CARNAVALE RESOURCES

ASX Code: **CAV**

Shares: 201.7M

Options: 166.5M

Cash: $1.56M Sept 2014

M.Cap $3.83M (@ $0.019)

Directors

Ron Gajewski (Chairman)

Andrew Beckwith (MD)

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Carnavale Resources Limited is an exploration and development company based in Perth, Western Australia.

Carnavale has entered an option to acquire Tojo Minerals Pty Ltd, which has rights to acquire two highly prospective gold-silver-copper projects in Arizona and Nevada, USA.

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EXPLORATION UPDATE

Red Hills Project, Nevada

Carnavale is pleased to report results of the recent soil and rock chip sampling programme completed at the Red Hills project in Nevada, USA

- **Cluster of four (4) large multi-element anomalies** defined by soil and rock chip sampling.
- **Potential for large scale "Carlin style" and newly defined shear hosted mineralisation**
- **High grade Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation defined**

  Rattler Anomaly - 600m x 400m multi-element soil and rock chip anomaly. Peak rock chip results **3.11g/t Au, 2439g/t Ag, 6.1% Zn and 10.4% Pb**

  Cobra Anomaly – 950m x 650m multi-element soil and rock chip anomaly, peak rock chip results of **1.99g/t Au, 479g/t Ag, 25.5% Cu, 7.8% Zn and 13.9% Pb**

  Tiger Anomaly – 1200m x 300m multi-element soil and rock chip anomaly, peak rock chip results **2.16g/t Au, 1535g/t Ag, 24.8% Zn and 6.4% Pb**

  Viper Anomaly - 1900m x 300m low order multi-element soil anomaly, peak soil results 6.8ppb Au, 1.23g/t Ag.
- **Follow-up detailed grid based sampling is planned during the current quarter**

Andrew Beckwith, Managing Director

*"Our recent reconnaissance soil and rock chip sampling programme has produced a cluster of **four large anomalies** with many areas remaining to be tested. The geochemical signatures have similarities to many other large Au-Ag "Carlin Style" deposits in Nevada.*

*We have discovered significant zones of **outcropping high grade gold-silver and structurally controlled lead-zinc mineralisation**. One zone is associated with a newly mapped 100-300m wide shear zone and the other three anomalies occur in limestone and dolomitic siltstones of the Pogonip Group and Notch Peak Formations, the same rock sequences the Long Canyon and Kinsley gold deposits are hosted in.*

*This is early stage exploration, in a totally under explored region of Nevada, and to define such a **large outcropping multi-element mineralised system** along what is arguably the south-eastern extension of the prolific Carlin Trend is exciting.*

Our immediate plan is to complete detailed grid sampling over these initial priority areas to enhance target definition during this quarter."

Introduction

Carnavale Resources Ltd (ASX: CAV) is pleased to report on the Red Hills Project, Nevada USA, where the Company is exploring for large Carlin style Au-Ag deposits. Carnavale has entered an option to acquire Tojo Minerals Pty Ltd, which has rights to earn up to 75% in the Red Hills project.

The Company has recently completed reconnaissance rock chip and soil sampling along selected traverses within the project area. This sampling has confirmed earlier anomalous rock chip sampling both expanding and generating new priority targets. Additionally, a new gravity survey has been undertaken and this data provides support to an encouraging structural setting with interpreted intrusive bodies at depth.

Carnavale considers the Red Hills project area is highly prospective for Carlin style gold and silver mineralisation, as it is located in a favourable structural setting and has the same host rocks as the newly discovered Long Canyon deposit (+2.6Moz Au and growing), owned by Newmont. The Long Canyon discovery is of particular importance as this new major gold deposit is hosted in rocks which until recent times have been generally considered less prospective for large scale Carlin style deposits. The prospective nature of the geological sequence is also supported by recent drilling at the Kinsley project, located approximately 70km to the north of Red Hills, where operator Pilot Gold has intersected encouraging high grade gold mineralisation (e.g. 36m @ 8.5g/t and 53m @ 7.5g/t) deeper in the same geological sequence.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Recent activities include wide spaced “C horizon” soil and rock chip sampling along ridge line traverses and various other areas of interest. Soil sampling traverses ranged from 200m to 1000m apart and various access tracks, with individual samples taken 20m to 100m apart along each traverse. Additional rock chip samples were taken where the rocks were considered of interest. A total of 278 soil and 110 rock chip samples were taken in this programme and analysed for gold and silver and a suite of multiple indicator elements. Results for the sampling have now been received and analysed in conjunction with previous rock chip results.

Four main anomalous areas have been defined (Fig 1), as described below, however due to the broad nature of the sampling to date, further detailed infill sampling is required to better define continuity of mineralisation more fully within each zone. Detailed systematic grid based sampling is currently being planned for later in this Quarter.

Figure 1 provides the location of the four main anomalies (Rattler, Tiger, Cobra and Viper) and Figure 2 is a schematic cross section through the project area and anomalies showing the potential scope for mineralisation relative to the structural setting of the project.

Fig 1 Location plan of the Geochemical Anomalies at Red Hills

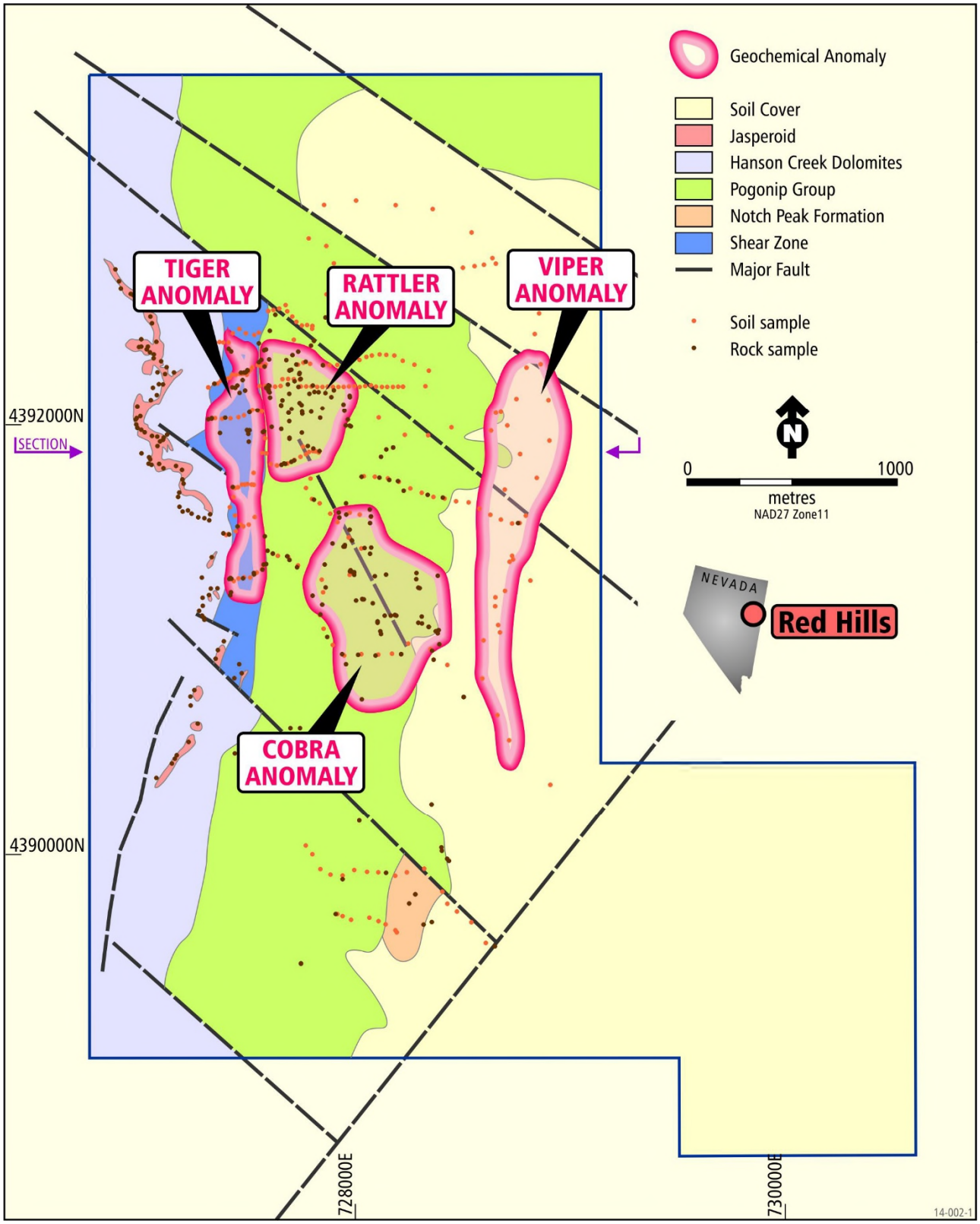
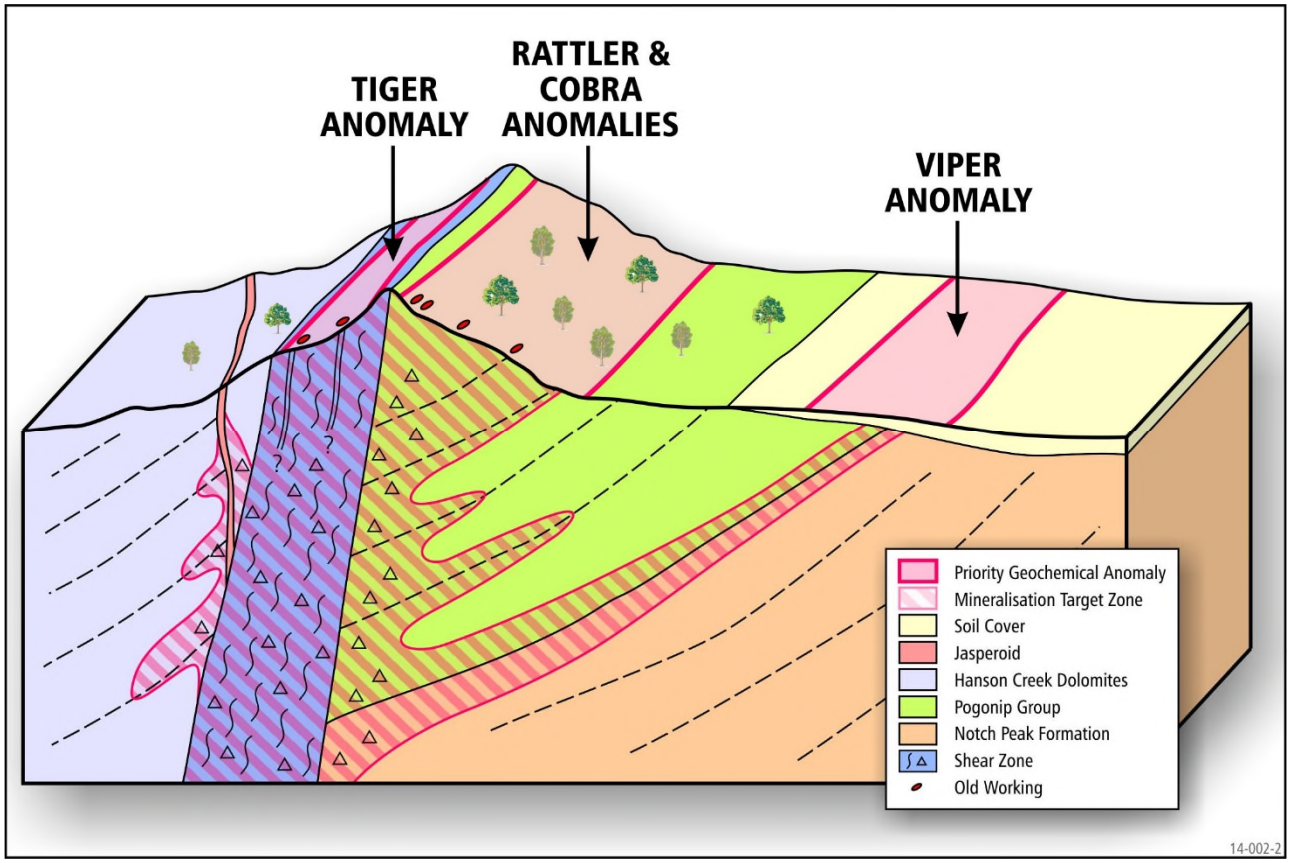


Fig 2 Schematic cross section showing targets and anomalies



Rattler Anomaly – Carlin style

The Rattler multi element anomaly (Fig 1 and 2) is located in the west dipping limestones, dolomites to silty carbonate rocks of the Pogonip Group, to the immediate east and adjacent to the Antler Shear Zone. This anomaly comprises a broad zone, 600m x 400m, of strong “Carlin style” multi-element indicator elements including elevated gold and silver in the soil samples.

Internal to the larger Rattle anomaly, higher grade gold and silver soil results are defined in two layer parallel zones over an area approximately 400m x 200m which are semi-coincident with an Fe enriched horizons or possible layer parallel structures, highlighted in the soil sampling results. This increased Fe content is interpreted to represent an imporant Fe rich alteration product introduced into the preferred host rocks through the Carlin style hydrothermal processes.

Reconnaissance sampling within the Rattler anomaly include soils > 15ppb Au to a peak of 200ppb Au and/or >1g/t Ag to a peak of 32g/t Ag together with 25 rock chips samples yeilding >100ppb Au to a peak of 3.11g/t Au and 39 samples with high grade silver >10g/t (7 samples >100g/t Ag) peaking at 2439g/t Ag (~78oz/t) from outcrops to old workings.

A number of historical workings occur within the high grade Rattler anomaly including one of the larger workings in the project area. These workings generally appear to follow north west structures however replacement style breccias and structures in a more layer parallel north south to north east orientation are noted.

Significant, high grade lead and zinc mineralisation is also noted in a number of rock chip samples both at historic workings and also in outcrop including **6.1% Zn, 2.9% Zn and 0.8% Zn, and 15.6% Pb, 10.4% Pb, 3.1% Pb, 2.3% Pb, 1.5%Pb, 1.3% Pb**.

Further detailed infill sampling of this priority zone is planned to be undertaken in the current quarter.

Cobra Anomaly – Carlin Style

The Cobra multi-element "Carlin style" anomaly (Fig 1), is located along strike to the south of the Rattler anomaly, hosted in Pogonip Group carbonate sediments and represents a broad zone 950m x 650m in dimensions. Soil sampling density is relatively low and further infill sampling both within the anomaly and also between the Rattler anomaly to determine continuity of mineralisation is required.

Reconnaissance rock chip sampling shows the area is highly anomalous in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc including 17 rock chips samples yeilding >100ppb Au to a peak of 1.99g/t Au and 21 samples with high grade silver >10g/t (8 samples >100g/t Ag) peaking at 479g/t Ag (~15oz/t) from outcrops to old workings. Copper occurs to a peak 25.5%, lead to 13.95% and zinc to 7.8%.

Many of the anomalous samples are gossanous to hematite altered which correlates well with the enriched Fe zone seen in the limited soil samples to date. Mapping of various outcrops also show calc-silicate alteration, calcite veining and jasperoid development, providing support to a deeper buried intrusion(s) intepreted from the recent gravity and magnetic data.

Further detailed infill sampling of this priority zone is planned to be undertaken in the current quarter.

Tiger Anomaly – shear hosted

The Antler Shear Zone (ASZ), is a 100m to 300m wide, north south trending, sub-vertical to steeply west dipping mineralised shear zone mapped over at least 1500m strike length and most likely represents a thrust between the younger Ordovician Hanson Creek and Lone Mountain Formations to the west and the older and prospective Ordovician Pogonip Group and Notch Peak Formation to the east.

Mapping has recently defined a highly deformed, sheared and brecciated zone hosting a series of historical mine workings and lesser workings or test pits over at least 1500m strike length.

The recent soil and rock chip sampling programme has defined the **Tiger multi-element anomaly (Fig 1 and 2) over 1200m of the strike length** with an internal zone of high grade gold, silver, zinc and lead within an area 500m x 240m, coincident with the main historical workings.

Within the 500m x 240m internal zone, strong gold and high grade silver, lead and zinc mineralisation is highlighted in rock chip sampling with new results including:

Au: 2.16g/t, 0.90g/t, 0.53g/t, 0.33g/t, 0.23g/t, 0.11g/t.

Ag: 1535g/t (~49oz/t), 285g/t (~9oz/t), 147g/t (4.7oz/t), 144g/t (4.6oz/t), 118g/t (3.7oz/t).

Pb: 6.4%, 5.1%, 3.3%, 2.0%, 1.3%, 1.2%, 1.1%.

Zn: 24.8%, 12.8%, 4.8%, 3.8%, 2.9%

The Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation appears to be generally associated with multiple narrow zones of sheared to brecciated carbonate rich rocks with widths typically 1-3 metres wide and lie in a north south to north east trend over at least ~500m of strike.

Strong gold mineralisation occurs with the high grade Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation but also appears to occur disseminated in the surrounding rocks within the shear zone, providing scope to define a combined, broad and potentially bulk mineable Au-Ag-Pb-Zn target.

Elevated copper (>250ppm) is evident in most of the high grade lead, zinc and silver rock chip samples to a peak of 1.2% Cu in one of the old workings.

Overall, the Tiger anomaly is a newly defined 1200m long multi-element soil and rock chip anomaly. Importantly there is a 500m long zone of outcropping high grade Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation that does not appear to have been tested by any modern exploration activities.

Detailed infill grid based soil, rock chip sampling and mapping is planned to enhance continuity of this zone to enable subsequent drill targeting.

Viper Anomaly – Carlin Style

The Viper anomaly (Fig 1 and 2) is a wide spaced multi-element soil anomaly along the interpeted contact of the stratigraphically higher Pogonip Group and the lower Notch Peak Formation beneath the shallow (1-5m) soil cover. The anomaly trends north south and extends over 1900m by upto 300m. The multi-element geochemical signature suggests similarities with other Au-Ag “Carlin Style” deposits.

Coincident highly anomalous silver results (>1g/t) occur coincident with low order anomalous gold (>3ppb) over a strike length of 500m within the larger multi element zone.

Further detailed sampling of this priority zone is planned to be undertaken in the current quarter.

Other Targets

A number of other smaller discrete anomalies occur within the soil and rock chip sampling that require further detailed infill and extensional sampling to fully assess their signifiicance.

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Background Information

Carnavale Resources (ASX: CAV)

Carnavale Resources Limited is an exploration and development company based in Perth Western Australia, with a focus on the discovery and development of gold and base metal deposits. Carnavale is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), ticker symbol [CAV] and on the German Stock Exchange in Frankfurt under YBB.

Carnavale has entered an option agreement with Tojo Minerals Pty Ltd (Tojo), which has the rights to two highly prospective gold and base metal projects located in Arizona and Nevada of the USA. Carnavale has the right to elect to acquire Tojo 100% and is required to fund a minimum of US$500,000 assessing the projects during the option period to Feb 2015.

Red Hills, Nevada USA – Gold and Silver (and Base Metals) Project

(Tojo – Joint Venture right to earn up to 75%)

The Red Hills Gold-Silver Project, Nevada USA, is considered prospective for large Carlin style gold and silver deposits and there is added scope for base metals. Carnavale has entered an option to acquire Tojo Minerals Pty Ltd, which has rights to earn up to 75% in the Red Hills project. Nevada is currently the largest gold producing state in the USA, with a large proportion of gold production coming from a number of Carlin style deposits.

The Red Hills project comprises existing and pending mineral claims covering an area of approximately 13.4km2. The greater Red Hills area, including the mines in the adjacent Kern Mountains and Pleasant Valley (outside of the project area) have reported production between 1908 to 1918 of 229 ounces of gold, 35,029 ounces of silver, 550 pounds of copper and 789,782 pounds of lead. Recent new discoveries of Carlin style mineralisation seen at Long Canyon and Kinsley, both occur in very similar rock formations as evident at Red Hills.

Recent soil and rock chip sampling has confirmed the presence of elevated to high grade gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper mineralisation within the project area and geophysical surveys provide additional support to buried intrusive bodies as potential sources of the mineralised fluids

Previous exploration is considered to be limited to a number of small trenches on the flanks of the hills presumably for uranium prospecting and to date eight(8) old rotary drill hole collars have been found. No data is known on any of these historical exploration activities.

In 2007, Joint Venture partners Columbus Gold, through Cordex Exploration recognised the potential for Long Canyon style gold mineralisation at Red Hills and staked the area. Work completed prior to Carnavale's involvement includes reconnaissance rock chip sampling, mapping and a ground magnetic survey. This early work supported the model for Carlin style alteration, interpreted intrusives and disseminated gold and silver mineralisation evident in the project area.

Carnavale considers the Red Hills project area is highly prospective for Carlin style gold and silver mineralisation, as it is located in a favourable structural setting and has the same host rocks as the newly discovered Long Canyon deposit (+2.6Moz Au and growing) owned by Newmont. The Long Canyon discovery is of particular importance as this new major gold deposit is hosted in rocks which until recent times have been generally considered un-prospective for large scale Carlin style deposits. The prospective nature of the geological sequence is also supported by recent drilling at the Kinsley project, located approximately 70km to the north of Red Hills, where operator Pilot Gold has intersected encouraging high grade gold mineralisation (e.g. 36m @ 8.5g/t and 53m @ 7.5g/t) deeper in the same geological sequence.

Little Butte, Arizona USA – Gold and Copper Project

(Tojo - option to earn 100%, subject to third party NSR)

The Little Butte Project is considered highly prospective for structurally controlled gold mineralisation associated with regional shear zones and potentially copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry related deposits and is located in the Plomosa Mining district of western Arizona, which is considered a mining friendly state of the USA.

Carnavale is initially testing for shallow, open pittable, oxide gold mineralisation hosted along an interpreted regional north-south shear zone in Tertiary aged sediments (siltstone, sandstones and conglomerates) similar to the Copperstone Gold Deposit. Copperstone is located approximately 25km to the south west, where historical (1986-93) heap leach and CIP production totals 514,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 2.4g/t, with additional deeper high grade (>10g/t) underground resources currently being assessed for development.

At Little Butte and within a radius of three(3) kilometres, numerous other historical small scale copper and gold mines operated during the reported periods from 1910-11, 1929-31 to 1940-42 for a total recorded production of 5,000oz Au, 350,000 pounds Cu and 7,000oz Ag.

The largest reported deposit is the Little Butte Copper Mine, with reported grades of 4-6% copper and 7-10g/t gold, and last operated in 1942. Other historical gold mines, mostly located to the south west, with recorded production at an average grade of 38.7g/t gold. Importantly, the mineralisation associated with these deposits is hosted in similar north-south to north-west trending shear zones as targeted by Carnavale.

Regionally, additional potential includes large tonnage low grade Cu-Au-Mo porphyry deposits. The Morenci Cu, Bagdad Cu-Mo, Sierrita Cu, Miami Cu and Safford Cu mines are examples of large scale copper porphyry mines all located and operating in Arizona by Freeport-McMoRan. Reports by previous operators at Little Butte highlight metal zonation, intrusive rocks and alteration suggesting the potential for porphyry related mineralised systems, however further work is necessary to confirm this style of mineralisation at Little Butte.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Andrew Beckwith, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Beckwith is a Director of Carnavale Resources Limited. Mr Beckwith 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 Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Beckwith consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Surface sampling details

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 (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.*	• Soil sampling has been undertaken on selected traverses and ridgelines with varied spacing between each traverse ranging from 100m to 500m and samples taken ranging from 20-200m along traverses. Sample size was approximately 05-1.0kg. • Rock chip sampling has been on as highly variable spacing both selectively along soil traverses and within the general project area in conjunction with geological mapping. Sample size was approximately 05-1.5kg • All analytic results have been completed at an industry acceptable commercial laboratory. Soil and rock chip samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. Soil samples were analysed for gold using nominal 25gram charge by aqua regia with ICP-MS finish. An additonal 51 elements by aqua regia digestion and a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. A subset of soil samples (63 samples) was re-analysed for gold using a 30gram charge by fire assay and ICP-AES finish plus multi-element suite of 33 elements using an initial roast followed by acid digest and ICP-AES. Rock chip samples were analysed for gold using a 30gram charge by fire assay and ICP-AES finish plus multi-element suite of 33 elements by acid digest and ICP-AES finish.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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*	• Soils were taken from the C soil horizon. The C horizon is defined as the initial soil development immediately adjacent in situ rock. Soils in general contained unweathered rock fragments in the sample. • Geological description was taken from outcropping rocks formations at each rock chip sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections 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.*	• Selected soil sites were sampled with a repeat sample at the location, providing duplicate samples for approximately 5% of the programme. • This data although not precise provides confidence in the analytical and sample techniques used
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.*	• Assay techniques are appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted. • Reputable independent industry laboratory was utilized for all samples • Quality control measures are considered satisfactory fro this style of sampling. Additional detailed follow-up sampling is recommended to qualify and quantity the anomalous areas in greater detail. • Only Laboratory standards and blanks have been used
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• All sample locations are located by hand held GPS to an accuracy of +/- 3m. • Locations are recorded in UTM (NAD 27 Zone 11)
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.*	• Sampling is of insufficient density to determine a resource estimate. Additional detailed follow-up sampling is recommended to qualify and quantity the anomalous areas in greater detail prior to drill testing if warranted.
Orientation of	• *Whether the orientation of sampling*	• Unknown at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	• Selected samples were from historical mine workings, dumps and nearby outcrops
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered direct to the independent laboratory by company personnel/consultants
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

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.*	• The property is under a joint venture agreement whereby Tojo has the right to earn an initial 51% via $2M expenditure within a total of 3 years and may elect to earn an additional 24% (total 75%) via additional $7M expenditure in a further 4 years. Vendors retain combined 4% net smelter royalty on production, with Tojo having the right to purchase upto 2% NSR for $1M per 1% • The drill results occur within registered and pending unpatented claims in Nevada, USA • The area is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), a government body. Future drilling and any mining will require approval from the BLM and other regulatory bodies
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Reported previous rock chip sampling and magnetic data acquisition by Cordex Exploration (and related party Columbus Gold) is acknowledged in the report. • 10 historical open hole drill hole collars have been discovered in the project area, however there is no record of this work known
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style is currently unknown, however mineralization targeted is Carlin style (Au-Ag) and shear zone hosted Au-Ag and base metals.
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.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.* • *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.*	• All assay data is uncut soil and rock chip sample results.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion 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 samples are from the surface, and the geometry of mineralisation is poorly understood at this early stage of exploration.
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 of general anomalous regions are provided in report.
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.*	• The report includes defined levels of anomalous results plus internal higher grades and peak values where considered appropriate
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.*	• Reconnaissance gravity survey readings were taken over the general project area with processing to provide a postulated 3D model of the structural controls and possible locations of intrusive bodies. • The gravity data was collected and processed by a third party consultant experienced in this survey method.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Proposed new infill, detailed grid based sampling is recommended and planned to provide greater internal definition and continuity of mineralisation.