

RESULTS FROM NEAR MINE DRILLING AT LINDEN STAR AND STOPE DEFINITION DRILLING AT SECOND FORTUNE

Exterra Resources Limited
ACN 138 222 705

ASX Code: EXC

www.exterraresources.com.au

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 336.2m
Options: 87.1m

Directors and Management:

John Davis
Executive Chairman

Geoff Laing
Executive Director

Justin Brown
Non-Executive Director

Dennis Wilkins
Company Secretary

6 February 2017

SUMMARY:

- **14 hole RC drilling programme for 888m completed at Linden Star and Second Fortune Extension in December 2016**
- **New intercepts at Linden Star include:**
 - EXRC098 – 4m @ 7.1g/t from 13m including 2m @ 13.5g/t
 - EXRC095 – 2m @ 8.0g/t from 64m
 - EXRC096 – 2m @ 2.3g/t from 32m
 - EXRC097 – 4m @ 1.8g/t from 52m
- **13 hole stope definition RC drilling programme for 985m completed at Second Fortune in October 2016**
- **New intercepts at Second Fortune include:**
 - EXRC088 – 1.5m @ 8.7g/t from 39m
 - EXRC090 – 1m @ 16.8g/t from 70m
 - EXRC084 – 0.5m @ 12.4g/t from 39m
- **Further drilling to be planned for Q2 2017.**

Exterra Resources Limited (“Exterra” or “the Company”) (ASX:EXC) is pleased to announce results from its late 2016 drilling programme at Linden Star located approximately 500m to the south west of the Second Fortune mine (Figures 1 and 2).

Historic costeaning, shallow drilling and sampling of old workings and mullock dumps at Linden Star had demonstrated that gold bearing quartz structures are present along a strike length of over approximately 500m (Figure 2). The vein system is adjacent to one of the major bounding structures of the Laverton Tectonic Zone in an area of magnetite destruction interpreted to represent hydrothermal alteration.

Also included are results from a limited stope definition drilling programme completed in October 2016.

Exterra's Executive Chairman, John Davis said: "The programme at Linden Star and Second Fortune Extended has confirmed the potential to outline near surface high grade gold resources to add further ounces to the Second Fortune mine development, which is progressing on track for first gold production in early 2017.

Linden Star Drilling Results

The three holes drilled into the northern part of Linden Star (Figure 2) targeted a potential down dip extensions of a vein identified in 6 holes drilled by Exterra in 2010 and 2011. These earlier Exterra holes intersected the vein with results including:

- LNRC075 – 12m @ 0.5g/t from 21m including 1m @ 1.5g/t from 29m
- LNRC076 – 5m @ 1.8g/t from 13m including 2m @ 4.1g/t from 14m - plus **1m @ 97.4g/t from 23m**
- LNRC106 – 8m @ 2.7g/t from 14m including 5m @ 4.0g/t from 15m
- LNRC108 – 7m @ 0.6g/t from 8m including 1m @ 2.7g/t from 13m - plus 6m @ 0.3g/t from 19m

The new holes have confirmed the presence of a north-north-west striking, steeply dipping gold-mineralised vein within a broader anomalous halo. New results include:

- EXRC095 – 10m @ 2.0g/t from 57m including **2m @ 8.0g/t from 64m**
- EXRC096 – 6m @ 1.1g/t from 32m including **2m @ 2.3g/t from 32m**
- EXRC097 – 12m @ 0.7g/t from 45m including **4m @ 1.8g/t from 52m**

The cross section shown in Figure 3 illustrates a simple interpretation for the steeply dipping vein intersections in holes LNRC108 and EXRC095 at Linden Star north.

At Linden Star south, new drilling targeted an area of historic workings and dumps, costeaning and shallow drilling. Results reported for the historic drilling in WAMEX reports from 1984 and 1987 include:

- LRC17 – 9m @ 7.6g/t from 25m
- LB104 – 3m @ 6.4g/t from 5m
- LRC15 – 1m @ 4.4g/t from 17m
- LRC21 – 1m @ 3.9g/t from 29m

Some of the new results confirm the presence high grade gold-mineralised veins, including:

- EXRC098 – 4m @ 7.1g/t from 13m including **2m @ 13.5g/t from 14m**
- EXRC102 – 2m @ 1.2g/t from 31m

However, geological logging and assays indicate more structural complexity in this area and further work is required to follow up these significant intersections.

Planning for further near-mine exploration

Exterra is currently focussed on compilation of a comprehensive and detailed geological, structural, geophysical and mineralization maps of the Second Fortune and Linden area to assist in refinement of existing drill targets and generation of new targets for planned 2017 exploration programmes.

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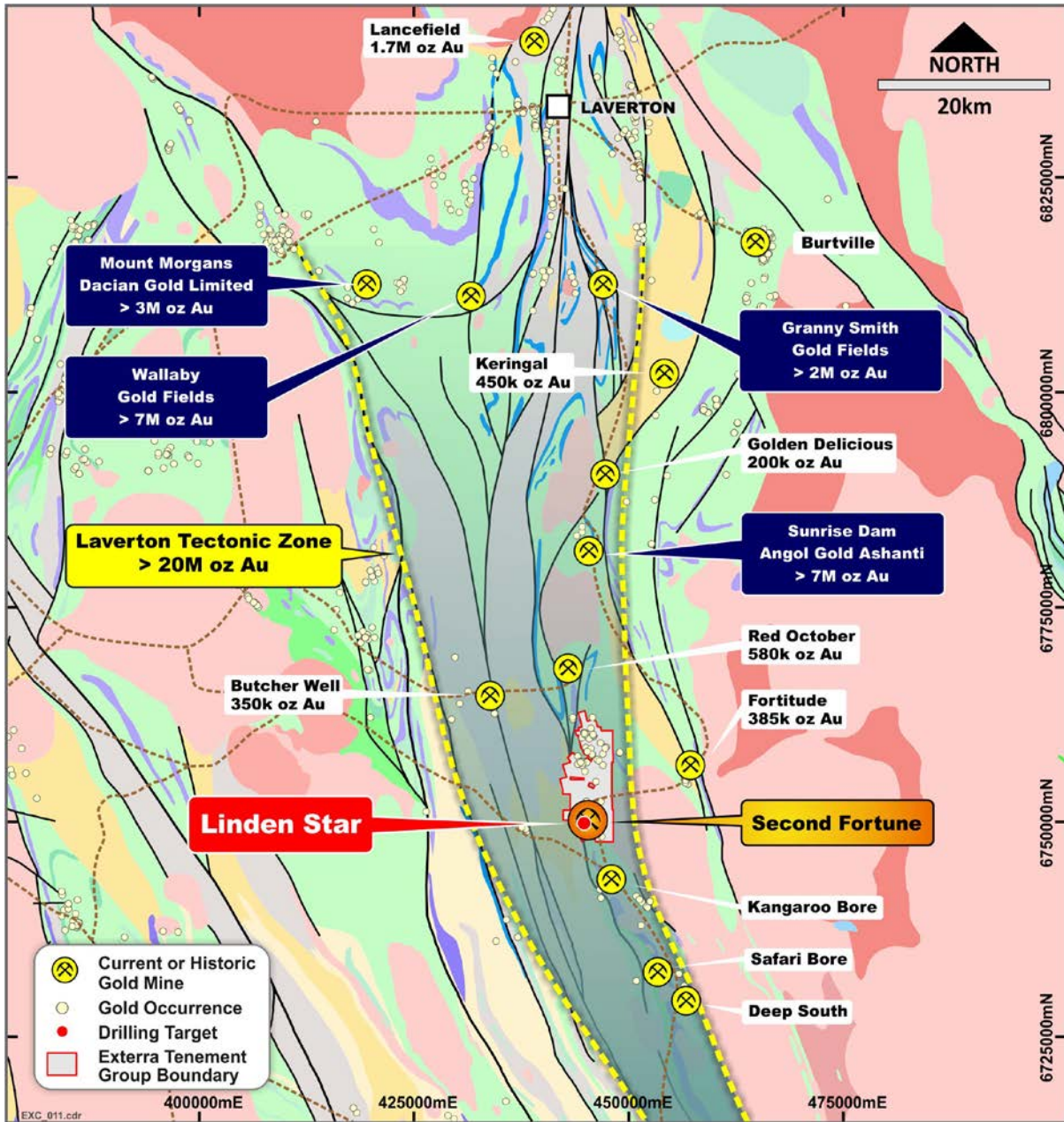


Figure 1: Location of Second Fortune and drilling target within Laverton Tectonic Zone

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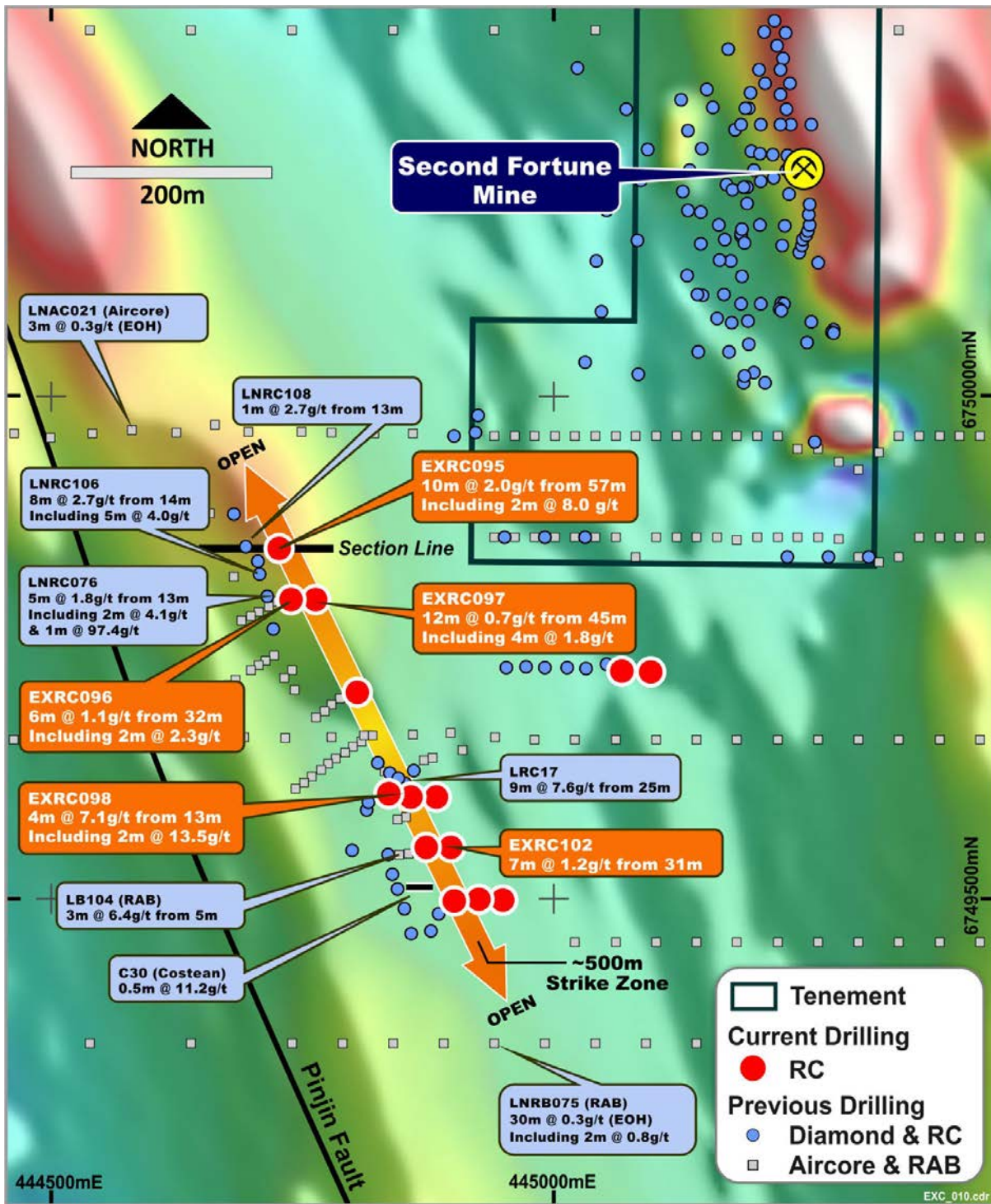


Figure 2: Location of new drillholes at Linden Star, 500m to the south-west of Second Fortune over magnetics

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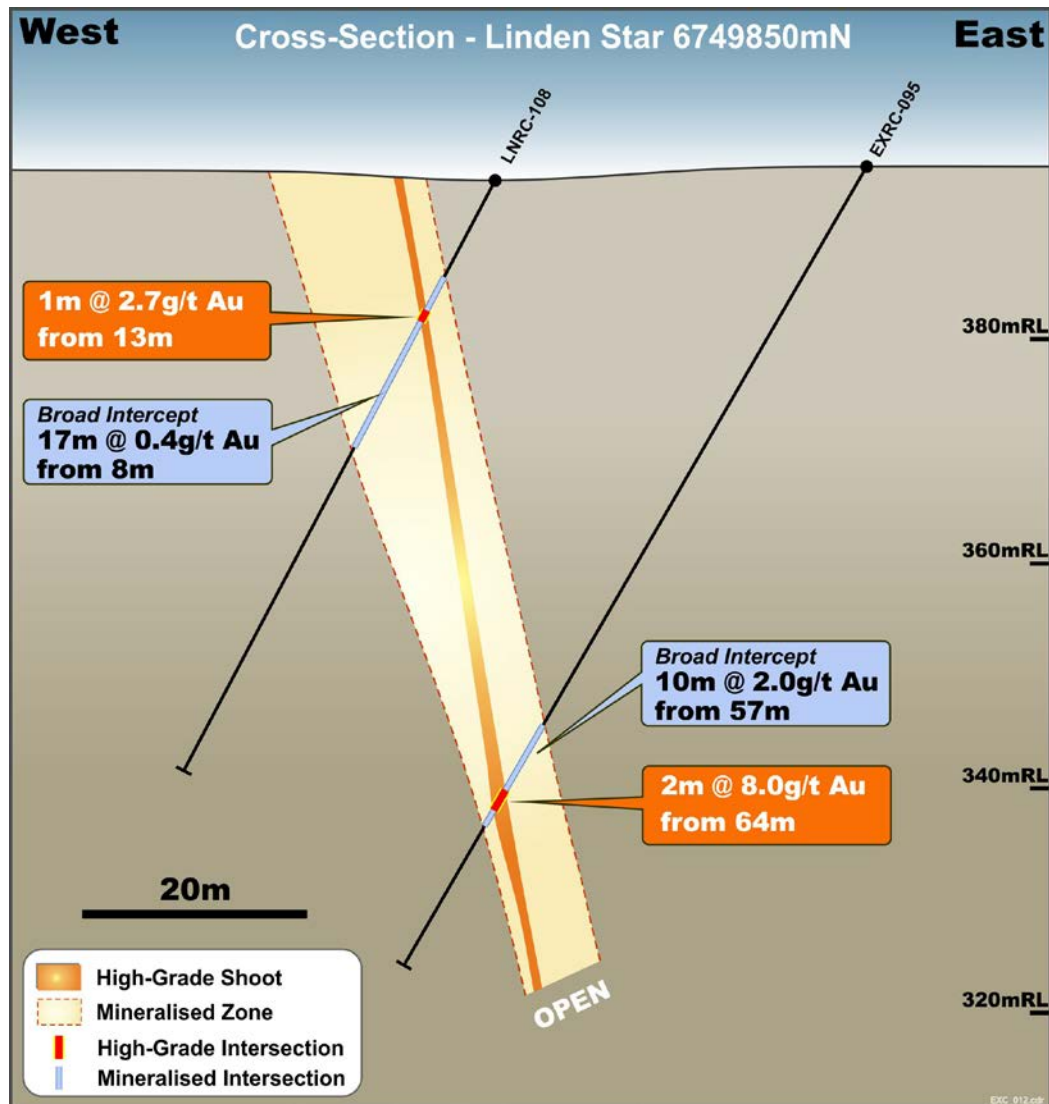


Figure 3: Cross section illustrating historic and new drilling results at Linden Star north

Second Fortune Stope Definition drilling results

The 13 RC holes drilled at Second Fortune were specifically design to test and refine the northern (6 holes) and southern (7 holes) upper main vein position and stoping limits in preparation for mining.

Significant results included:

- EXRC082 – 1.0m @ 7.0g/t from 33m
- EXRC084 – 0.5m @ 12.4g/t from 39m
- EXRC088 – 1.5m @ 8.7g/t from 39m
- EXRC090 – 1.0m @ 16.8g/t from 70m
- EXRC092 – 0.5m @ 9.6g/t from 49m

Exterra retains a highly prospective land package in the Second Fortune area with numerous advanced exploration targets and projects at both Zelica and Malcolm. Future cash flows from the Second Fortune mine will provide Exterra the capacity to “self-fund” exploration in the future.

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About Exterra Resources Limited

Exterra Resources Limited (ASX:EXC) is a gold exploration and development company based in Perth, Western Australia, with a focus on high grade, high margin gold projects with near term production potential to fund the future growth of the company.

The Company's projects are all located in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton in WA, a world class gold province which has been a prolific producer of gold since the late 1880's and includes the Kalgoorlie "Golden Mile" deposit which has produced over 50 million ounces of gold since discovery in 1893.

Exterra's focus is on the Linden gold project in the North Eastern Goldfields region, within the Laverton Tectonic Zone, which hosts multi million ounce deposits including Sunrise Dam (Anglo Gold) and Granny Smith/Wallaby (Barrick Gold).

The Second Fortune gold mine, at Linden, 220km by road, NNE of Kalgoorlie, is currently the subject of a development study, with all Regulatory approvals received to commence project development of an underground mining operation.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled under the overall supervision and direction of John Davis (Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the AIG). Mr Davis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Davis consents to the inclusion in the release of the statements based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Please note with regard to exploration targets, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, exploration costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of Exterra Resources' operations contain or comprise certain forward looking statements regarding Exterra Resources' exploration operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although Exterra Resources believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes that could result from future acquisitions of new exploration properties, the risks and hazards inherent in the mining business (including industrial accidents, environmental hazards or geologically related conditions), changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, risks inherent in the ownership, exploration and operation of or investment in mining properties in foreign countries, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates and business and operations risks management, as well as generally those additional factors set forth in our periodic filings with ASX. Exterra Resources undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated event.

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Table 1: Summary of Second Fortune Drilling Results –stope definition drilling intercepts using 0.5g/t cut-off

Location	HoleID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH Depth	Dip	Azimuth	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au g/t	
Second Fortune	EXRC082	RC	445224.0	6750380.0	399.0	53.0	-55	98	33	34.5	1.5	5.7	
	EXRC083	RC	445215.5	6750367.5	399.0	70.0	-60	98	52.5	53	0.5	1.4	
	EXRC084	RC	445226.0	6750355.0	399.0	50.0	-55	100	39	39.5	0.5	12.4	
	EXRC085	RC	445217.5	6750342.5	399.0	70.0	-60	90	61	61.5	0.5	1.3	
	EXRC086	RC	445224.0	6750330.0	399.0	50.0	-50	95	34.5	35.5	1	0.5	
	EXRC087	RC	445230.0	6750305.0	399.0	50.0	-55	90	39.5	40.5	1	0.5	
	EXRC088	RC		445189.0	6750071.0	405.0	75.0	-50	90	39	42	3	5.1
									including	39	40.5	1.5	8.7
										46	49	3	3.1
									including	47	48	1	5.9
	EXRC089	RC	445190.0	6750048.0	404.0	80.0	-50	90	46	48	2	1.0	
	EXRC090	RC	445195.0	6750020.0	399.0	89.0	-55	85	70	71	1	16.8	
	EXRC091	RC		445170.0	6750040.0	399.0	92.0	-50	90	79	80	1	2.4
										84	85	1	1.2
	EXRC092	RC		445252.0	6750070.0	399.0	83.0	-55	265	30	30.5	0.5	1.6
										31.5	32	0.5	1.6
										35	36	1	2.0
										48.5	50	1.5	4.4
								including	49	49.5	0.5	9.6	
EXRC093	RC	445247.0	6750050.0	399.0	77.0	-52.5	258	36.5	37	0.5	1.7		
EXRC094	RC	445140.0	6750040.0	399.0	149.0	-50	88	131	132	1	1.1		

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Table 2: Summary of Linden Star Drilling Results – exploration drilling intercepts using 0.2g/t cut-off

Location	HoleID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH Depth	Dip	Azimuth	mFrom	mTo	Interval	Au_g/t
Linden Star	EXRC095	RC	444726.0	6749848.8	395.4	82	-60	270	57	67	10	2.0
								including	64	66	2	8.0
	EXRC096	RC	444737.5	6749798.3	395.5	58	-60	270	32	37	5	1.1
								including	32	34	2	2.3
	EXRC097	RC	444761.9	6749798.2	395.2	85	-60	270	14	19	5	0.3
									45	57	12	0.7
								including	52	56	4	1.8
	EXRC098	RC	444835.2	6749605.5	394.8	61	-60	270	13	17	4	7.1
								including	14	16	2	13.5
	EXRC099	RC	444857.1	6749601.6	395.0	88	-60	270	36	37	1	0.5
	EXRC100	RC	444882.3	6749601.8	394.4	100	-60	270	No Significant Intercept			
	EXRC101	RC	444872.3	6749551.6	394.6	61	-60	270	No Significant Intercept			
	EXRC102	RC	444896.5	6749551.6	392.8	100	-60	270	30	33	3	0.9
								including	31	33	2	1.2
EXRC103	RC	444803.5	6749705.9	399.1	82	-60	270	24	25	1	0.5	
								35	36	1	0.3	
								77	81	4	0.7	
EXRC104	RC	444900.5	6749498.5	395.9	67	-60	270	57	58	1	0.3	
EXRC105	RC	444924.7	6749499.8	395.1	52	-60	270	41	47	6	0.3	
EXRC106	RC	444948.3	6749499.6	392.6	52	-60	270	24	25	1	0.4	
EXRC107	RC	445067.4	6749727.5	403.9	61	-60	270	15	21	6	0.3	
								25	26	1	0.6	
								38	39	1	0.5	
EXRC108	RC	445095.6	6749725.9	403.3	100	-60	270	65	66	1	0.2	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was completed using conventional methods for Air Core (AC) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programs whereby a +/- 2 kg sample was collected in a calico storage bag for assay. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/-5 m. AC and RC drilling obtained 1 metre samples placed on the ground in calico bags. A +/-2kg kg, 4 metre composite sample was collected in some instances where determined appropriate, in a calico bag by running 1m plastic bag samples through a sample splitter to obtain a 4m composite. Samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where they were dried, pulverized and split to produce a sub-sample for 50g Au fire assay by Au-AA26 method.
Drilling techniques	<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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling accounts for 100% of the programme.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was visually checked as well as moisture and contamination. No relationship between recovery and/or contamination and moisture was observed with regards to assays received. Drillers used appropriate measures to maximize sample recovery, including minimizing of moisture in samples on rod changes. To date only a visual analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or grade has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and no bias is noted.
Logging	<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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was carried out as holes were drilled, by washing drill chips which were collected in chip trays for further reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core samples were recovered. RC method only. RC drilling obtained 0.5m or 1 metre, dry samples collected in a plastic bag directly attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were collected in calico bags using the spear technique. The balance of the 0.5m or 1 metre samples were retained on the ground for later reference. Sample representativeness is regarded as appropriate in terms of weight and interval. Sample preparation was completed at ALS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, pulverized (80% < 75µm size fraction) and split into a sub-sample that is analysed by normal lab techniques. The sample sizes were considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of gold anomalism and mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay techniques are regarded as standard for obtaining an accurate estimate of the contained gold grade of samples. No geophysical measurements or hand held XRF analysis was undertaken. Exterra included duplicates, standards and blanks regularly in the sampling sequence. All results have been analysed and did not report any issues of concern. The laboratory conducted routine internal QC procedures including duplicates and standards and did not report any issues of concern.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No verification of assays has been completed. No twinned holes were drilled during the programme. Primary data was collected for the program by hand on printed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>field sheets and transferred to computers using Excel templates. Data collected was sent off-site to the Company's database (DataShed software) at head office for download. Assay results are held by the laboratory and the Company and backed up regularly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling or analysis data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations are determined by hand held GPS. The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51. Estimated RL's were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected using standard survey methods at a later stage.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill program was drilled dominantly on East-West sections with varying spacing. Compositing of samples to 4m was applied to the drill samples for the initial analysis reported. 0.5m or 1m sampling of selected samples was carried out by submitting original 0.5m or 1m samples in calico bags.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of key structures and any relationship to mineralization is preliminary and inferred using competent person experience and interpretation. No sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation is known to occur at this stage.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody is managed by the Company. Samples were delivered by Company personnel to the ALS assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date no external audits have been completed.

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC drilling referred to in this announcement occurred on Mining Leases M39/255 and M39/649. Exterra has a 100% interest in the tenements with no third parties associated. There is no current Native Title Claim over these tenements and no historical archaeological, ethnographic or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited exploration has been carried out by other parties in these areas although some historic workings are evident. Exterra has completed some prior work in some areas.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation in these areas is Archaean gold with common host rocks and structures related to Mesothermal orogenic as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weighting or cutting of assay results has been done. • A nominal >0.2 g/t Au cut-off has been reported for broader anomalous zones plus a nominal >1.0 g/t Au cut-off for significant intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All values utilized for an intersection have been tabulated in this report. No metal equivalent is being reported.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the Linden Star north area mineralization appears to be striking NNW-SSE and dipping approximately 60°-70° to the ENE. Drillhole were aligned -60° to the west to pierce this mineralised zone. The geometry of the Linden Star south area mineralization is not yet known due to insufficient density of drilling in the targeted area. Broad geological and mineralization features have been interpreted from generally wide spaced drilling sections. The geometry of the Second Fortune mineralization is striking north-south and dipping sub-vertical. Drillhole were aligned -50° or -60° to the east or west in the positions of best access to pierce this mineralised zone.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the body of this announcement.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only intersections of >0.2 g/t Au are reported and where no report is given then results should be assumed to be <0.2 g/t Au.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical assessments have been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>substances.</i></p> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this stage results of this work will be reviewed and a further work program designed to follow-up areas which show potential for further mineralization.