



March 2016 Quarterly Report

ASX Code: MRP

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*MacPhersons Resources Ltd
is pleased to present this
report of quarterly activities.*

Board of Directors

Ashok Parekh
Chairman – Non Executive
Director

Jeff Williams
Non-Executive Director

Peter Rozenauers
Non-Executive Director

Boorara Gold project Stage 1 feasibility study, Nimbus and MacPhersons Coolgardie update

Highlights

Boorara

- ❖ The Boorara Gold Project Stage 1 BFS is based on near surface open-cut mining generating 3.0-3.5 Mt Ore @ 1.01 g/t Au, producing circa 86,000-91,000 ounces of gold over 3 years from a standalone Heap-Leach Merrill Crowe production.
- ❖ Merrill Crowe plant components delivered to FLSmidth Pty Ltd Welshpool in Perth WA from China and USA.
- ❖ An annual water entitlement has been granted by the WA Department of Water to take 1,500,000 kL from the MacPhersons Resources Ltd Stoneville borefield.
- ❖ The power allocation of 1.5 Mw nearing completion with Western Power allowing the Nimbus/Boorara projects to be connected to grid mains power.
- ❖ Diamond drilling was completed at Boorara to obtain samples for heap leach and carbon in pulp (CIP)/carbon in leach (CIL) metallurgical testwork with the best drill hole intercept - **41m @ 1.77 g/t from 44m downhole (BODH 023 - 2m of internal dilution)**.
- ❖ Processing of the Boorara project is under consideration via a CIP/CIL treatment.

Nimbus

- ❖ Metallurgical testwork on the Nimbus Ag-Zn deposit is continuing with the next stage of testwork being undertaken at ALS Metallurgy.
- ❖ Initial testwork focused on leaching silver from the zinc concentrate has already seen a significant rise in recovery to 78.8% silver extraction.
- ❖ Follow up testwork will analyse results from a finer regrind of P80 10 microns. However, it is expected that the finer grind will further increase silver recovery from a shorter duration leach.
- ❖ A geological review of Nimbus Ag Zn resource has commenced to determine the opportunity to high grade the existing resource.

Coolgardie

- ❖ Options are being considered for mining the MacPhersons deposit in Coolgardie these include discussions with third parties companies to mine and process ore from MacPhersons Pit in a potential profit sharing agreement.

Corporate

- ❖ Both Boorara and Nimbus Metallurgical testwork programs are progressing well
- ❖ Cash at bank \$4.3M with adequate funds for planned activities

Boorara Project Development

MacPhersons Resources Limited (ASX: MRP) is pleased to report that excellent progress has been made during the March Quarter on the Boorara Gold Project Stage-1 BFS.

The study is based on an open pit mining operation producing 3.0-3.5 million tonne of ore, grading 1.01 g/t Au, recovering circa 86,000 to 91,000 ounces of gold via a standalone Merrill Crowe - heap leach operation. This decision is in line with previous information released to the market regarding options for treatment of the Boorara Gold Deposit. Information relating to the Boorara Ore Reserves can be found in MRP ASX release dated 29 June 2015, "*Boorara-Nimbus Update- Continued Growth of Boorara Ore Reserves*". This previous ore reserve was based on an integrated Boorara Nimbus development model.

The anticipated capital cost for the Boorara Stage 1 project is expected to be less than \$20 million based on utilising substantial existing infrastructure at Nimbus (1 km north east of Boorara), and proximity of the project to the nearby City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Significant infrastructure capital cost saving will be made using the existing Nimbus office complex, the previously purchased Merrill Crowe plant, mains power line to Nimbus, Chappell Bore water supply and existing road access.

In parallel to the heap leach BFS for Boorara MRP is giving consideration should an economical CIP processing option become available as to whether the gold resource grade of the deposit could be increased to enable the project to be mined and transported to a third party CIP processing facility as a profitable option.

A review of the Boorara resource will be undertaken in the next quarter to determine the opportunities to increase the grade of the resource. A potential increase in the grade of the resource will result in a decrease in the tonnes

The Merrill Crowe components were delivered to FLSmidth Pty Ltd Welshpool in Perth WA from China and USA. It is expected that the Merrill Crowe components will be delivered to the Nimbus site in the first two weeks of April.

The WA Department of Water has granted a water allocation of 1,500,000 kL of water to be extracted from the MRP Stoneville borefield. This is a significant achievement as now the water supply for future Boorara and Nimbus processing is assured.

The allocation of grid power for the Boorara Gold Project from Western Power was advanced during the quarter with electrical engineers ECG Engineering in the final stages of the allocation submission. This will enable the connection of the existing MRP owned power infrastructure to the grid, and electrical engineering aspects of the Boorara Heap Leach BFS.

A six hole diamond drilling program was undertaken at the Boorara project to obtain samples for metallurgical testwork. This involved drilling a total of 565m of PQ diamond core; holes were drilled down the plunge of mineralisation to maximize the length of mineralised intervals available for heap leach metallurgical testwork. The drill hole azimuth of 135° used in all holes in this drill program is almost perpendicular to a mineralised quartz vein geometry seen at Boorara that strikes 040° and dips 30° to the NW. Ore mined from cross lode stopes at the historic Cataract underground mine that produced 30,785 ounces of gold strike 040° and dip at 30° to the NW.

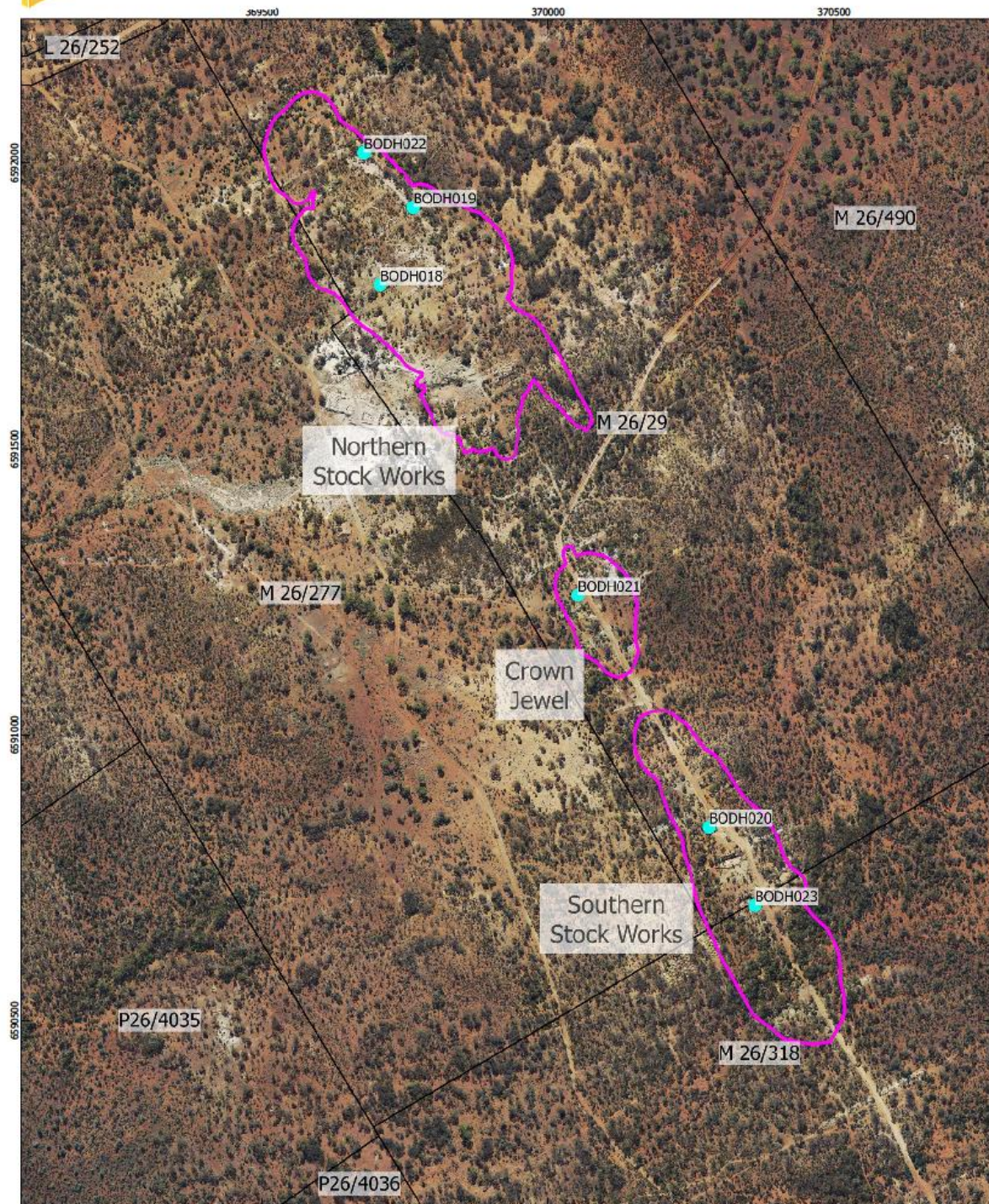
The best intercept of the drill program was 41m @ 1.77 g/t gold that was from 44m in hole BODH 023 and includes two metres of internal dilution see figure 3 (other drill hole traces on this section have not been included on the figure because of the existing drill hole density and orientation of drill holes in that area). The diamond drill hole collar locations can be seen on figure 2 and the drill hole composite assay results of the drill program can be found in table 1. The assay results from this drilling program has been compared to the Boorara block model and drill hole assays in the MRP database. The assay grades of this drilling program compare well to previous drilling results although there is some areas that a difference of up to ±10% occurs. The complex and nuggetty nature of gold mineralisation seen at Boorara mostly explains this variation. Fine visible specks of gold were observed in four out six diamond drill holes.

The diamond core from this program will be dispatched for heap leach testwork and CIP testwork. The heap leach testwork will be undertaken by Amado Guzman (Hydrogeologist and leaching industry veteran) at HydroGeoSense in Tucson Arizona USA, supervised by Randolph Scheffel (consulting Metallurgical Engineer with significant international experience in heap leaching). This follows up on a site visit that Mr Scheffel undertook in March to Kalgoorlie to familiarise himself with the Boorara project and recommend the appropriate heap leach testwork flowsheet for the Boorara deposit. Previous heap leach testwork undertaken by MRP indicated a high cement requirement.

The CIP testwork will be undertaken by ALS Metallurgy at Balcatta WA.



Figure 1: Boorara diamond drill drilling at hole BODH 018 with Kalgoorlie Super Pit waste dump in background.



0 100 200 300 400 500 m

1:6,000

Coordinate System: GDA 94, Zone 51

Date Printed: 2016-03-22T13:10:21


Creator: P Gillespie, MacPhersons Resources Ltd

Department: Geology

Revision: Rev 0

LEGEND

 BODH Collar Location

 Proposed Pit Outline


 Tenement Boundary

Figure 2: Boorara diamond drill hole collar plan with pit outlines.

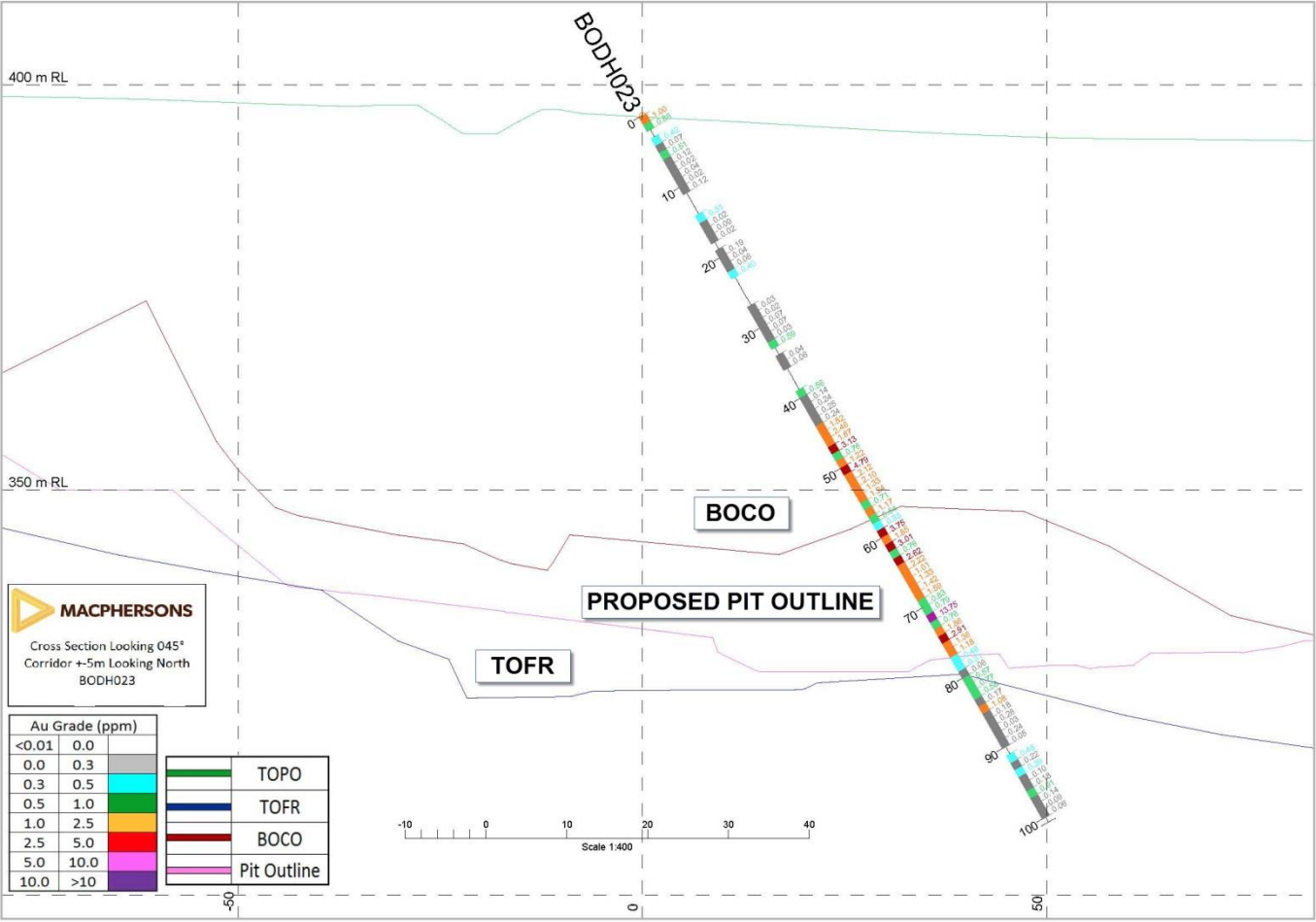
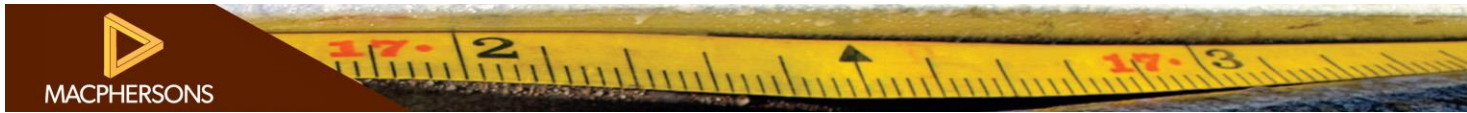


Figure 3: Boorara diamond drill hole section BODH 023 with drill hole trace, assay results and proposed pit outline.



Table 1: Boorara diamond drill hole assay composite table with internal dilution intervals (gold assay results > 0.3 g/t).

OLE ID	Location	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample	Comment
BODH018	Northern SW West	369695	6591782	406	65.3	135	-60	4	11	7	0.95	1m samples	
								22	26	4	0.51	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
								44	48	4	1.34	1m samples	
								54	66	12	2.52	1m samples	EOH
BODH019	Northern SW East	369761	6591926	405	90.1	135	-60	10	20	9	0.54	1m samples	2m of internal dilution
								28	33	5	0.75	1m samples	2m of internal dilution
								39	40	2	0.91	1m samples	
								46	48	2	16.10	1m samples	
								83	86	3	0.86	1m samples	
BODH020	Southern SW	370282	6590838	401	110.2	135	-60	0	12	12	0.66	1m samples	1-2m no sample recovery, 2m of internal dilution
								24	32	8	0.97	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
								32	36	4	0.87	2m sample intervals	poor sample recovery
								36	45	9	0.90	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
								77	83	6	0.53	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
								88	95	7	2.34	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
						including		94	95	1	13.00	1m samples	
BODH021	Crown Jewel	370052	6591244	401	88.7	135	-60	8	18	10	2.04	1m samples	3m of internal dilution
						including		14	15	1	15.40	1m samples	
								21	27	6	1.42	1m samples	
								37	51	14	0.71	1m samples	3m of internal dilution
BODH022	Northern SW East	369657	6592010	402	110	135	-60	0	14	14	0.58	1m samples	2m of internal dilution
								37	38	1	3.16	1m samples	
								41	42	1	1.28	1m samples	
								47	54	7	2.74	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
						including		51	54	3	5.36	1m samples	
								62	66	4	0.83	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
						including		62	63	1	2.26	1m samples	
								69	72	3	1.11	1m samples	
								78	82	4	1.82	1m samples	1m of internal dilution
								94	100	6	0.68	1m samples	
BODH023	Southern SW	370366	6590698	396	100.7	135	-60	0	6	6	0.48	1m samples	2m of internal dilution
								44	85	41	1.77	1m samples	2m of internal dilution
						including		71	72	1	13.80	1m samples	

Nimbus

The Company has successfully completed the first phase of its processing study for the Nimbus Silver-Zinc Project, assessing flotation models to produce a saleable zinc concentrate followed by a Merrill-Crowe leach. It is now examining options to leach silver from the zinc concentrate to potentially produce higher value, separate silver dore, and zinc concentrate product streams. This analysis involves undertaking further metallurgical test work on samples of ore from the Nimbus Ag-Zn deposit. The next stage of test work has commenced at ALS Metallurgy.

Assessment of a caustic boil after concentrate re-grind has significantly improved silver recovery from zinc concentrate to 78.8% silver extraction, against the cyanide-only leach result of 45.1%. However, this work was performed at a concentrate re-grind size of P80-38 microns. Follow up testwork in December-January will analyse results from a finer regrind of P80-10 microns. It is expected that the finer grind will further increase silver recovery from a shorter duration leach, this work was not finalised during the quarter.

A geological review of the Nimbus VHMS Ag Zn deposit commenced during the quarter to identify opportunities to high grade the existing resource. The geological understand of the nature of mineralisation at Nimbus has increased significantly due to a combination of previous work undertaken by MRP geologists, a joint CSIRO/GSWA study and a recently completed Bachelor of Science Honours thesis titled "Host Rock Succession to the Archaean Nimbus Deposit".

Coolgardie

Options are being considered for mining the MacPhersons gold deposit at Coolgardie WA these include discussions with third parties companies to mine and process ore from MacPhersons Pit in a potential profit sharing agreement. The Coolgardie project has been under review by a third party which has involved a geological reinterpretation of gold mineralisation at the MacPhersons gold deposit and a very basic first pass preliminary assessment of the potential economics of an open pit mining operation and ore processing under a profit sharing arrangement.

An example of a successful profit sharing agreement is between Metals X Ltd and Southern Gold Ltd which is undertaking the open pit mining and processing of the Cannon Gold Deposit near Kalgoorlie WA.

Although the MacPhersons gold deposit is situated on a granted mining lease various statutory permitting and licencing requirements would need to be completed and approved before commencing mining.

Corporate

During the quarter, the Company focused on technical studies and metallurgical testwork.

The cash balance at the 31st of March 2016 is \$4.3 million and June quarter expenses will be focussed on metallurgical testwork at Boorara and Nimbus.



Figure 1: Location of the Nimbus-Boorara projects area, 10km east of the Kalgoorlie Super Pit, showing the Nimbus Mill site and the Boorara gold project within 1km of the Nimbus mine.

About MacPhersons

MacPhersons Resources Ltd (MRP) is a Western Australian resource company with a number of advanced gold, silver and zinc projects.

The company's long term objective is the development of its existing assets and unlocking the full potential of its 100% owned highly prospective Boorara/Nimbus and Coolgardie projects.

For more information on MacPhersons Resources Limited and to subscribe for regular updates, please visit our website at: www.mrpresources.com.au or contact our Kalgoorlie office on info@mrpresources.com.au or 08-90681300.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled by Andrew Pumphrey who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Andrew Pumphrey is a full time employee of Macphersons Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Pumphrey has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Schedule of Mining Tenements

Project	Location	Tenement Number	Economic Entity's Interest at Quarter End	Change in Economic Entity's Interest During Quarter
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	L15/312	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	LA15/352	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	M15/0040	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	M15/0128	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	M15/0133	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	M15/0147	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	M15/0148	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	M15/1808	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/4792	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/4793	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/4794	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/4795	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5261	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5273	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5274	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5719	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5720	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5721	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5722	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5723	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5724	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5725	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5901	100%	No Change
MacPhersons Reward	Coolgardie, WA	P15/5902	100%	No Change

Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	E26/159	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	E25/511	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	L25/0032	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	L26/0240	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	L26/0252	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	L26/0266	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	L25/0035	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	L25/0036	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	LA26/0270	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	L26/0274	100%	Granted
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	M25/0355	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	M26/0029	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	M26/0161	100%	No Change

Project	Location	Tenement Number	Economic Entity's Interest at Quarter End	Change in Economic Entity's Interest During Quarter
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	M26/0277	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	M26/0318	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	M26/0490	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	M26/0598	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/1953	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/1957	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/1958	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2003	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2004	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2005	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2006	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2007	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2008	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2009	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2010	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2011	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2012	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2013	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2014	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2015	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2016	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2017	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2061	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2068	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2069	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2192	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2193	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2194	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2195	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2196	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2229	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2230	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2231	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2247	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2261	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2264	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2265	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2266	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2292	100%	No Change

Project	Location	Tenement Number	Economic Entity's Interest at Quarter End	Change in Economic Entity's Interest During Quarter
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P25/2322	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3634	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3635	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3636	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3640	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3699	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3700	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3704	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3741	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3742	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3832	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3882	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3883	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3884	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3941	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3984	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3985	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3986	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3987	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3996	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3997	100%	No Change
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Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3999	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/4020	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/4035	100%	No Change
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Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2124	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2125	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2126	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2127	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2128	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2129	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2138	100%	No Change

Project	Location	Tenement Number	Economic Entity's Interest at Quarter End	Change in Economic Entity's Interest During Quarter
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2139	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2140	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2141	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2142	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2146	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2147	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2148	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3791	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3792	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3793	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3794	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3795	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3796	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3797	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3798	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3799	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P26/3800	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2041	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2042	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2043	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2044	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2045	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2050	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2051	100%	No Change
Nimbus/Boorara	Kalgoorlie, WA	P27/2052	100%	No Change

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	1. <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	The Boorara Deposit was recently sampled using PQ diamond drilling (6 holes – 565m).
	2. <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	By taking a sliver along the entire length of each metre of core the samples are a true representation of the metre of core drilled All assaying equipment in the independent laboratory are regularly calibrated.
	3. <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	In Feb-Mar 2016 metallurgical diamond drilling was carried out at Boorara. Holes were designed to provide maximum mineralised material based on the current resource model by, in most cases, drilling parallel to the mineralised envelope defined in the current resource model. The drillholes successfully validated historical drilling and the existing resource model and geological model to some degree. The fresh oriented drill core allowed for structural and density studies. The drilling confirmed geological contacts in the current geological model are valid.
	4. <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	One metre sample intervals were used and an approximate 2 cm wide slither of core was obtained by saw to collect a 1-2 kg representative sample for gold analysis. The drill core was crushed to a 70% nominal size of 2mm. A greater than 1kg split was then pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. Analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Drilling techniques	5. <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	The diamond drilling was PQ core from the surface. All core was orientated where possible using a Reflex orientation device to provide bottom of hole marks at each run of core.
Drill sample recovery	6. <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Diamond core recovery is logged and recorded in the database. Intervals of core loss are recorded in driller's daily reports, on core blocks and in the geological and sampling logs of each hole. Core photos are also useful in reviewing zones of core loss MRP's standard QAQC procedures were used on all drilling to ensure the highest level of logging and documentation procedures were deployed.
	7. <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	PQ core drilled increase sample size. Triple tube equipment used in weathered material, short drill runs, slow drill rotation speed, pump/slide core from core barrel, use of key drill muds & lubricants, regular change drill bits.
	8. <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>	Sample Recovery from mineralised zone is generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling and some natural voids do exist No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.
Logging	9. <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>	Diamond core underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, water table etc. Diamond core is geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD. Information on structure type and orientation are recorded in the database.
	10. <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Diamond core logging is quantitative in nature and included records of lithology, oxidation state, colour, mineralisation, alteration and veining. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
	11. <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were geologically logged in full (100%).



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		The drillholes are generally only able to be oriented in the transitional to fresh rock for geotechnical and structural logging which may mean as little as a third of the hole may only have geotechnical or structural data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	12.If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	A 2cm sliver was cut for assaying along the length of each metre of core to provide an approximate 1-2kg of sample. Where core was oriented, this sliver was taken from the same side of core to maintain uniformity.
	13.If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	
	14.For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were analysed via a 50 gram fire assay. Sample preparation and analysis were completed by ALS in Perth or Kalgoorlie. When received processed by code PREP-31 - logged in tracking system and bar code attached, wet samples dried through ovens, fine crushing to better than 70% passing 2mm, split sample using riffle splitter, split of up to 1000g pulverised to >85% sample passing 75um.
	15.Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	
	16.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.	MRP has undertaken an analysis of the QAQC of the recent Boorara drilling BODH 018-023.
	17.Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Boorara.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	18. <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures are industry standard for Archaean mesothermal lode gold deposits. The fire assay technique will result in a total assay result.
	19. <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>	
	20. <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Certified Reference Materials (standards) are purchased from an independent supplier of such materials.
Verification of sampling and assaying	21. <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	At least three different company personnel visually verified intersections in both diamond core.
	22. <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The drilling is not 'twinning' any existing holes although there are adjacent holes in some cases within 5m. Grade and geology is comparable with nearby holes.
	23. <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Data collected in the form of spread sheets, for drill hole collars, surveys, lithology, assays and density. All data verified and validated by MRP geologists imported into Gemcom GEMS™ (GEMS) database, licensed to MRP and maintained by MRP (Kalgoorlie). Hard copy of data stored at Maritana Street.
	24. <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.
Location of data points	25. <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole</i>	Initial hole collars surveyed by licenced surveyor DGPS (0.01m). Drill line by surveyed back sight and foresight



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	pegs. Dip was checked with clinometer on drill mast. Down hole surveys at 30m intervals using single shot "Reflex Camera +/- 0.1° by drill contractor. Final hole collar locations surveyed by licenced surveyor (Minecomp Pty Ltd) DGPS (0.01m).
	26. Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)
	27. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Historical – Aerial photography used to produce digital surface topographic maps at 1:2500 1m contours. 2011 - Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd detailed aerial photographic survey. Orthorectification and mosaicking performed using Inpho Digital Photogrammetric Systems. Expected accuracy of detail within 0.8mm at the ortho-image map scale. Topographic control is from an aerial photographic survey completed during 2012 with accuracy within 0.01m.
Data spacing and distribution	28. Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The majority of previous drilling at Boorara is close spaced down to 10m line x 5m hole, with the remainder 20m line x 10m hole and some more wide spaced at 40m line x 10m hole. These diamond core holes were all drilled in areas of Measured Resource
	29. 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.	MRE classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012 Edition) reporting criteria. The recent MRE upgrade from Indicated to Measured and Inferred to Indicated is based upon drill hole spacing, sample quality control, quantity of density data available and the confidence in the geological model used as a template for the Mineral Resource Estimate.
	30. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Two samples were 2m intervals (BODH020 32-34m and 34-36m) due to poor core recovery over that 4m interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	31. Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Drill holes were orientated 135°/60°. While holes were drilled parallel to the orientation of the mineralised envelope (based on a 0.3g/t modelling cut-off) to maximize available sample for metallurgical testwork, the holes also targeted the higher grade 040°/30°NW quartz vein sets seen at Cataract Cross Lode and throughout Boorara.
	32. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	MRP diamond drill holes were drilled to be as normal as possible to high grade mineralised orientations.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	33. <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by MRP. Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS Malaga. Field samples are delivered to the assay laboratory in Perth. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	34. <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i>	CSA (2015) are satisfied that the adequacy of sample preparation, sample security and analytical procedures support the Mineral Resource classification discussed and are of industry standard.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	1. 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.	<p>The Boorara Project is located approximately 17 km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie, 2 km east of Boorara and 6 km north-northwest of Golden Ridge' The Boorara project is on the mining leases M26/29, M26/277 and M26/318 accessed from the Kalgoorlie-Bulong Road via an unsealed haul road. The tenements are located within the Hampton Hill Pastoral Station.</p> <p>Situated within the Boorara Project are Boorara townsite reserve, pumping station reserve 10430, racecourse reserve 4356 and water reserve 5547. Future potential open pit operations will not impact on the pumping station reserve 10430, racecourse reserve 4356 and water reserve 5547.</p> <p>On 17 September 2014 the DMP granted Consent to Mine on the Boorara townsite, pumping station reserve 10430 and water reserve 5547. On 24 September 2014 the City of Kalgoorlie Boulder Shire approved Consent to Mine on the Boorara Townsite and the same reserves.</p> <p>In April and May 2013 a heritage survey re-recorded two existing Aboriginal Sites which encroached on M26/318. The heritage survey covered Kurara/Golden Ridge (DAA 3011) and Golden Ridge (DAA 1279) to Section 18 standards.</p> <p>A Section 18 Application for the disturbance of Department Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) sites 1279 and 3011 was approved by the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs in a letter dated 18 November 2013.</p> <p>The Section 18 approval has reduced the size of the buffer area at site 3011 located on M26/318. Since Section 18 approval, site 1279 no longer encroaches on M26/318.</p> <p>The Section 18 approved buffer zones of DAA sites 3011 and 1279 are not within proposed mining areas and will not impact on proposed mining operations.</p> <p>MRP purchased the Nimbus property on 8th September 2011 from Kalgoorlie Ore Treatment</p>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Company Pty Ltd (KOTC). The tenements are held by KOTC, a wholly owned subsidiary of MacPhersons Resources Ltd.
	2. <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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration undertaken by other parties	3. <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Historic gold production at Boorara recorded 30,673 oz's from the treatment of 54,731 tonnes of ore. This production was from underground mining at the Cataract shaft, East lode shaft and the Crown Jewel shaft. Historic mine plans and sections show two orientations of mine stopes, one at 040°/25° NW and another at 315°/65°W.</p> <p>Dampier Mining Pty Ltd and Texas Gulf Australia Ltd in 1980 drilled 20 RC holes for 1038m and 10 diamond holes for 1,695m.</p> <p>Western Reefs NL in 1985 undertook soil sampling on a 40m x 20m grid. They also completed 180 RAB holes for 9,892m, 268 RC holes for 20,831m and 26 diamond holes for 2,609m. Geological mapping was undertaken by Western Reefs including costean mapping and sampling. The Cataract shaft was refurbished and geologically mapped and surveyed. The Crown Jewel shaft was mapped and surveyed also.</p> <p>Windsor Resources in 1988 drilled 174 RC holes for 11,274m.</p> <p>Newmont in 1990 drilled 338 RAB holes for 15,446m, 39 RC holes for 4,319m and 4 diamond holes for 718m. Geological mapping and soil sampling was also undertaken.</p> <p>Mt Monger Gold Project in 1993 drilled 116 RC holes for 6,222m.</p> <p>Fimiston Mining NL in 1995 drilled 110 RC for 7,257m and 1 diamond hole for 195m. The data relating to the Boorara gold deposits comprising the Southern Stockwork Zone, Northern Stockwork Zone, Cataract Area, East Lode and Digger Dam was reviewed. The database was updated to incorporate the drilling completed by Fimiston and cross sections and interpretations made. A global polygonal based resource estimate was made which estimated resources of 2.25 million tonnes @ 1.40g/t Au at a cut off grade of 0.5g/t or 1.42 million tonnes @ 1.72 g/t Au at a cut off of 1.0 g/t to be estimated. Block modelling of this polygonal data was then completed which returned a total oxide resource of 1,293,000 tonnes @ 1.49 g/t, and a total fresh resource of 1,095,000 tonnes @ 1.86g/t.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>New Hampton Goldfields Ltd in 2001 undertook a resource estimate at Boorara which resulted in a JORC compliant undiluted mineral resource of 1,506,000t @ 1.85 g/t Au. Open pit design of the Southern Stockwork, Cataract and the Northern Stockwork resulted in a Probable Reserve of 179,000t @ 3.0 g/t Au. The New Hampton Goldfields Ltd – Jubilee Gold Operations report, “Mineral Resource Estimate Report, Boorara M26/29 M26/318 and M26/161, June 2001 G Job” outlines the methodology and an explanation of the resource calculation.</p> <p>Polymetals (WA) Pty Ltd in 2006 estimated a NON JORC complaint total resource summary of 1,904,800t @1.38g/t Au using a cut off grade of 0.5 g/t Au.</p> <p>Polymetals (WA) Pty Ltd in 2009 completed 18 RC holes for 1,770m. From this program 126 samples with >1.0g/t Au were screen fire assayed, with another 34 duplicates taking the total samples assayed via screen fire assay to 160.</p>
Geology	4. <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Boorara deposit is an Archaean mesothermal Au deposit.</p> <p>The Boorara local geology consists of a sequence of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, with interflow carbonaceous sediments found on the lithological boundaries. Dolerite intrusions are conformable within the sequence. The metamorphic grade of rocks at Boorara is lower greenschist facies. The alteration assemblage associated with better Au grades consists of quartz carbonate and sericite. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with the better Au grades at Boorara.</p> <p>This sequence of geological units is striking at 330°. The resource model based on a 0.3g/t Au modelling cut-off is consistent with that strike orientation. The high grade intervals are believed to be related to quartz veins with an orientation of 040°/25°NW (Cataract orientation) although other more steeply dipping mineralised quartz veins have been identified</p>
Drill hole Information	5. <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<p>The recent MRP drilling consists of 6 PQ diamond drill holes for 565m drilled.</p> <p>All details of hole location, orientation and intercept</p>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<p>2. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <p>3. dip and azimuth of the hole</p> <p>4. down hole length and interception depth</p> <p>5. hole length.</p> <p>6. 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.</p>	position with grade are included in Table 1
Data aggregation methods	<p>7. In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>8. 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.</p> <p>9. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Intercepts are reported on a lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au. No upper cut off grades are used.</p> <p>Intercepts can include up to 3 metres of internal dilution with a maximum of two consecutive metres of internal dilution.</p> <p>High grade Au intervals internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals as per the following example from MRP ASX release 19/06/13;</p> <p>BODH014 5.1m @ 3.69g/t Au from 79.05m -incl 1m @13.2 g/t Au</p> <p>BODH014 6.1m @ 2.39g/t Au from 67.9m -incl 1.15m @ 7.53g/t Au</p> <p>Metal equivalent values are not relevant to the Boorara Gold Deposit.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>10. These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>11. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p>	<p>These diamond drill holes were orientated at 135°/-60°. The holes targeted the orientation of high grade gold mineralisation believed to be the 040°/30°NW quartz vein sets seen at Cataract Cross Lode and throughout Boorara whilst also maximising the amount of core retrieved for metallurgical testwork by drilling along strike and down dip to the overall mineralised envelope defined by a 0.3g/t Au cut-off. The exception is BODH018 which has intercepted shallow plunging stacked lodes in the western contact area of the Northern Stockworks.</p> <p>The holes with the exception of BODH018 therefore, do not necessarily define the widths of mineralisation as they were not designed for that purpose. It is not likely that those holes would be used in a resource estimation in the future as they do not adequately define the geometry or limits of the mineralisation.</p>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	12. <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	<p>Historical drill azimuths vary from 060°, 150°, 240° and 270° degrees.</p> <p>All previous MRP diamond drill holes were drilled to be as normal as possible to the main mineralised orientation as modelled in the resource model.</p> <p>In consideration that all modelling is undertaken in 3d-mine software, the true orientation of the mineralisation and interpretations are well understood from previous geology and resource modelling work and reported accordingly.</p> <p>Intercepts reported for BODH018 are true width intercepts as the drill hole is drilled normal to and intersects stacked, shallow plunging lodes in the western contact area of the Northern Stockworks. The remaining intercepts are down hole intercepts only and are not defining true widths to mineralisation.</p>
Diagrams	<p>13. <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></p> <p>(NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).</p>	As these drill holes are not significant to a new discovery or change to the current resource model, no diagrams, maps or sections of intercepts reported have been created for this report.
Balanced reporting	14. <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>	The results reported here should be taken in the context that they are from drill holes that were designed to provide material for metallurgical testwork and the holes do not significantly add to any exploration or resource modelling changes at the Boorara deposit. The grade intercepted in all holes is reasonably consistent with grade tenor defined in nearby historical drilling and also consistent with the grades previously reported from drilling at Boorara.
Other substantive exploration data	15. <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>	<p>Geological Observations:</p> <p>Weathering profiles at Boorara change from a topographic high at the northern end around the Cataract prospect, with a topographic low at SSW. Depth to bottom of complete oxidation (BOCO) is logged to grade from less than 10m to 20m below surface to between 40m to 50m below surface at SSW. Top of fresh rock (TOFR) is logged by geological logging to be from 30m below surface at NSW to over 60m below surface at SSW. The weathering displays classical Eastern Goldfields degradation of mafic minerals to clays with textural and mineral destruction, and iron oxides of hematite etc. Regolith is dominantly of residual and thin colluvium at the northern end, with depositional</p>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>transported cover to 2m at the southern end of SSW.</p> <p>Geophysical survey results: A reinterpretation of historical magnetic survey data has been undertaken, this can found in MRP report: "20130608 Nimbus Boorara Mag Interp JC". A gravity survey was undertaken in 2013 over the Boorara area and the report summarising these results is: "20130521 NimbusAreaGravityInterp JC".</p> <p>Geochemical Survey Results: Auger soil geochemistry undertaken over Boorara has resulted in a coherent 200 Au anomaly that extends the length of the Boorara resource.</p> <p>Bulk Density: Bulk density measurements were undertaken on diamond core from the 2013 MRP diamond drilling campaign. The MRP report documenting this work is: "20130709 Boorara diamond BD procedure report_GC"</p>
Further work	16. <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<p>Potential exists to drill between the Southern Stockwork, Crown Jewel and Northern Stockwork resources with a reasonable likelihood of expanding the current resource model. Further infill drilling has been planned to upgrade resource categories in all areas.</p> <p>Auger Au geochemistry anomalies are continuous between those resources and along strike to the north of Boorara.</p> <p>The Dawn and Chappell Au prospects are exploration targets for future work.</p> <p>A potential parallel line of Au mineralisation to the west of Boorara has been identified in historical wide spaced drilling. The magnetic image of this area indicates favourable targets and historic drill intercepts including CP26 22m @ 0.88 g/t Au are confirmation of the exploration potential of this area.</p> <p>The down dip extension of the Cataract Au workings are open at depth, MRP diamond hole BODH005 intersection 127-128m 1m @ 101 g/t Au confirmed the continuity of Au mineralisation.</p>
	17. <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. (NOTE: Any map, section, diagram, or other graphic or photo must be of high enough resolution to clearly be viewed, copied and read without distortion or loss of focus).</i>	

