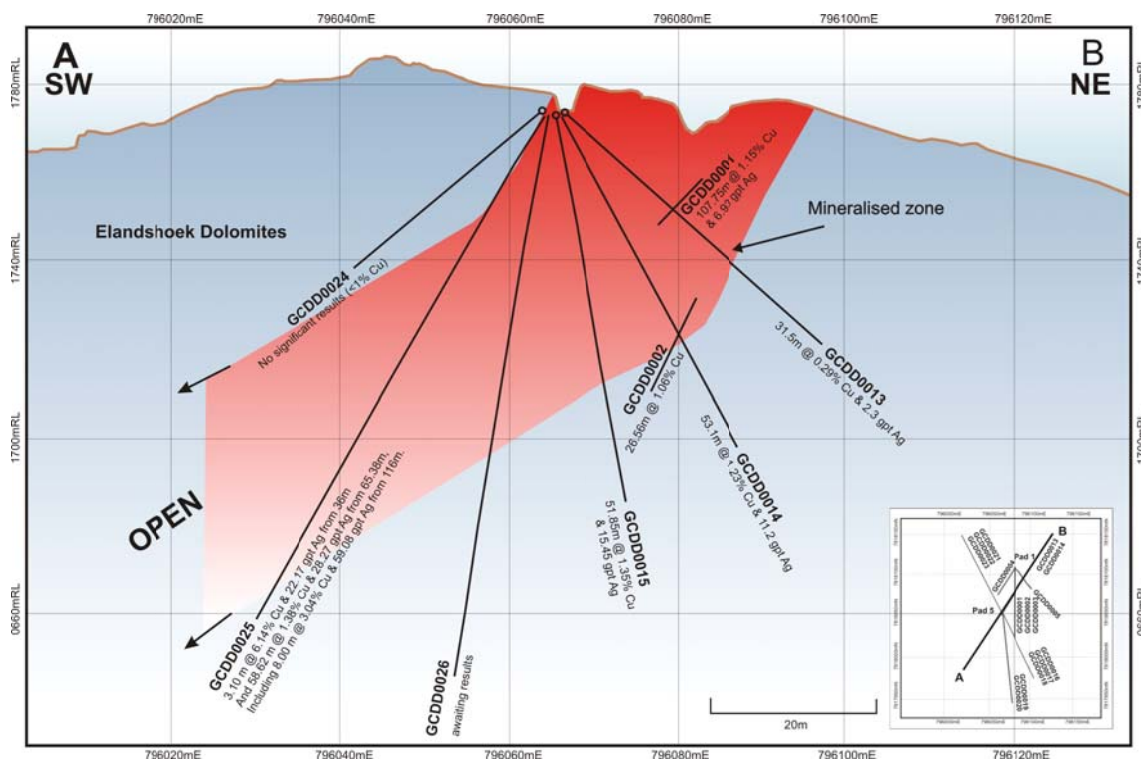


Figure 2 – A southwest/northeast oriented cross section across Pad 5 showing drill hole traces & mineralised envelope. Recent results required a modification of the interpretation of the geometry of mineralisation in the Guchab Canyon deposit.

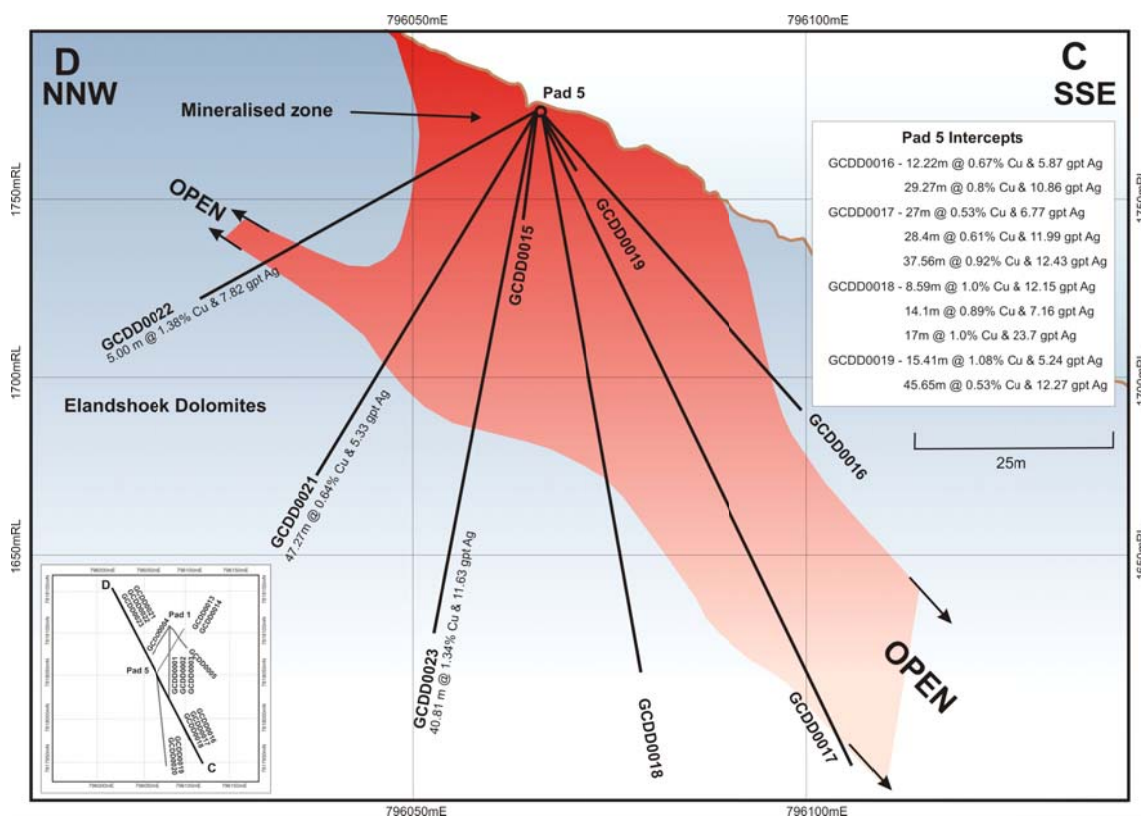


Figure 3 – A north-northwest/south-southeast oriented cross section across Pad 5 showing drill hole traces & mineralised envelope. Recent results required a modification of the interpretation of the geometry of mineralisation in the Guchab Canyon deposit.

1.2 Pad 1 Drilling

An additional program of diamond drilling has been completed on Pad 1 to test the area to the north of the drill pad, towards Pad 4. Previous drilling only tested the area to the south towards Pad 5. Seven drill holes (GCDD0027-33) were completed on this site, the longest being 63 metres in depth. These holes intersected additional copper mineralisation, with results pending.

1.3 Pad 14 Drilling

The diamond drilling rig has recently completed the move from the Eastern Adits up into the High Valley, around 300 metres to the north to drill Pad 14. Pad 14 is located to the south of Pad 4, with holes from this site designed to test the mineralisation between Pads 1 and 4.

Sabre's strategy for drilling out the undrilled zone between Pad 1 and Pad 4 (in the High Valley) is to position rigs at each end and gradually move into the steep terrain between. Modelling shows that the copper mineralisation on the Eastern Adits remains open along strike and down plunge. Significantly, it also shows that only a small proportion of the known extent of mineralisation has been drilled to date.

One drill rig is already in place at Pad 14 near Pad 4, whilst Sabre's own drill rig will begin drilling the area below Pad 5 in the coming weeks, once it has completed diamond tails on RC drill holes at Schlangental.

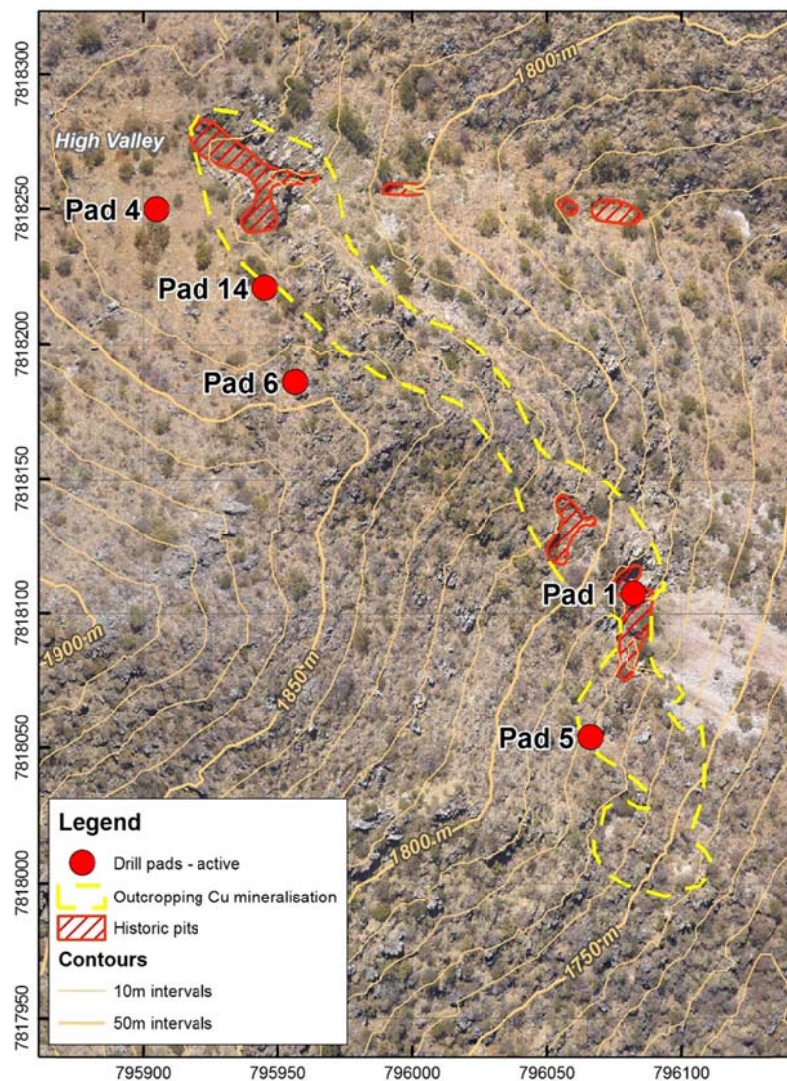


Figure 4 – Location map of the Guchab Canyon deposit and the drill pads presently being used.

2. Update on Schlangental Drilling

Sabre has now completed its initial drilling program at Schlangental. The programme was completed in two parts:

- **Shallow Percussion Drilling**

In May-June 2013 Sabre completed a program of shallow percussion drilling across the Schlangental valley. The drilling was designed to penetrate below the soil and sand cover which lies over the mineralisation and masks its geochemical signature. A total of 86 holes were drilled across the valley, with an average depth of 18 metres.

These holes were assayed using a hand-held XRF. The data was then used to assist in targeting the deeper RC. This deeper RC data will be reported once it has been modelled and verified.



Figure 5 – RC drilling at Schlangental (Guchab Mountain in the background).

- **Deeper RC Drilling**

RC drilling was completed below the old workings at Schlangental as well as on targets generated by the shallow drilling program. A total of 8 RC holes have been completed, with an average depth of around 70 metres and the deepest hole to 120 metres. A number of holes have intersected copper mineralisation with geochemical samples presently being assayed by Bureau Veritas in Swakopmund, Namibia.

- **Deeper Diamond Drilling**

Sabre's diamond drilling rig is drilling diamond tails to extend several RC drillholes at Schlangental.

3. Sabre's Diamond Drilling Rig

Sabre took delivery of its own diamond drill rig in June 2013, an XT 600 built by an Australian-owned company in the Philippines. The rig is tracked, being able to 'walk' itself between drill pads, or if necessary it can be broken down into packages of less than 200 kg and carried to more difficult locations.

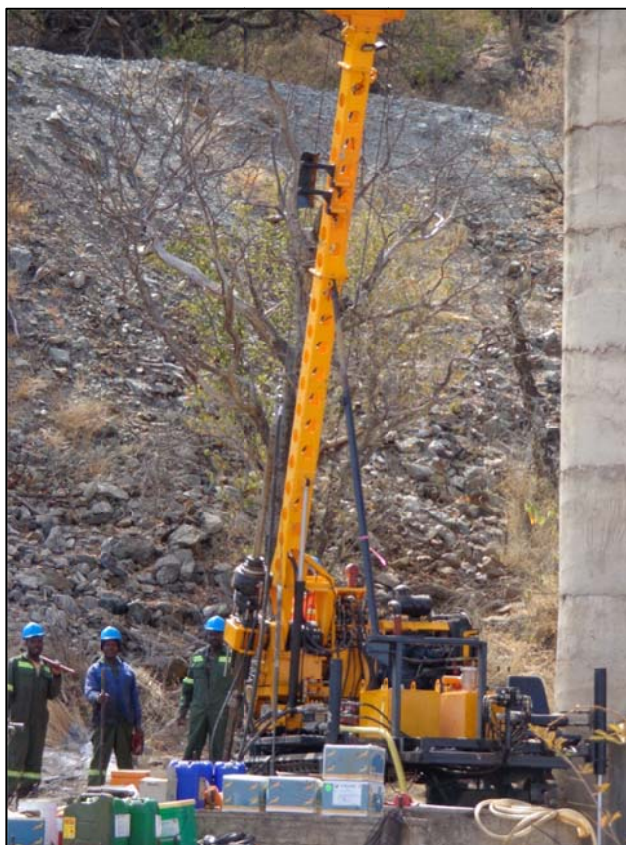


Figure 6 – Sabre's XT 600 being commissioned in Namibia

The rig is scheduled to extend several holes at Schlangental before commencement of drilling in the Guchab Canyon in late July.

Sabre looks forward to presenting further drill results from Guchab as drilling tests the northerly extents of mineralisation in the Guchab Canyon (High Valley). The Company expects an increased tempo of drilling as its own drill rig commences operations at Guchab in July 2013.

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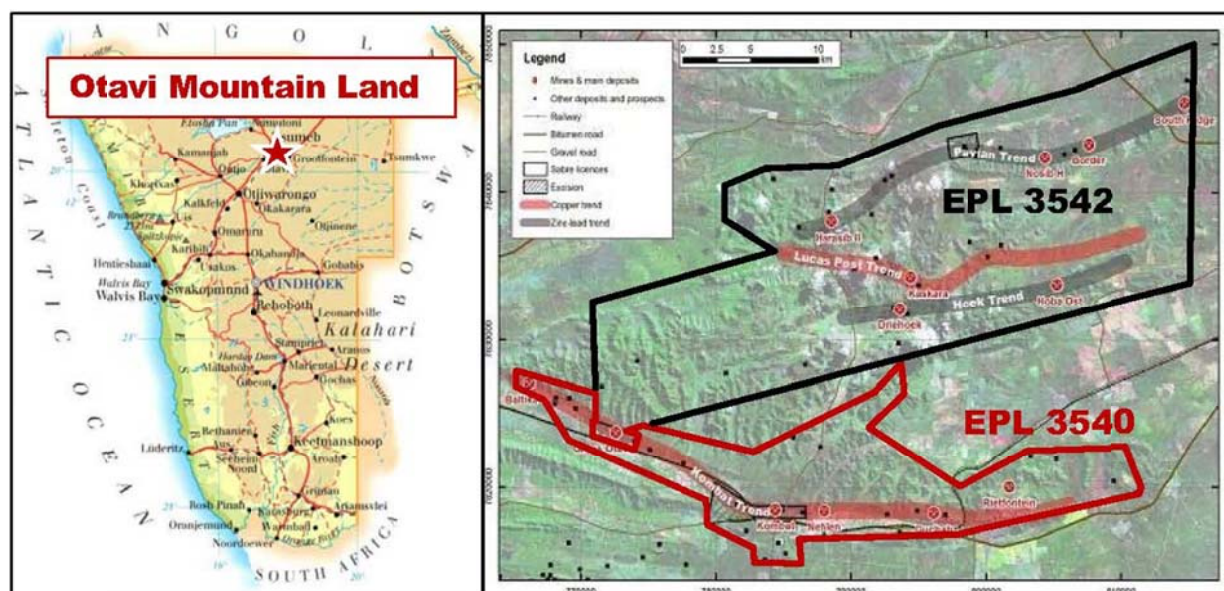
Or consult our website:

www.sabresources.com

SABRE'S OTAVI MOUNTAIN LAND COPPER PROJECT

The Otavi Mountain Land Copper Project ('OML') is located in northern Namibia, lying within the triangle created by the mining towns of Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein.

The entire region is well served by sealed roads, rail to port, high voltage power, telephone and water, and is close to major towns and mining processing facilities, including the Kombat copper concentrator and Tsumeb Smelter complex (one of only five operating smelters in Africa).



Sabre's OML project consists of two Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPL 3540 & 3542), which cover more than 800 km² of highly prospective base metal stratigraphy. Sabre has identified two key copper trends within its project area, each covering more than 25 km of strike, defined by surface geochemistry and historical workings. These extensive copper trends, namely the Lucas Post and Kombat Trends, are the present focus of exploration.

The region hosts a number of Copper, Zinc, Lead, Silver and Vanadium mines, including the **Tsumeb & Kombat Copper** mines. The Otavi Valley tenement (EPL 3540) surrounds the **Kombat Copper** mine on all sides and covers the strike extensions of the mine stratigraphy. To date, the Kombat Mine has produced over 8.7 Mt @ 3.1% Cu, 1.1% Pb and 26 gpt Ag, with owners, Kombat Copper (TSX-V), presently undertaking a drilling to define further NI 43-101 compliant resources within the mine area.

Competent Person Declaration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr T. Putt of Sabre Resources Ltd, who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Putt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Dr Painter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Sabre Resources Ltd's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Sabre Resources Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1 - Guchab Diamond Drilling

* Copper (Cu) & Silver (Ag) values were determined at the accredited 'Bureau Veritas' Laboratory in Swakopmund, Namibia.

** No estimate of 'true width' is practical at this early stage of the exploration program.



Pad No	Hole No	Northing	Easting	RL	Final Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth (°True)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intercept (m)**	Grade
1	GCDD0001	7818105	796081	1781	111.39	-40	191 Including And And	0.60 17.90 29.80 96.90	108.35 20.25 52.15 100.05	107.75 2.35 22.35 3.15	1.15% Cu & 6.93 gpt Ag 13.24% Cu & 70.84 gpt Ag 2.08% Cu & 10.11 gpt Ag 2.85% Cu & 22.90 gpt Ag
1	GCDD0002	7818105	796081	1781	101.13	-60	182 Including And	1.42 1.42 8.19	27.98 5.58 12.76	26.56 4.16 4.57	1.06% Cu & 6.25 gpt Ag 2.36% Cu & 7.93 gpt Ag 2.18% Cu & 21.44 gpt Ag
1	GCDD0003	7818105	796081	1781	53.43	-80	191 Including	1.00 1.00	19.90 8.00	18.90 7.00	1.54% Cu & 9.66 gpt Ag 2.52% Cu & 10.12 gpt Ag
1	GCDD0004	7818105	796081	1781	60.63	-55	224 Including And	0.00 7.18 23.05	24.05 9.54 24.05	24.05 2.36 1.00	1.29% Cu & 10.91 gpt Ag 3.47% Cu & 35.34 gpt Ag 8.55% Cu & 38.38 gpt Ag
1	GCDD0005	7818105	796081	1781	53.32	-55	161 Including	0.00 20.05	22.2 22.2	22.20 2.15	3.45% Cu & 29.67 gpt Ag 17.60% Cu & 247.70 gpt Ag
2	GCDD0006	795610	795610	1837	48.35	-45	291 Including	0.90 7.00	15.00 9.65	14.10 2.65	1.31% Cu & 10.50 gpt Ag 5.10% Cu & 50.94 gpt Ag
2	GCDD0007	795610	795610	1837	48.55	-60	280 Including	5.48 5.48	13.85 6.67	8.37 1.19	0.54% Cu & 7.43 gpt Ag 1.41% Cu & 25.40 gpt Ag
2	GCDD0008	795610	795610	1837	72.89	-45	350	NA	NA	NA	Hole Abandoned @ 72.89 m
2	GCDD0009	795610	795610	1837	17.63	-70	170	NA	NA	NA	Hole Abandoned @ 17.63 m
2	GCDD0010	795610	795610	1837	13.62	-70	170	NA	NA	NA	Redrill of GCDD0009 - Abandoned
4	GCDD0011	7818246	795918	1832	103.45	-41.5	100 Including	42.22 57.44	61.07 61.07	18.85 3.63	1.06% Cu & 15.05 gpt Ag 4.08% Cu & 61.92 gpt Ag
4	GCDD0012	7818246	795918	1832	115.73	-40	131	NA	NA	NA	Hole Abandoned @ 115.73 m due to drill rig failure
5	GCDD0013	7818054	796066	1774	80.1	-40	41 Including	0.00 0.00	31.50 2.00	31.50 2.00	0.29% Cu & 2.30 gpt Ag 1.03% Cu & 5.40 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0014	7818054	796066	1774	86.89	-60	41 Including And	0.00 0.00 12.00	53.10 6.55 21.00	53.10 6.55 9.00	1.23% Cu & 11.20 gpt Ag 2.17% Cu & 9.50 gpt Ag 2.95% Cu & 19.10 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0015	7818054	796066	1774	90.39	-80	41 Including	0.31 17.72	52.16 33.00	51.85 15.28	1.35% Cu & 15.45 gpt Ag 2.81% Cu & 28.66 gpt Ag

Pad No	Hole No	Northing	Easting	RL	Final Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth (°True)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intercept (m)**	Grade
5	GCDD0016	7818054	796066	1774	110.96	-49	165 Including	20.00	32.22	12.22	0.67% Cu & 5.87 gpt Ag
								25.75	26.87	1.12	2.14% Cu & 4.10 gpt Ag
							Including And	57.37	86.64	29.27	0.80% Cu & 10.86 gpt Ag
								63.73	66.31	2.58	2.49% Cu & 27.03 gpt Ag
								71.44	78.10	6.66	1.06% Cu & 15.09 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0017	7818054	796066	1774	159.36	-65	161 Including	12.00	39.00	27.00	0.53% Cu & 6.77 gpt Ag
								24.00	29.12	5.12	1.58% Cu & 18.21 gpt Ag
							Including	50.00	78.40	28.40	0.61% Cu & 11.99 gpt Ag
								66.20	78.40	12.20	0.87% Cu & 15.77 gpt Ag
							Including	93.44	131.00	37.56	0.92% Cu & 12.43 gpt Ag
								93.44	99.11	5.67	2.28% Cu & 20.02 gpt Ag
								126.00	131.00	5.00	1.82% Cu & 33.76 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0018	7818054	796066	1774	132.47	-80	165	15.00	23.59	8.59	1.00% Cu & 12.15 gpt Ag
								36.40	50.50	14.10	0.89% Cu & 7.16 gpt Ag
							Including	48.00	50.50	2.50	1.70% Cu & 7.74 gpt Ag
								59.00	76.00	17.00	1.00% Cu & 23.70 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0019	7818054	796066	1774	153.21	-55	180 Including	23.04	38.45	15.41	1.08% Cu & 5.24 gpt Ag
								37.37	38.45	1.08	6.45% Cu & 42.26 gpt Ag
							Including And And	58.35	104.00	45.65	1.04% Cu & 12.27 gpt Ag
								58.35	73.25	14.90	1.30% Cu & 16.20 gpt Ag
								73.25	81.10	7.85	Void - Mine Working?
								81.10	104.00	22.90	1.22% Cu & 15.88 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0020	7818054	796066	1774	149.99	-45	186	29.00	45.00	16.00	1.19% Cu & 8.26 gpt Ag
								78.00	82.55	4.55	0.53% Cu & 3.07 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0021	7818054	796066	1774	120.34	-60	339 Including	0.00	47.27	47.27	0.64% Cu & 5.33 gpt Ag
								0.00	4.17	4.17	1.52% Cu & 11.52 gpt Ag
							And And	11.68	13.00	1.32	3.66% Cu & 20.41 gpt Ag
								21.46	23.60	2.14	2.27% Cu & 19.03 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0022	7818054	796066	1774	120.09	-30	339	0.00	5.00	5.00	1.38% Cu & 7.82 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0023	7818054	796066	1774	120.39	-80	339 And	0.00	40.81	40.81	1.34% Cu & 11.63 gpt Ag
								55.60	64.34	8.74	0.80% Cu & 21.65 gpt Ag

Pad No	Hole No	Northing	Easting	RL	Final Depth (m)	Dip(°)	Azimuth (°True)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Intercept (m)**	Grade
5	GCDD0024	7818054	796066	1774	59.09	-40	210	NA	NA	NSR	No Significant Results (>1% Copper)
5	GCDD0025	7818054	796066	1774	144.33	-60	210 And Including	36.00 65.38 116.00	39.10 124.00 124.00	3.10 58.62 8.74	3.04% Cu & 22.17 gpt Ag 1.38% Cu & 28.27 gpt Ag 3.04% Cu & 59.08 gpt Ag
5	GCDD0026	7818054	796066	1774	129.45	-80	210	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0027	7818107	796083	1781	38.64	-40	120	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0028	7818110	796083	1781	50.84	-40	60	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0029	7818110	796080	1781	41.69	-40	30	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0030	7818110	796080	1781	44.79	-40	360	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0031	7818112	796077	1781	59.76	-40	325	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0032	7818110	796077	1781	62.93	-40	303	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0033	7818107	796080	1781	30.45	-40	240	NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0034	7818107	796080	1781				NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0035	7818107	796080	1781				NA	NA	NA	Results Pending
1	GCDD0036	7818107	796080	1781				NA	NA	NA	Results Pending

Appendix 2 – Guchab Diamond Drilling, JORC Tables

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	Exploration results are based on industry best practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Core samples are taken as half NQ core and sampled on nominal 1m intervals, with sampling breaks adjusted to geological boundaries where appropriate. Each sample is analysed with a handheld XRF analyser. Anomalous samples are submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Swakopmund for more precise analysis. All drill samples submitted to the laboratory are crushed and pulverised followed by a four acid total digest and multi-element analysis by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Gold and precious metal analysis is completed by a 50g fire assay collection and Atomic Absorption Spectrometer analysis (AAS). Sample preparation and analysis are undertaken at Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Swakopmund, Namibia.
Drilling techniques	Diamond drill holes are collared using HQ2 and switch to NQ2 when the formation becomes solid. All coordinates are quoted in WGS84 datum unless otherwise stated.
Drill Sample Recovery	The quality of diamond core samples is monitored by the logging of various geotechnical parameters, and logging of core recovery and competency. The quality of analytical results is monitored by the use of internal laboratory procedures together with certified standards, duplicates and blanks and statistical analysis on a monthly basis to ensure that results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision.
Logging	All logging is completed according to industry best practice. Diamond core is stored in clearly labelled core trays. Logging is completed using a standard Maxwell logging template. The resulting data is uploaded to a Datashed database and validated. Once validated, the data is exported to 3D modelling software for visual validation and interpretation. Detailed information on lithology, sample quality, structure, geotechnical information, alteration and mineralisation are collected in a series of detailed self-validating logging templates.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	Core is cut using a brick saw fitted with a special blade designed for cutting core. Half core is taken for sampling. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is considered adequate as per industry best practice. Field duplicates are taken every 20 samples to ensure the samples are representative. Quality control reports are undertaken routinely to monitor the performance of field standards and duplicates. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The samples have been sorted, dried, crushed and pulverised. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. The samples have been split with a riffle splitter, if required, to obtain a 3kg sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. The sample(s) have been digested with a mixture of four Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids for a total digest. Ag, As, Cd, Co, Ga, In, Mo, Sn, W have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. Al, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, V, Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Au and PGEs are determined by a 40g fire assay collection with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry finish. Field Standards and Blanks are inserted every 10 samples , Laboratory inserts its own standards and blanks at random intervals, but several are inserted per batch regardless of the size of the batch.

<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least three senior personnel before release to the market. No adjustments are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly to Datashed in raw original format. All data is validated using the QAQC reporter validation tool with Datashed. Visual validations are then carried out by senior staff members.
<i>Location of data points</i>	Holes are set out using a handheld 12 channel GPS. Collars are picked up by a licenced surveyor on completion of the hole.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	Data spacing and distribution used to determine geological continuity is dependent on the deposit type and style under consideration. Where a mineral resource is estimated, the appropriate data spacing and density is decided and reported by the competent person. For mineral resource estimations, grades are estimated on composited assay data. The composite length is chosen based on the statistical average, usually 1m. Sample compositing is never applied to interval calculations reported to market. A sample length weighted interval is calculated as per industry best practice.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	Orientation of sampling is as unbiased as possible based on the dominating mineralised structures and interpretation of the deposit geometry. If structure and geometry is not well understood, sampling is orientated to be perpendicular to the general strike of stratigraphy and/or regional structure. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this would be assessed and reported if considered material. Generally drilling should be undertaken at an angle to surface and drilled to maximise perpendicular intersection with the known interpretation of the strike of previously intersected mineralisation. This often proves difficult at Guchab due to the topography of the prospect area and has resulted in 'fans' being drilled from individual pads to allow testing of the mineralised zones.
<i>Sample security</i>	All samples remain in the custody of company geologists, and are fully supervised from point of field collection to laboratory drop-off.
<i>Audits and reviews</i>	None yet undertaken for this dataset

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

<i>JORC Criteria</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	Sabre controls two Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPL's) in the Otavi Mountain Land, namely EPL3540 & 3542. All tenure was in good standing at the time of reporting. There are no known impediments with respect to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. The Company maintains an 80% interest in the aforementioned EPL's, and a 3% government royalty is in place on any base metal production. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, and wilderness or national park areas or environments impediments.
<i>Exploration done by previous parties</i>	Several other parties have undertaken exploration in the area between the early 1900's through to 1997. These parties include South West Africa Company, Goldfields Namibia and Tsumeb Corporation. Appraisal of previous work has been limited to high level review of historical reports as very limited data is available in either digital or hardcopy format. In most cases Sabre Resources Ltd has developed its datasets solely from its own work.
<i>Geology</i>	At Guchab, on the Kombat Trend, the target is structurally hosted epithermal copper-silver mineralisation, associated with faulting and zones of brecciation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	All relevant drillhole information is supplied in Appendix 1 of the announcement
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	All exploration results are reported by a length weighted average. This ensures that short lengths of high-grade material receive less weighting than longer lengths of low grade material. No high-grade cut-offs are applied. A nominal low grade cut-off of 0.25% Cu is used with a maximum internal dilution of 5m.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	Mineralisation at Guchab is interpreted to be hosted by dilational & breccia zones associated with 030-045 degree striking cross faults intersecting the interpreted east-west striking sedimentary bedding. The drilling at Guchab is being undertaken from a number of pads due to the topography of the prospect. At this stage in the exploration programme it is too early to determine the true thickness of the intercept lengths.
<i>Diagrams</i>	A set of relevant diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Information relating to geophysical and geochemical test work is included in the announcement
<i>Further work</i>	Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement