

High Grade Silver-Copper-Lead Project Acquisition

Black Ridge Mining NL (ASX: BRD, "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has entered into an option agreement to acquire the Kooline Silver-Copper-Lead Project ("the Project"). The Company has secured a four-month exclusive option through the issue of 26,666,666 to the Vendor to acquire 90% of the Project for an all scrip based consideration of 250,000,000 shares if the Company elects to proceed with the acquisition.

- **Multiple significant high grade rock chip results including:**
 - **AKCR044: 225 g/t Ag, 45.8% Pb**
 - **AKCR045: 280 g/t Ag, 54.8% Pb, 0.7% Cu**
 - **AKCR047: 245 g/t Ag, 58.1% Pb, 1.49% Cu**
 - **AKCR048: 375 g/t Ag, 42.5% Pb, 3.78% Cu**
 - **AKCR049: 220 g/t Ag, 68.4% Pb, 0.99% Cu**
 - **AKCR056: 140 g/t Ag, 49.3% Pb**
 - **AKCR059: 120 g/t Ag, 56.5% Pb**
 - **AKCR060: 580 g/t Ag, 29.9% Pb**
- **Extensive 6km long auger soil geochemical anomaly**
- **>50 identified historical workings mined in 1950's**
- **Project covers 90km² and is located 55km south of Paulsen's Gold Mine**

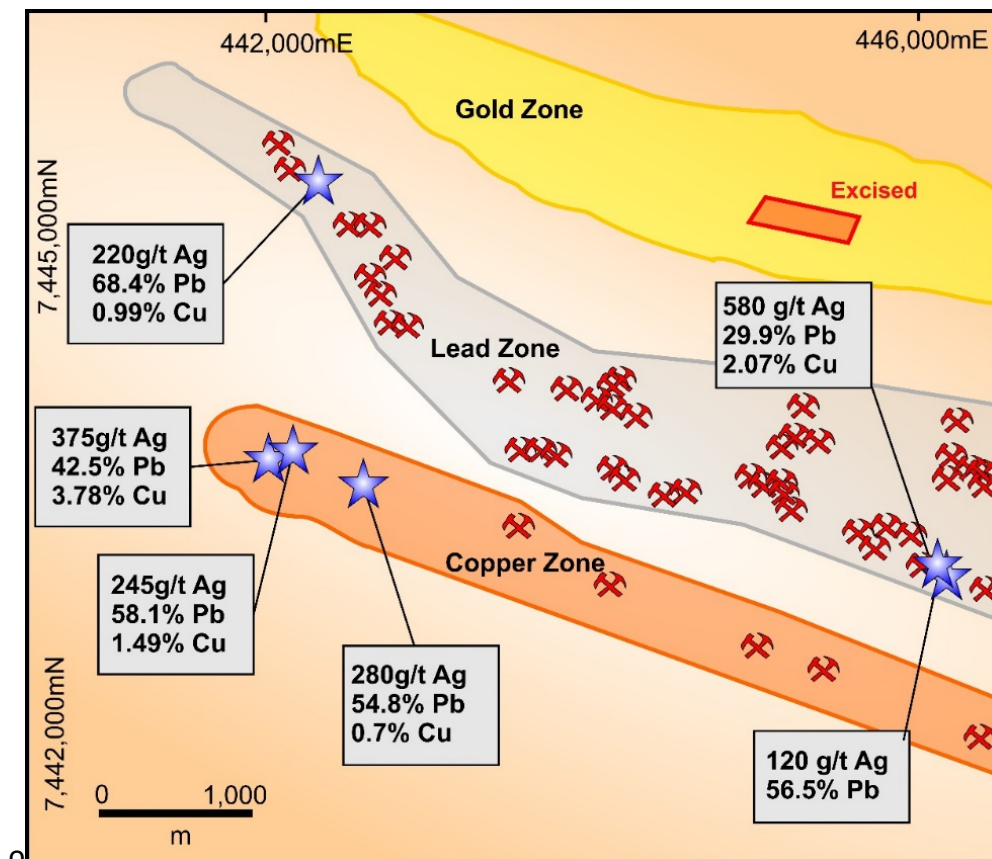


Figure 1: High Grade Rock Chip Results, Historical Mines & Auger Geochemical Target Zones

Location & Access:

Kooline is located 55km south of the Paulsen's Gold Mine, 125km WNW of Paraburdoo, within the Ashburton Province of Western Australia.



Figure 2: Project Location Plan

Project Geology and Mineralisation

The partially mapped project geology is interpreted as being dominated by the Ashburton Formation with Quaternary cover comprising laterite, and colluvium and alluvium associated with relict and depositional regolith domains.

The Ashburton Formation, within the project area, predominantly comprises siltstone, thin to very thick bedded, lithic quartz sandstone and minor pebble conglomerate to greywacke. The sedimentary package has been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies.

Field reconnaissance supports gold, lead and silver mineralisation as bound within potential multiple, subtle dilation zones. The lead-silver mineralisation is associated with mesothermal quartz veins along shear zones developed at the contact between siltstone and greywacke units. These sub-vertical veins occur in multiple stacked and en echelon sets over several kilometres of strike, attesting to untested potential extensions both along strike and down dip. Individual vein widths range from 0.5 to 2m thick.



Figure 3: Historical Shaft

Structural mapping has confirmed multiple deformation events. The mineralisation at Jane-Audrey and Bilrose approximately parallels the intersection plane generated between two cleavages. The plane is defined by mineral growths imparting a rodded fabric to the rocks. The structural complexity and the implications for mineralisation at Kooline remains poorly understood.

Historical Mining

Between 1948 and 1959 a total of 3,600t of lead and 950kg (30,546oz) of silver was produced over an eleven-year period. Much of the historical production came from three mines: the Gift, Jane-Audrey and Bilrose.

Many of the old workings of the Kooline area have demonstrated untested potential extensions both along strike and down dip.



Figure 4: Historical Bilrose Mine (Tailings, Waste Dump & Head Frame)

Exploration Undertaken

Exploration activities undertaken include:

- Auger geochemical sampling
- Rock chip sampling
- IP Surveys
- High resolution aeromagnetic survey
- Reconnaissance RC drilling based on IP survey

Auger Geochemical Sampling

Auger geochemical samples were taken on a 100 by 200m grid to a maximum depth of 1.7m, a total of 863 samples were collected. In the majority of cases the auger reached blade refusal in less than 1.5m depth.

A 6km northwest to southeast trending copper-gold anomaly was delineated by previous operators.

Rock Chip Sampling

Recent rock chip sampling undertaken across Kooline has outlined numerous high grade silver, lead and copper results warranting further investigation. A table of the rock chip samples reported by previous operators is detailed below:

Table 1: Kooline Rock Chip Sampling Results

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Cu %
AKCR027	444947	7442640	1.02	70	18	1.07
AKCR007	443591	7443844	0.56	175	34	2.15
AKCR041	444973	7445336	0.01	155	59	0.01
AKCR015	444566	7443542	0.19	201	43	0.01
AKCR038	444290	7442871	0.01	85	42	0.15
AKCR016	445304	7443878	0.04	40	37	0.01
AKCR004	443554	7443569	0.32	65	26	0.43
AKCR005	443559	7443720	0.7	30	5	0.38
AKCR013	446320	7441999	0.41	35	12	0.29
AKCR023	445076	7442573	0.31	20	0.01	1.63
AKCR044	442560	7443552	0.11	225	45.8	0.27
AKCR045	442538	7443559	0.51	280	54.8	0.7
AKCR046	442389	7443578	0.23	120	45.6	0.44
AKCR047	442132	7443764	0.21	245	58.1	1.49
AKCR048	442026	7443745	0.34	375	42.5	3.78
AKCR049	442274	7445505	0.15	220	68.4	0.99
AKCR051	441541	7445930	0.18	60	18.2	0.24
AKCR052	441685	7445854	0.05	30	8.22	0.43
AKCR056	442936	7444392	0.11	140	49.3	0.06
AKCR057	445376	7443407	0.13	70	25.1	0.02
AKCR058	446191	7443399	0.46	70	31	0.01
AKCR059	446185	7443007	0.03	120	56.5	0.02
AKCR060	446153	7443040	0.6	580	29.9	2.07
AKCR061	445897	7443190	0.01	65	20.9	0.04

High Resolution Magnetic Survey

A high resolution aeromagnetic survey conducted by previous operators found an association between the historical June-Audrey, Bilrose and Camp workings. Numerous additional discrete magnetic anomalies have been identified and are yet to be followed up.

IP Survey

IP Surveys undertaken across the Project were used to target areas warranting drill testing. Multiple stratigraphic linear anomalies were identified and subsequently drill tested.

RC Drilling

A total of ten holes for 904m of drilling have been completed to date, focussing on IP anomalies. Results from this drilling include:

Table 2: RC Drilling Results

Hole	Easting	North	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb%	Cu%
AKO9RCO1	443761	7443713	96	-60	20	63	64	NSR	15.6	4.12	0.12
						67	68	NSR	9	5.02	NSR
AKO9RCO2	443766	7443732	66	-60	20	22	23	NSR	14.5	5.33	NSR
						34	35	NSR	19	5.79	NSR
AKO9RCO3	443617	7443782	90	-60	20	52	53	NSR	15	7.02	NSR
AKO9RCO4	444555	7443523	72	-60	20	25	26	3.85	NSR	NSR	NSR
						31	32	NSR	5.85	1.72	NSR
AKO9RCO5	442036	7443791	102	-60	25	No Significant Results					
AKO9RCO6	442128	7443750	100	-60	25	No Significant Results					
AKO9RCO7	442220	7443718	102	-60	25	No Significant Results					
AKO9RCO8	445079	7443535	102	-55	20	No Significant Results					
AKO9RCO9	445008	7442918	78	-55	215	No Significant Results					
AKO9RC10	444921	7442776	96	-55	35	No Significant Results					

It was noted that the positioning of AKO9RCO9 and AKO9RC10 were not effectively positioned due to heritage and topographic constraints on collar locations.

Commercial Terms

Commercial terms for the acquisition of the Project are summarised below:

1. Black Ridge Mining NL has paid Ilmenite Resources Pty Ltd or their nominee(s) (**Vendors**) a non-refundable option fee 26,666,666 Fully Paid Ordinary shares (**Option Fee**) for 4 months exclusive due diligence (**Option Period**);
2. Upon successful completion of due diligence and exercise of the Option, the total consideration for acquisition of 90% equity interest in the Project is 250,000,000 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares.
3. The Vendors are to retain a 10% free carried equity interest until the completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**). Upon completion of the DFS the Vendors may elect to contribute or dilute according to industry standard dilution formula. Upon being diluted to a 5% equity interest the Vendors may elect to retain a 1.5% net smelter royalty

Conditions Precedent

Settlement of the acquisition is conditional upon the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions precedent:

- a. BRD obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals to give effect to the acquisition; and
- b. BRD obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals or waivers to allow BRD to lawfully complete the acquisition.

Corporate

Through the process of Black Ridge Mining NL focussing towards the identification, exploration and development of significant mineral resource assets, the board has elected to undergo a change of branding and focus.

In addition to the acquisition of Kooline, Black Ridge is currently evaluating a number of resource opportunities which have the potential of delivering significant shareholder value.

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Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to the Kooline Project Exploration Results is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathan King, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Black Ridge Mining NL. Mr King has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr King consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Rock Chip Samples:</u> Rock chip samples were taken across selected areas of interest and in proximity to historical workings.</p> <p><u>Auger Geochemical Sampling:</u> Power auger drill holes were completed to a maximum depth of 1.7m on a 200x100m grid across the area proximal to the Kooline workings.</p> <p><u>RC Drilling:</u> No records exist for the method of sampling undertaken.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>No records of QAQC information exist.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>As this data was based entirely on data provided by previous project operators, the following information has been sourced from Annual Exploration reports provided to the Department of Mines and Petroleum: -</p> <p><u>Rock Chip Sampling:</u> No documentation on the sampling protocols for rock chip sampling was available from previous operators.</p> <p><u>Soil and Auger Geochemistry:</u> A power auger was utilised to drill to a maximum depth of 1.7m on a 100x200m grid. No records exist for sample preparation or analysis methods.</p> <p><u>RC Drilling:</u> 1m samples were taken and submitted for analysis. The samples were sorted, dried and whole sample crushed. Samples were then riffle split and a sub-fraction was pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. A further sub sample was then digested in Aqua Regia. Au, Ag, As were determined by ICP MS and Cu, Pb, Zn were determined by ICP OES.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 	<p>No documentation of sampling method for each of the activities was provided.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	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.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p><u>Auger Geochemistry:</u> Auger drilling was conducted with a power auger to a maximum depth of 1.7m.</p> <p><u>RC Drilling:</u> No records of the specifications of RC drilling were reported.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p><u>RC Drilling:</u> No records exist for RC sample recoveries.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	As drilling was undertaken by previous project operators, no records of measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples were recorded.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No sample bias has been reported in annual exploration reports of previous project operators.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All RC holes were logged to the level of detail required for inclusion in a mineral resource estimation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	Logging has been conducted qualitatively and quantitatively with logging codes assigned to all intervals and descriptions of lithologies, alteration and mineralisation of interest. Percentages estimates on veining were reported.
<i>Sub-sampling</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	The entire length of all RC holes have been assigned lithological designations, descriptions of structures, alteration and mineralogy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	No core drilling completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
<i>techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	No record of the drill cuttings being riffled, tube sampled or rotary split were recorded nor whether samples were wet or dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<p><u>Rock Chip Sampling & Auger Geochemistry:</u> No sample preparation methods have been documented.</p> <p><u>RC Drilling:</u> The sample preparation method involved the use of crushing and pulverising the entire sample prior to splitting the sample is in accordance with industry best practices.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	No records of QAQC procedures were documented by prior operators.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 record of field duplicates was documented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	No records exist with respect to sample sizes taken.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	RC drill samples were analysed by Ultratrace Laboratories Aqua Regia. Au, Ag, As were determined by ICP MS and Cu, Pb, Zn were determined by ICP OES. The methods utilised are considered total digestion and are appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Not used for grade reporting or interpretation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No QAQC procedures were documented.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	No record of independent verification exists.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	No twinned holes were recorded in the database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data 	No records of data capture or storage methods were reported in historical reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
<i>Location of data points</i>	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	No adjustments were made to assay data presented in this report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, auger drilling locations and rock chip geochemical sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. No records of down hole surveys were documented in historical reports.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	MGA 94 Zone 50
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	A digital terrain model was generated from the high resolution magnetic survey. The quality of the DTM is sufficient for the stage of exploration for the Project.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	Drilling is reconnaissance in nature and has not been completed on a regular grid.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 drilling has been completed on an irregular pattern. There is insufficient drilling to estimate a mineral resource.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	No sample compositing has been conducted..
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 is relatively steeply dipping. -60 degree dip of drill holes are thus deemed representative and relatively unbiased.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Insufficient orientation information is available to determine if any bias exists.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	No record has been kept relating to the security of the samples taken by previous operators
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No record of audits or reviews by previous operators has been located

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	· <i>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.</i>	The Kooline project consists of two exploration licences E08/2372 and E08/2373 in Western Australia. The Licences are held by Ilmenite Resources Pty Ltd. Black Ridge Mining NL has the four month exclusive option to acquire a 90% interest in the Kooline Project through the issue of 250,000,000 shares to Ilmenite Resources Pty Ltd or its nominee(s). Ilmenite Resources Pty Ltd is to retain a 10% free carried equity interest in Kooline until the completion of a DFS. Upon the completion of a DFS Ilmenite Resources Pty Ltd is required to contribute or dilute according to industry standard dilution formula. Upon diluting to a 5% equity interest, Ilmenite Resources Pty Ltd can elect to dilute to a 1.5% net smelter royalty.
	· <i>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.</i>	No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the Kooline Project.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	· <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The majority of exploration activities conducted to date across the Kooline Project has been by Athena Resources Ltd.
<i>Geology</i>	· <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Kooline Project is located within the Proterozoic Ashburton Formation, uppermost stratigraphic unit of the Wyloo Group. The Ashburton Formation consist of mudstone, sandstone and minor conglomerate, banded iron formation and felsic t mafic volcanics.
		Two phases of deformation are evident resulting in SW trending folds and NW trending folds with attendant steep to vertical bedding. The lead-silver mineralisation at Kooline is associated with mesothermal quartz veins along shears in siltstones and greywackes. These sub vertical veins occur in multiple stacked and en echelon sets over several kilometres of strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill Information	hole	
	· 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:	The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied:
	o easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Eastings and Northings are MGA94z50, a full table of collars has been reported.
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	RL is AHD.
	o dip and azimuth of the hole	Dip is the inclination of the hole from horizontal (i.e. a hole drilled vertically down from the surface is -90°) . Azimuth is reported in degrees as the direction towards which the hole is drilled. Both holes are vertical; -90° towards 360°
	o down hole length and interception depth	Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
	o hole length.	Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
	· 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.	All drilling results including those with no significant intercepts have been reported.
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.	No upper or lower grade truncations have been applied
	· 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	No data aggregation conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	· <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No Metal equivalence are reported.
	· <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The intersection width is measured down the hole trace and is not the true width.
	· <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The mineralisation is sub vertical and drill holes were completed at -60 dip.
	· <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>	All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only. True width is not known and will be calculated from further diamond drilling but is not expected to materially differ from the widths reported
<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>	Maps and plans have been included in announcement.
<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>	All results including those with no significant interceptions have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement. Bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics were not recorded in the historical drilling
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<p>Detailed geological mapping, infil auger geochemistry, detailed rock chip sampling and underground mapping are planned to be undertaken.</p> <p>Future drilling areas have not currently been defined..</p>