METALS X LIMITED

Metals X Limited is a diversified group exploring and developing minerals and metals in Australia. It is Australia's largest tin producer, a top 10 gold producer and holds a pipeline of assets from exploration to development including the world class Wingellina Nickel Project.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

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QUARTERLY EXPLORATION REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MARCH 2015

EXPLORATION OUTPUTS DURING THE QUARTER

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

- Metals X remained active on the exploration and drilling front during the quarter with a number of drill rigs operating across its vast portfolio of assets.
- Highlights for the quarter were:.
  - High grade intercepts from deep diamond drilling at Great Fingall and the discovery of a second lode.
  - High grade intercepts in deeper drilling under the historic mines at Reedy's.
  - Numerous RC intercepts at various targets in the greater CMGP target.
  - Excellent intercepts from down-plunge and proximal target drilling at the Trident Mine.
  - Numerous RC intercepts from a number of targets drilled within the Higginsville package.
  - Excellent diamond drill intercepts from in-fill drilling into the first development zone at HBJ.
  - Numerous RC intercepts from various targets drilled within the SKO tenement package.
  - Excellent in-fill diamond drill results from areas outside of current reserves at the Renison Mine.
- The wet season which curtailed the diamond drill program from following up the exciting Rover 1 bonanza results from last quarter has now ended and works have recommenced with numerous holes planned for the ensuing quarter.
- Due to the volume of this data, the detail is reported in part two of this quarterly report which deals solely with the exploration activity during the quarter.
- Details of all significant results and JORC tables are attached.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Cook BSc (App. Geol.), MSc (Min. Econ.) MAusIMM (11072) and Mr. Jake Russell B.Sc. (Hons), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who both have sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Cook is the CEO and an Executive Director and Mr Russell is the Group Chief Geologist and both are full time employees of Metals X Limited and both consent to the inclusion in the reports of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Cook and Mr Russell are both shareholders of Metals X and are entitled to participate in Metals X's short term and long term incentive plans details of which are included in Metals X's Remuneration Report in the Annual Report.

APPENDIX 1 – SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS FROM DRILLING DURING THE QUARTER SOUTH KALGOORLIE GOLD OPERATIONS

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Prospect	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Nidaros	NDRRC078	6,569,114	365,813	379	6m at 2.62 g/t Au	43	-61	47
	NDRRC086	6,569,042	365,856	382	4m at 2.59 g/t Au	52	-60	45
	NDRRC088	6,569,029	365,870	383	11m at 3.06 g/t Au	45	-60	45
Pleiades	PLDRC045	6,568,746	366,194	384	5m at 6.11 g/t Au	37	-49	135
	PLDRC048	6,568,738	366,231	383	3m at 6.12 g/t Au	39	-61	132
	PLDRC049	6,568,775	366,221	384	6m at 2.09 g/t Au	68	-51	134
	PLDRC050	6,568,756	366,241	382	3m at 8.80 g/t Au	45	-50	133
Erebus	EBSRC118	6,567,130	350,479	388	8m at 1.36 g/t Au	53	-60	272
	EBSRC119	6,567,140	350,485	388	4m at 3.23 g/t Au	70	-60	270
	EBSRC121	6,567,210	350,453	386	3m at 4.99 g/t Au	45	-61	269
		6,567,210	350,453	386	14m at 2.60 g/t Au	51	-61	269
	EBSRC122	6,567,220	350,459	386	13m at 3.72 g/t Au	65	-61	270
	EBSRC123	6,567,230	350,453	386	10m at 1.50 g/t Au	62	-61	271
	EBSRC124	6,567,240	350,452	386	12m at 0.80 g/t Au	63	-60	270
	EBSRC127	6,567,280	350,394	386	9m at 1.27 g/t Au	3	-60	270
	EBSRC130	6,567,440	350,385	382	12m at 2.20 g/t Au	52	-61	271
	EBSRC133	6,567,470	350,393	381	6m at 1.79 g/t Au	68	-61	270
	EBSRC134	6,567,480	350,393	381	14m at 1.24 g/t Au	64	-61	269
	EBSRC135	6,567,490	350,378	381	8m at 2.12 g/t Au	34	-60	275
		6,567,490	350,378	381	14m at 2.04 g/t Au	44	-60	275
HBJ Underground	HBJUG0001	6,565,818	366,629	190	2.06m at 4.4g/t Au	95.0	-13	70
					3.17m at 5.23g/t Au	106.0		
					6.91m at 6.52g/t Au	115.6		
					1.86m at 6.41g/t Au	135.7		
	HBJUG0002	6,565,818	366,629	189	3.59m at 5.24g/t Au	121.4	-27	63
	HBJUG0003	6,565,818	366,629	189	0.66m at 11.8g/t Au	110.4	-23	70
					3.82m at 4.94g/t Au	120.7		
	HBJUG0004	6,565,818	366,629	189	5.01m at 3.32g/t Au	125.9	-31	70
					2.27m at 4.22g/t Au	133.4		
					10.73m at 3.49g/t Au	145.6		
					1.86m at 3.22g/t Au	158.1		
					2.02m at 3.4g/t Au	160.0		

SOUTH KALGOORLIE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Prospect	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
HBJ Underground (Continued)	HBJUG0005	6,565,818	366,629	189	1.62m at 10.16g/t Au	94.8	-17	76
					4.77m at 4.38g/t Au	103.9		
					8.65m at 6.1g/t Au	116.8		
					3.03m at 7.49g/t Au	143.0		
	HBJUG0006	6,565,818	366,629	189	3.78m at 6.68g/t Au	125.5	-27	75
					1m at 10.6g/t Au	141.0		
					5.35m at 3.49g/t Au	146.8		
					0.9m at 6.11g/t Au	157.9		
	HBJUG0007	6,565,818	366,629	189	5.06m at 8.11g/t Au	90.1	-15	81
					5.08m at 7.42g/t Au	121.4		
	HBJUG0008	6,565,818	366,629	189	0.93m at 7.58g/t Au	114.3	-22	81
					3.85m at 4.41g/t Au	127.0		
					1.47m at 16.07g/t Au	134.0		
					7.53m at 3.74g/t Au	150.9		
	HBJUG0009	6,565,818	366,629	189	1.94m at 3.77g/t Au	92.2	-17	86
					2m at 3.78g/t Au	126.0		
					3.3m at 3.22g/t Au	129.7		
					1m at 7.6g/t Au	139.6		
					5.36m at 3.99g/t Au	154.5		
	HBJUG0010	6,565,820	366,628	189	1.96m at 4.62g/t Au	141.9	-27	86
					2.94m at 6.72g/t Au	162.1		
	HBJUG0011	6,565,733	366,656	201	1.52m at 4.62g/t Au	196.0	-26	55
					2.11m at 9.83g/t Au	181.3		
					2.97m at 3.56g/t Au	200.1		
	HBJUG0012	6,565,820	366,628	189	1m at 5.68g/t Au	99.4	-18	93
					7.7m at 4.42g/t Au	133.3		
					3.47m at 3.37g/t Au	148.7		
					0.72m at 7.6g/t Au	169.1		
	HBJUG0013	6,565,733	366,656	201	12m at 2.04g/t Au	151.9	-22	59
					3.25m at 3.44g/t Au	180.6		
					4.74m at 4.1g/t Au	194.3		

SOUTH KALGOORLIE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Prospect	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
HBJ Underground (Continued)	HBJUG0014	6,565,733	366,656	201	1.53m at 4.54g/t Au	142.2	-29	59
					4.24m at 3.92g/t Au	172.9		
					1.74m at 3.16g/t Au	197.1		
					4.1m at 8.35g/t Au	201.8		
	HBJUG0015	6,565,732	366,656	201	1.5m at 3.3g/t Au	131.0	-26	63
					3m at 4.06g/t Au	160.0		
					2m at 5.64g/t Au	165.0		
					1.62m at 4.3g/t Au	179.9		
					2.54m at 6.85g/t Au	197.8		
	HBJUG0016	6,565,732	366,656	201	NSI		-27	70
	HBJUG0017	6,565,732	366,658	201	3m at 3.54g/t Au	124.7	-27	79
					1m at 23.6g/t Au	146.3		
					7.58m at 5.55g/t Au	166.2		
	HBJUG0018	6,565,732	366,658	201	2.41m at 3.31g/t Au	123.9	-26	82
					1m at 5.37g/t Au	144.7		
					6.07m at 4.1g/t Au	160.7		
					1.68m at 5.81g/t Au	172.1		
					5.35m at 3.09g/t Au	174.8		
					4.45m at 10.08g/t Au	189.9		
					2.44m at 3.45g/t Au	199.7		
	HBJUG0019	6,565,732	366,658	201	2m at 4.39g/t Au	122.4	-26	87
					5m at 6.42g/t Au	163.0		
					4.35m at 3.59g/t Au	179.3		
					6.1m at 3.11g/t Au	195.3		
	HBJUG0020	6,565,731	366,658	202	2.6m at 3.19g/t Au	140.0	-26	91
					4.82m at 3.68g/t Au	192.9		
	HBJUG0021	6,565,731	366,658	201	1.95m at 3.18g/t Au	121.9	-26	95
					2m at 3.49g/t Au	143.0		
					8m at 3.09g/t Au	147.0		
					3m at 3.61g/t Au	168.0		
					1.53m at 6.06g/t Au	177.2		
					1.37m at 5.78g/t Au	184.6		
					1.83m at 6.34g/t Au	192.2		

SOUTH KALGOORLIE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Prospect	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
HBJ Underground (Continued)	HBJUG0022	6,565,821	366,628	189	2.9m at 3.11g/t Au	108.4	-34	65
					4.26m at 3.3g/t Au	128.4		
					9.72m at 5.36g/t Au	147.0		
	HBJUG0023	6,565,821	366,628	188	1.8m at 4.46g/t Au	118.2	-42	64
					1.82m at 5.4g/t Au	126.3		
					3.97m at 3.32g/t Au	142.0		
					7.97m at 3.58g/t Au	160.7		
	HBJUG0027	6,565,820	366,628	188	1.52m at 11.9g/t Au	117.5	-38	81
					13.8m at 6.14g/t Au	152.3		
	HBJUG0029	6,565,732	366,656	201	1.75m at 3.75g/t Au	152.5	-33	53
	HBJUG0031	6,565,732	366,656	201	2.22m at 8.53g/t Au	144.1	-29	59
					8.12m at 3.61g/t Au	175.3		
	HBJUG0032	6,565,732	366,656	201	1.93m at 4.29g/t Au	180.4	-35	58
					5.2m at 3.92g/t Au	198.7		

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD OPERATIONS

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Trident Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (True Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Ares	TUG2385	6,489,915	380,049	718	4.5m at 3.62g/t Au	121.9	-5.0	310.0
	TUG2388	6,489,915	380,049	718	4.3m at 2.79g/t Au	174.8	-15.0	317.0
Artemis	TUG2399	6,489,961	380,025	466	1.7m at 12.48g/t Au	261.2	-48.4	288.9
	TUG2519	6,489,983	379,895	434	1.3m at 31.65g/t Au	84.8	-46.1	318.5
Helios core	TUG2497	6,490,072	379,985	496	8.8m at 3.59g/t Au	202.4	-25.0	324.0
	TUG2401	6,489,961	380,025	466	4.6m at 6.54g/t Au	246.2	-43.1	309.3
	TUG2467	6,490,068	379,950	448	2.8m at 5.67g/t Au	130.3	-52.0	267.8
	TUG2468	6,490,068	379,950	448	3.5m at 5.52g/t Au	128.5	-47.3	269.1
	TUG2470	6,490,068	379,950	448	9m at 2.03g/t Au	111.0	-44.4	278.3
	TUG2517	6,489,983	379,895	434	4.2m at 3.44g/t Au	70.0	-53.2	304.4
	TUG2477A	6,490,068	379,950	448	16m at 2.62g/t Au	131.6	-34.7	317.1
	TUG2479	6,490,068	379,950	448	7.8m at 3.8g/t Au	150.4	-30.9	321.8
	TUG2409	6,489,961	380,025	466	4.5m at 7.49g/t Au	214.0	-35.2	305.2
	TUG2474	6,490,068	379,950	448	4.5m at 2.28g/t Au	133.1	-42.9	313.5
	TUG2472	6,490,068	379,950	448	6m at 2.47g/t Au	146.2	-46.5	304.4
	TUG2475	6,490,068	379,950	448	9m at 2.86g/t Au	120.5	-38.5	310.4
Poseidon South	TUG2484	6,488,616	379,624	1,191	1.2m at 10.09g/t Au	111.8	-42.7	201.3
	TUG2485	6,488,616	379,624	1,191	6.1m at 2.37g/t Au	26.0	-45.4	168.5

Prospect/ Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (True Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Pioneer One Extension	PORR0049	6,475,320	375,080	292	12.12m at 1.55g/t Au	26	-60	270
	PORR0050	6,475,320	375,100	292	6.06m at 1.6g/t Au	28	-60	270
	PORR0051	6,475,360	375,100	292	12.12m at 1.08g/t Au	54	-60	270
	PORR0052	6,475,280	375,090	291	12.99m at 0.92g/t Au	36	-60	270
					11.26m at 1.72g/t Au	64	-60	270
	PORR0054	6,475,220	375,080	291	12.12m at 1.32g/t Au	62	-60	270
	PORR0058	6,475,100	375,040	291	13.86m at 1.83g/t Au	49	-60	270
Pioneer One	PORR0038	6,475,624	375,133	295	21.65m at 1.4g/t Au	23	-60	270
	PORR0039	6,475,624	375,152	294	12.99m at 1.22g/t Au	33	-60	270
	PORR0042	6,475,584	375,131	294	10.39m at 1.05g/t Au	31	-60	270
	PORR0044	6,475,574	375,121	294	6.93m at 1.93g/t Au	28	-60	270
	PORR0045	6,475,564	375,118	294	3.46m at 3.6g/t Au	26	-60	270
	PORR0047	6,475,544	375,130	293	12.99m at 1.48g/t Au	27	-60	270

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Prospect/ Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (True Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Challenge-Mars	HIGA7158	6,482,520	384,251	293	7m at 2.64g/t Au	35	-90	000
	HIGA7167	6,482,200	384,354	299	5m at 2.29g/t Au	43	-90	000
Atreides	LKCR272	6,495,484	394,494	271	3.46m at 1.3g/t Au	33	-60	055
	LKCR274	6,495,502	394,554	271	12.99m at 3.17g/t Au	9	-60	055
	LKCR277	6,495,467	394,505	271	5.2m at 5.13g/t Au	35	-60	055
	LKCR285	6,495,407	394,645	271	4.33m at 3.25g/t Au	25	-60	055
	LKCR289	6,495,464	394,605	271	5.2m at 2.93g/t Au	22	-60	055
	LKCR290	6,495,504	394,626	271	0.87m at 10.73g/t Au	9	-60	055
Spongelite	SPOR005	6,466,040	374,120	280	19m at 2.23g/t Au	35	-90	000
	SPOR006	6,466,070	374,136	280	24m at 1.83g/t Au	34	-90	000
	SPOR013	6,466,110	374,148	279	16m at 1.42g/t Au	27	-90	000
	SPOR018	6,466,179	374,149	279	3m at 6.94g/t Au	44	-90	000
Challenge-Pluto	HIGA7172	6,480,865	382,229	273	1m at 43.22g/t Au	47	-90	000
	HIGA7176	6,480,925	382,229	273	5m at 3.71g/t Au	46	-90	000
Musket	MUSR0013	6,456,430	410,997	300	8.66m at 1.2g/t Au	61	-60	062
	MUSR0014	6,456,452	410,997	300	6.06m at 1.32g/t Au	49	-60	062
	MUSR0015	6,456,455	410,959	300	11.26m at 2.15g/t Au	68	-60	062
	MUSR0016	6,456,482	410,968	299	3.46m at 15.72g/t Au	23	-60	062
					6.93m at 10.64g/t Au	48	-60	062
	MUSR0020	6,456,504	410,923	300	13.86m at 1.52g/t Au	34	-60	062
					7.79m at 1.58g/t Au	62	-60	062
	MUSR0022	6,456,510	410,892	301	2.6m at 4.58g/t Au	72	-60	062
Two Boys Main	HITR212	6,487,350	379,350	308	4m at 3.23g/t Au	25	-90	000
	HITR213	6,487,350	379,340	308	6m at 2.76g/t Au	25	-90	000
Swagman South	HITR218	6,487,370	379,108	311	6m at 10.32g/t Au	8	-90	000
	HITR219	6,487,380	379,100	311	7m at 2.24g/t Au	13	-90	000
	HITR221	6,487,390	379,114	310	3m at 3.34g/t Au	17	-90	000
	HITR222	6,487,400	379,103	311	1m at 10.42g/t Au	22	-90	000
	HITR224	6,487,420	379,103	310	2m at 2.98g/t Au	26	-90	000
	HITR225	6,487,420	379,083	310	4m at 58.64g/t Au	27	-90	000
	HITR228	6,487,380	379,070	311	6m at 7.63g/t Au	11	-90	000
	HITR229	6,487,410	379,059	311	8m at 1.95g/t Au	21	-90	000
	HITR230	6,487,395	379,049	311	4m at 3.66g/t Au	10	-90	000
	HITR236	6,487,410	379,034	311	17m at 1.87g/t Au	24	-90	000

HIGGINSVILLE GOLD OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Prospect/ Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (True Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Swagman South (Cont)	HITR237	6,487,430	379,037	310	7m at 3.06g/t Au	41	-90	000
Swagman North	HITR245	6,487,738	379,037	312	7m at 2.07g/t Au	17	-60	270
	HITR247	6,487,390	379,063	311	6m at 2.68g/t Au	13	-90	000
Mars	HIGA7181	6,480,960	370,970	280	4.24m at 2.01g/t Au	44	-90	000
Wills	HIGA7230	6,514,584	371,111	297	2.83m at 4.05g/t Au	24	-90	000
Musket	MUSR0057	6,457,530	410,255	291	5.2m at 8.62g/t Au	54	-60	062
	MUSR0069	6,457,584	410,098	291	6.93m at 1.78g/t Au	26	-60	062

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Calisto	14CARC003	7,003,223	627,511	471	7m at 2.50 g/t Au	76	-60	98
	14CARC004	7,003,240	627,524	471	6m at 3.96 g/t Au	73	-60	98
Jack Ryan	14JRRC011	7,002,282	626,890	472	6m at 1.86 g/t Au	76	-60	98
	14JRRC012	7,002,167	626,739	470	6m at 1.84 g/t Au	129	-60	98
	14JRRC013	7,002,200	626,753	470	7m at 3.55 g/t Au	133	-60	98
	14JRRC015	7,002,188	626,845	455	4m at 2.49 g/t Au	53	-70	98
	14JRRC017	7,002,146	626,853	454	9m at 2.33 g/t Au	36	-90	98
	14JRRC018	7,002,149	626,830	455	8m at 2.18 g/t Au	56	-90	359
Triton	14RERD001	6,998,092	625,836	497	8m at 6.25 g/t Au	634	-74	279
	14RERD003	6,998,045	625,804	498	6.95m at 4.31 g/t Au	543	-76	279
	14RERD005A	6,998,289	625,830	497	5.85m at 4.43 g/t Au	251	-50	279
Vivian	14VIRD004	7,056,409	650,593	525	4m at 3.35 g/t Au	319	-60	288
					4.35m at 5.75 g/t Au	375		
	14VIRD005	7,056,560	650,646	524	8m at 1.41 g/t Au	311	-60	288
					2m at 20.27 g/t Au	347		
Kinsella	15KSA008	426	586,186	426	7m at 2.09 g/t Au	5	-60	289
	15KSA011	6,960,802	586,198	426	6m at 3.20 g/t Au	17	-60	289
	15KSA014	6,960,796	586,184	426	2m at 5.78 g/t Au	6	-60	289
	15KSA020	6,960,776	586,182	426	6m at 1.86 g/t Au	17	-60	289
	15KSA025	6,960,770	586,170	426	3m at 4.52 g/t Au	6	-60	289
	15KSA026	6,960,767	586,178	426	7m at 1.73 g/t Au	19	-60	289
	15KSA039	6,960,751	586,162	426	5m at 2.20 g/t Au	20	-60	289
	15KSA048	6,960,739	586,137	426	4m at 3.55 g/t Au	2	-60	289
					4m at 3.81 g/t Au	13		
	15KSA050	6,960,734	586,151	426	8m at 2.18 g/t Au	22	-60	269
	15KSA053	6,960,730	586,131	426	1m at 10.75 g/t Au	12	-60	289
	15KSA057	6,960,719	586,143	426	6m at 2.09 g/t Au	12	-60	289
	15KSA059	6,960,690	586,112	426	7m at 2.30 g/t Au	6	-60	359
	15KSA066	6,960,711	586,126	426	7m at 3.12 g/t Au	7	-60	109
	15KSRC003	6,960,664	586,094	426	8m at 2.59 g/t Au	7	-90	359
	15KSRC009	6,960,608	586,067	427	6m at 2.24 g/t Au	20	-90	359

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Lady Rosie	15LRRC004	6,969,656	579,234	424	4m at 3.03 g/t Au	27	-60	269
	15LRRC009	6,969,536	579,228	425	2m at 7.32 g/t Au	31	-60	269
	15LRRC019	6,969,517	579,261	425	5m at 8.87 g/t Au	35	-60	269
	15LRRC023	6,969,497	579,242	425	4m at 2.52 g/t Au	38	-60	269
	15LRRC024	6,969,498	579,253	425	8m at 2.84 g/t Au	34	-60	269
	15LRRC033	6,969,436	579,229	425	5m at 4.02 g/t Au	21	-60	268
Mountain View	15MVRC004	6,962,605	584,591	431	4m at 6.52 g/t Au	40	-60	89
Rand	15RARD003	6,999,398	626,038	485	1.3m at 10.19 g/t Au	240	-51	279
					6.6m at 2.92 g/t Au	244		
	15RARD004	6,999,460	626,031	484	15.47m at 4.63 g/t Au	216	-56	279
	15RARD005	6,999,543	626,021	484	6m at 2.33 g/t Au	187	-57	279
Racecourse	15RCRC008	6,959,465	584,124	419	2m at 8.01 g/t Au	28	-60	134
	15RCRC010	6,959,449	584,112	419	8m at 1.80 g/t Au	30	-60	134
	15RCRC015	6,959,407	584,016	419	3m at 3.63 g/t Au	47	-60	134
	15RCRC018	6,959,393	584,005	419	9m at 2.34 g/t Au	20	-60	134
	15SFA019	6,960,830	584,954	421	2m at 12.01 g/t Au	2	-60	90
	15SFA023	6,960,845	584,928	421	4m at 3.24 g/t Au	23	-60	90
	15SFA030	6,960,860	584,933	421	4m at 5.17 g/t Au	17	-60	90
	15SFA033	6,960,869	584,926	421	8m at 2.98 g/t Au	22	-60	90
	15SFA034	6,960,869	584,913	421	3m at 11.59 g/t Au	35	-60	90
	15SFA035	6,960,875	584,943	421	5m at 2.21 g/t Au	5	-60	90
	15SFA037	6,960,875	584,921	421	3m at 5.43 g/t Au	28	-60	90
	15SFA041	6,960,885	584,920	421	4m at 3.90 g/t Au	27	-60	90
	15SFA054	6,960,920	584,938	421	4m at 2.98 g/t Au	17	-60	90
	15SFA061	6,960,940	584,953	421	3m at 7.20 g/t Au	10	-60	90
	15SFA064	6,960,950	584,955	421	3m at 6.08 g/t Au	13	-60	90
	15SFA072	6,960,840	584,918	421	3m at 4.58 g/t Au	32	-60	90
	15SFA099	6,960,454	584,972	421	4m at 4.25 g/t Au	13	-60	90
	15SFA100	6,960,460	584,973	421	2m at 7.71 g/t Au	6	-60	90
South Victory	15SVRC004	6,968,897	579,300	420	5m at 2.06 g/t Au	30	-60	269
	15SVRC006	6,968,888	579,292	420	6m at 2.50 g/t Au	18	-50	269
	15SVRC009	6,968,860	579,272	421	5m at 7.01 g/t Au	8	-60	269
Great Fingall Deeps	GCDD0027A2	6,961,950	583,963	431	17.16m at 4.25 g/t Au	849	-80	31
					7.36m at 10.96 g/t Au	887		

CENTRAL MURCHISON GOLD PROJECT (CONTINUED)

Significant Intercepts (>10g.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (Downhole)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Whangamata	WHA001	7,050,572	643,482	491	5m at 2.60 g/t Au	16	-60	287
	WHA003	7,050,561	643,480	491	9m at 1.77 g/t Au	9	-60	287
	WHA004	7,050,557	643,489	491	9m at 2.14 g/t Au	21	-60	287
	WHA007	7,050,544	643,481	491	5m at 12.63 g/t Au	6	-60	287
	WHA011	7,050,528	643,479	491	2m at 6.11 g/t Au	3	-60	287
	WHA012	7,050,524	643,489	490	1m at 14.73 g/t Au	5	-60	287
	WHA013	7,050,521	643,498	490	3m at 6.70 g/t Au	10	-60	287
					6m at 1.66 g/t Au	18		
	WHA018	7,050,502	643,491	490	1m at 11.19 g/t Au	5	-60	287
	WHA023	7,050,491	643,521	490	9m at 8.43 g/t Au	12	-60	287
					9m at 2.76 g/t Au	29		
	WHA038	7,050,398	643,562	490	3m at 5.56 g/t Au	19	-60	287
	WHA059	7,050,095	643,577	491	6m at 1.51 g/t Au	16	-55	287
Yellow Taxi	YTA010	6,958,803	582,023	414	5m at 4.46 g/t Au	14	-60	126
	YTA012	6,958,798	582,039	414	2m at 9.41 g/t Au	16	-60	126
	YTA016	6,958,808	582,036	414	5m at 2.95 g/t Au	18	-60	126
	YTA017	6,958,813	582,030	414	8m at 4.56 g/t Au	19	-60	126
	YTA019	6,958,815	582,037	414	12m at 13.41 g/t Au	18	-60	126
	YTA024	6,958,820	582,042	414	2m at 5.89 g/t Au	28	-60	126
	YTA031	6,958,816	582,068	413	2m at 23.95 g/t Au	18	-60	126
	YTA033	6,958,825	582,056	413	3m at 5.55 g/t Au	25	-60	126
	YTA034	6,958,831	582,051	413	1m at 28.11 g/t Au	29	-60	126
	YTA035	6,958,813	582,082	413	1m at 13.82 g/t Au	11	-60	126
	YTA037	6,958,832	582,056	413	5m at 2.05 g/t Au	23	-60	126
	YTA046	6,958,970	582,188	413	3m at 3.44 g/t Au	42	-60	126

RENISON TIN PROJECT

Significant Intercepts (> 4%Sn.m) from Drilling During March Quarter 2015

Lode	Hole	Collar N	Collar E	Collar RL	Intercept (True Width)	From (m)	Dip	Azi
Area 4	U5310	66,501.0	44,555.0	1,204.0	5m at 6.95% Sn & 0.23% Cu	17.4	-5	108
	U5315	66,557.0	44,563.0	1,203.0	1m at 9.63% Sn & 0.06% Cu	23.2	-5	113
	U5320	66,478.0	44,537.0	1,222.0	10m at 4.52% Sn & 0.09% Cu	17.4	-9	110
	U5321	66,504.0	44,526.0	1,226.0	2.1m at 2.01% Sn & 0.22% Cu	1.2	-14	109
	U5323	66,518.0	44,524.0	1,226.0	2.9m at 3.05% Sn & 0.13% Cu	0.8	-6	97
	U5324	66,543.0	44,585.0	1,221.0	5.5m at 5.8% Sn & 0.13% Cu	53.1	-5	91
	U5325	66,566.0	44,545.0	1,232.0	6.5m at 2.49% Sn & 0.12% Cu	8.2	19	94
	U5327	66,615.0	44,526.0	1,226.0	2.4m at 7.26% Sn & 0.11% Cu	-	7	83
	U5328	66,663.0	44,543.0	1,222.0	2.7m at 1.76% Sn & 0.04% Cu	13.9	-9	88
	U5332	66,675.0	44,537.0	1,228.0	2.7m at 5.48% Sn & 0.12% Cu	8.5	17	86
	U5344	66,491.0	44,598.0	1,197.0	13m at 4.75% Sn & 0.09% Cu	51.7	-56	198
	U5345	66,487.0	44,551.0	1,202.0	2.7m at 1.99% Sn & 0.08% Cu	77.1	-34	238
	U5346	66,513.0	44,589.0	1,236.0	1.5m at 5% Sn & 0.06% Cu	21.0	-29	239
	U5347	66,488.0	44,537.0	1,217.0	6m at 2.75% Sn & 0.08% Cu	79.4	-22	243
	U5350	66,510.0	44,545.0	1,223.0	2.7m at 2.48% Sn & 0.09% Cu	66.5	-20	243
	U5351	66,517.0	44,550.0	1,240.0	4.4m at 2.18% Sn & 0.09% Cu	54.0	-8	264
	U5352	66,543.0	44,588.0	1,211.0	3.5m at 2.13% Sn & 0.03% Cu	40.7	-53	267
	U5353	66,547.0	44,593.0	1,223.0	1.6m at 2.79% Sn & 0.13% Cu	30.0	-48	280
	U5355	66,551.0	44,592.0	1,225.0	10m at 2.23% Sn & 0.23% Cu	26.8	-42	291
	U5356	66,559.0	44,598.0	1,221.0	1.3m at 6.49% Sn & 0.14% Cu	33.0	-49	315
	U5358	66,452.0	44,561.0	1,200.0	9.9m at 3.79% Sn & 0.06% Cu	98.6	-26	241
	U5361	66,444.0	44,517.0	1,232.0	6.3m at 1.32% Sn & 0.13% Cu	133.4	-6	247
	U5363	66,359.0	44,515.0	1,232.0	1.5m at 2.83% Sn & 0.25% Cu	186.3	-6	222
	U5367	66,364.0	44,525.0	1,278.0	3.5m at 1.16% Sn & 0.46% Cu	184.1	-6	132
Flinders	U5384	66,264.0	44,344.0	1,810.0	5m at 1.3% Sn & 0.17% Cu	-	-15	267
	U5390	66,216.0	44,551.0	1,225.0	6.3m at 2.48% Sn & 0.17% Cu	-	13	102
	U5391	66,151.0	44,555.0	1,221.0	5.1m at 5.24% Sn & 1.02% Cu	3.5	-12	262

APPENDIX 2 – JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – SOUTH KALGOORLIE OPERATIONS (RELATING TO EXPLORATION RESULTS)
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.	SKO is a long-term producing operation with a long history of drilling and sampling to support exploration and resource development. • Sampling Techniques Chips from the RC drilling face-sampling hammer are collected for assaying. Sample return lines are cleaned with compressed air each metre and the cyclone sample collector is cleaned following each rod. Samples are riffle split through a three-tier splitter with a split ~3kg sample (generally at 1m intervals) pulverised to produce a 30g charge analysed via fire assay. Diamond drill-core is geologically logged and then sampled according to geology (minimum sample length of 0.4m to maximum sample length of 1.5m) – where consistent geology is sampled, a 1m length is used for sampling the core. The core is sawn half-core with one half sent off for analysis.
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). • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Samples have been collected from numerous other styles of drilling at SKO, including but not limited to RAB, aircore, blast-hole, sludge drilling and face samples. • Drilling Techniques Historical data includes DD, RC, RAB and aircore holes drilled between 1984 and 2010. Not all the historical drilling programmes at SKO are documented and many historical holes are assigned a drill type of 'unknown'. Over 4,000 km of drilling has been completed on the tenure. Drilling by the most recent previous owners (Alacer Gold Corporation) has predominantly been RC, with minor DD and aircore drilling. RC drilling is used predominantly for defining and testing for near-surface mineralisation and utilises a face sampling hammer with the sample being collected on the inside of the drill-tube. RC drillholes utilise downhole single shot camera. Drillhole collars were surveyed by onsite mine surveyors. Diamond drilling is used for either testing / targeting deeper mineralised systems or to define the orientation of the host geology. Many of these holes had RC pre-collars generally to a depth of between 60 – 120m, followed by a diamond tail. The majority of these holes have been drilled at NQ2 size with minor HQ sized core. All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and then at end of hole using a Gyro Inclinometer at 5 or 10m intervals. Drillhole collars were surveyed by onsite mine surveyors.
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	• Sample Recovery Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of any deposit at SKO.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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	• Historically, diamond core and RC logging was recorded using paper logs and entered into a database at HBJ. The data was later stored in MS Access databases. • Metals X / Alacer / Avoca surface drillholes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Earlier drilling has also been logged, but differences occur in matching the logging schema. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry. All photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • RC chips are logged on 1m sample intervals for lithology, veining, alteration and mineralisation. • Logging is quantitative in nature with all RC and DD holes logged completely.
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.	• Due to the historical component of the sample database, it was not possible to verify the effectiveness of any previous security measures. • NQ2 and HQ diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. Smaller sized core (LTK48 and BQ) are whole core sampled. The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. SKO staff collect the sample in pre-numbered calico sample bags which are then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Delivery of the sample is by an SKO staff member and as such. • RC samples are collected at 1m intervals with the samples being riffle split through a three-tier splitter. The samples are collected by the RC drill crews in pre-numbered calico sample bags which are then collected by SKO staff for submission. Delivery of the sample to the laboratory is by an SKO staff member. • Upon delivery to the laboratory, the sample numbers are checked by the SKO staff member against the sample submission sheet. Sample numbers are recorded and tracked by the laboratory using electronic coding. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.

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.	• Only nationally accredited laboratories are used for the analysis of the samples collected at SKO. • The laboratory dry and if necessary (if the sample is >3kg) riffle split the sample, which is then jaw crushed and pulverised (the entire 3kg sample) in a ring mill to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. All recent RC and Diamond core samples are analysed via Fire Assay, which involves a 30g charge (sub-sampled after the pulverisation) of the analytical pulp being fused at 1050°C for 45 minutes with litharge. The resultant metal pill is digested in aqua regia and the gold content determined by atomic adsorption spectrometry – detection limit is 0.01 ppm Au. • Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) samples are routinely submitted by SKO staff and comprise standards, blanks, assay pills, field duplicates, lab duplicates and repeat analyses. The results for these QA/QC samples are routinely analysed by Senior Geologists with any discrepancies dealt with in conjunction with the laboratory prior to the analytical data being imported into the database. • There is limited information available on historic QA/QC procedures. SKO has generally accepted the available data at face value and carry out data validation procedures as each deposit is re-evaluated. • The analytical techniques used are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields. • Ongoing production data generally confirms the validity of prior sampling and assaying of the mined deposits to within acceptable limits of accuracy.
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.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in sveral instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by mining assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected on paper or on tough book using a standard excel template. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the estimation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by Senior Geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. Underground drill-hole locations (Mount Marion and HBJ) were all surveyed using a Leica reflectorless total station. • Recent surface diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 5 or 10mm intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. RC drill-holes utilised down-hole single shot camera surveys spaced every 15 to 30m down-hole. • Down-hole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. • The orientation and size of the project determines if the resource estimate is undertaken in local or MGA 94 grid. Each project has a robust conversion between local, magnetic and an MGA grid which is managed by the SKO survey department. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question.
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.	• HBJ: Drill spacing ranges from 10m x 5m grade control drilling to 100m x 100m at deeper levels of the resource. The majority of the Indicated Resource is estimated using a maximum drill spacing of 40m x 40m. The resource has been classified based on drill density with mining of the 2.2km long HBJ Open-Pit confirming that the data spacing is adequate for the resource classifications applied. • Mount Martin: Drill spacing ranges from 10m x 5m grade control drilling to 60m x 60m for the Inferred areas of the resource. The drill spacing for the majority of the Indicated Resource is 20m x 20m. The resource has been classified primarily on drill density and the confidence in the geological/grade continuity – the data spacing and distribution is deemed adequate for the estimation techniques and classifications applied. • Pernatty: Drill spacing for the reported resource is no greater than 60m x 60m with the majority of the Indicated resource based on a maximum spacing of 40m x 40m. The geological interpretation of the area is well understood, and is supported by the knowledge from open pit and underground operations. However given the mineralisation is controlled by shear zones the mineralisation continuity is considered to be less understood. The resource is classified on a combination of drill density and the number of samples used to estimate the resource blocks. • Mount Marion: Drill-spacing ranges from 20m x 20m to no greater than 60m x 60m for the reported resource Given that the geological and mineralisation understanding is well established via mining operations, this drill-spacing is considered adequate for the classifications applied to the resource. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • 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 intersections are designed to intersect the mineralised lodes at the optimum angle (normal to the mineralisation) wherever possible. There are occasions when drill-hole intercepts are sub-optimal due to drill shadows created by existing infrastructure. • Where the drilling angles and hence sample data are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• RC and drill core samples are collected by the drill crews. RC sample bags are collected by an SKO staff member who transports the samples to the analytical facility. • Diamond drill core is transported to the core storage facility by either drilling company personnel or geological staff. Once at the facility the samples are kept in a secure location while logging and sampling is being conducted. The storage facility is enclosed by a fence which is locked at night or when the geology staff are absent. The samples for analysis are transported to the laboratory by SKO staff members.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• No formal external audit or review has been performed on the sampling techniques and data. Internal reviews are performed as a matter of course.

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.	• State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements, although does not apply to the 16 freehold titles (which host the majority of SKO's Resource inventory). There are a number of minor agreements attached to a select number of tenements and locations with many of these royalty agreements associated with tenements with no current Resources and/or Reserves. • Private royalty agreements are in place that relate to production from HBJ open-pit at $10/oz. In addition, a royalty is payable in the form of 1.75% of the total gold ounces produced from the following resources: Shirl Underground, Golden Hope, Bellevue, HBJ Open-pit, Mount Martin open-pit, Mount Martin Stockpiles and any reclaimed tailings. • SKO consists of 141 tenements including 16 freehold titles, 6 exploration licenses, 47 mining leases, 12 miscellaneous licenses and 60 prospecting licenses, all held directly by the Company. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie	• The SKO tenements have an exploration and production history in excess of 40 years. • Metals X work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• HBJ: The HBJ lodes form part of a gold mineralised system along the Boulder-Lefroy shear zone that is over 5km long and includes the Celebration, Mutoroo, HBJ and Golden Hope open-pit and underground mines. The lodes are hosted within a steeply-dipping, north-northwest striking package of mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary rocks and schists that have been intruded by felsic to intermediate porphyries. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and is focused along lithological contacts, within stockwork and tensional vein arrays and within shear zones. The main mineralised zone has a length in excess of 1.9 km and an average width of 40 m in the Jubilee workings but is generally narrower to the north in the Hampton-Boulder workings. • Mount Marion: The Mount Marion deposit is located on the eastern side of the Coolgardie Domain within a flexure in the Karramindie Shear Zone. It is hosted within a sub-vertical sequence of meta-komatiites intercalated with metasediments that have been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Gold mineralisation occurs in a footwall and hangingwall lode, each ranging in thickness from 2 to 15m. The mineralisation plunges steeply to the west and is open at depth. • Mount Martin: The Mount Martin Tribute Area, is located within a regional scale north-northwest trending Archaen Greenstone Belt. Within the Mount Martin – Carnilya area, the greenstone belt comprises a mixed sequence of ultramafic (predominantly komatiitic) and fine-grained, variably sulphidic sedimentary lithologies with subsidiary mafic units. Known gold and nickel mineralisation at the Mount Martin Mine is associated with a series of stacked, westerly dipping, sulphide and quartz-carbonate bearing lodes which are mainly hosted within intensely deformed and altered chloritic schists sandwiched between talc-carbonate ultramafic lithologies. • Pernatty: The Pernatty deposit is hosted within a granophyric phase of a gabbro and is controlled by a structurally complex interaction of a number of major shear zones. Shearing has altered the original granophyric quartz dolerite to a biotite-carbonate-plagioclase-pyrite schist. The sequence has also been intruded by mafic and felsic porphyritic dykes, which are also mineralised.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. • 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.	• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
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 results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • Results are reported above 10g.m. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
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').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
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.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release.
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 holes in the program which is the subject of this release have been reported to ensure balance.
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.	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
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.	• Ongoing surface exploration activities will be undertaken to support a restart of mining activities at the South Kalgoorlie Operations.

APPENDIX 3 – JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – HIGGINSVILLE GOLD OPERATIONS (RELATING TO EXPLORATION RESULTS)
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.	• Diamond Drilling The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Trident has been gathered from diamond core. Four types of diamond core sample have been historically collected. The predominant sample method is half-core NQ2 diamond with half-core LTK60 diamond, Whole core LTK48 diamond and whole core BQ also used. This core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. • Face Sampling Each development face / round is chip sampled at Trident. One or two channels are taken per face perpendicular to the mineralisation. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.) with an effort made to ensure each 3kg sample is representative of the interval being extracted. Samples are taken in a range from 0.1m up to 1.2m in waste / mullock. All exposures within the orebody are sampled.
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). • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at Trident is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm or 89mm hole diameter. Samples are taken twice per drill steel (1.9m steel, 0.8m sample). Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination.
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	• RC Drilling For Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan, Two Boys, Mousehollow, Pioneer and Eundynie the bulk of the data used in the resource estimate is sourced from RC drilling. Minor RC drilling is also utilised at Trident, Musket, Chalice and the Palaeochannels (Wills, Pluto, Mitchell 3 & 4). Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1m interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Samples to wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• RAB and AIR CORE DRILLING Drill cuttings are extracted from the RAB and Aircore return via cyclone. 4m Composite samples are obtained by spear sampling from the individual 1m drill return piles; the residue material is retained on the ground near the hole. In the Palaeochannels 1m samples are riffle split for analysis. There is no RAB or Aircore drilling used in the estimation of Trident, Corona, Fairplay, Vine, Lake Cowan and Two Boys. • All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.
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	• Metals X and previous owners surface drill-holes are all orientated and have been logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and orientated structure. Metals X / Alacer / Avoca underground drill-holes are logged in detail for geology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and structure. Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Surface core is photographed both wet and dry and underground core is photographed wet. All photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • RC, RAB and AirCore chips are geologically logged. • Sludge drilling is logged for lithology, mineralisation and vein percentage. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• NQ2 and LTK60 diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. LTK48 and BQ are whole core sampled. Sludge samples are dried then riffle split. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For the onsite Intertek facility the entire dried sample is jaw crushed (JC2500 or Boyd Crusher) to a nominal 85% passing 2 mm with crushing equipment cleaned between samples. An analytical sub-sample of approximately 500-750 g is split out from the crushed sample using a riffle splitter, with the coarse residue being retained for any verification analysis. Sample preparation techniques are appropriate for the type of analytical process. • Where Fire assay has been used the entire half core sample (3-3.5 kg) is crushed and pulverised (single stage mix and grind using LM5 mills) to a target of 85-90% passing 75µm in size. A 200g sub-sample is then separated out for analysis • Core and underground face samples are taken to geologically relevant boundaries to ensure each sample is representative of a geological domain. Sludge samples are taken to nominal sample lengths. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • For RC, RAB and Aircore chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results. • RAB and Aircore sub-samples are collected through spear sampling.
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.	• At the Intertek on-site facility, analysis is performed using a 500g PAL method. The accurately weighed sub-sample is further processed utilising a PAL1000B to grind the sample to a nominal 90% passing 75µm particle size, whilst simultaneously extracting any cyanide amenable gold liberated into a Leachwell liquor. The resulting liquor is then analysed for gold content by organic extraction with flame AAS finish, with an overall method detection limit of 0.01ppm Au content in the original sample. This method is appropriate for the type and magnitude of mineralisation at Higginsville. • Quality control procedures include the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. Standards and duplicates are used to test both the accuracy and precision of the analytical process, while blanks are employed to test for contamination during the sample preparation stage. The analyses have confirmed the analytical process employed at Higginsville is adequately precise and accurate for use as part of the mineral resource estimation.
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.	• No independent or alternative verifications are available. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is collected on paper or on tough book using a standard excel template. The information is imported into a SQL database server and verified. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Collar coordinates for surface drill-holes were generally determined by GPS, with underground drill-holes generally determined by survey pick-up. Downhole survey measurements for most surface diamond holes were by Gyro-compass at 5m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 20m intervals. Downhole surveys for underground diamond drill-holes were taken at 15 – 30m intervals by Reflex single-shot cameras. Routine survey pick-ups of underground and surface holes where they intersected development indicates (apart from some minor discrepancies with pre-Avoca drilling) a survey accuracy of less than 5m. • All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid at the various projects. • Topographic control is generated from Differential GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resource in question.
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.	• Drilling in the underground environment at Trident is nominally carried-out on 20m x 30m spacing for resource definition and in filled to a 10m x 15m spacing with grade control drilling. At trident the drill spacing below the 500RL widens to an average of 40m x 80m. Mining has shown that this data spacing is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resource as it stands. • Drilling at the Lake Cowan region is on a 20m x 10m spacing. Historical mining has shown this to be an appropriate spacing for the style of mineralisation and the classifications applied. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each project.
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 intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • Where drilling angles are sub optimal the number of samples per drill hole used in the estimation has been limited to reduce any potential bias. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The core is transported to the core storage facility by either drilling company personnel or geological staff. Once at the facility the samples are kept in a secure location while logging and sampling is being conducted. The storage facility is enclosed by a fence which is locked at night or when the geology staff are absent. The samples are transported to the onsite Intertek facility by geological staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• A review of the grade control practices on site has been undertaken by an external consultant. No formal external audit or review has been performed on the resource estimate. Internal reviews are performed as a matter of course.

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.	• State Royalty of 2.5% of revenue applies to all tenements. • All tenements in the HGO packagae are subject to the Morgan Stanley royalty of 1.75% of revenue after 100,000oz of production and the Morgan Stanley price participation royalty at 12.5% of incremental revenue for gold prices above AUD$1340/oz. M15/0642 is also subject to the Mitchell Royalty at AUD$32/oz. • The Chalice Resource is located on mining lease M15/0786. There are no additional royalties. • Lake Cowan is located on mining lease M15/1132. Lake Cowan is subject to an additional royalty (Brocks Creek) of $1/tonne of ore. The Morgan Stanley royalty does not apply. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie	• The Higginsville region has an exploration and production history in excess of 30 years. • Metals X and previous owners work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Trident is hosted primarily within a thick, weakly differentiated gabbro with subordinate mafic and ultramafic lithologies and comprises a series of north-northeast trending, shallowly north-plunging mineralised zones. The deposit comprises two main mineralisation styles; large wallrock-hosted ore-zones comprising sigmoidal quartz tensional vein arrays and associated metasomatic wall rock alteration hosted exclusively within the gabbro; and thin, lode-style, nuggety laminated quartz veins that formed primarily at sheared lithological contacts between the various mafic and ultramafic lithologies. • Chalice geology is characterised by NNW-striking and W-dipping intercalated mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks that are metamorphosed to mid-amphibolite facies. This sequence is bounded to the west and east by thick granitic bodies of the Boorabin Batholith and Pioneer Dome Batholith respectively. The dominant unit that hosts gold mineralisation is a fine grained, weakly to strongly foliated amphibole-plagioclase amphibolite. Two major, and one minor, ultramafic units occur as discontinuous members throughout the deposit. Four generations of granitic dike intrude the lithostratigraphic sequence. The mineralisation is characterised by strong diopside-hornblende-albite alteration with associated pyrite / pyrrhotite sulphides. Mineralisation occurs with highly foliated and folded host rock with width varying up to 50m. • Lake Cowan mineralisation can be separated into two types. Structurally controlled primary mineralisation in ultramafics, basalts and felsics host (e.g. Louis, Josephine and Napoleon), and saprolite / palaeochannel hosted supergene hydromorphic deposits, including Sophia, Brigitte and Atreides.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. • 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.	• Tables containing drillhole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
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 results presented are length weighted. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results contain no more than two contiguous metres of internal dilution below 1g/t. • Results are reported above a variety of gram / metre cut-offs dependent upon the nature of the hole. These are cut-offs are clearly stated in the relevant tables. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
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').	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are true width. • Given restricted access in the underground environment the majority of drillhole intersections are not normal to the orebody.
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.	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release.
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.	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided. For underground drilling all holes in the programs detailed above are reported. • For surface drilling along the line of lode only selected significant intervals are provided to reflect the potential for additional mineralisation along the Higginsville Line of Lode. All other surface exploration holes along the Higginsville Line of Lode drilled during FY2014 can be considered effectively barren.
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.	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Ongoing surface and underground exploration activities will be undertaken to support continuing mining activities at the Higginsville Gold Operations.

APPENDIX 4 – JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – CMGP (RELATING TO EXPLORATION RESULTS)
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques *Drilling techniques* *Drill sample recovery*	• *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.* • *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).* • *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.*	• Diamond Drilling A significant portion of the data used in resource calculations at the CMGP has been gathered from diamond core. Multiple sizes have been used historically. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Face Sampling At each of the major past underground producers at the CMGP, each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled. • Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at the CMGP was performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. Sludge drilling is not used to inform resource models. • RC Drilling RC drilling has been utilised at the CMGP. Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. • RAB / Aircore Drilling Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. RAB holes not included in the resource estimate. • Blast Hole Drilling Cuttings sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rod. Blast holes not included in the resource estimate. • All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferentia • l loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Diamond core is logged geologically and geotechnically. • RC / RAB / AC / Blast hole chips are logged geologically. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.
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.*	• Blast holes -Sampled via splitter tray per individual drill rods. • RAB / AC chips - Combined scoops from bucket dumps from cyclone for composite. Split samples taken from individual bucket dumps via scoop. • RC - Three tier riffle splitter (approximately 5kg sample). Samples generally dry. • Face Chips - Nominally chipped horizontally across the face from left to right, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. • Diamond Drilling - Half-core niche samples, sub-set via geological features as appropriate. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. • Chips / core chips undergo total preparation. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample by an LM5 type mill to achieve a 75µ product prior to splitting. • QA/QC is currently ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. A significant portion of the historical informing data has been processed by in-house laboratories. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.

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.*
		• Recent drilling was analysed by fire assay as outlined below;
		  ○ A 50g sample undergoes fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry.
		  ○ The laboratory includes a minimum of 1 project standard with every 22 samples analysed.
		  ○ Quality control is ensured via the use of standards, blanks and duplicates.
		• No significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results.
		• Historical drilling has used a combination of Fire Assay, Aqua Regia and PAL analysis.
		• These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource in question.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Anomalous intervals as well as random intervals are routinely checked assayed as part of the internal QA/QC process. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data has also routinely been confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is loaded into the drillhole database system and then archived for reference. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No primary assays data is modified in any way.
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 data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, deeper holes with a Gyro tool if required, the majority with single / multishot cameras. • All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from a combination of remote sensing methods and ground-based surveys. This methodology is adequate for the resource in question.
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.*	• Data spacing is variable dependent upon the individual orebody under consideration. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this approach is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resource as it stands. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain.
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 intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are delivered to a third party transport service, who in turn relay them to the independent laboratory contractor. Samples are stored securely until they leave site.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Metals X Corporate technical team.

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 CMGP comprises 6 granted exploration leases, 10 granted general purpose leases, 31 granted miscellaneous leases, 210 granted mining leases and 14 granted prospecting leases. • Native title interests are recorded against several CMGP tenements. • The CMGP tenements are held by the Big Bell Gold Operations (BBGO) of which Metals X has 100% ownership. • Several third party royalties exist across various tenements at CMGP, over and above the state government royalty. • BBGO operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure. • There are no known impediments to continued operation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The CMGP area has an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • On balance, BBGO work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The CMGP is located in the Achaean Murchison Province, a granite-greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending north-northeast are separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. • Mineralisation at Big Bell is hosted in the shear zone (Mine Sequence) and is associated with the post-peak metamorphic retrograde assemblages. Stibnite, native antimony and trace arsenopyrite are disseminated through the K-feldspar-rich lode schist. These are intergrown with pyrite and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation outside the typical Big Bell host rocks (KPSH), for example 1,600N and Shocker, also display a very strong W-As-Sb geochemical halo. • Numerous gold deposits occur within the Cuddingwarra Project area, the majority of which are hosted within the central mafic-ultramafic ± felsic porphyry sequence. Within this broad framework, mineralisation is shown to be spatially controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer-parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised when transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. • The Great Fingall Dolerite hosts the majority gold mineralisation within the portion of the greenstone belt proximal to Cue (The Day Dawn Project Area). Unit AGF3 is the most brittle of all the five units and this characteristic is responsible for its role as the most favourable lithological host to gold mineralisation in the Greenstone Belt. • The Paddy's Flat area is located on the western limb of a regional fold, the Polelle Syncline, within a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanics with minor interflow sediments and banded iron-formation. The sequence has also been intruded by felsic porphyry dykes prior to mineralisation. Mineralisation is located along four sub-parallel trends at Paddy's Flat which can be summarized as containing three dominant mineralisation styles: Sulphide replacement BIF hosted gold. Quartz vein hosted shear-related gold. Quartz-carbonate-sulphide stockwork vein and alteration related gold. • The Yaloginda area is a gold-bearing Archaean greenstone belt situated ~15km south of Meekatharra. The deposits in the area are hosted in a strained and metamorphosed volcanic sequence that consists primarily of ultramafic and high-magnesium basalt with minor komatiite, peridotite, gabbro, tholeiitic basalt and interflow sediments. The sequence was intruded by a variety of felsic porphyry and intermediate sills and dykes. • The Reedy's mining district is located approximately 15 km to the south-east to Meekatharra and to the south of Lake Annean. The Reedy gold deposits occur within a north-south trending greenstone belt, two to five kilometres wide, composed of volcano-sedimentary sequences and separated multiphase syn- and post-tectonic granitoid complexes. Structurally controlled the gold occurs at the sheared contacts of dolerite, basalt, ultramafic schist, quartz-feldspar porphyry, and shale.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• Presented in tables above. • Excluded results are non-significant and do not materially affect understanding of the CMGP deposits.
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.*	• Results are reported on a length weighted average basis. • Results are reported above a 10g.m Au cut-off. • Results reported may include up to two metres of internal dilution below a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Interval widths are downhole width unless otherwise stated.
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.*	• Images are presented in the body of the text as appropriate.
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.*	• Excluded results are non-significant and do not materially affect understanding of the CMGP deposit.
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.*	• Relevant information presented in the body of the above.
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.*	• Exploration and mine planning assessment continues to take place at the CMGP.

APPENDIX 5 – JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – TIN DIVISION (RELATING TO EXPLORATION RESULTS)

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.	• Diamond Drilling The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Renison has been gathered from diamond core. Three sizes have been used historically NQ2 (45.1mm nominal core diameter), LTK60 (45.2mm nominal core diameter) and LTK48 (36.1mm nominal core diameter), with NQ2 currently in use. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required. NQ and HQ core sizes have been recorded as being used at Mount Bischoff. This core is geologically logged and subsequently halved for sampling. There is no diamond drilling for the Rentails Project. • Face Sampling Each development face / round is horizontally chip sampled at Renison. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). Samples are taken in a range from 0.3m up to 1.2m in waste / mullock. All exposures within the orebody are sampled. A similar process would have been followed for historical Mount Bischoff face sampling. There is no face sampling for the Rentails Project. • Sludge Drilling Sludge drilling at Renison is performed with an underground production drill rig. It is an open hole drilling method using water as the flushing medium, with a 64mm (nominal) hole diameter. Sample intervals are ostensibly the length of the drill steel. Holes are drilled at sufficient angles to allow flushing of the hole with water following each interval to prevent contamination. There is no sludge drilling for the Mount Bischoff Project. There is no sludge drilling for the Rentails Project. • RC Drilling RC drilling has been utilised at Mount Bischoff. Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each interval is transferred via bucket to a four tiered riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained on the ground near the hole. Composite samples are obtained from the residue material for initial analysis, with the split samples remaining with the individual residual piles until required for re-split analysis or eventual disposal. There is no RC drilling for the Renison Project. There is no RC drilling for the Rentails Project.
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). • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	
Drill sample recovery	• 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.	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Percussion Drilling This drilling method was used for the Rentails project and uses a rotary tubular drilling cutter which was driven percussively into the tailings. The head of the cutting tube consisted of a 50mm diameter hard tipped cutting head inside which were fitted 4 spring steel fingers which allowed the core sample to enter and then prevented it from falling out as the drill tube was withdrawn from the drill hole. There is no percussion drilling for the Renison Project. There is no percussion drilling for the Mount Bischoff Project. • All geology input is logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, incorporated into this is assessment of sample recovery. No defined relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Nor has sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.
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	• Diamond core is logged geologically and geotechnically. • RC chips are logged geologically. • Development faces are mapped geologically. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes are logged completely, all faces are mapped completely.
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.	• Drill core is halved for sampling. Grade control holes may be whole-cored to streamline the core handling process if required • Samples are dried at 90°C, then crushed to <3mm. Samples are then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample of approximately 100g which is then pulverized to 90% passing 75um. 2g of the pulp sample is then weighed with 12g of reagents including a binding agent, the weighed sample is then pulverized again for one minute. The sample is then compressed into a pressed powder tablet for introduction to the XRF. This preparation has been proven to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation being considered. • QA/QC is ensured during the sub-sampling stages process via the use of the systems of an independent NATA / ISO accredited laboratory contractor. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC chips regular field duplicates are collected and analysed for significant variance to primary results.
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.	• Assaying is undertaken via the pressed powder XRF technique. Sn, As and Cu have a detection limit 0.01%, Fe and S detection limits are 0.1%. These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource in question. • All assay data has built in quality control checks. Each XRF batch of twenty consists of one blank, one internal standard, one duplicate and a replicate, anomalies are re-assayed to ensure quality control. • Specific gravity / density values for individual areas are routinely sampled during all diamond drilling where material is competent enough to do so.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Anomalous intervals as well as random intervals are routinely checked assayed as part of the internal QA/QC process. • Virtual twinned holes have been drilled in several instances across all sites with no significant issues highlighted. Drillhole data is also routinely confirmed by development assay data in the operating environment. • Primary data is loaded into the drillhole database system and then archived for reference. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No primary assays data is modified in any way.
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 data is spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes are all surveyed downhole, currently with a GyroSmart tool in the underground environment at Renison, and a multishot camera for the typically short surface diamond holes. • All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid at the various sites. • Topographic control is generated from remote sensing methods in general, with ground based surveys undertaken where additional detail is required. This methodology is adequate for the resource in question.
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.	• Drilling in the underground environment at Renison is nominally carried-out on 40m x 40m spacing in the south of the mine and 25m, x 25m spacing in the north of the mine prior to mining occurring. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this data spacing is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resource as it stands. • Drilling at Mount Bischoff is variably spaced. A lengthy history of mining has shown that this data spacing is appropriate for the Mineral resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resource as it stands. • Drilling at Rentails is usually carried out on a 100m centres. This is appropriate for the Mineral resource estimation process and to allow for classification of the resource as it stands. • Compositing is carried out based upon the modal sample length of each individual domain.
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 intersections are nominally designed to be normal to the orebody as far as underground infrastructure constraints / topography allows. • Development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• At Renison, Mount Bischoff and Rentails samples are delivered directly to the on-site laboratory by the geotechnical crew where they are taken into custody by the independent laboratory contractor.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• Site generated resources and reserves and the parent geological data is routinely reviewed by the Metals X Corporate technical team.

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.	• All Tasmania resources are hosted within 12M1995 and 12M2006. Both tenements are standard Tasmanian mining leases. • No native title interests are recorded against the Tasmanian tenements. Native title interests are recorded against the Queensland tenements. • Tasmanian tenements are held by the Bluestone Mines Tasmania Joint Venture of which Metals X has 50% ownership. • No royalties above legislated state royalties apply for the Tasmanian tenements. • Bluestone Mines Tasmania Joint Venture operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the mining leases. • There are no known issues regarding security of tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other partie	• The Renison and Mount Bischoff areas have an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • Bluestone Mines Tasmania Joint Venture work has generally confirmed the veracity of historic exploration data.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Renison is one of the world's largest operating underground tin mines and Australia's largest primary tin producer. Renison is the largest of three major Skarn, carbonate replacement, pyrrhotite-cassiterite deposits within western Tasmania. The Renison Mine area is situated in the Dundas Trough, a province underlain by a thick sequence of Neoproterozoic-Cambrian siliciclastic and volcaniclastic rocks. At Renison there are three shallow-dipping dolomite horizons which host replacement mineralisation. • Mount Bischoff is the second of three major Skarn, carbonate replacement, pyrrhotite-cassiterite deposits within western Tasmania. The Mount Bischoff Mine area is situated within the Dundas Trough, a province underlain by a thick sequence of Neoproterozoic-Cambrian siliciclastic and volcaniclastic rocks. At Mount Bischoff folded and faulted shallow-dipping dolomite horizons host replacement mineralisation with fluid interpreted to be sourced from the forceful emplacement of a granite ridge and associated porphyry intrusions associated with the Devonian Meredith Granite, which resulted in the complex brittle / ductile deformation of the host rocks. Lithologies outside the current mining area are almost exclusively metamorphosed siltstones. Major porphyry dykes and faults such as the Giblin and Queen provided the major focus for ascending hydrothermal fluids from a buried ridge of the Meredith Granite. Mineralisation has resulted in tin-rich sulphide replacement in the dolomite lodes, greisen and sulphide lodes in the porphyry and fault / vein lodes in the major faults. All lodes contain tin as cassiterite within sulphide mineralisation with some coarse cassiterite as veins throughout the lodes. • The Rentails resource is contained within three Tailing Storage Facilities (TSF's) that have been built up from the processing of tin ore at the Renison Bell mine over the period 1968 to 2013.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: » easting and northing of the drill hole collar » elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar » dip and azimuth of the hole » down hole length and interception depth » hole length. • 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.	• Excluded results are non-significant and do not materially affect understanding of the Renison deposit.
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.	• Results are reported on a length weighted average basis. • Results are reported above a 3% Sn/m cut-off. • Results reported may include up to two metres of internal dilution below a 0.5% Sn cut-off. • No metal equivalent values are reported in an exploration context.
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').	• Interval widths are true width unless otherwise stated.
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.	• Presented 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.	• Excluded results are non-significant and do not materially affect understanding of the Renison deposit.
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.	• Relevant information presented above.
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.	• Exploration assessment and normal mine extensional drilling continues to take place at Renison. • Exploration assessment continues to progress at Mount Bischoff. • Project assessment continues to progress at Rentails.