

## **SMOKEBUSH PROSPECT REGIONAL RC DRILLING COMPLETE SOUTH YAMARNA JV WITH SUMITOMO METAL MINING OCEANIA**

### **Highlights**

- **Gold mineralisation intersected in quartz-sulphide shear zone 200 metres north of existing drilling**
- **Shear hosted Smokebush Dolerite gold mineralisation extended to 1,300 metre strike**
- **Drill hole 16SYRC0044 returned 3 metres at 1.67 g/t Au from 121 metres, including 1 metre at 2.49 g/t Au**

Gold Road Resources Limited (“**Gold Road**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce the completion of its latest Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programme at the Smokebush Dolerite gold prospect. The Smokebush Dolerite occurs in the Riviera-Smokebush Camp Scale Target which is within the South Yamarna Joint Venture with Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited (**Sumitomo**).

This 12 hole RC programme was designed to assess potential for the known gold bearing shear zone to extend to the north into interpreted favourable geological zones. The programme successfully confirmed the extension of the Smokebush Dolerite to the north, identified variable sheared structures, and intersected gold mineralisation in a shear zone in one hole.

Drill hole 16SYRC0044, situated approximately 200 metres north of the previously identified high-grade mineralisation in the Smokebush prospect, returned intercepts of 4 metres at 0.61 g/t Au (and 423 ppm Arsenic) from 92 metres, 1 metre at 0.59 g/t Au (8,127 ppm Arsenic) from 119 metres, and 3 metres at 1.67 g/t Au (9,962 ppm Arsenic) from 121 metres, including 1 metre at 2.49 g/t Au. Two additional holes, 16SYRC0045 and 16SYRC0046 located to the east of 16SYRC0044, both produced anomalous gold intercepts greater than 0.1 g/t Au, with coincident high Arsenic values, which successfully confirmed the extension of this complex mineralised shear system at Smokebush. Gold mineralisation is hosted within discrete shear zones characterised by quartz veining and strong arsenopyrite alteration within the Smokebush Dolerite, which is typical of the mineralisation style previously intersected. These new intercepts extend the prospective strike of mineralisation at Smokebush to 1,300 metres and confirm that the Smokebush Dolerite zone continues to the north into a zone of demagnetisation, which is consistent with the Company’s interpretations. The two northern drill lines, located 800 metres and 1,600 metres north of 16SYRC0044, both successfully intersected the prospective dolerite sill but failed to intersect mineralised shear zones.

ASX Code GOR

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A detailed ground-based magnetic survey is now being conducted over an area measuring 3,000 metres long (north-south) by 1,200 metres wide (east-west), and covering the entire Smokebush Dolerite Prospect area at a line spacing of 10 metres. This detailed survey will provide very high resolution data required to aid identification of subtle strike changes in the shear zone, which are interpreted through detailed structural analysis of drill core to be a major control on the development of high-grade shoots at Smokebush.

Executive Director Justin Osborne said *“This new programme has successfully confirmed the extension of the Smokebush Dolerite, and the gold mineralised shear zone, for another 200 metres, which gives us a total identified strike length of 1,300 metres. Now that we have defined the mineralised zone we will commence detailed targeting of the high-grade shoots identified previously on this prospect, aided by the current magnetic survey. While the Smokebush Prospect area remains one of our priority targets within the South Yamarna tenements, we are also very excited by the prospect of ongoing anomaly drill testing of additional targets in the Joint Venture.”*

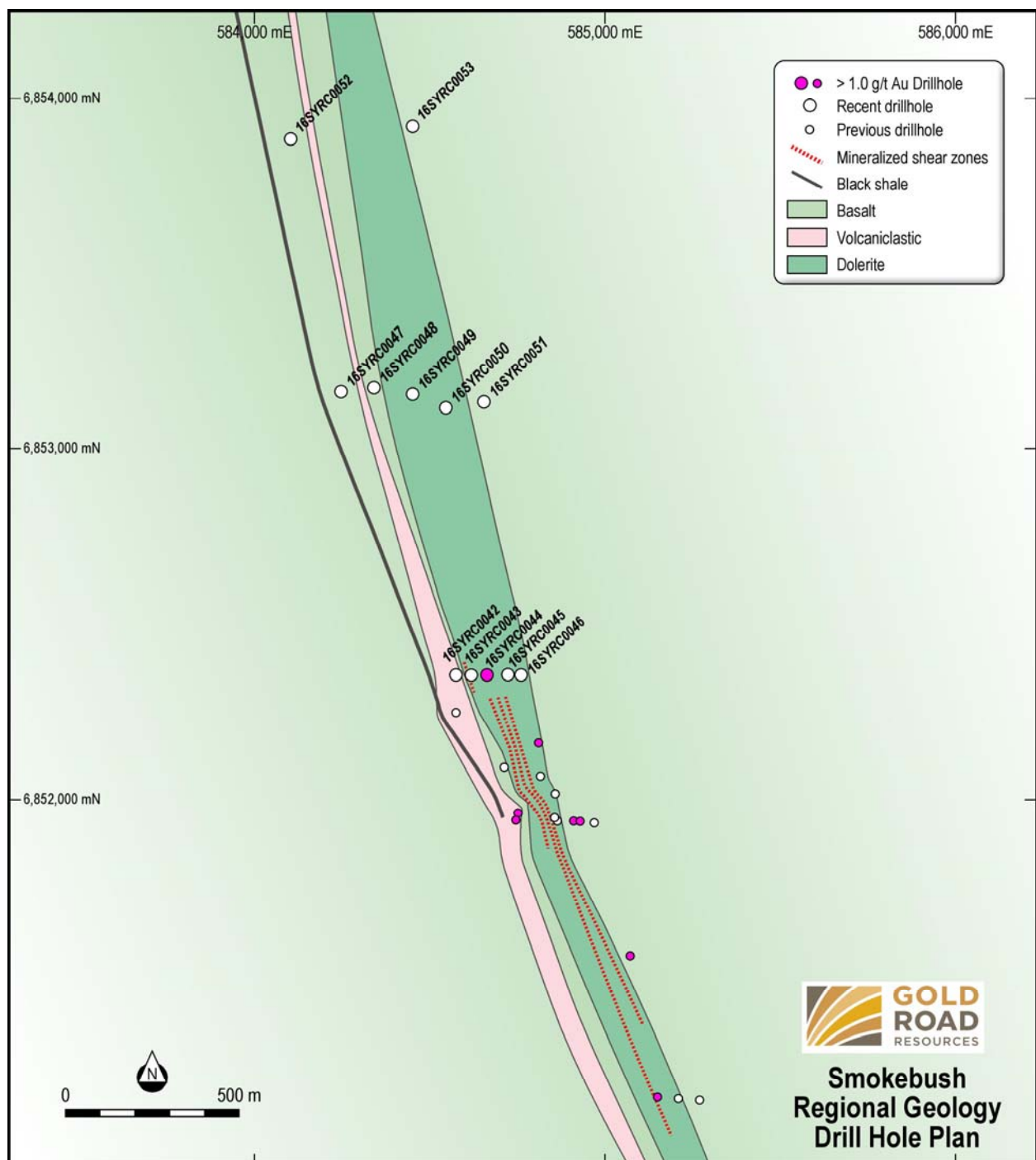


Figure 1: Plan view of Smokebush prospect showing recent completed RC holes.

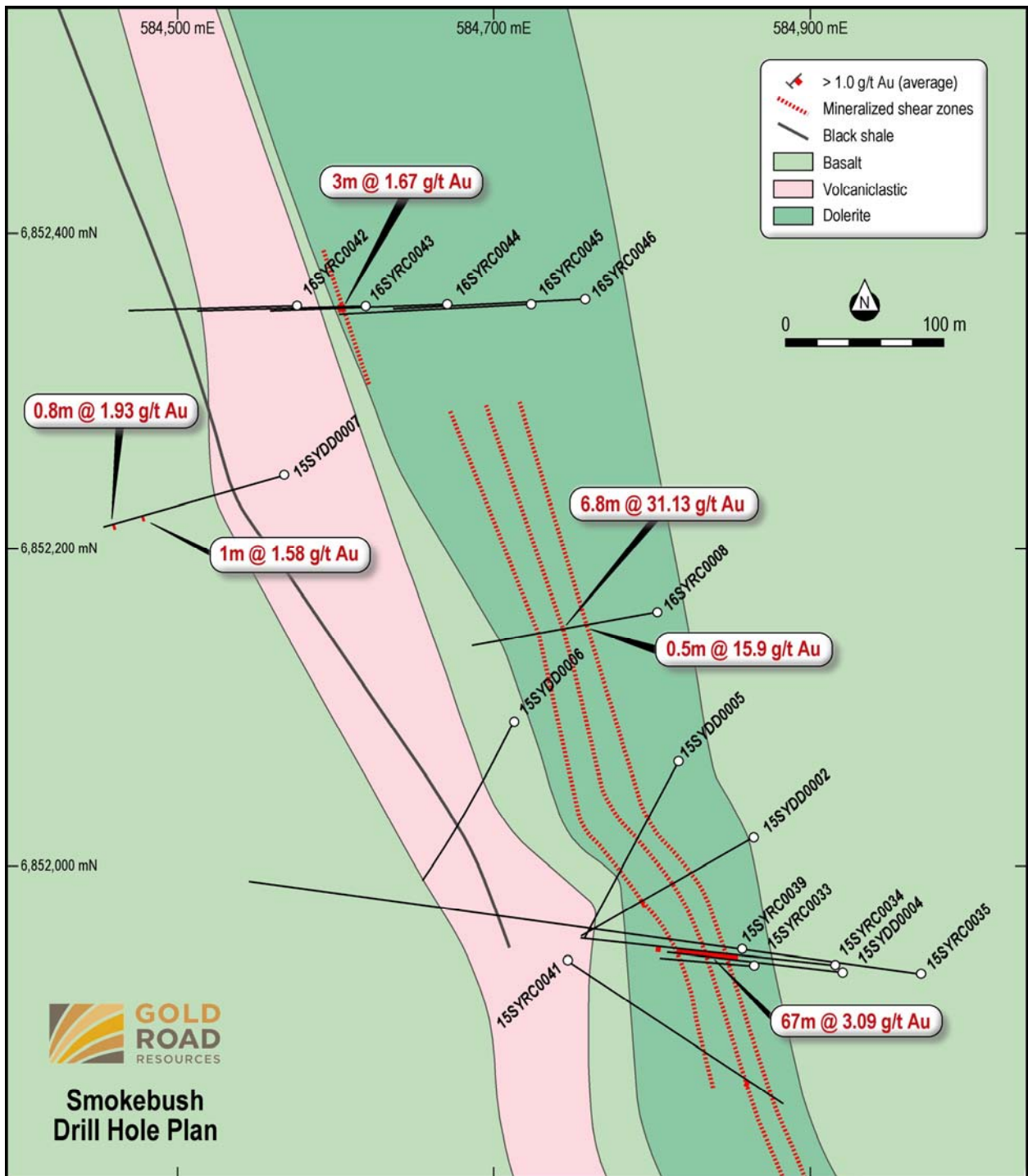


Figure 2: Close up plan view of new mineralisation and existing high grade holes.

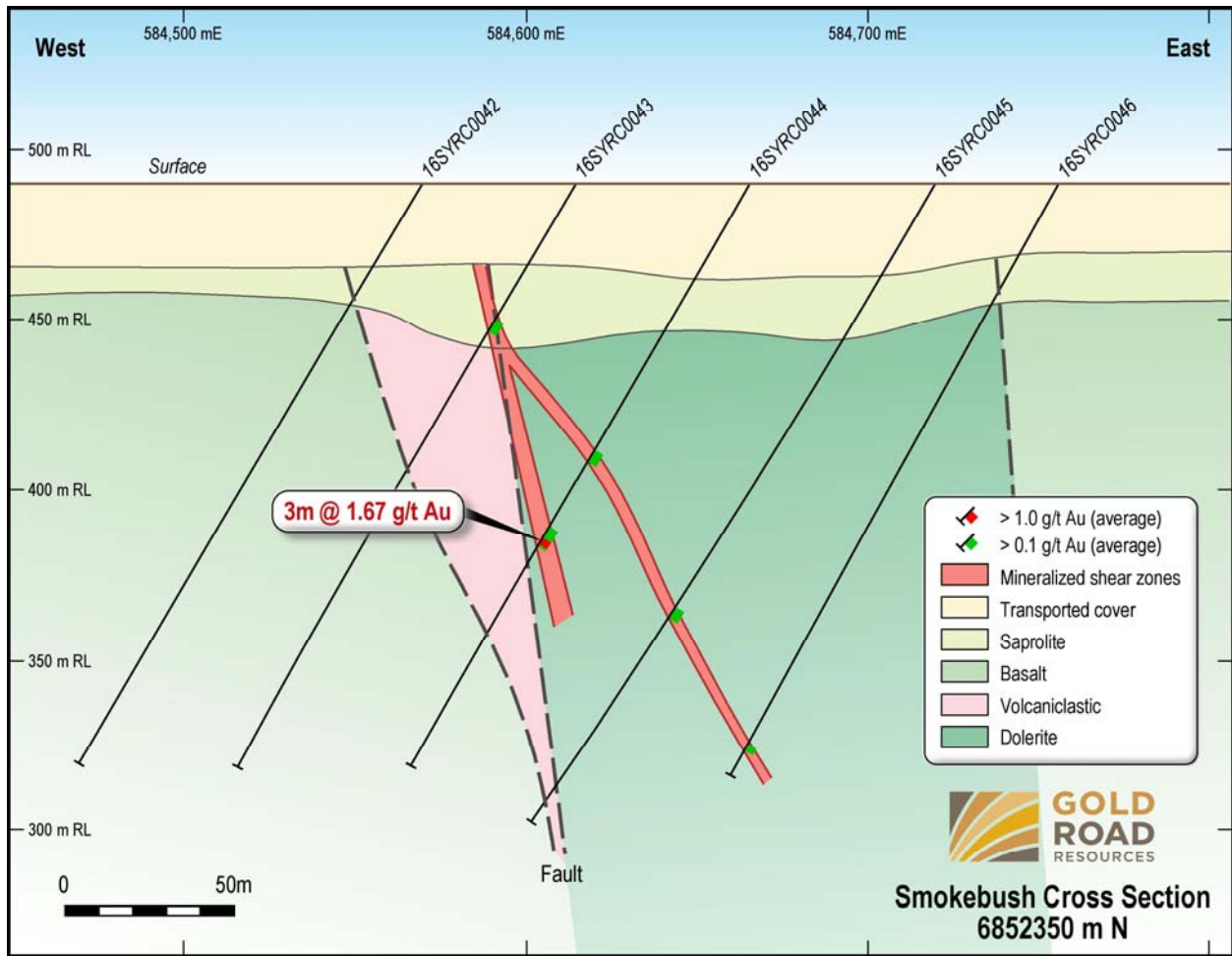


Figure 3: West-East section on 6852350mN showing new mineralised drill results.

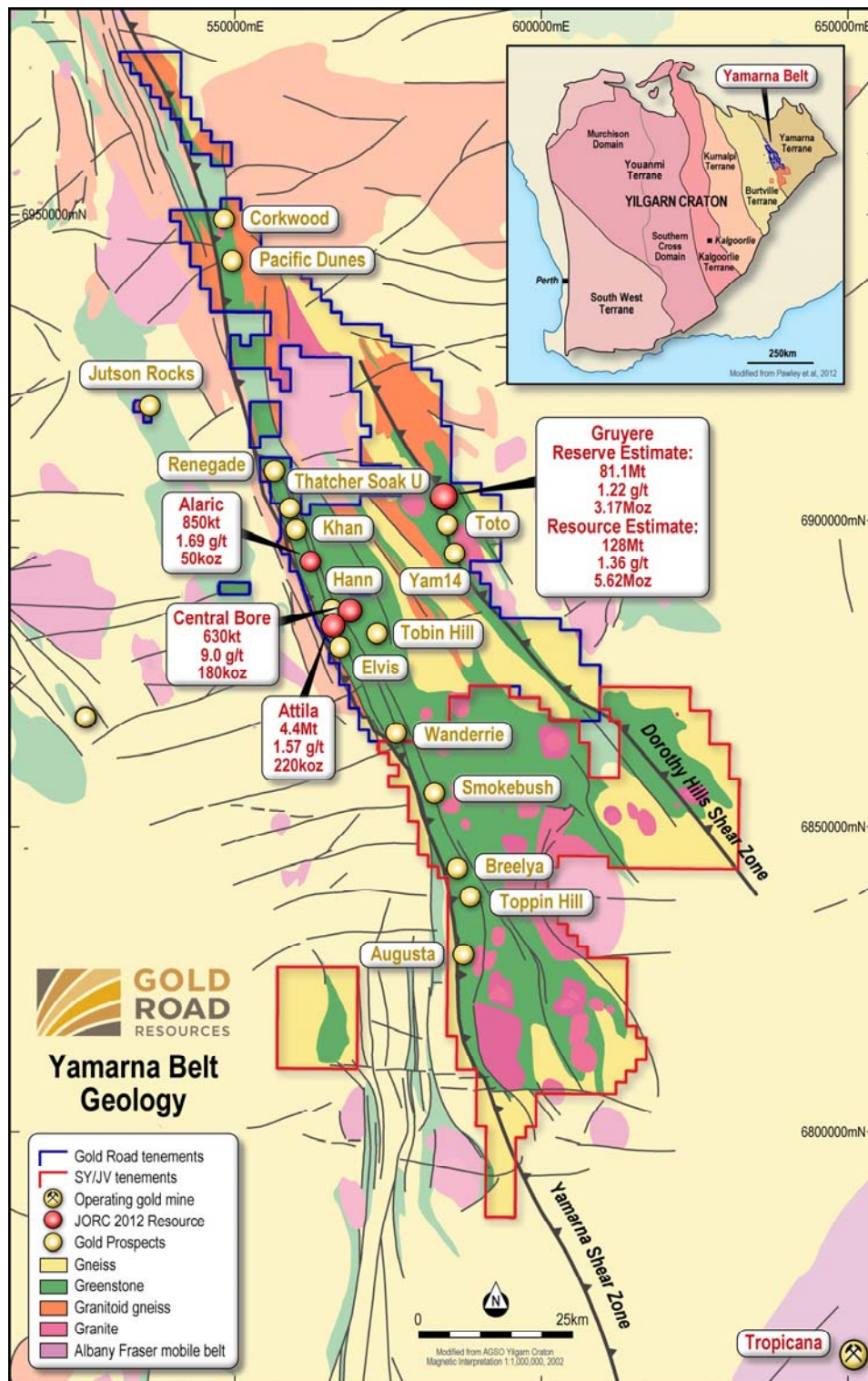


Figure 4: Gold Road 100% tenements and Gold Road-Sumitomo South Yamarna Joint Venture tenements showing location of the Smokebush Gold Camp as well as other Gold Camps and Redox Targets

For further information please visit [www.goldroad.com.au](http://www.goldroad.com.au) or contact:

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## Appendix A – Smokebush Drill Hole Details

**Table 1: Summary of significant intercepts - 0.1 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	As Grade (ppm)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
16SYRC0043	48	52	4	0.16	0.64	49	584,615	6,852,354
16SYRC0044	92	96	4	0.61	2.44	423	584,666	6,852,354
	118	125	7	0.93	6.51	6,068		
16SYRC0045	147	151	4	0.33	1.32	1,874	584,720	6,852,355
16SYRC0046	189	191	2	0.29	0.58	6,271	584,756	6,852,358

**Table 2: Summary of significant intercepts - 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	As Grade (ppm)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
16SYRC0044	92	96	4	0.61	2.44	423	584,666	6,852,354
	119	120	1	0.59	0.59	8,127		
	121	124	3	1.67	5.01	9,862		

**Table 3: Summary of significant intercepts – 1.0 g/t Au cut-off, minimum 1 metre**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Gram x metre	As Grade (ppm)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North
16SYRC0044	122	123	1	1.72	1.72	3,472	584,666	6,852,354
	123	124	1	2.49	2.49	9,931		

**Table 3: Summary of RC drill hole collar details**

Hole ID	EOH Depth (m)	GDA94_East	GDA94_North	m RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip
16SYRC0042	198	584,570	6,852,354	495	270	-60
16SYRC0043	198	584,615	6,852,354	495	270	-60
16SYRC0044	198	584,666	6,852,354	495	270	-60
16SYRC0045	222	584,720	6,852,355	495	270	-60
16SYRC0046	199	584,756	6,852,358	495	270	-60
16SYRC0047	204	584,244	6,853,162	495	270	-60
16SYRC0048	199	584,340	6,853,176	495	270	-60
16SYRC0049	198	584,442	6,853,147	495	270	-60
16SYRC0050	198	584,546	6,853,110	495	270	-60
16SYRC0051	198	584,653	6,853,134	495	270	-60
16SYRC0052	198	584,097	6,853,883	495	270	-60
16SYRC0053	199	584,451	6,853,918	495	270	-60

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Justin Osborne, Executive Director for Gold Road. Mr Osborne is an employee of Gold Road, as well as a shareholder and share option holder, and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM 209333). Mr Osborne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Osborne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

# APPENDIX B

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Smokebush Dolerite RC Drilling

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC). Twelve holes were drilled in this reported programme. All holes had samples collected on the drilling rig via a mounted cone splitter at intervals of every 1m.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drill hole locations were picked up by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Gold Road's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<i>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.</i>	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg sample. For mineralised samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. For non-mineralised samples identified through logging, four consecutive 1m samples were composited to form a 4m composite sample for analysis. All samples were fully pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays. A one metre sample collected from the top of fresh rock interval was additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>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).</i>	An RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Raglan Drilling, was used to collect the samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm).
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	All samples were dry with no significant ground water encountered during drilling and no water egress into holes occurred.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and the lab samples up to 3kg collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation.
	<i>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.</i>	All RC samples were dry with no significant water encountered. No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	All chips were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Field Portable XRF (FPXRF) measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes were logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core was collected.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	One-metre drill samples are channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an un-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the green plastic bag. For composite samples, four consecutive green plastic bags were sampled using a PVC spear and combined to produce a four-metre composite sample of 2-3kg. All samples were dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 60 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	<i>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.</i>	One metre samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Four-metre composites are taken from the 1m green bags using a spear, which penetrates the entire green bag and has multiple slices taken from several angles, ensuring a representative sample is taken. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralization. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted in RC drilling. Portable XRF provides a semi-quantitative scan on a prepared pulp sample. The scan is done through the pulp packet in an air path. A total of 30 elements are reported using the "soil" mode i.e. calibrated for low level silicate matrix samples. The reported data includes the XRF unit and operating parameters during analysis. The elements available are; Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.  Portable XRF data on a prepared pulp are subject to limitations which include absorption by the air path, as well as particle size and mineralogical effects. Light elements in particular are very prone to these effects. Matrix effect correction algorithms and X-ray emission line overlaps (e.g. Fe on Co) are a further source of uncertainty in the data. Gold Road uses XRF only to assist with determination of rock types, and to identify potential anomalism in the elements which react most appropriately to the analysis technique.  The first fresh rock sample in each hole were also analysed using the Intertek multi-element 4A/OM routine which uses a 4 acid digestion of the pulp sample and then analysis of 60 individual elements using a combination of either ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Individual elements have different detection limits with each type of machine and the machine that offers the lowest detection limit is used. Four acid digestion, with the inclusion of hydrofluoric acid targeting silicates, will decompose almost all mineral species and are referred to as "near-total digestions". Highly resistant minerals such as zircon (Zr), cassiterite (Sn), columbite--tantallite (Ta), rutile and wolframite (W) will require a fusion digest to ensure complete dissolution. Four acid digests may volatilise some elements.
	<i>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.</i>	Calibration of the hand-held XRF tools is applied at start-up. XRF results are only used for indicative purposes of lithogeochemistry and alteration to aid logging and subsequent interpretation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Gold Road protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 3 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 samples. Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 60.</p> <p>For the programme reported the relevant assays were part of a total sample submission of 781 samples. This included 23 Field Blanks, 23 Field Standards and 14 Field Duplicates.</p> <p>At the Lab, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. In addition, 29 Lab blanks, 56 Lab checks, and 55 Lab standards were inserted and analysed by Intertek Laboratories.</p> <p>Results of the Field and Lab QAQC were checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays, with the exception of a single field blank which returned low levels of gold, passed QAQC protocols, showing no significant level of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests appropriate levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the Database Manager and Exploration Manager. Results are further verified and checked by an independent company consultant.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes were employed during this part of the programme.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using LogChief. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Dashed/SQL database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p>RC locations were determined by handheld GPS, with an accuracy of 5m in Northing and Easting.</p> <p>For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless steel rods, at 60m intervals.</p> <p>Plans are in place to complete locational survey of the drill collars using DGPS by a Certified Surveyor.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2m in elevation.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill lines are 800m apart with 50-100m spacing along the line. The southernmost drill line is located 200m north of the existing diamond drill holes.
	<i>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.</i>	This is not considered relevant at this early stage in the programme.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Non-mineralised samples were composited over 4m using a spear.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill lines (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All holes are drilled approximately -60 degrees angled to the West (270).
	<i>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.</i>	Drilling is considered to have been perpendicular to strike of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E38/2355, which is located mainly inside the Yilka Native Title Claim WC2008/005, registered on 6 August 2009 and is also situated on the Cosmo Newberry Reserves for the Use and Benefit of Aborigines. Gold Road has signed a Deed of Agreement with the Cosmo Newberry Aboriginal Corporation in January 2008, which governs the exploration activities on these Reserves. These tenements form part of the South Yamarna JV in which Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty Limited holds a 50% interest.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The tenement is in good standing with the Western Australian Mines Department ( <b>DMP</b> ).
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	First exploration on the tenements in the eighties has been completed by BHP/MMC, followed by Western Mining Corporation Ltd ( <b>WMC</b> ) with Kilkenny Gold in the nineties and in early-mid 2000 by AngloGold Ashanti with Terra Gold. The previous data was not used in the generation of the data the subject of this release.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn greenstone belt of WA, under 20-30m of Permian and recent sand cover. The mafic-intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence has been multiply deformed and metamorphosed to Lower Amphibolite grade and intruded by later porphyries/granitoids. The Archaean sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled primary orogenic gold mineralisation, as well as remobilised supergene gold due to subsequent Tertiary weathering.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length</li> </ul> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	Refer to Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix A
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above 0.5 ppm. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	<i>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.</i>	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals. In addition, composite internal intervals above 1 ppm, are also reported separately, with a minimum width of 1m, with from and to depths recorded.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i></p>	True width is not yet known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures 1 and 2 in the body of text for relevant plan
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All results above 0.5 ppm and 1 ppm have been reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Drill hole location data are plotted on the interpreted magnetic image plan.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>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.</i>	A high resolution ground magnetic survey will be completed over the entire Smokebush Dolerite prospect area to produce a very detailed image of the strike changes in the prospective dolerite host unit and the cross cutting structural features. This image will be used to assist in designing a RC/diamond programme designed to infill existing high grade intercepts.