ASX Announcement 7 May 2014

HIGH GRADE COPPER-GOLD ASSAYS AT FORREST GIMP

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays from seven-hole drilling program at the Forrest Gimp copper-gold discovery in WA's Bryah Basin confirm high-grade preliminary results

- All seven holes intersected anomalous copper and/or gold

  Copper assay results include:

  FPRC007 - **25m @ 1.25% Cu** from 153m including **9m @ 2.52% Cu**, **1m @ 10.4% Cu** and **1m @ 23.5g/t Ag**

  FPRC006 - **4m @ 2.11% Cu** from 158m and 1m @ 8g/t Ag within broader intersection of 30m @ 0.44% Cu

  FPRC002 - **3m @ 1.16% Cu** from 136m within broader intersection of 12m @ 0.62% Cu

  Gold assay results from overlying oxide gold cap include:

  FPRC004 - **28m @ 2.85g/t Au** from 36m including **2m @ 25.1g/t Au**

  FPRC005 - **10m @ 1.94g/t Au** from 110m including **2m @ 7.13g/t Au**

- Geochemistry consistent with volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit

- Priority follow-up diamond and RC drilling programs commenced

Resource and Investment NL (ASX: **RNI**) (**RNI** or the Company) is pleased to confirm drilling assay results from the Forrest Gimp copper-gold discovery (RNI 80%, Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20%) (Figure 1), which is part of the Company's Grosvenor Project in Western Australia's Bryah Basin.

The assay results confirm the preliminary high-grade results from Forrest Gimp which RNI announced to the ASX on 17 April 2014.

The Forrest Gimp drilling program at comprised seven reverse circulation (RC) holes for a total of 1,182m with the aim of validating gold intercepts from historic rotary air blast (RAB) holes at Forrest Gimp and testing for copper in the oxide zone below the gold-rich cap.

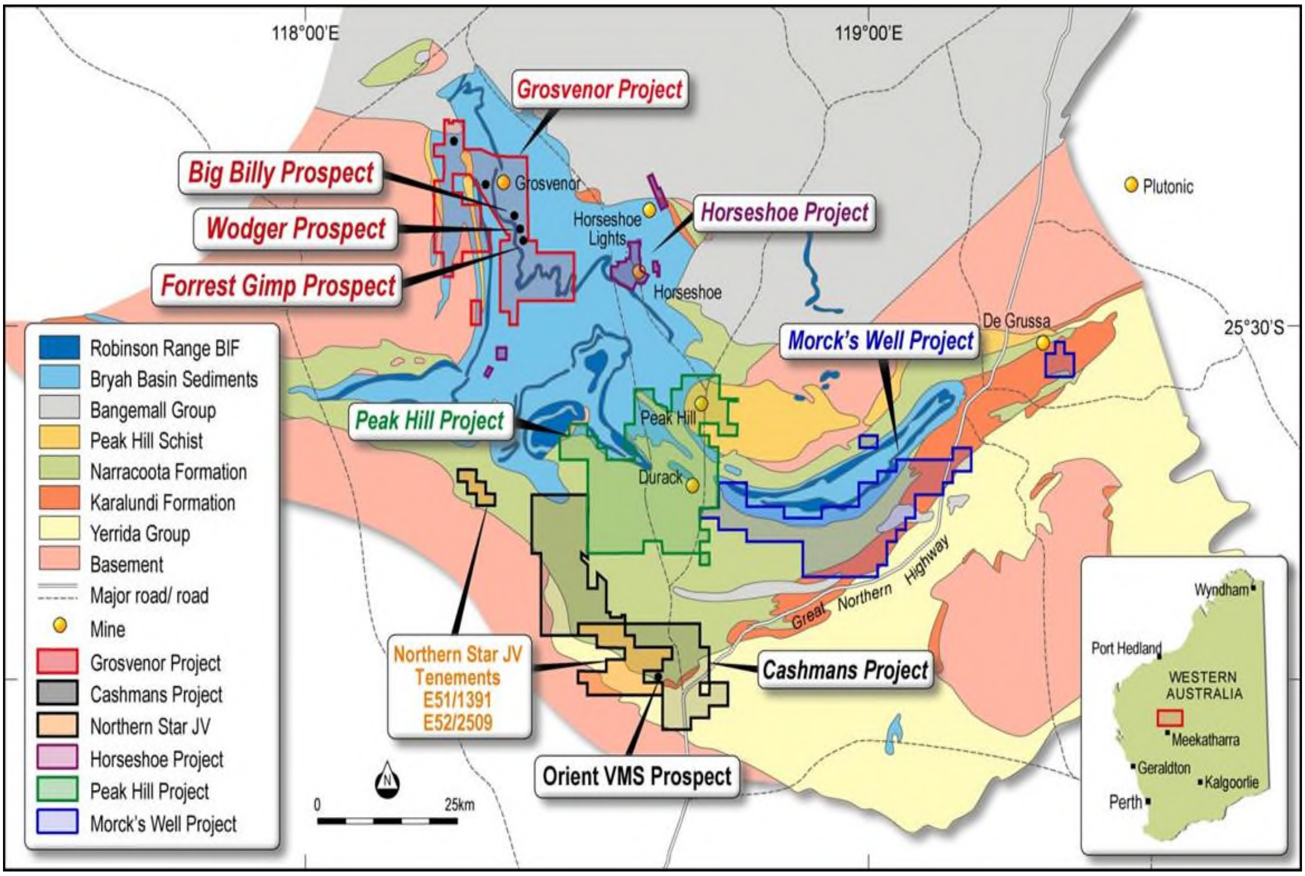

Figure 1: Project and prospect location

Three of the seven holes (FPRC001, FPRC004 and FPRC005) were drilled and assayed to validate gold intercepts from historic RAB drill holes at Forrest Gimp and to confirm the depletion of copper in the previously-defined gold-rich cap (See ASX announcements 18 February 2014, 28 February 2014 and 17 April 2014) (See Appendix 1).

FPRC004 returned **28m @ 2.85g/t Au** from 36m including **2m @ 25.1g/t Au** from 57m.

FPRC005 returned **10m @ 1.94g/t Au** from 110m including **2m @ 7.13g/t** from 114m.

The other four holes were drilled below the gold-rich cap into the oxide zone at Forrest Gimp.

All holes drilled intersected anomalous copper and gold (Appendix 1), with tenor increasing below the oxide cap below. FPRC006 and FPRC007 were as drilled beneath FPRC005 to determine the limits of the gold-rich cap and to test the continuation of the gold-copper mineralisation.

FPRC007 returned the highest grade and deepest intercepts to date. This hole returned a **25m intersection grading 1.25% Cu** from 153m which included **9m @ 2.52% Cu** from 153m. A peak result of 1m @ 10.4% Cu was recorded within this intersection at 157m.

Azurite, malachite and the weathered sulphides of pyrrotite and possibly chalcopyrite were observed in RC chips from FPRC007.

Significantly, assays from this hole also contained significant other multi-metal base metal geochemistry (Appendix 1). This included a 1m multi-element assay from 157m in a transitional sulphide oxidation zone which returned assays of **10.4% Cu, 23.5g/t silver, 2.27g/t gold, 25.1 ppm bismuth, 15g/t tellurium and 2.35% sulphur**.

As currently understood, the copper mineralisation at Forrest Gimp is interpreted as a steeply dipping oxide zone beneath a substantial gold-rich cap that has been defined over a strike length of ~250m. The controls on the mineralisation and the plunge direction are at this point not well understood. However, it is clear that the mineralisation largely remains open.

The oxide copper mineralisation (malachite, azurite) is located on a single horizon associated with a package of rocks that include mafic volcanic and chert units (Narracoota Volcanic Formation) and fine-grained metasedimentary rocks (Ravelstone Formation).

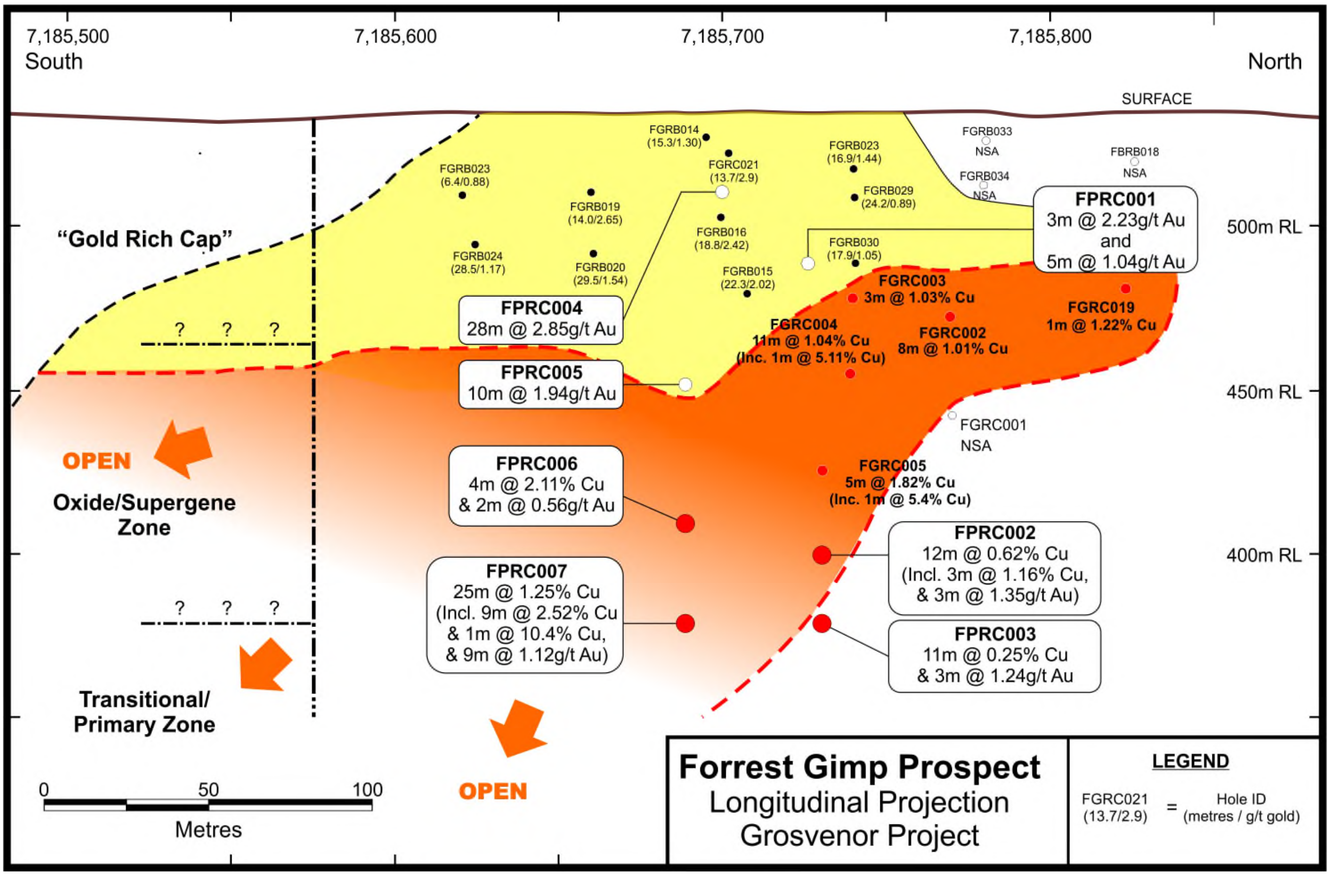

Figure 2: Summary Cu and Au final assay, drilling results and interpretation

The Forrest Gimp copper-gold deposit is located on the southern end of an identified regional copper-gold corridor that extends for more than 12km (Figure 1) and also includes the Wodger, Big Billy and Callies copper and base-metals prospects. The trend is defined by a regional antiformal fold axis and associated folding and faulting of the Narracoota Volcanic Formation, and its contact with metasediments, striking south from the Fortnum Wedge.

The associated geochemistry with high-grade copper confirms the regional geochemical association of gold and copper, with silver, tellurium, bismuth and barite and to a much lower (trace) degree, mercury (Appendix 1). The associated multi-element geochemistry is strongly suggestive of a copper-sliver–gold VHMS origin, with an interpreted structural control and re-mobilisation.

The Company considers the assay results to be extremely encouraging and has commenced priority follow-up diamond and RC drilling programs at Forrest Gimp.

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Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Albert Thamm BSc (Hons) MSc, who is a Corporate Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information in this announcement that relates to previously released exploration data was disclosed under JORC Code 2012 for the Forrest Gimp Prospect (refer ASX announcements dated 18 February 2014, 28 February 2014 and 17 April 2014).

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

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Appendix 1: SUMMARY – SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Copper Assay Results >0.2 % copper. Results are reported downhole.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole (m)	True width (m)	Cu %	Intersection (> 0.2% Cu)	Additional Commentary (>0.5% Cu)
FPRC001	53	59	6	3	0.45	6m @ 0.45% Cu from 53m	includes 2m @ 0.67% Cu from 55m
FPRC001	74	81	7	-	0.46	7m @ 0.46% Cu from 74m	includes 4m @ 0.54% Cu from 75m
FPRC002	129	141	12	6.8	0.62	12m @ 0.62% Cu from 129m	includes 3m @ 1.16% Cu from 136m
FPRC003	162	173	11	5	0.25	11m @ 0.25% Cu from 162m	includes 1m @ 0.51% Cu from 172m
FPRC004	31	47	16	7.6	0.22	16m @ 0.22% Cu from 31m	---
FPRC005	100	126	26	14	0.32	26m @ 0.32% Cu from 100m	includes 1m @ 0.63% Cu from 105m
FPRC006	133	163	30	16.6	0.44	30m @ 0.44% Cu from 133m	includes 1m @ 0.84% Cu from 133m
							and 4m @ 2.11% Cu from 158m
FPRC007	153	178	25	9.3	1.25	25m @ 1.25% Cu from 153m	includes 9m @ 2.52% Cu from 153m
							and 2m @ 1.79% Cu from 167m
							and 4m @ 0.79% Cu from 174m

Gold Results > 0.3 g/t gold. Results are reported downhole

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole (m)	Au g/t	Comment
FPRC001	54	57	3	2.23	3m @ 2.23g/t from 54m
FPRC001	76	81	5	1.04	5m @ 1.04g/t from 76m
FPRC002	130	131	1	0.92	1m @ 0.92g/t from 130m
FPRC002	137	140	3	1.35	3m @ 1.35g/t from 137m
FPRC003	165	168	3	1.24	3m @ 1.24g/t from 165m
FPRC003	171	173	2	0.58	2m @ 0.58g/t from 171m
FPRC004	36	64	28	2.85	28m @ 2.85g/t from 36m
FPRC004	57	59	2	25.10	2m@ 25.10 g/t from 57m
FPRC005	110	120	10	1.94	10m @ 1.94g/t from 110m
FPRC005	114	116	2	7.13	2m @ 7.13g/t from 114m
FPRC005	128	129	1	2.47	1m @ 2.47g/t from 128m
FPRC006	137	141	4	0.69	4m @ 0.69g/t from 137m
FPRC006	147	148	1	1.16	1m @ 1.16g/t from 147m
FPRC006	158	160	2	0.56	2m @ 0.56g/t from 158m
FPRC007	153	162	9	1.12	9m @ 1.12g/t from 153m
FPRC007	167	169	2	1.84	2m @ 1.84g/t from 167m

Multi-Element Geochemistry. Copper results > 1.5% Cu. Results are reported downhole

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t	Bi ppm	Te ppm	Hg ppb	S %
FPRC002	137	138	**2.56**	**1.63**	2.5	2.3	5.8	0.5	0.13
FPRC006	159	160	**0.73**	**3.80**	**8**	11.9	3.2	120	0.03
FPRC006	160	161	0.24	2.37	**3.5**	24.2	1.8	90	0.015
FPRC007	154	155	1.34	2.04	**4**	2.8	3.2	20	0.14
FPRC007	157	158	**2.27**	**10.4**	**23.5**	25.1	**15**	160	**2.35**
FPRC007	158	159	1.88	2.43	**4**	8.4	**12.6**	30	0.29
FPRC007	161	162	1.43	2.65	**3.5**	5.4	**7.4**	10	0.34
FPRC007	167	168	3.03	2.18	**3.5**	17.2	**24.6**	80	0.315

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

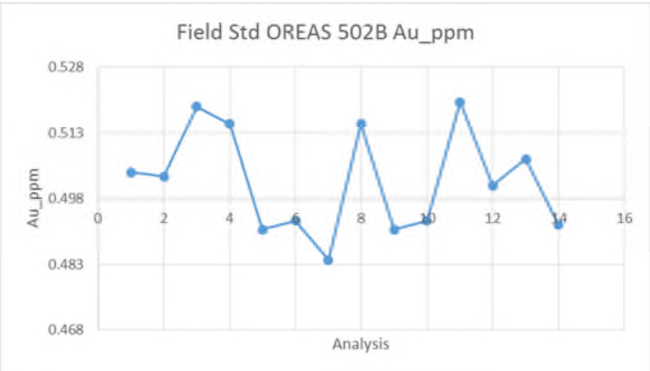
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

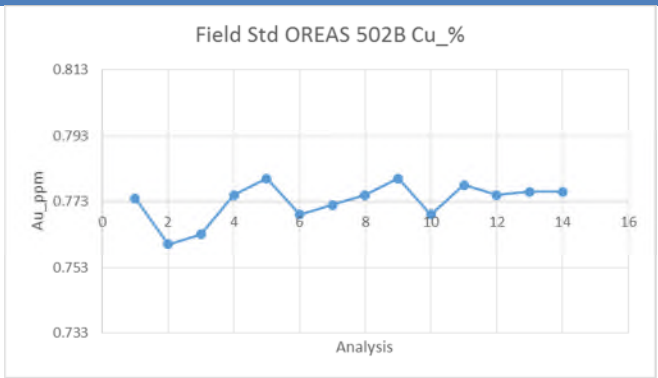
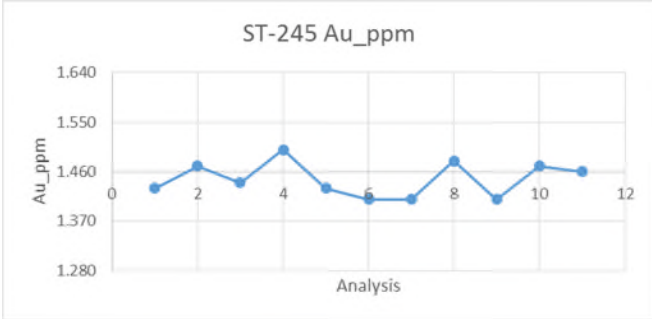
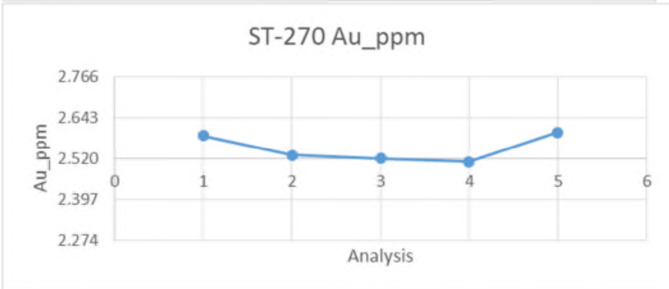
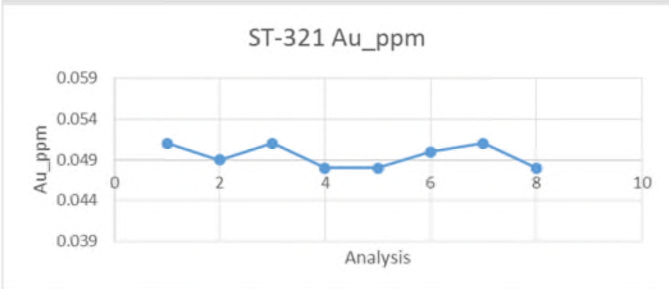
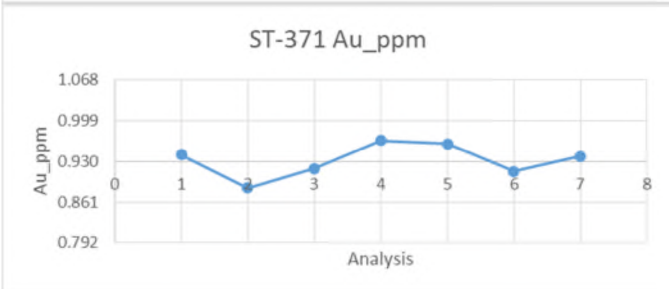
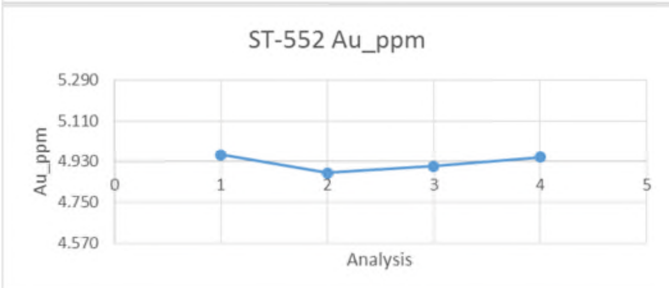
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

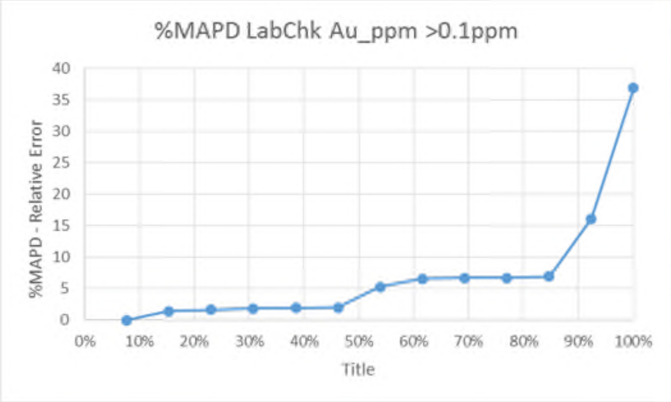
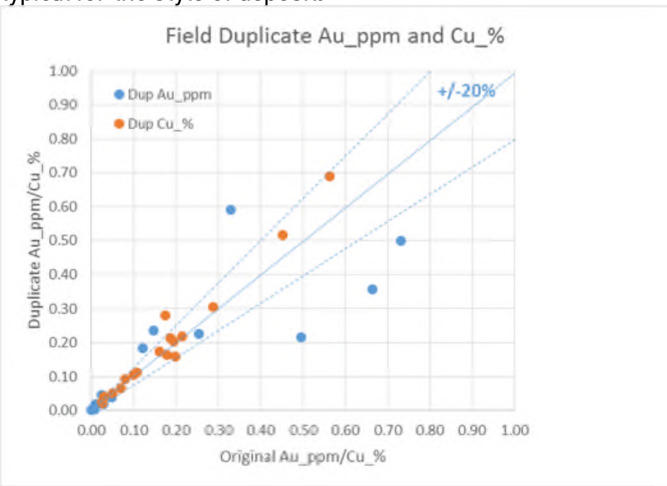
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.* • *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 (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.*	• Historic RAB sampling methodology used to obtain 1m bulk samples with sub samples by 3-tier riffle splitter. 4m composites of 3kg taken by spearing bulk 1m samples, pulverised and split to produce a 10g charge for aqua regia digest with AAS finish. Samples >0.2ppm Au resampled using 1m splits, whole samples pulverised and split to produce 30g charge for fire assay with AAS finish. • Historic reverse circulation drilling used to obtain 1m bulk samples with sub samples by 3-tier riffle splitter. 4m composites of 3kg taken by spearing bulk 1m samples, pulverised and split to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. Samples >0.2ppm Au resampled using 1m splits, whole samples pulverised and split to produce 30g charge for fire assay with AAS finish. • Resplit of historic individual 1m bulk Reverse Circulation samples by 3-tier riffle splitter to obtain 1kg sub samples. Whole sample pulverized and split to produce 40g charges for fire assay (Au) and 4 acid digest (multi element) assay. • April 2014 Reverse Circulation drilling used to obtain 1m bulk samples with sub samples by cone splitter. 4m composites of 3kg taken by spearing bulk 1m samples, pulverised and split to produce a 40g charges for fire assay (Au) and 4 acid digest (multi element) assay. • TerraSpec ™ alteration (mineral) mapping taken on each and every 1m interval. • Innovex and Niton multi-element handheld XRF every 1m interval. • Representivity demonstrated by duplicate, repeat sample and certified reference material assay, lab repeat and lab duplicate. Niton and Innovex hand held XRF measurements used standard analysis ratio 1:40.
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.).*	• All reverse circulation at nominal 5.5" diameter, utilising face sampling hammers to reduce the risk of sample contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Historic reverse circulation recorded recovery and moisture for 1m samples. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • No recovery or moisture data for RAB drilling has been cited. • April 2014 reverse circulation drilling recorded that samples were of good quality with ground water having negligible effect on sample quality or recovery.
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.*	• Reverse circulation chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Chips were visually inspected, recording lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. • 1m chip trays electronically logged for alteration mineralogy using Terraspec (TM) short wave infrared spectral analysis to complement the visual inspection. • All mineralised intersections from reverse circulation were logged.
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.*	• Historic reverse circulation samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a 3-tier riffle splitter at the rig. Field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:20, analysis of primary vs duplicate samples indicate sampling is representative of the insitu material. • April 2014 reverse circulation samples split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter at the rig. 4m composites collected by spearing 1m bulk samples that occur outside interpreted mineralised zone. Field duplicates were inserted within the interpreted mineralised zone at a ratio of 1:20 by including an additional gate on the cone splitter, analysis of primary vs duplicate samples indicate sampling is representative of the insitu material. Field standards and blanks inserted at a ratio of 1:50 samples. • QA/QC reported below for laboratory standard • The sampling is believed to be representative of the in situ material collected. • The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

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.* • *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.*	• Historic assaying of RAB composite samples was done by 10g charge aqua-regia digest with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish at Amdel. Where results returned >0.2ppm Au, 1m splits were reassay using 30g charge for fire assay with AAS finish at Amdel. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. No Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and no documentation of field duplicate and standard insertion was documented. • Historic assaying of RC samples was done by 30g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish at Genalysis. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. No Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results pre 2012 however, evaluation of the database identified the following; Certified Reference Material (CRM) are inserted at a ratio of 1:50, Assay repeats inserted at a ratio of 1 in 20. QAQC analysis of this historic data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. • Recent assaying of resampled historic RC 1m bulk samples was completed by 40g charge fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy finish for gold (Au) and 4 acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy finish for at Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace), Perth. These methods are standard for gold and base metal analysis and are considered appropriate in this case. o Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and the following QAQC protocols used: Laboratory Checks inserted 1 in 20 samples, CRM inserted 1 in 30 samples, Assay Repeats randomly selected 1 in 15 samples. o QAQC analysis of this data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. • April 2012 assaying of RC 1m bulk and 4m composite samples was completed by 40g charge fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy finish for gold (Au) and 4 acid digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy finish for at Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace), Perth. These methods are standard for gold and base metal analysis and are considered appropriate in this case. o Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and the following QAQC protocols used: Laboratory Checks inserted 1 in 20 samples, CRM inserted 1 in 30 samples, Assay Repeats randomly selected 1 in 15 samples. o QAQC analysis of this data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. o The following CRM plots show expected value centred on vertical axis with two standard deviations (2SD) either side. Both Field and Lab CRM analysis show majority of expected values lie within 1Standard Deviation. 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 Lab CRM follows:      Relative Error of Lab Checks 90% of samples <10% relative error (%MAPD plot)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 Field duplicate assay results: Majority of Au and Cu analysis results within 20% relative error. Higher variability of Au is typical for the style of deposit. 
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.*	• Two previously drilled RAB holes were twinned to establish the representivity of historic and analytical results and sampling quality. • In-field independent verification by consultant geologists from OmniGeox. • All sampling, geological logging, borehole location, laboratory analysis results and QAQC data is retained in a relational database. Resource and Investment uses Datashed as the relational database which has thorough built-in triggers for validation of imported data. An experienced Database Administrator oversees quality control of data. • Borehole, Geological and Sampling data is captured in specifically designed spreadsheets with built in validation for data entry fields, using established procedures. • No adjustment to assay data is made.
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.*	• The grid system used for survey of drill collars is MGA94 Zone 50 • Historic RC drilling utilized down hole surveys taken by single shot digital camera every 50m. • April 2014 RC drilling utilized down hole surveys taken by single shot digital camera every 30m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Borehole spacing is a nominal 25m x 25m for RAB and 50m x 25m for RC. • During the historic RC drilling, samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where the assays returned results greater than 0.2ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed. • April 2014 RC drilling was done on a nominal 25m x 25m spacing. Samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples outside the interpreted mineralised zone, otherwise splits from 1m bulk samples were taken. No assays returned results greater than 0.2ppm Au threshold to resample 4m composites.
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.*	• Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect target at right angles • No sampling bias detected.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historic drilling: Sample bags tagged and logged, sealed in bulka bags, dispatch by third party contractor, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns. • April 2014 drilling: Sample bags tagged and logged, sealed in bulka bags, dispatch by company representatives, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Database compilation into Data-shed for data integrity. • Program review by second CP.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• Forrest Gimp is located on E52/1671 exploration lease. • Lease held 80% by Grosvenor Gold Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Drilled by RAB, RC and vacuum, assayed gold only, various parties not limited to Grosvenor Gold, Eagle Gold, Gleneagle and Perilya.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Paleoproterozoic age oxide gold and base metal mineralisation. Structurally controlled and structurally remobilised. • Remobilised VHMS geochemistry. • Oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered regolith. Base metal anomalous stratigraphy with Narracoota volcanic and meta-sedimentary equivalents.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Drill collar information was presented in prior JORC 2012 releases. • This information has been excluded as it has been presented before. • Drillholes are referenced by the same drillhole name and number.
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.* • *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.*	• Where triplicate assays for gold reported, average of these. All other multi element assays are single assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All reported intersection lengths are down hole. • The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is interpreted from RC drilling. • Assay results are reported as down hole lengths and are reported to provide consistency with prior announcements.
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.*	• Plans and sections are included in the commentary above.
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.*	• All significant gold and base metal grades are reported. • All significant geochemical vector results are reported.
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.*	• Routine mineral mapping using Terraspec ™ SWIR technology. • Regional geological mapping. • Regional aeromagnetic survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 geological mapping, RC drilling to test and extend anomalous copper-gold horizons. • Ongoing diamond drilling below the water table to establish enhanced geological knowledge of precious and base metal mineralization. • Inferred resource estimate of oxide gold cap.