

12 July 2017

SIGNIFICANT HIGH GRADE ASSAYS FROM SHALLOW DEPTH INTERCEPT IN FIRST DRILL HOLE AT LOS DOMOS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT

Equus Mining Limited ('Equus') (ASX: EQE) is pleased to announce significant high grade assays from its maiden drill hole (LDD 001) at the Los Domos Gold-Silver Project. Assays over an <u>8.39m mineralised</u> intercept have returned a weighted average of 0.71 g/t Au, 248 g/t Ag, 20.72% Pb and 7.07% Zn from 45.75m down hole. Drilling continues on numerous additional key targets.

Discovery Detail

• First Drill Hole at T7 Structure Prospect Returns Significant High Grade Mineralisation Assay Results at <u>Shallow Depth</u>: The first drill hole (LDD 001) at the previously undrilled Los Domos Gold-Silver Project has intercepted an 8.39m mineralised interval which returned a weighted average of 0.71 g/t Au, 248 g/t Ag, 20.72% Pb and 7.07% Zn from 45.75m down hole. The individual assay intervals are as follows:

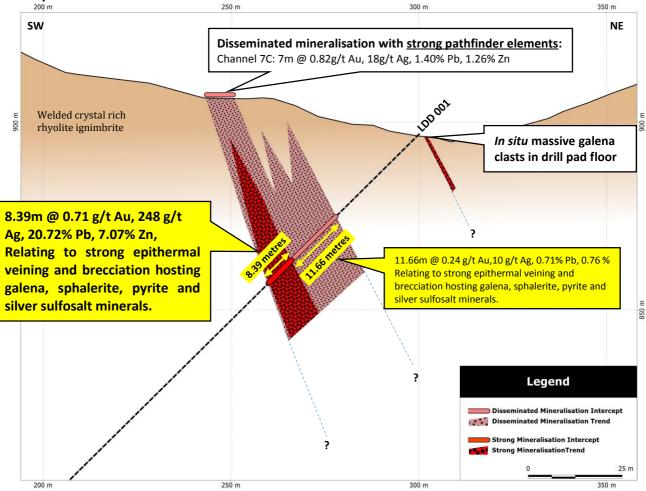
Sample Number	nber From To Width Au		Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	
	m	m	m	g/t	g/t	%	%
LDD0003	45.75	46.67	0.92	2.45	178	12.60	4.21
LDD0004	46.67	46.98	0.31	0.22	19	3.23	2.06
LDD0005	46.98	47.75	0.77	0.92	59	6.15	8.65
LDD0006	47.75	48.31	0.56	1.09	66	3.87	5.14
LDD0007	48.31	49.01	0.70	0.59	111	26.90	7.67
LDD0008	49.01	49.60	0.59	0.19	25	1.41	3.25
LDD0009	49.60	50.35	0.75	0.31	30	4.24	6.69
LDD0010	50.35	51.00	0.65	0.71	114	18.45	8.42
LDD0011	51.00	51.61	0.61	0.17	1,010	69.33	3.92
LDD0012	51.61	52.38	0.77	0.22	692	45.07	14.25
LDD0013	52.38	52.67	0.29	0.46	348	22.98	11.25
LDD0014	52.67	53.14	0.47	0.29	444	44.22	12.55
LDD0015	53.14	54.14	1.00	0.55	185	15.05	4.94
Total/Weighted			8.39	0.71	248	20.72	7.07
Average			0.39	0.71	240	20.72	7.07

- Importantly this high grade intercept occurred directly beneath previously reported surface channel sampling (Channel 7C) which was relatively low grade (7m @ 0.82g/t Au, 18g/t Ag, 1.40% Pb, 1.26% Zn) but enriched in high level path finder metals such as antimony and arsenic. This is an early "proof of concept" for the vertical zonation model developed during the early mapping and sampling exploration stages of the Los Domos project.
- This high grade 8.39m interval includes an exceptionally high grade core zone interval of 3.14m @ 0.35 g/t Au, 523.42 g/t Ag, 38.06% Pb and 8.75 % Zn and occurs in the footwall and adjacent to an additional 11.66m interval grading 0.44 g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag, 0.71% Pb and 0.77 % Zn from 36.10m down hole. Assays for an intervening 3.93m interval are still pending*.

Intercept	From m	To m	Width m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
Low Grade*	30.16	45.75	11.66	0.24	10	0.71	0.76
High Grade	45.75	54.14	8.39	0.71	248	20.72	7.07
Total/Weighted Average	30.16	54.14	20.05	0.44	110	9.08	3.40



- The preliminary interpretation is that this drill intercept is the down dip extension of an outcropping zone of higher level, weaker precious and base metal mineralisation at the T7 Structure Prospect, which was previously channel sampled at surface. Surface sampling and mapping indicates that this outcropping mineralisation extends over at least a 300m strike length to the west-northwest and the host west-northwest trending fault structure can be traced for at least 800m. (See Map 1 & 2).
- The high grade mineralisation intersected in LDD 001 at the T7 Structure Prospect comprises brecciated, sphalerite and galena rich, banded epithermal quartz veins and hydrothermal breccias hosted in quartz crystal rich tuff. This mineralization is interpreted as representing part of a multiphase, Intermediate Sulphidation epithermal style of mineralisation which occurs within the dominantly Low Sulphidation epithermal style Los Domos project area. The T7 Structure Prospect is one of at least 8 structural targets at Los Domos that are demonstrating metal zonation typically found in epithermal minerals systems and still to be drill tested.



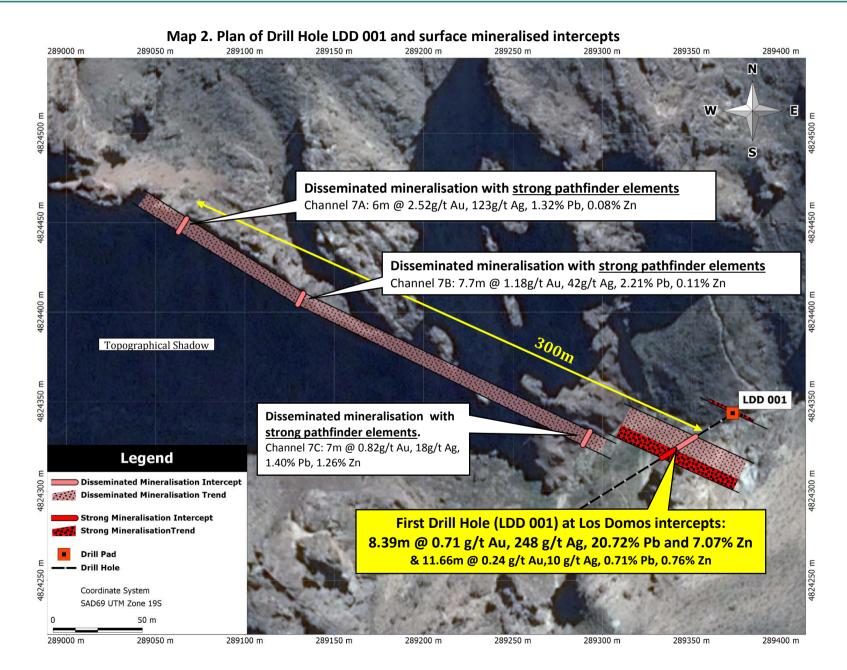
Map 1. Cross Section of Drill Hole LDD-001

Commenting on this first assay result Equus's Managing Director Ted Leschke said:

"We are highly excited and encouraged by this first drill intercept in our maiden drill hole at the Los Domos Gold-Silver project. Not only did we intercept significant silver mineralisation, the presence of high grade levels of lead and zinc highlights the enormous prospectivity for base metals rich, Intermediate Sulphidation style mineralization at T7 Structural Prospect. Importantly this first result occurred directly beneath previously undertaken channel sampling which had identified anomalous pathfinder elements at surface. With an extensive data set of strongly anomalous channel results from outcropping mineralisation still to drill test across both the T7 and the other 8 structural targets defined to date, we are eager to expedite our exploration drill program efforts".



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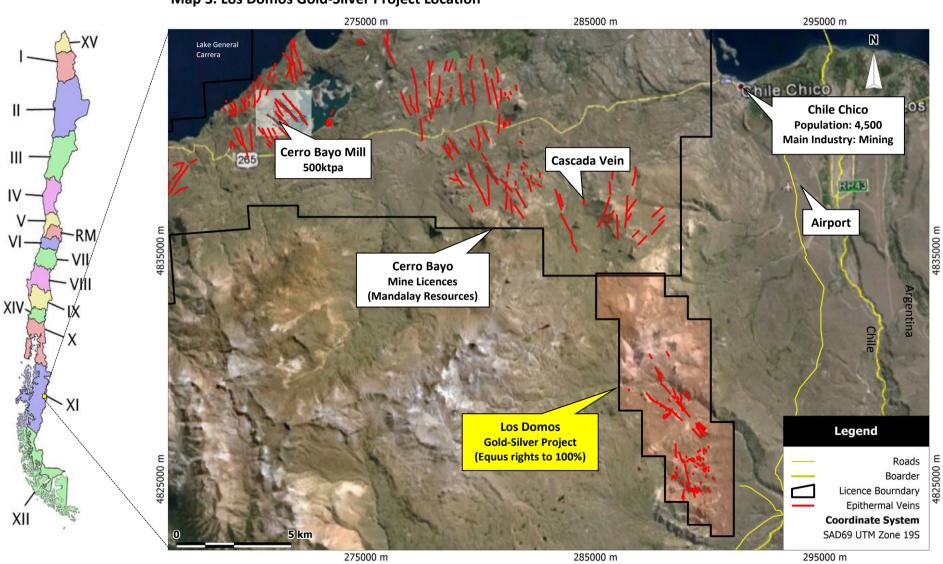


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Map 3. Los Domos Gold-Silver Project Location

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About Equus Mining and the Los Domos Gold-Silver Project

Equus Mining Limited (Equus, ASX: EQE) has acquired the rights to acquire 100% of the Los Domos gold-silver project located in the XI Region of Chile from Terrane Minerals SpA under a staged earn-in agreement. Upon completion of an initial 2,000 metres drill programme Terrane will transfer the Los Domos project assets into a Joint Venture (JV) Company in which Equus will hold an initial 51%. Equus then has a two-year option period to buy the remaining 49% interest in the JV Company by issuing Terrane \$450,000 worth of Ordinary Shares at an issue price of 1.2c

The Los Domos gold-silver project is well located 15km south of the township of Chile Chico and adjacent to the Cerro Bayo gold-silver mine. See Map 3. This mine was until recently producing approximately 2 Mozpa of silver and 20 Kozpa gold or approximately two thirds nominal flotation plant capacity of 500ktpa throughput, however production has been suspended indefinitely and *force majeure* declared following a mine flooding event in June 2017 ^(a). With an altitude range of 800m to 1,200m and a dry, moderate climate, the Los Domos Project is able to be explored year round.

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(i) All the material assumptions underpinning exploration results for sample numbers LD00001 to LD00102 are outlined in Table 1 and Appendix 1 in the initial public report titled Los Domos Gold-Silver project (see ASX release dated 25 October 2016) and continue to apply and have not materially changed.

(ii)All the material assumptions underpinning exploration results for sample numbers LD00103 to LD00205 are outlined in Table 1 and Appendix 1 in the December 2016 Quarterly Activities Report (see ASX release dated 31 January 2017) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

(iii)All the material assumptions underpinning exploration results for sample numbers LD00206 to LD00382 are outlined in Table 1 and Appendix 1 in the report titled Los Domos Gold-Silver Project High Grade Assay Results (see ASX release dated 3 March 2017) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

(iv)All the material assumptions underpinning exploration results for sample numbers LD00283 to LD00400 are outlined in Table 1 and Appendix 1 in the report titled Los Domos Gold-Silver Project Yields Further High Grade Assay Results (see ASX release dated 31 March 2017) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

(a) www.mandalayresources.com

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Los Domos Gold-Silver project is based on information compiled by Damien Koerber. Mr Koerber is a geological consultant to the Company. Mr Koerber is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Koerber has a beneficial interest as shareholder and Director of Terrane Minerals SpA ('vendor') in Los Domos Gold-Silver project and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 LOS DOMOS EXPLORATION PROGRAM EQUUS MINING LIMITED

A. DIAMOND DRILLING

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 Industry standard diamond drilling is used to obtain continuous core samples. Continuous core sampling ensures high sampling representation. All HQ (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm diameter) core sample depths are recorded according to depths maintained by the project geologist's technician. These depths are determined by a combination of cross checking of driller recorded depths and the geologists own recorded depths which takes into account core loss and gain. All core samples are placed in secure industry standard core storage trays and transported to a secure logging and core cutting facility in Chile Chico. Core sampling and logging by a qualified geologist is targeting Au-Ag and base metal bearing quartz veins, breccias and zones of silicification, which are known to host gold-silver and base metal mineralisation, within rhyolite ignimbrite of the Jurassic age Ibanez Formation.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	 All holes are cored in their entirety from the base of surface regolith cover and HQ (63.5 mm diameter) coring is conducted to hole completion. Diamond drilling size may be reduced to NQ (47.6 mm diameter) in the case that broken ground is encountered.
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	Each core hole drill interval is reviewed for linear core recovery based on measured recovered intervals from drilled intervals from which percentage recoveries are calculated.
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 All diamond drill core is geologically logged, marked up and photographed by a qualified geologist. All geological and geotechnical observations including lithology and alteration, mineralisation type, orientation of mineralised structures with respect to the core axis, recoveries and RQD are recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or Rock Chip and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half 	 Mineralised core and adjacent intervals core are sampled at intervals ranging from a minimum 0.3m interval to maximum 1m based on geological boundaries, defined by a qualified geologist. Assaying is undertaken on representative, diamond saw cut ½ core portions of HQ core (63.5 mm diameter) and NQ (47.6 mm diameter) core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	 The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 Samples are stored in a secure location and transported to the ALS laboratory in Santiago via a certified courier for sample preparation initially comprising weighing, fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm under laboratory code Prep-31. Pulps are generally analysed for Au, Ag and trace and base elements using method code Au-ICP21, ME-MS41 For high grade sample intervals, Au-AA25 (for Au values up to 100 g/t), Ag-OG46 (for Ag values > 100 g/t Ag) and Zn-AA62 (up to 30%) and Pb-AA62 (up to 20%) for Zn and Pb values over 1% respectively or analysis method code Zn-OG62 (up to 30%) and Pb-OG62 (up to 20%) is implemented. For Pb values (over 20% to 100%), the analysis method code Pb-VOL70 is implemented. Alternate blanks and certified standards for Au and Ag are submitted within each laboratory batch at a ratio of 1:15 (i.e. 6.5%) for which QA/QC revision is conducted on each batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	 For rock chip sample data, laboratory CSV result files are merged with GPS Location data files using unique sample numbers. For drill core sample data, laboratory CSV result files are merged with downhole geological logs and unique sample numbers. No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 Drill hole collar position are currently located using handheld GPS receivers and will be subsequently more accurately surveyed by a qualified surveyor at a later date using a differential GPS system. Coordinate Projection System SAD69 UTM Zone 19S. All holes are surveyed for downhole deviation using a Gyroscope downhole survey tool at the completion of each hole
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Results will not be used for resource estimation prior to any supporting drilling being carried out. Compositing of assay results where applicable on contiguous samples has been applied on a weighted average basis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	Drilling is designed to intersect host mineralised structures as perpendicular to the strike and dip as practically feasible. It is interpreted that hole LDD-001 intersected the host T7 structure at approximately 60 degrees with respect to the strike and 75 degrees with respect to the dip of the structure.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are numbered and packaged under the supervision of a qualified geologist and held in a secure locked facility and are not left unattended at any time. Samples are dispatched and transported by a registered courier to ALS Minerals in Santiago.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	 Equus Mining Limited holds the rights to acquire 100% of Los Domos Project which consists of exploration licences Electrum 1A to 7A, 8 to 11 and 12A and mining licenses Pedregoso 7 1-30, Pedregoso 1 1-30 and Honda 20 1-20. Through an agreement, Terrane Minerals SpA will transfer all its Los Domos Project assets into new JV company (51% Equus, 49% Terrane) for Equus funding a programme of systematic surf sampling and 2,000m of drilling. Post the initial exploration programme Equus has a one-year option to acquire the remaining 49° the JV company by issuing Terrane A\$450k in shares at a fixed share price based on the market the time of agreement execution. Vendor shares will be escrowed for 1 year. The laws of Chile relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration requirements under Chilean mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. The filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Equus Mining's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All sampling to date has been done by Damien Koerber who is a qualified geologist with 20 year experience in Latin America and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 The Cerro Bayo-Los Domos District hosts epithermal veins and breccias containing gold and silv mineralization. The deposits show multiple stages of mineralization and display open-space fillin and banding, typical of low-sulphidation epithermal style mineralization. Mineralogy is complex a is associated with mineralization and alteration assemblages that suggest at least three stages of precious metal deposition. Exploration model types of both Low Sulphidation (e.g. Cerro Negro, Santa Cruz, Argentina) and Intermediate Sulphidation deposits (San Jose and Cerro Moro, Sant Cruz, Argentina and Juanacipio, Mexico) are being targeted at Los Domos.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	 Drill hole collar positions are determined by a Garmin GPS using the grid system SADU UTM Zone 19S and will be more accurately surveyed by a qualified surveyor at a later date. Hole ID Tenement Area (SAD 69 (SAD

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comm	entary								
			LDD0021	32.16	33.16	1.00	0.17	12	0.307	0.46	
			LDD0022	34.41	34.69	0.28	0.15	2	0.017	0.029	
			LDD0023	35.20	35.50	0.30	0.92	51	5.49	4.14	
			LDD0024	35.50	35.80	0.30	0.58	34	1.52	2.73	
			LDD0025	36.10	36.48	0.38	1.41	27	7.99	2.26	
			LDD0026	36.48	36.78	0.30	0.75	12	0.25	0.073	
			LDD0027	36.78	37.08	0.30	1.19	8	0.836	0.067	
			LDD0028	37.08	37.38	0.30	0.72	9	1.145	0.119	
			LDD0029	37.38	37.68	0.30	0.44	5	0.819	0.219	
			LDD0030	37.68	37.98	0.30	0.54	6	1.53	0.281	
			LDD0031	37.98	38.28	0.30	0.34	6	0.406	0.393	
			LDD0032	38.28	39.28	1.00	0.08	7	0.306	0.406	
			LDD0033	39.28	40.28	1.00	0.07	4	0.039	0.038	
			LDD0034	40.28	41.33	1.05	0.13	6	0.733	0.34	
			LDD0035	41.33	41.63	0.30	0.12	11	0.567	1.295	
			LDD0037	41.63	41.93	0.30	0.31	64	0.15	9.92	
			LDD0001	43.80	44.80	1.00	0.22	13	0.412	0.22	
			LDD0002	44.80	45.75	0.95	0.03	3	0.02	0.04	
			LDD0003	45.75	46.67	0.92	2.45	178	4.21	12.60	
			LDD0004	46.67	46.98	0.31	0.22	19	2.06	3.23	
			LDD0005	46.98	47.75	0.77	0.92	59	8.65	6.15	
			LDD0006	47.75	48.31	0.56	1.09	66	5.14	3.87	
			LDD0007	48.31	49.01	0.70	0.59	111	7.67	26.90	
			LDD0008	49.01	49.60	0.59	0.19	25	3.25	1.41	
			LDD0009	49.60	50.35	0.75	0.31	30	6.69	4.24	
			LDD0010	50.35	51.00	0.65	0.71	114	8.42	18.45	
			LDD0011	51.00	51.61	0.61	0.17	1010	3.92	69.33	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comm	entary								
			LDD0012	51.61	52.38	0.77	0.22	692	14.25	45.07	
			LDD0013	52.38	52.67	0.29	0.46	348	11.25	22.98	
			LDD0014	52.67	53.14	0.47	0.29	444	12.55	44.22	
			LDD0015	53.14	54.14	1.00	0.55	185	4.94	15.05	
			LDD0017	54.14	55.07	0.93	0.17	6	0.2	0.35	
			LDD0018	55.07	56.05	0.98	0.14	4	0.023	0.03	
			LDD0038	128.55	129.17	0.62	0.06	<1	0.059	0.012	
			LDD0039	129.17	130.72	1.55	0.15	2	0.069	0.016	
			LDD0040	130.72	131.28	0.56	1.3	14	0.87	0.481	
			LDD0041	131.28	132.35	1.07	0.63	6	0.192	0.124	
			LDD0042	132.35	132.65	0.30	0.3	5	0.06	0.228	
			LDD0043	132.65	132.95	0.30	0.54	5	0.075	0.198	
			LDD0044	132.95	133.25	0.30	0.68	19	0.109	1.06	
			LDD0045	133.25	133.61	0.36	0.35	14	0.069	0.776	
			LDD0046	133.61	134.90	1.29	0.26	5	0.086	0.154	
			LDD0047	134.90	135.25	0.35	0.43	12	0.185	0.569	
			LDD0048	135.25	135.96	0.71	0.74	23	0.267	0.998	
			LDD0049	135.96	137.00	1.04	0.63	3	0.023	0.031	
			LDD0050	137.00	137.30	0.30	0.33	1	0.012	0.008	
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 		 Neither equivale data. Aggregate per normal weig 	ed averages of ghted average	of sampled e calculatic	core assa	ays are w	eighted a	according to	o the core	length as
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true 	•	Intercepts quote further drilling w							this stage	and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	width not known').	
Diagrams	 Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	The location and visual results received in diamond drilling are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables.
Balanced reporting	 Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	 Results for all samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables.
Other substantive exploration data	 Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	 No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted on LDD001. A preliminary metallurgical test program has been initiated in ALS Canada on composite high grade Ag, Pb, Zn and Au samples to provide a high level assessment of the potential to process material containing high levels of zinc and lead as well as precious metals using froth flotation techniques.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	 Further work is dependent on management review of the existing data and pending assays.