18 OCTOBER 2018

RRL1588D

HIGH GRADE NICKEL ASSAYS FROM COLLURABBIE

Key Points

- **Diamond drilling at Collurabbie intersects massive and semi-massive nickel sulphides at Olympia**
  - **1.8m @ 1.27% Ni, 2.81% Cu, 0.09% Co, 5.97 g/t Pt+Pd**
  - **6.05m @ 1.31% Ni, 1.06% Cu, 0.12% Co, 2.25 g/t Pt+Pd**
- **Drilling samples to be used for first stage metallurgical test work**

Rox Resources Limited (ASX: RXL) ("Rox" or "the Company") is pleased to announce high grade assay results from the Company's recently completed diamond drilling campaign at its Collurabbie nickel project, located 230km north of Laverton in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The overall aim of the diamond drilling program was:

- To obtain samples of mineralisation from the Olympia deposit for metallurgical test work, and
- To test RC and aircore anomalies at the Olympia North prospect.

Significant results received from Olympia in hole CXDD004 (Figure 2) were:

- **1.8m @ 1.27% Ni, 2.81% Cu, 0.09% Co, 5.97 g/t Pt+Pd** from 90.4m, and
- **6.05m @ 1.31% Ni, 1.06% Cu, 0.12% Co, 2.25 g/t Pt+Pd** from 97.95m,
  *including **1.9m @ 2.25% Ni, 2.02% Cu, 0.07% Co, 3.21 g/t Pt+Pd** from 97.95m*

Another 2.1m interval of massive sulphides was also intersected in hole CXDD001at Olympia from 203.2m depth. The whole sample will be used for a metallurgical test, so the assay from this interval will be determined during that test work.

Rox Managing Director, Mr Ian Mulholland said, "*These results from Olympia add to our understanding of the mineralogy and type of sulphide material present.*

"With nickel, copper, cobalt and platinum group elements (Pt and Pd) all being present it is important to know the metallurgical recovery characteristics of these valuable metals."

Two diamond holes were drilled at the Olympia North prospect, co-funded by the Western Australian Government (figures 3 – 5). The target ultramafic unit seems to have thinned at depth below the aircore and RC drilling anomalies. In CXDD002 immediately above the mineralised ultramafic unit, a thick porphyry unit was intersected and may be associated with potential remobilisation of Ni-Cu sulphides. Downhole electromagnetic surveys will commence shortly.

Best results were:

- **0.2m @ 0.48% Ni, 0.25% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.53 g/t Pt+Pd** from 167.3m in hole CXDD002, and
- **0.2m @ 0.91% Ni, 0.81% Cu, 0.03% Co, 0.62 g/t Pt+Pd** from 202.9m in hole CXDD003

Current JORC 2012 Mineral Resources at Collurabbie total **573,000T @ 1.6% Ni, 1.2% Cu, 0.082% Co and 2.3 g/t Pt+Pd, for contained tonnes of 9,170 Ni, 6,880t Cu, 470t Co, 42,400oz Pt+Pd** (ASX:RXL 18 August 2017).

Assay data and drill hole information is given below in Table 1.

ENDS

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Table 1: Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth	From	To	Interval	Ni%	Cu%	Pt+Pd g/t	Co%	Prospect
CXDD001	422012	7025970	518	231	201.15	201.38	0.23	1.74	1.44	1.46	0.06	Olympia
and					203.16	205.27	2.11	Assays	Pending			
CXDD002	421979	7026902	515	252.6	167.29	167.45	0.16	0.48	0.25	0.53	0.02	Olympia North
CXDD003	421897	7027007	515	249.5	202.87	203.07	0.20	0.91	0.81	0.62	0.03	Olympia North
CXDD004	422035	7026002	517	123	90.42	92.22	1.80	1.27	2.81	5.97	0.09	Olympia
and					97.95	104.00	6.05	1.31	1.06	2.25	0.12	
including					*97.95*	*99.86*	*1.91*	*2.25*	*2.02*	*3.21*	*0.07*	

Notes to Table:

- Grid coordinates GDA94: Zone 51, collar positions determined by hand held GPS.
- All hole azimuths 90 degrees magnetic and dips -60 degrees, downhole deviations may result in hole paths slightly different to those intended.
- RC drilling (hole prefix CXRC) by 5.5 inch (140mm) RC hammer, with samples cone split and collected every metre.
- Diamond drilling (hole prefix CXDD) by HQ/NQ diamond core, with core cut in half and sampled to either significant geological boundaries or even metre intervals.
- Diamond drill samples were crushed to 6.5mm. 3-5kg sample preparation by pulp mill to nominal P80/75um.
- Ni analysis by Intertek Genalysis Perth method 4A/OE: Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. For higher precision analyses (e.g. Ni > 1%), Intertek Genalysis Perth method 4AH/OE: Modified (for higher precision) multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.
- Certified Reference Standards and field duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals to provide assay quality checks. Review of the standards and duplicates are within acceptable limits.
- Cut-off grade for reporting of 0.5% Ni with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed (with exception of holes CXDD002).
- Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted 60-65 degree westerly dip of the host rocks, reported intercepts will be slightly more than true width.
- NSR = No Significant Result.

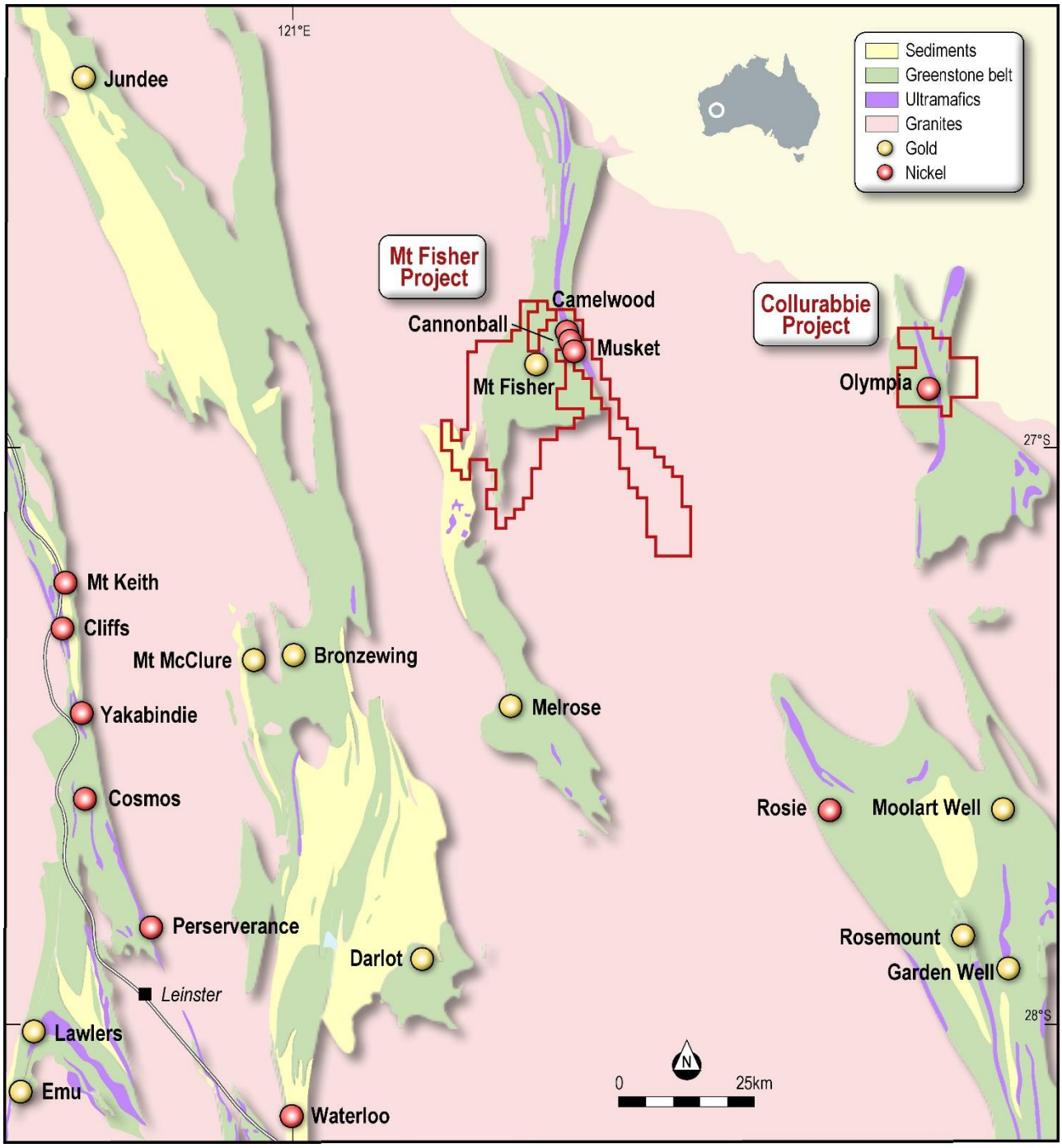

Figure 1: Collurabbie Project Location

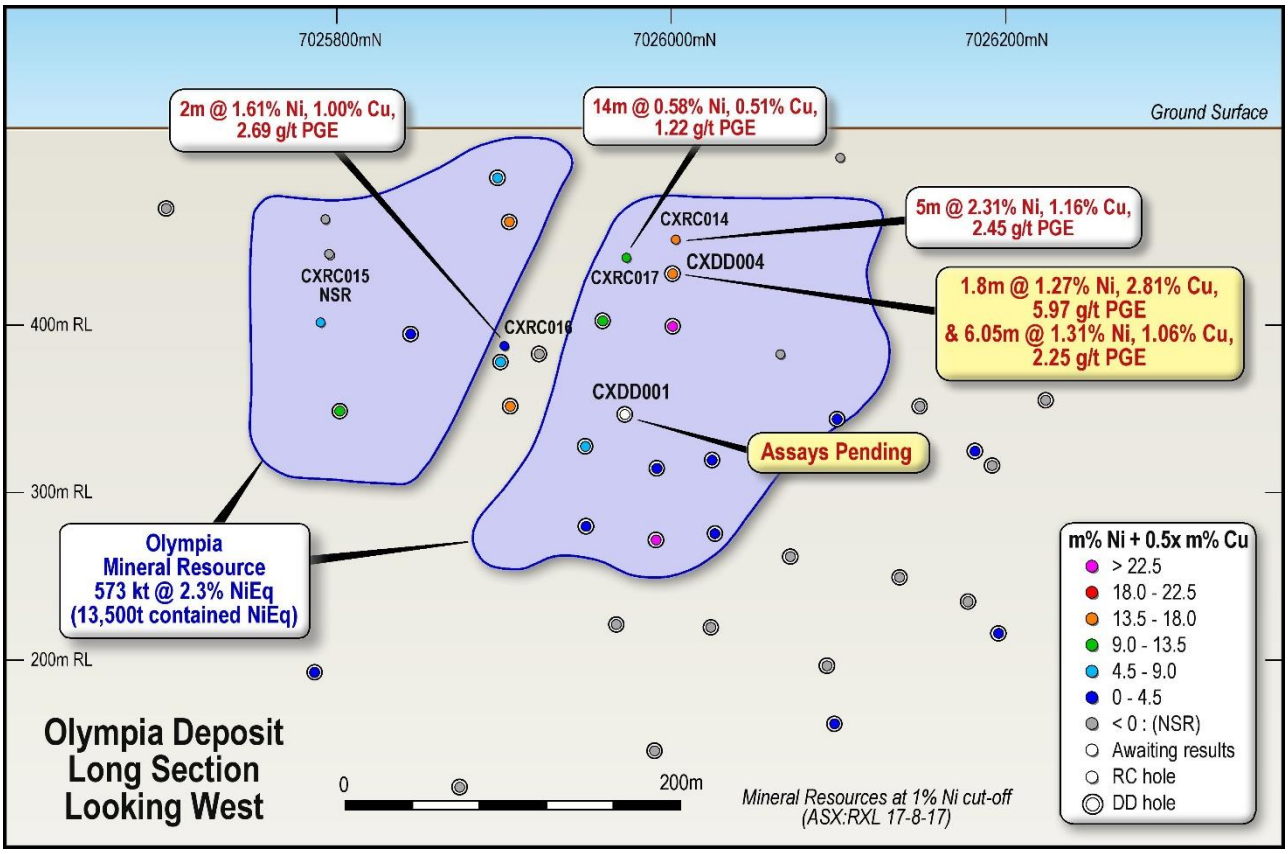

Figure 2: Olympia Long Section Looking West

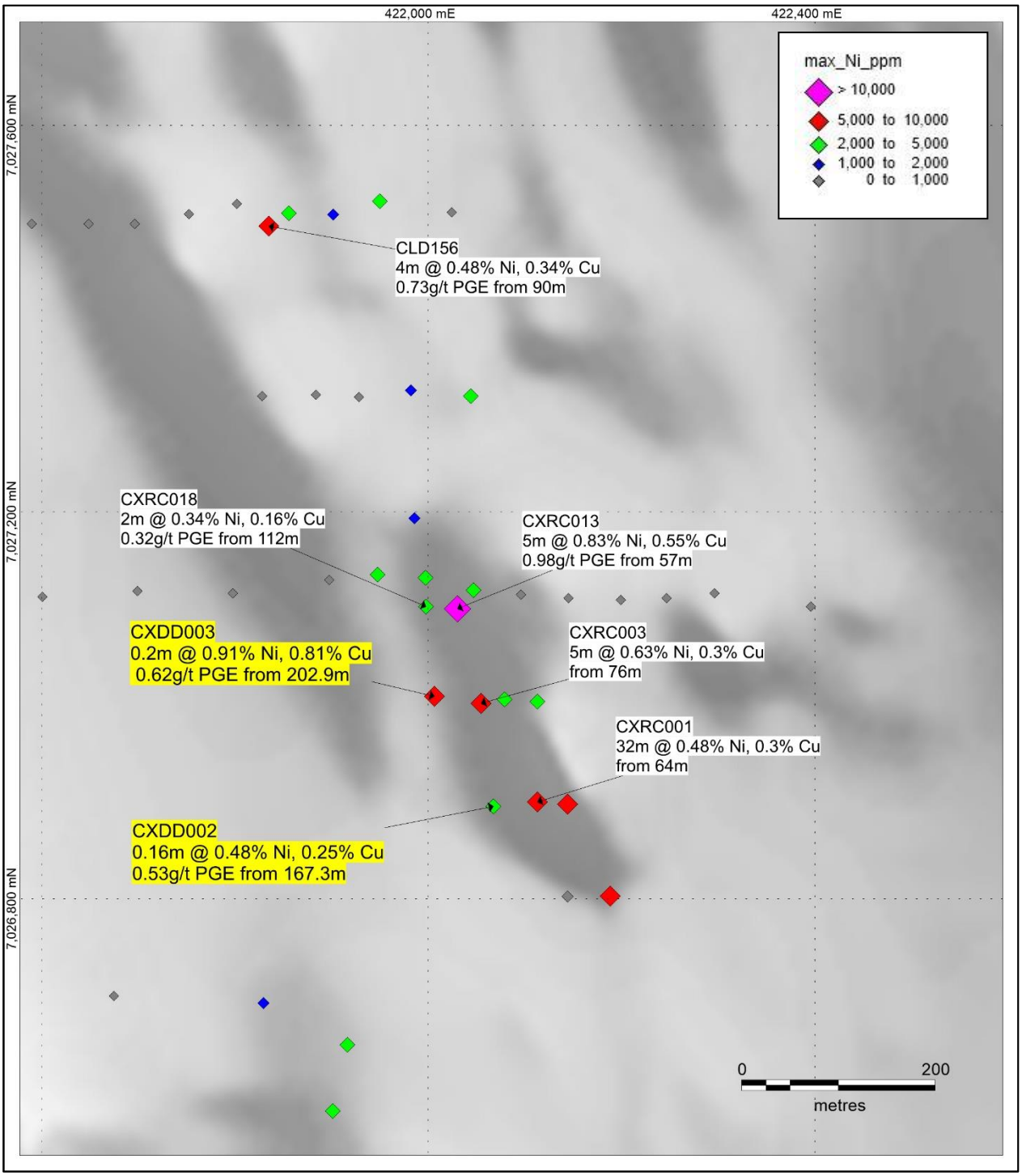

Figure 3: Drill Plan – Olympia North

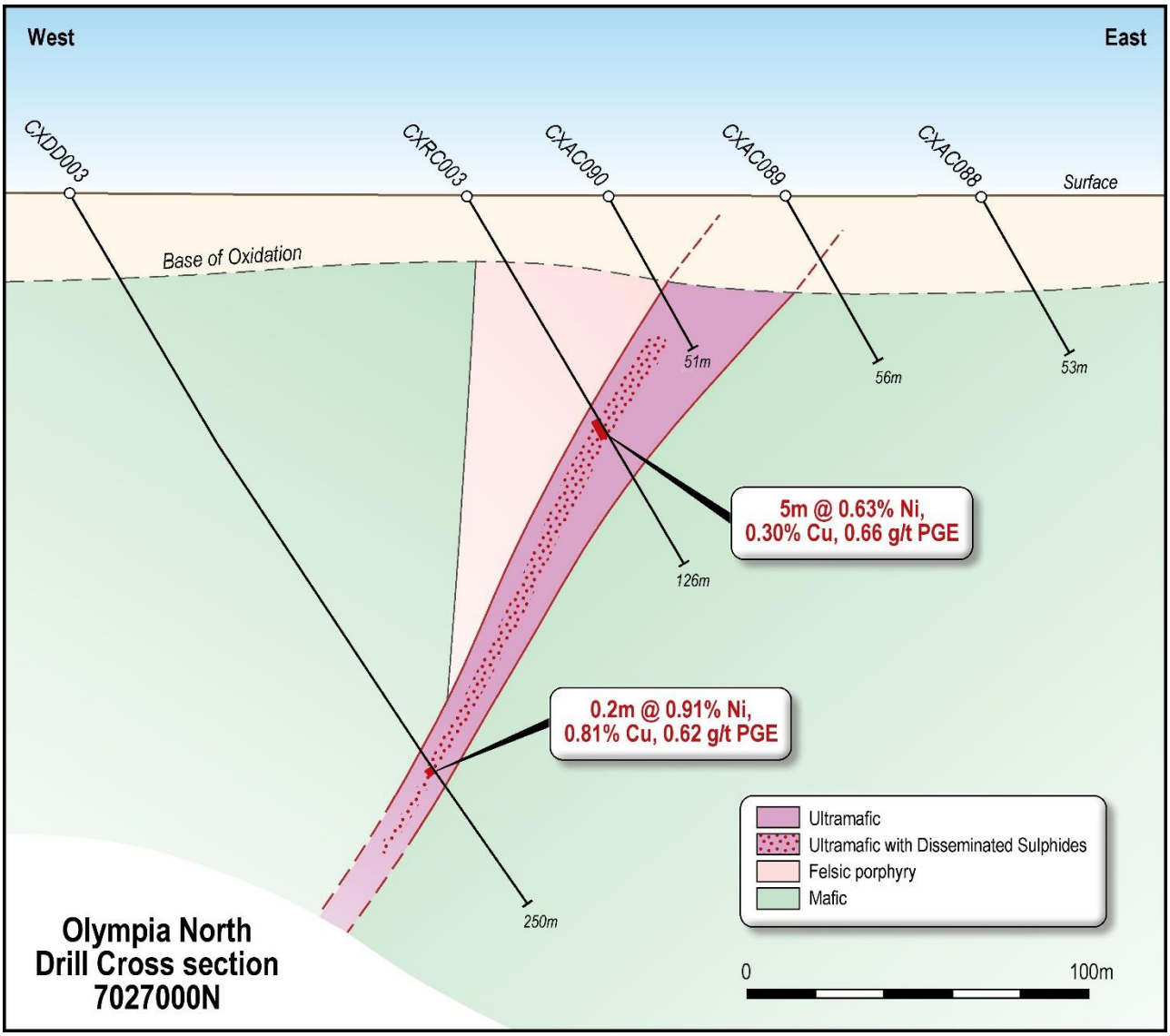

Figure 4: Olympia North Cross Section 7027000N

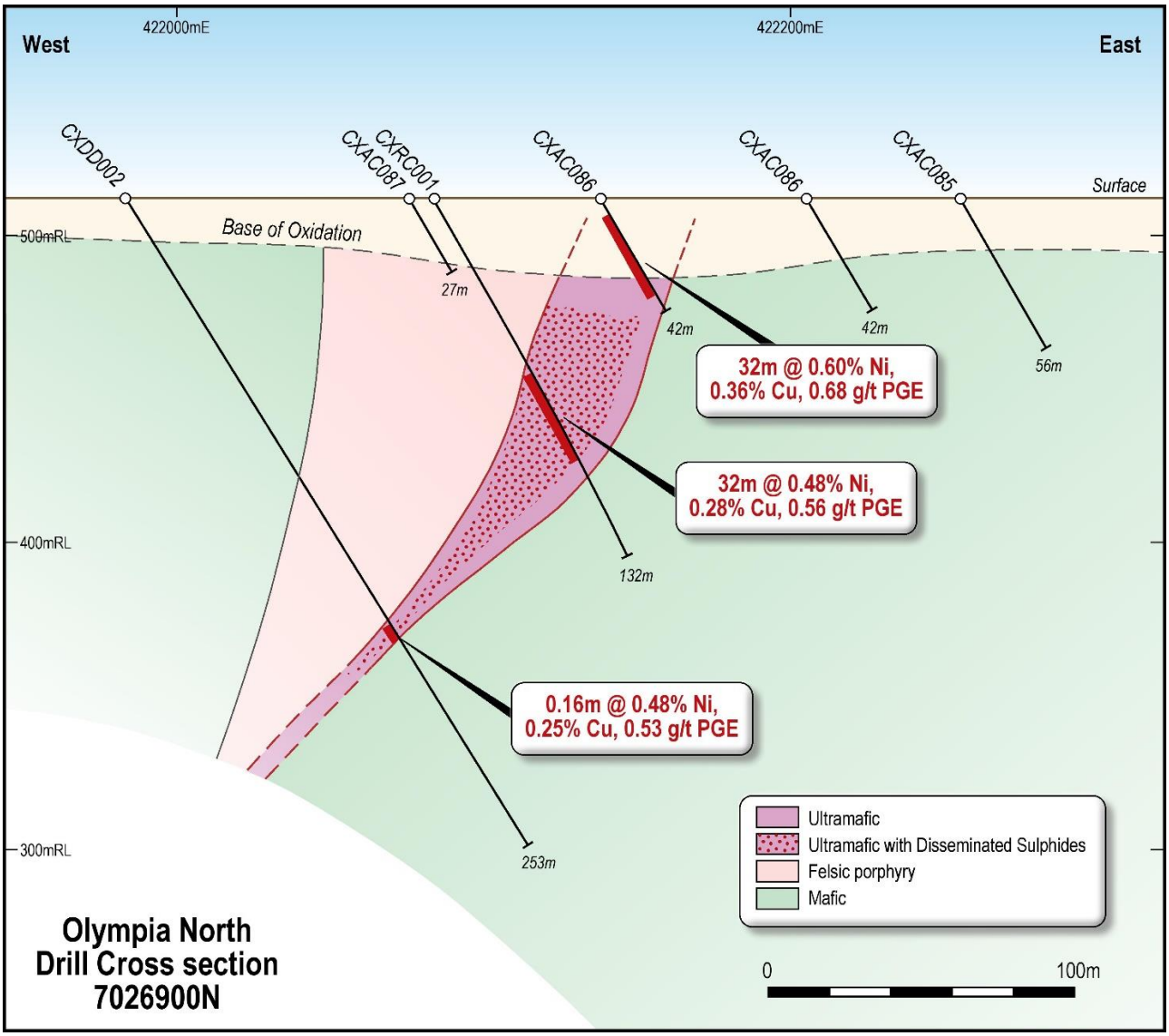

Figure 5: Olympia North Cross Section 7026900N

About Rox Resources

Rox Resources Limited is an emerging Australian minerals exploration company. The company has a number of key assets at various levels of development with exposure to gold, nickel, copper and platinum group elements (PGE's), including the Mt Fisher Gold Project (WA), the Fisher East Nickel Project (WA), and the Collurabbie Nickel-Copper-PGE Project (WA).

Fisher East Nickel Project (100%)

The Fisher East nickel project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and hosts several nickel sulphide deposits. The total project area is ~350km^2.

Discovery of, and drilling at the Camelwood, Cannonball and Musket nickel prospects has defined a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 5 February 2016) of **4.2Mt grading 1.9% Ni** reported at 1.0% Ni cut-off (Indicated Mineral Resource: 3.7Mt grading 1.9% Ni, Inferred Mineral Resource: 0.5Mt grading 1.5% Ni) comprising massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation, and containing **78,000 tonnes of nickel**. Higher grade mineralisation is present in all deposits (refer to ASX announcement above) and is still open at depth beneath each deposit. Additional nickel sulphide deposits continue to be discovered (e.g. Sabre) and these will add to the resource base. Exploration is continuing to define further zones of potential nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Mt Fisher Gold Project (100%)

The Mt Fisher gold project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, adjacent to the Fisher East nickel project, and hosts several gold deposits. The total project area is ~220km^2.

Drilling by Rox has also defined numerous high-grade gold targets and a JORC 2012 Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource (ASX:RXL 11 July 2018) of **1.0 million tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au** reported at a 0.8 g/tAu cut-off exists for **89,000 ounces of gold** (Measured: 170,000 tonnes grading 4.1 g/t Au, Indicated: 220,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, Inferred: 630,000 tonnes grading 2.3 g/t Au) aggregated over the Damsel, Moray Reef and Mt Fisher deposits.

Collurabbie Gold-Nickel Project (100%)

The Collurabbie project is located in the highly prospective North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia and is prospective for gold and nickel. The project area of ~123km^2 hosts the Olympia nickel sulphide deposit and a number of other prospects for nickel sulphide mineralisation. A JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of **573,000t grading 1.63% Ni, 1.19% Cu, 0.082% Co, 1.49g/t Pd, 0.85g/t Pt** has been defined at Olympia (ASX:RXL 18 August 2017). The style of nickel sulphide mineralisation is different to that at Fisher East, with a significant copper and PGE component at Collurabbie, and has been compared to the Raglan nickel deposits in Canada (>1Mt contained nickel).

In addition, there is potential for gold mineralisation, with several strong drilling intersections including **2m @ 2.4g/t Au** from the Naxos prospect.

Competent Person Statements:

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to new exploration results for the Collurabbie nickel sulphide project is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Mulholland (B.Sc.(hons), M.Sc. F.AusIMM, FAIG, FSEG), a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is also a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Mulholland is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Mr Mulholland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to previous Exploration Results for the Collurabbie project, was either prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 or under the JORC Code 2012, and has been properly and extensively cross-referenced in the text to the date of original announcement to ASX. In the case of the 2004 JORC Code Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, they have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Resource Statements

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Collurabbie project was reported to the ASX on 18 August 2017 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 18 August 2017, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 18 August 2017 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to nickel Mineral Resources for the Fisher East project was reported to the ASX on 5 February 2016 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 5 February 2016, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 5 February 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to gold Mineral Resources for the Mt Fisher project was reported to the ASX on 11 July 2018 (JORC 2012). Rox confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcement of 11 July 2018, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement of 11 July 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the drilling results on tenements E38/2009, E38/2912 and E38/3193.

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.*	RC hole diameter was 5.5" (140 mm) reverse circulation percussion (RC). Sampling of RC holes was undertaken by collecting 1m cone split samples at intervals. Diamond drill hole core size was NQ2 or HQ3 size diameter through the mineralisation. Sampling of diamond holes was by cut half core as described further below. Drill holes were generally angled at -60^0 towards grid east (but see Table for individual hole dips and azimuths) to intersect geology as close to perpendicular as possible.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, moisture and contamination (as applicable). Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures.
	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 (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	Diamond core is dominantly NQ2 or HQ3 size, sampled on geological intervals, with a minimum of 0.1 m up to a maximum of 1.5 m. NQ2 core is cut into half, or quarter for HQ holes. RC drill holes were sampled on 1m intervals using riffle or cone splitter units. Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie, crushed to 10mm, dried and pulverised (total prep) in LM5 units (Some samples > 3kg were split) to produce a sub-sample. The pulps were then sent to Perth for analysis by four acid digest with a multi-element ICP-OES finish (code: 4A/OE-multi element). Au, Pt and Pd were analysed by 25-gram fire assay with a mass spectrometer finish. Internal laboratory QA uses CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates, along with 10% repeats.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 techniques were Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD). The RC hole diameter was 140mm face sampling hammer. Hole depths reported range from 88m to 248m. DD hole diameter was mostly NQ2 or HQ3 with 5 ¼ inch RC or mud rotary pre-collar and HQ upper hole portions. The core was orientated using a Camtech orientation tool. DD holes had RC or rock roller bit pre-collars drilled, generally to 25-150m depth.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond drill core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries were >95%, and there were no significant core loss or recovery problems. RC drill recoveries were high (>90%).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous sample runs on an angle iron used for orientation marking. Depths are measured and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes made in the logs.
	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.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all RC drill holes, but no geotechnical data have been recorded (or is possible to be recorded due to the nature of the sample). The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate. Detailed geological and geotechnical logs were carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD, structures etc. which included structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness, fill material, and this data is stored in the database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure (DD only), weathering, colour, and other sample features. Core was photographed and is stored in plastic core trays. RC chips are stored in plastic RC chip trays.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Drill core was cut in half on site using a core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core, preserving the orientation mark in the kept core half.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation followed industry best practice. This involved oven drying, coarse crushing of diamond core to ~10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and barren waste samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20.
	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.	No diamond core field duplicates were taken. For RC drilling field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at an approximate 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation which lies in the percentage range.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The analytical technique involved a four-acid digest followed by multi-element ICP/OES analysis (Intertek analysis code 4A/OE). The four-acid digest involves hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids and is considered a "complete" digest for most material types, except certain chromite minerals.
	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.	No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. Check assays were undertaken at an independent third-party assay laboratory and correlated extremely well.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Exploration Manager and/or Senior Geologist) have visually inspected and verified the significant drill intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on Toughbook laptop computers in the field. These data are transferred to Geobase Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any 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.*	Not applicable. A hand-held GPS has been used to determine collar locations at this stage, however DGPS collar surveys will be undertaken by a licensed surveyor shortly.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51 for easting, northing and RL.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface was generated from digital terrain models generated from low level airborne geophysical surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing varies 40-200 metres between drill sections, with some areas at 40 metre drill section spacing. Some sections (but not all) have had more than one hole drilled. Down dip step-out distance varies 20-100 metres.
	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.	The mineralisation and geology show very good continuity from hole to hole and will be sufficient to support the definition of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve and the classifications contained in the JORC Code (2012 Edition) in due course.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has occurred for diamond core drilling. Sample intervals are based on geological boundaries with even one metre samples between. For RC samples, sample compositing occurred over 4 metre intervals for non-mineralised material, but all mineralised intervals were sampled at a one metre interval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The mineralisation strikes at between about 320-340 degrees and dip to the west at between -50 to -70 degrees. The drill orientation was planned to be 090 degrees however, some RC drill holes may have swung slightly south. Drilling is essentially perpendicular to strike.
	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.	No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory. For a large number of samples these bags were transported by the Company directly to the assay laboratory. In some cases, the samples were delivered to a transport contractor who then delivered the samples to the assay laboratory. The assay laboratory audits the samples on arrival and reports any discrepancies back to the Company. No such discrepancies occurred.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of previous sampling techniques and data was carried out by Optiro Pty Ltd ("Optiro") as part of the Camelwood Mineral Resource estimate (ASX:RXL 3 October 2013). The database is considered by Optiro to be of sufficient quality to support a Mineral Resource estimate. In addition, from time to time, the Company carries out its own internal data audits.

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.*	The mineralisation reported is located within Exploration Licenses E38/2009, E38/2912 and E39/3193. Rox owns 100% of these tenements.
	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.	The tenement/s is/are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration for nickel sulphides was undertaken on the tenements by the Western Mining Corporation/Falcon Minerals JV and subsequently BHP Nickel West/Falcon Minerals JV. They discovered the Olympia deposit and defined many of the anomalies there.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting is of Archaean aged komatiite system, bounded by hangingwall basaltic rocks and footwall felsic metasediments. Mineralisation is mostly situated at the (eastern) basal ultramafic - felsic contact. The rocks are strongly talc-carbonate altered. Metamorphism is mid-upper Greenschist. The deposit is analogous to Kambalda style nickel sulphide deposits.

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.*	Refer to drill results Table/s and the Notes attached thereto.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. A lower cut-off of 1% is generally applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed, except where early exploration holes at a new prospect are reported based on their geological significance. See Notes to Table/s.
	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.	High grade massive or semi-massive sulphide intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. See Table/s.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralisation is moderately east dipping throughout the deposit. Drill hole azimuths were generally planned at 090^0 and holes generally inclined at -60^0 east (but see Table in text). Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation (see Figures in the text), reported intercepts will be more than true width.
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 and Table in the text.
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.*	At this stage only likely mineralised intervals have been analysed. Full assays are underway and will be reported in due course.
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.*	Multi element assaying on all samples was carried out for a suite of potentially deleterious elements such as Arsenic and Magnesium.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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*	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.