

INITIAL DIAMOND DRILLING INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT MINERALISATION AT CALLION

HIGHLIGHTS

- Encouraging gold results have been received from initial diamond drilling at Callion
- The results confirm the presence of significant mineralisation at the lowest level of the existing workings within the south plunging “Main lode” (ML) shoot.
- Significant mineralisation also intersected in Hanging Wall lode (HWL) located to the west of ML
- Significant new drilling results include:
 - 7.65m @ 9.35g/t Au from 232.05m including 2.45m @ 20.67g/t and ML 2.90m @ 6.35g/t
 - 0.30m @ 19.97g/t Au from 191.75m HWL
 - 0.45m @ 8.78g/t Au from 250.45m HWL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Michael Fotios
Executive Chairman

Mr Craig Readhead
Non-Executive Director

Mr Alan Still
Non-Executive Director

Ms Shannon Coates
Company Secretary

ISSUED CAPITAL

Shares: 489m
Options: 50m
Current Share Price: \$0.48
Market Capitalisation:
\$234.97m
Cash as at 31/3/2016:
\$19.6m

Eastern Goldfields Limited (ASX:EGS) (**Eastern Goldfields** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that exploration drilling at the Callion Deposit has intersected strong zones of alteration and mineralisation at depth.

The Callion Deposit is 12 kilometres south-west of the Davyhurst processing plant (Figure 1). Preliminary underground mine evaluation works, based on the historical record, have resulted in a focussed exploration effort at Callion, and the early success demonstrated by this initial programme will result in the continued advancement of this project with the aim of defining the next underground mining event. Significant potential remains untested to the south and down plunge of the known drilling.

Historically the deposit has been a significant past producer with production totals in excess of 280,000 tonnes @ 10.2g/t for approximately 92,000 ounces. The deposit was mined via both open pit and underground methods. In the past year, significant time was spent on historical data compilation of open grade control drilling and underground mining records including mine survey, geological and structural mapping, gold assay sampling and resource and reserve estimate plans. All historical hard copy information is now digitally captured and spatially located. This data set provided the basis of establishing an Exploration Target of 350-450,000 tonnes @ 10-14g/t, as previously released (*See ASX release, 28 January 2016.*)

Note: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Refer to “Appendix 2: Callion Exploration Target – Additional Information” for further information.

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Much of the historic drilling has focused on delineating the mineralisation from an open-cut perspective with very little drilling to test mineralisation at depth. The latest drilling comprised two RC holes testing the strike extents to the south of the existing pit, and two diamond holes testing the deeper mineralisation.

Executive Chairman Michael Fotios said:

“Drilling has confirmed the location and tenor of the underground mineralisation at Callion. Further drilling is required to define the shoot extents to the south and down plunge. The historical mine grades have us excited about the development potential of Callion.”

Callion mineralisation are structurally controlled zones with a moderate to potentially shallow southerly plunge (Figure 2).

Recent RC drilling to the south of the existing pit was designed to test whether the high grade shoot persists further south than originally thought. Both holes intersected the quartz vein structure with moderate to low gold grades. Diamond hole CNDD004 was designed to intersect the shoot within a remnant pillar in order to verify the widths and grades noted on historical mine plans. The hole successfully intersected the mineralised structure (see below image and Figure 2). Diamond hole CNDD011 was designed to test the structure below the extents of the interpreted shoot position. This hole failed to intersect the structure with similar amounts of quartz fill, alteration and mineralisation seen in CNDD004. Both diamond holes intersected narrow high grade mineralisation in the hanging-wall.

The Company geologists believe the plunge of the shoot could be flatter than previously thought and this will be tested in the next drill program. A flatter plunge would potentially result in greater ounces per vertical metre, thereby enhancing the potential outcomes of any future economic evaluation.

Additional diamond drilling is required to develop the mineralisation model and specifically the controls on the shoot development.



CNDD004 – Callion mineralised structure - quartz fill with chlorite, biotite & carbonate alteration

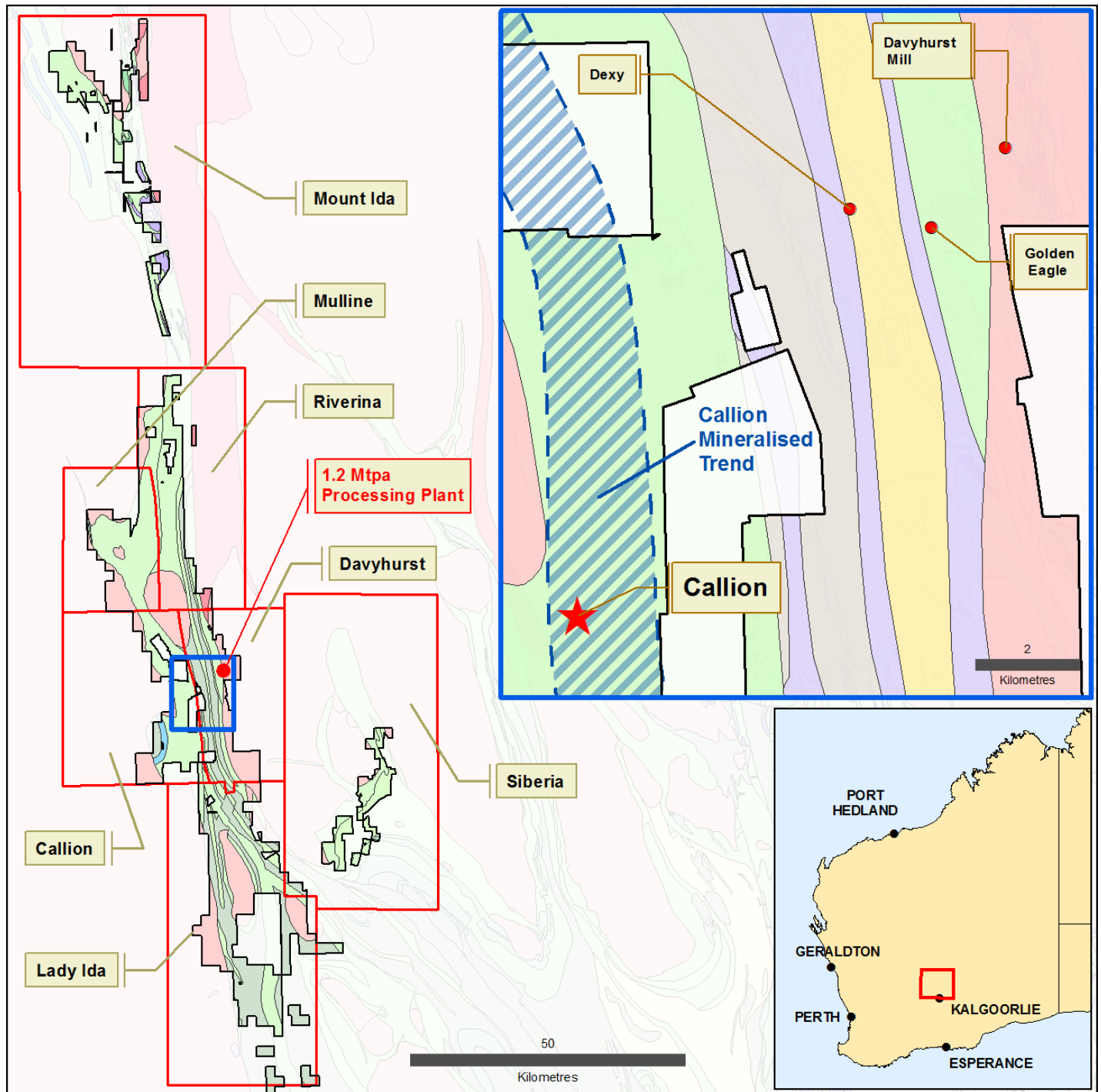


Figure 1: Project Location Plan

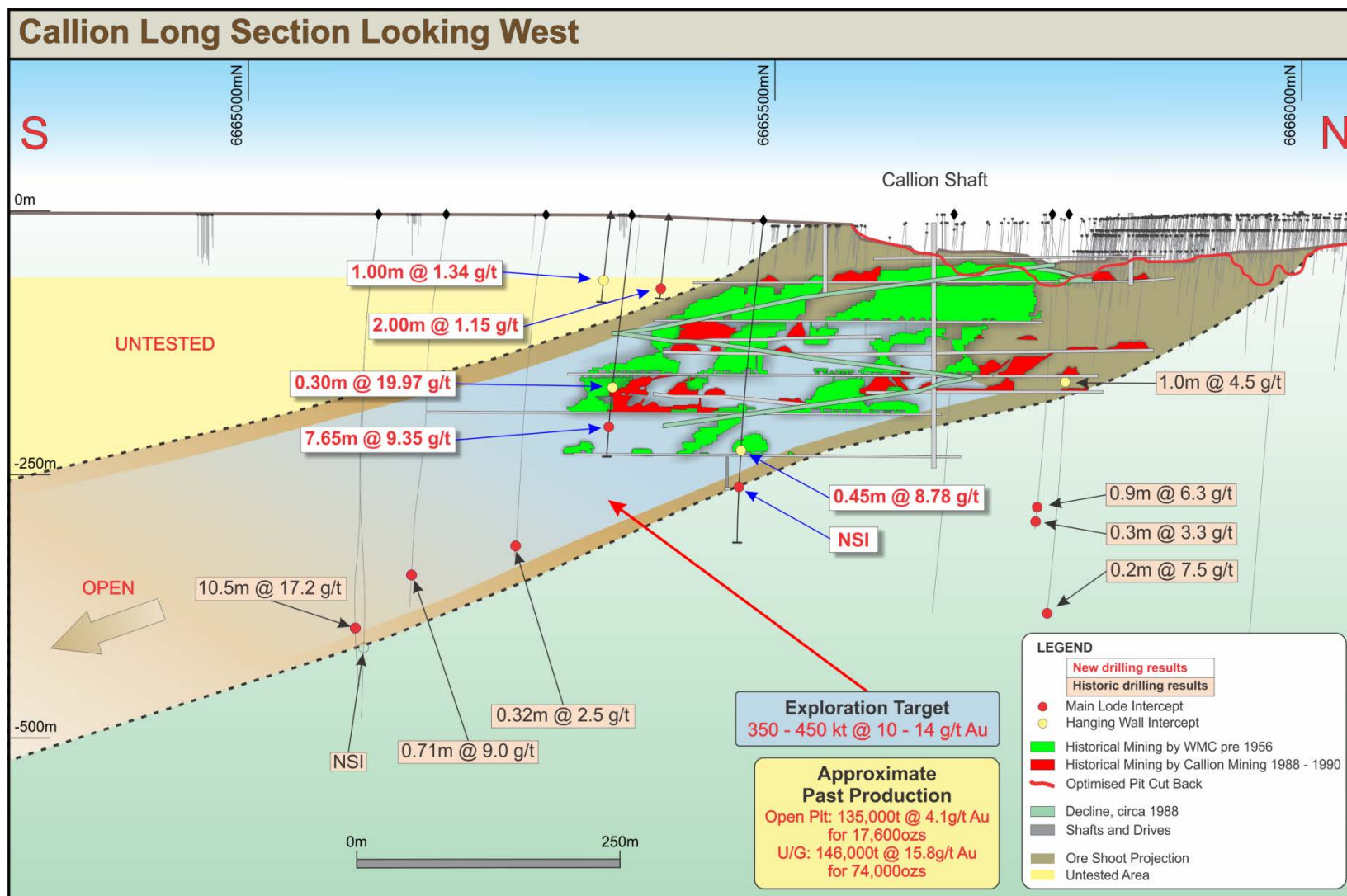


Figure 2: Callion Long Section, looking west, showing underground infrastructure, south plunging exploration target and recent drill intercepts

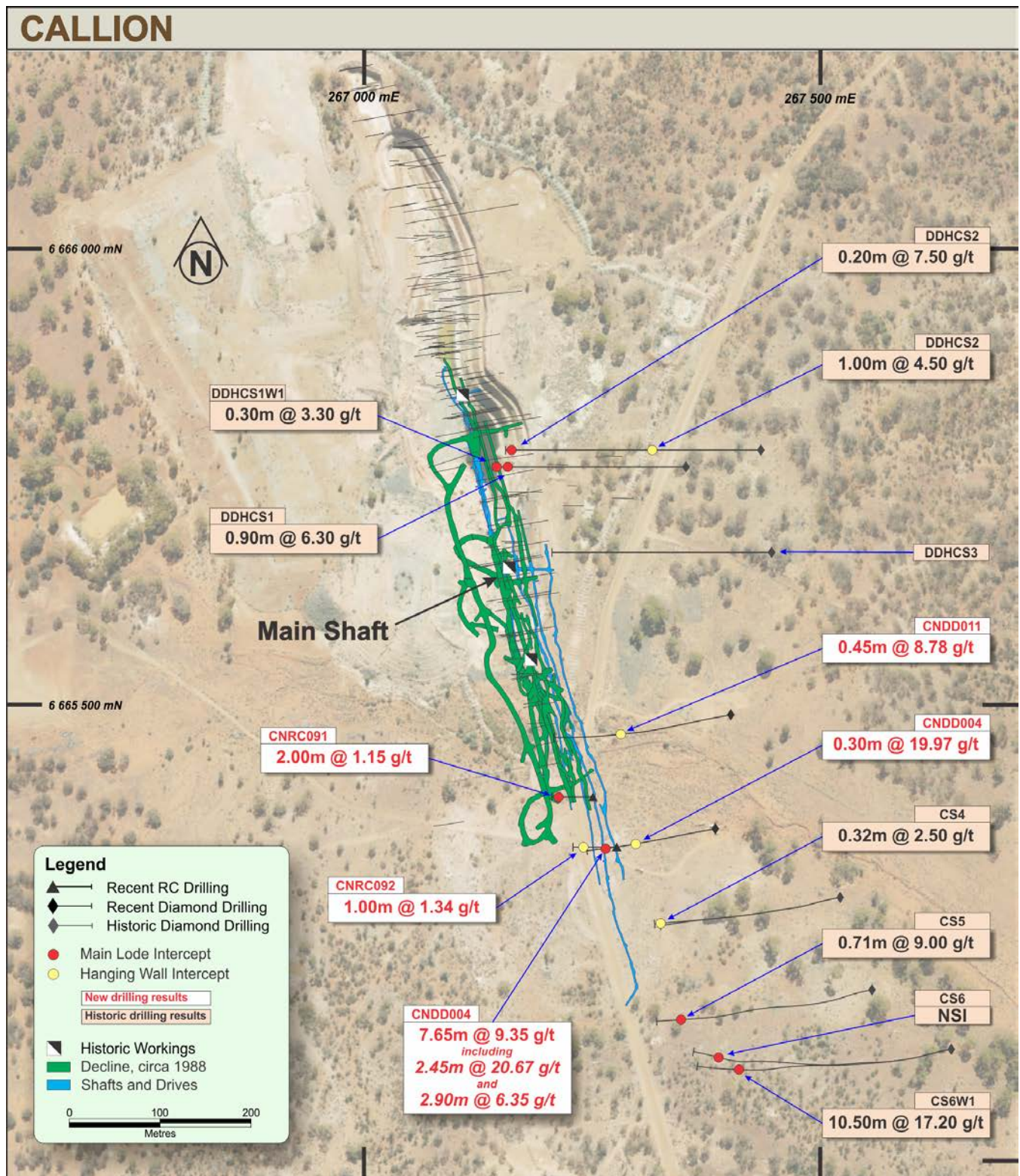


Figure 3 – Callion plan view showing drill hole locations and open pit

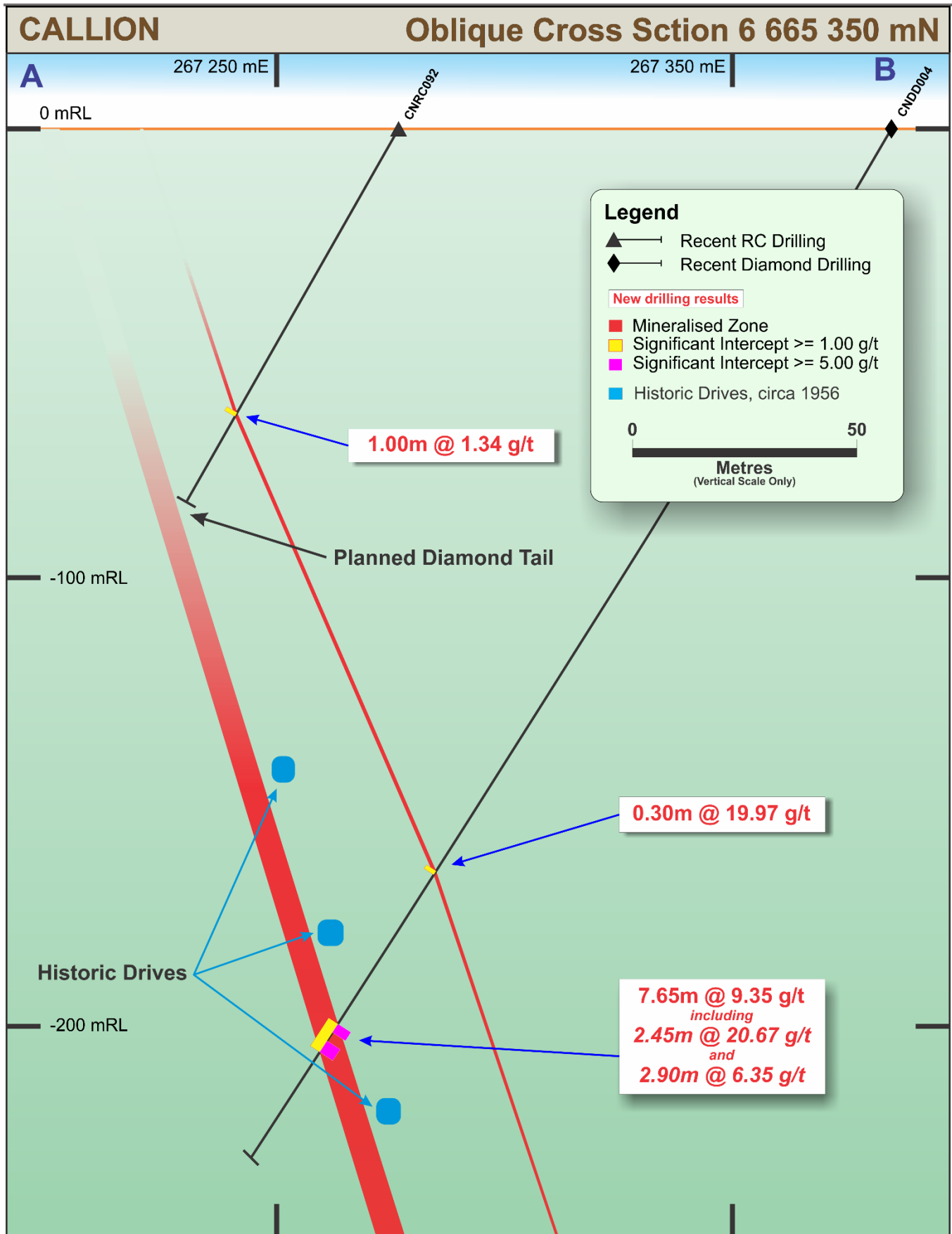


Figure 4. Callion Cross section 6665360mN, looking NNW showing recent drill results

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Thomson, an employee of Eastern Goldfields Limited, who is Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomson 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 Thomson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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Appendix 1: Significant Intersections Table

| Hole | MGA Northing | MGA Easting | RL | Azimuth | Dip | Max Depth | From | To | Interval (m) | Grade (g/t) | Company |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| CNRC091 | 6665399 | 267251 | | 259 | -60 | 90 | 78 | 80 | 2.00 | 1.15 | EGS |
| CNRC092 | 6665344 | 267277 | | 259 | -60 | 96 | 71 | 72 | 1.00 | 1.35 | EGS |
| CNDD004 | 6665342 | 267262 | | 259 | -60 | 270.1 | 191.75 | 192.05 | 0.30 | 19.97 | EGS |
| | | | | | | | 232.05 | 239.70 | 7.65 | 9.35 | |
| | | | | | | including | 232.05 | 234.50 | 2.45 | 20.67 | |
| | | | | | | and | 236.80 | 239.70 | 2.90 | 6.35 | |
| CNDD011 | 6665489 | 267402 | 474 | 259 | -60 | 389 | 250.45 | 250.90 | 0.45 | 8.78 | EGS |
| DDHCS1 | 6665763 | 267352 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 341.7 | 327.0 | 327.90 | 0.90 | 6.30 | Lubbock |
| DDHCS1W1 | 6665763 | 267352 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 349 | 336.7 | 337.0 | 0.30 | 3.30 | Lubbock |
| DDHCS2 | 6665779 | 267435 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 437 | 185.0 | 186.0 | 1.00 | 4.50 | Lubbock |
| | | | | | | and | 433.8 | 434.0 | 0.20 | 7.50 | |
| DDHCS3 | 6665670 | 267447 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 436 | NSI | | | | Lubbock |
| CS4 | 6665282 | 267517 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 384.9 | 372.6 | 372.9 | 0.32 | 2.50 | Lubbock |
| CS5 | 6665187 | 267553 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 443.9 | 405 | 405.7 | 0.71 | 9.00 | Lubbock |
| CS6 | 6665123 | 267638 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 555.8 | NSI | | | | Lubbock |
| CS6W1 | 6665123 | 267638 | 485 | 260 | -60 | 530 | 457.1 | 467.6 | 10.50 | 17.20 | Lubbock |

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, Current drilling - 50g Fire assay with AAS finish on half diamond core, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

Appendix 2: Callion Exploration Target – Additional Information

Basis for the Callion Exploration Target:

The Exploration Targets were calculated using historic data that was collated by Eastern Goldfields Limited. The data consisted principally of channel sample assays and ore thicknesses and RC and diamond drill intersections. Lubbock compiled these data into mine blocks with associated grades and tonnages. Historical survey, geology and assay records were used to create a 3-dimensional model of the underground workings. The channel samples were collected across the width of the drive and/or stope face, generally perpendicular to the strike of the structure that controls mineralisation. Sample and assay methods of underground channel samples is unknown. RC drill sample were collected at 1m intervals and diamond core was cut to geological intervals. Assay methods of drillhole samples was by aqua regia or fire assay using accredited laboratories. In total, there are 1608 stope samples, 947 face samples and 13 drill hole samples used within the area of calculated Exploration Target.

Techniques for Calculating the Grade and Tonnage Ranges for the Callion Exploration Target:

Hard copy survey and geology plans and long sections were digitised and registered in 3-dimensional space. A 3-dimensional model of the ore zones was constructed from the registered plans and drillhole data. Gold assay grades and widths were digitised from the plans. Due to the narrow and variable width of the orebody the estimation was based on an accumulation method. The accumulation variable ($\text{GramMetres} = \text{Width} \times \text{Au Grade}$) and the Width were estimated (Ordinary Kriging) into a block model. The grade was back-calculated by dividing the estimated GramMetres by the estimated Width. A specific gravity of 2.7 t/m³ for fresh rock was applied based on 22 core samples.

Planned Exploration work:

In the short term (2016) Eastern Goldfields Limited plans to continue drilling to evaluate the geology, grade and width of the target. Drilling will target remnant pillars and areas below current mining depths. Samples will be submitted to accredited laboratories for gold assay with a full suite of QAQC samples (blanks, standards and field duplicates). If this drill program is deemed successful a geological and resource model will be produced. The resource model will be classified as inferred/indicated as deemed appropriate.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (Pre Eastern Goldfields Limited from 1996 and 2001) drilling and sampling has been extensively viewed and validated where possible. Information pertaining to historical QAQC procedures and data is incomplete but of a sufficient quality and detail to allow drilling and assay data to be used for resource estimations. Further, Eastern Goldfields Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Eastern Goldfields Limited and only refer to historical information where appropriate and/or available.

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| Sampling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> METALLGESELLSCHAFT - 1m RC drilling with composite samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining or areas of interest were by AAS or fire assay at Comlabs. RAB assay methods unknown Diamond drilling details unknown but were assayed using Fire Assay EGL DD – Half core samples, cut by saw. Samples intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Minimum sample length is 0.3m, maximum 1.5m. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. |
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> METALLGESELLSCHAFT - RAB, RC and Diamond details of which are unknown for all types. Diamond drilling included tails and wedges EGL DD - HQ3 through incompetent/oxidised ground, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented using cameq instrument. |
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic operators have not captured recovery data. However, mention is made of minor core loss (10cm) in hole CS4. A wedge was drilled to achieve full recovery in the ore zone. EGL – Core is measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks, consistent with industry practice. Recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core verses drilled intervals. Core recoveries were good. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. |
| Logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubbock – Qualitative logging, noting lithology, veining, alteration and sulphides. EGL - Core logging is completed by Company Geologists who log lithology, alteration, mineralization and structure to industry standards. Logging is qualitative, estimates are made of sulphide and alteration percentages. Entire holes are logged. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubbock EGL DD – Core was sawn and half core sampled. Sample intervals are defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. All mineralised zones are sampled, in addition to barren core either side |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <p>of mineralised zones. Following drying to constant mass, all samples are totally pulverised to nominally 90% passing a 75µm screen.</p> |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubbock EGL DD – samples sent to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The samples have been analysed by firing a 40 gm (approx) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An AAS finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL geologists have not viewed significant intersections from historic drilling. Holes have not been planned to specifically twin historic intercepts. Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. No adjustments are made to any assay data. First gold assay is utilised for any reporting. |
| Location of data points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubbock - EGL DD - Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a Trimble DGPS subsequent to drilling. Down hole surveys taken every 30m using a reflex instrument. Topography controlled by Callion mine surveyors, pit and surrounds last surveyed in 2005 at end of last mining episode. |
| Data spacing and distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing from current and historic deep diamond drilling is sufficient to establish geological continuity up and down dip and along strike. Data spacing is insufficient for resource estimation. Sample compositing has not been applied and will only be applied at the resource estimation stage. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the ore body is north-north-west striking and steep west dipping. Drill holes are drilled at -60 to 070° perpendicular to the mineralised trend. It is unknown but unlikely that the drilling orientation biases the sampling. |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for earlier operators. EGL – Samples are bagged, tied and in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. |
| Audits or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of sampling techniques and data has been done. |

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callion deposit is on Tenement M30/103, held by Carnegie Gold Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern goldfields Ltd. The tenement is in good standing. There are no heritage issues. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold was discovered at Callion in about 1895. Mining took place between 1899 and 1911 by three public listed companies. Western mining re-opened the mine in 1938 and continued until 1956. Lubbock re-opened the mine in 1988, and established open pit mining. Exploration drilling started in the early 1980's and continued through to the mid 2000's, when the project was held by Croesus mining. Little work has taken place at the deposit since then. Assessment of work practised by previous companies has been completed and practises were considered to be "industry standard" of the time. |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Callion deposit is within a 1500m thick sequence of basalt that displays pillow structures, amygdulites, and rare variolitic flows. Intruded into the basalt is ~1000m of dolerite spread over two dozen discrete sills ranging from 20m to 200m thick. The intrusions are generally conformable with the Lady Mary Sill to the west, although the dolerite intrusions do strike N-S along the eastern side of the mapped area. West of Callion the stratigraphy dips on average at 45° to the east and becomes steeper towards the east. Strain in the Callion-Glasson area is strongly heterogeneous, being confined into narrow shear zones, leaving nearby country rock relatively undeformed. Underground observations show quartz veining is often drag folded and can reach up to 10m in width. Geology mapping of ore drives by WMC in the 1950's shows asymmetric drag folding and isoclinal folding. The plunge of fold axes is dominantly to the south and varies from 20° to 70°, averaging 42°. There is a strong shoot control on the mineralisation, the shoot plunging at 35° to 45° towards the south. Within the underground mine the orebody consists of a quartz vein that varies considerably in width within a shear zone. The quartz vein has considerable strike length and is observed in outcrop mapping over 200m to the south of Callion pit. To date mining concentrated on the footwall (west) reef, though subsidiary quartz veins occur in the immediate hanging and footwall rocks of the main ore body. Gold occurs mainly within the quartz reef associated with sulphides. Annotation of geology plans by WMC suggest the country rock, where strongly sheared is also mineralised. The dominant sulphides are pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. From past records there is a good correlation between sulphide content and gold grades. |
| Drill hole Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too many holes to practically list the complete dataset. Hole locations for historic drilling can be seen on the plan. Information on selected diamond drilling shown on the long section is presented in the table of significant intercepts. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| Data aggregation methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assays are used. No upper cut applied. Significant intersections are length weighted, greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste. No metal equivalents reported. |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercept widths are down hole lengths. Exact geometry of the mineralisation in relation to the drill orientation is unknown for historic holes as the strike and dip of the structure at depth is variable. True widths not reported. |
| Diagrams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See plans and sections. |
| Balanced reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from all holes in the current drilling have been reported. All results from historic deep diamond drilling have been reported. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and compilation of historic mining plans. |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data review and additional drilling to test down-plunge extents of the mineralised shoot. |