

## Multiple high-grade zinc intersections further expand potential of Sulphur Springs

All three new holes hit significant zinc and copper with hole SSD097 returning an impressive zinc interval of 11.1m @ 12.20% Zn

### Highlights

- Strong zinc and copper assays returned from three recently completed holes targeting the open pit mineralisation at Sulphur Springs.
- Hole SSD097 returns six significant zinc intersections including:
  - 3.9m @ 4.30% Zn from 91m
  - 16m @ 9.92% Zn, 0.48g/t Au from 99m including an outstanding high-grade interval of
    - 11.1m @ 12.20% Zn, 0.53g/t Au from 103m
  - 11m @ 3.45% Zn from 138m
  - 22m @ 1.59% Zn from 153m
  - 10m @ 2.19% Zn from 178m
  - 7.6m @ 2.50% Zn from 192.6m
- The results from this hole continue to support the potential that a new zinc lens is developing, as identified by hole SSD094 which intersected 20m @ 12.05% Zn from 83m including 4m @ 20.8% Zn (see ASX Release dated 16 November 2017).
- Holes SSD095 and SSD096 continue to demonstrate the potential for the Sulphur Springs mineralisation to extend to the west, towards the recently identified EM target (see ASX Release dated 27 November 2017).
- Best results from hole SSD095 include:
  - 6.9m @ 4.03% Cu from 116m and
  - 19.6m @ 5.63% Zn from 92m including an outstanding high-grade interval of
    - 9.1m @ 10.51% Zn from 102.5m
- Best results from hole SSD096 include:
  - 10m @ 1.72% Zn from 110m
  - 9.15m @ 0.74% Cu from 149.9m

*(Note: all intervals are reported as down-hole intersection widths)*

Venturex Resources (ASX: VXR) is pleased to advise that the ongoing in-fill drilling programme targeting shallow mineralisation at its 100%-owned Sulphur Springs Copper-Zinc Project, located south-east of Port Hedland in WA is continuing to deliver exceptional results.

The three latest diamond holes have all returned strong zinc and copper intercepts, including hole SSD0097 which intersected strong zinc mineralisation across six separate zones.

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Assays for two additional holes, SSD095 and SSD096, demonstrate the potential for the shallow mineralisation at Sulphur Springs to extend further to the west, towards a recently identified EM target. All of the results from the current drilling will be incorporated in a revised Mineral Resource estimate due for completion in Q1 2018.

### Commentary

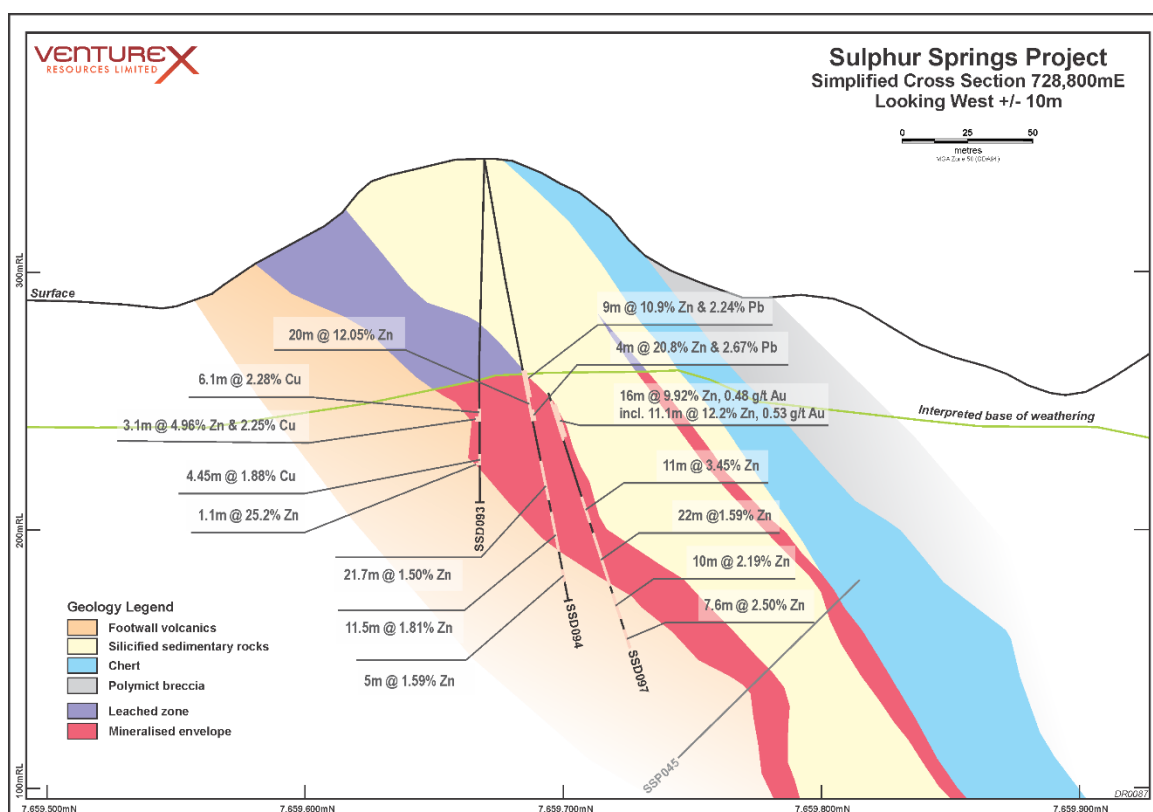
Today's release continues to build on the previously released positive drill results for the current Sulphur Springs in-fill drilling programme, with key commentary provided below:

The results for hole SSD097 supports the significant zinc intersections reported for the previously released hole SSD094 (see ASX release dated 16 November), which returned significant zinc intercepts of **20m @ 12.05% Zn** from 83m including **4m @ 20.8% Zn**.

Hole SSD097 was targeted down-plunge of SSD094 and demonstrates the continuity of zinc mineralisation in this area (see Figure 1). While further drilling is required, the possibility of a new zinc lens developing in this part of the orebody continues to be an exciting development. Best results from SSD097 include:

- **3.9m @ 4.30% from 91m**
- **16m @ 9.92% Zn, 0.48g/t Au from 99m including a high grade interval of**
  - **11.1m @ 12.20% Zn, 0.53g/t Au from 103m**
- **11m @ 3.45% Zn from 138m**
- **22m @ 1.59% Zn from 153m**
- **10m @ 2.19% Zn from 178m**
- **7.6m @ 2.50% Zn from 192.6m**

**Figure 1: Cross-Section on 728,800mE, showing location of SSD097 and previously released holes SSD093 and SSD094**



The results from holes SSD095 and SSD096 have significantly exceeded the Company's expectations. When these holes are viewed together with the large EM anomaly identified recently on the western flank of the Sulphur Springs orebody (see ASX release dated 27 November 2017), this provides further evidence to support the Company's view that the mineralisation may extend further to the west.

The assay results from today's release and the coincident EM anomaly to the west is an exciting development and continues to open up a new area for exploration to the west.

Following up the potential for an extension of the mineralisation to the west (and other identified EM anomalies proximal to the Sulphur Springs orebody) will be a high priority for exploration at the start of the 2018 field season.

Holes SSD095 and SSD096 were drilled a further 20m to the west (see Figure 2). The holes demonstrate that mineralisation is present up to the westernmost point to be drilled in the current programme.

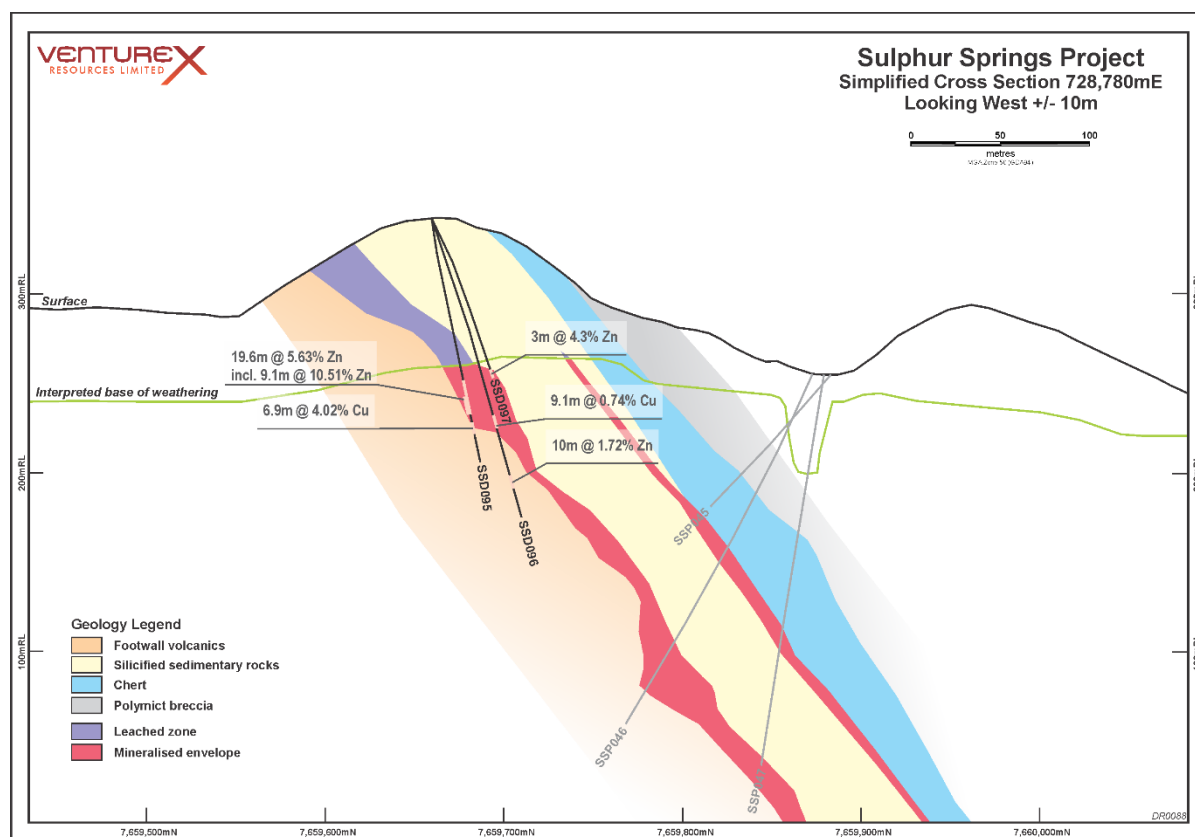
Best results from SSD095 include:

- **6.9m @ 4.03% Cu from 116m and**
- **19.6m @ 5.63% Zn from 92m including**
  - **9.1m @ 10.51% Zn from 102.5m**

Best results from SSD096 include:

- **10m @ 1.72% Zn from 110m**
- **9.15m @ 0.74% Cu from 149.5m**

**Figure 2: Cross-Section on 728,780mE, showing location of SSD095 and SSD096**



### Programme update

A further five holes have now been completed, with summary details provided below. The location of these holes is provided in Figure 3 below. It is anticipated that the program will conclude prior to Christmas with the majority of the (17) planned holes being completed. The requirement to drill any outstanding holes will be assessed in 2018 once assays have been received.

Drill hole SSD098: (728780mE/7659660mN, Dip -68°, Azimuth 037°) was drilled to a depth of 192.3m. The hole intersected four zones of sulphide mineralisation from the following downhole intervals, 88-95.8m, 103.5-139.8m, 151.2 –157.3m and 159.3 – 160.4m. The hole has been logged and sent for assay.

Drill hole SSD099: (728869mE/7659709mN, Dip -80°, Azimuth 000°) was completed to a depth of 249.9. Multiple zones of sulphides were intersected. The hole is currently being logged and prepared for assay.

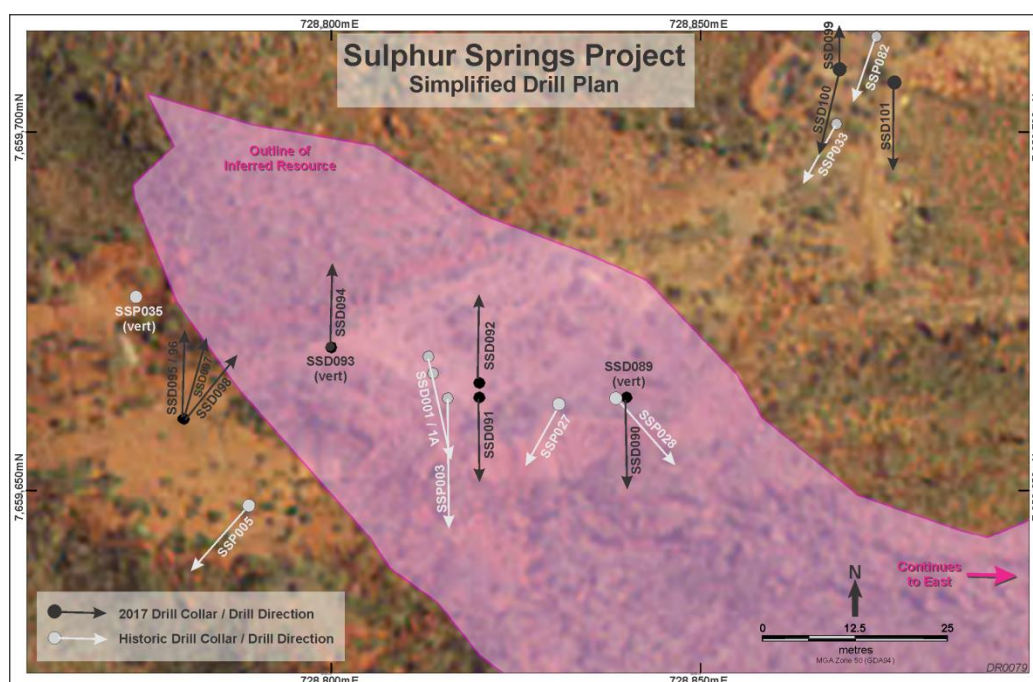
Drill hole SSD100: (728869mE/7659709mN, Dip -60°, Azimuth 190°) was drilled to a depth of 151.7m. The hole intersected a single zone of sulphide mineralisation from 118-141.6m down-hole. The hole has been logged and sent for assay.

Drill hole SSD101: (728875mE/7659708mN, Dip -65°, Azimuth 180°) was drilled to a depth of 154.5m. The hole intersected two zones of sulphide mineralisation from 125.8-137.1m and 138.6-142.4m down-hole. The hole has been logged and sent for assay.

Drill hole SSD102: (728875mE/7659708mN, Dip -77°, Azimuth 285°) currently in progress

**Cautionary Statement:** The descriptions provided above for holes SSD098, SSD099, SSD100 and SSD101 are based on visual observations. Venturex views the identified intersections as significant as the metals of interest at Sulphur Springs are hosted by a massive to semi-massive pyrite lens, intervals sent for assay bear these characteristics. No estimate of mineral percentages is provided as in Venturex's view there is a level uncertainty associated with this method of estimation. The holes have been sent for assay with results pending. The reader is cautioned that there is no certainty the identified sulphide intervals will return assays that could be viewed as economic.

**Figure 3: Plan of current drill area**



## Management Comment

Venturex's Executive Director Anthony Reilly said: "The latest results provide further evidence of the strength and continuity of the shallow mineralisation at Sulphur Springs. The latest results build further on the early signs of a new zinc lens seen in recent drilling, with the exceptional zinc zones seen in SSD097 representing an exciting development for the project".

"At the same time, we are seeing further evidence that mineralisation may extend further to the west than previously interpreted, with this potential recently identified by EM targets on the flanks of the deposit."

"The in-fill drilling programme is on track to conclude by Christmas, with the balance of assay results expected to be received thereafter. These results will pave the way for an updated Mineral Resource estimate in the first quarter of next year which will form a key plank in our plans to fast-track this project towards a decision to mine in mid-2018."



**Anthony Reilly**  
**Executive Director**

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## About Venturex Resources Limited

Venturex Resources Limited (ASX: VXR) is an exploration and development company with two advanced Copper Zinc Projects near Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The two projects are the Sulphur Springs Project which includes the Sulphur Springs Project, Kangaroos Caves Resource plus 27km of prospective tenements on the Panorama trend and the Whim Creek Project which includes the Resources at the Whim Creek, Mons Cupri and Salt Creek mines together with the Evelyn project and 18,100 ha of prospective tenements over the Whim Creek basin. Our strategy is to work with our partners Blackrock Metals to expand and extend the existing 4 tonne per day oxide copper heap leach and SXEW operation at Whim Creek, identify other near term production options at Whim Creek, Mons Cupri and Sulphur Springs and fully optimise the Sulphur Springs Project have it shovel ready to take advantage of forecast improvements in base metal prices.

**Table 1: Tabulation of Drill results**

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Az°	Dip°	EOH	Interval	From	To	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Comment
SSD089	728840	7659663	344	Vert.	-90	153.7m	38.2m	97.8	136	3.49	-	-	-	-	-
							Incl. 14m	111	125	5.98	-	-	-	-	-
							8.6m	69	77.6	-	-	-	1.9	186	-
SSD090	728840	7659663	344	180	-81	135.7m	40.3	93.7	134	3.35	-	-	-	-	-
							Incl. 12.8m	93.7	106.5	6.13	-	-	-	-	-
							2.4m	113.7	116.1	5.22	-	2.95	-	-	-
SSD091	728820	7659663	344	180	-78	141.5m	20.5m	102.2	122.7	3.06	-	-	-	-	-
							Incl. 6.7m	109.1	115.8	4.87	-	-	-	-	-
SSD092	728820	7659666	344	000	-85	159.6m	18m	97	115	2.59	-	-	-	-	-
							Incl. 7m	97	104	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
							14.7m	128	142.7	1.84	-	-	-	-	-
							incl. 2.2m	140.5	142.7	1.8	-	2.56	-	-	-
SSD093	728800	7659670	344	Vert.	-90	133.3m	6.1m	97	103.1	2.28	-	-	-	-	-
							3.1m	100	103.1	2.25	-	4.96	-	-	-
							4.45m	114.65	119.1	1.88	-	-	-	-	-
							1.1m	118	119.1	1.61	-	25.2	-	-	-
							2.2m	126	128.2	1.77	-	-	-	-	-
SSD094	728800	7659670	344	000	-78	174.4m	20m	83	103	-	-	12.05	-	-	-

							incl. 9m	84	93	-	2.24	10.9	-	-	-
							incl. 4m	99	103	-	2.67	20.8	-	-	-
							21.7m	119	140.7	-	-	1.5	-	-	-
							11.5m	143	154.5	-	-	1.81	-	-	-
							5m	162	167	-	-	1.59	-	-	-
SSD095	728780	7659660	342	000	-78	138.6m	5m	106	111	0.79	-	-	-	-	-
							6.9m	116	122.9	4.03	-	-	-	-	-
							19.6m	92	111.6	-	-	5.63	-	-	-
							Inc 9.1m	102.5	111.6	-	-	10.51	-	-	-
SSD096	728780	7659660	342	000	-70	230m	3.9m	93.1	97	0.71	-	-	-	-	-
							9.15m	149.85	159	0.74	-	-	-	-	-
							3m	101	104	-	-	2.03	-	-	-
							10m	110	120	-	-	1.72	-	-	-
SSD097	728780	7659660	342	014	-64	220m	3.9m	91	94.9	-	-	4.30	-	-	-
							16m	99	115	-	-	9.92	0.48	-	-
							Inc 11.1m	103	114.1	-	-	12.20	0.53	-	-
							11m	138	149	-	-	3.45	-	-	-
							22m	153	175	-	-	1.59	-	-	-
							10m	178	188	-	-	2.19	-	-	-
							7.6m	192.6	200.2	-	-	2.50	-	-	-
SSD098	728780	7659660	342	037	-67	192.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assaying
SSD099	728869	7659709	342	000	-80	249.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Logging
SSD100	728869	7659709	342	190	-60	151.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assaying
SSD101	728875	7659708	342	180	-65	154.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assaying
SSD102	728875	7659708	342	285	-77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Setting up

Reported intercepts are determined using length weighted averages of contiguous mineralisation. The lower cut-offs for copper and lead at 0.5% and 1% for zinc. Significant intercepts may include samples below the cut-off values if the interval is less than or equal to 2m down hole.

#### Competency Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Stefan Gawlinski who is employed as a Consultant to the Company. Mr Gawlinski is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gawlinski has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration. Mr Gawlinski consents to the inclusion in the report of the results reported here and the form and context in which it appears.



## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>A combination of RC and Diamond drilling is being used to test the Sulphur Springs deposit. The company uses industry standard practices to measure and mark up the drill core. Quarter diamond core is to be submitted to the laboratory for analysis</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>RC pre-collars followed by a combination of PQ3 and HQ3 diamond tail. All diamond core is stored in industry standard core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core interval.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>Diamond core recoveries are recorded as a percentage of the measured core vs the drilling interval. Core loss locations are recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew.</p> <p>Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs where possible and metres checked against the depth as recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>RC and Diamond drill core is geologically logged for the total length of the hole using a graphic logging method. All core is photographed and images are stored in the company database. Logging routinely recorded weathering, lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, structure, alteration and veining. Logs are coded using the company geological coding legend and entered into the company database.</p> <p>The following quantative descriptions are used when logging, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trace less than 1% sulphides.</li> <li>Disseminated and stockwork 1-50% sulphides.</li> <li>Semi-massive 50-70% sulphides.</li> <li>Massive sulphides greater 70%.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>Drill core is cut by an automatic Almomte™ core saw and a quarter is sent for assay. RC cuttings are split using a riffle splitter and the one metre samples from 10m interval above the mineralised zone are individually submitted for assay. Four-metre composite samples are taken using a PVC tube through the hangingwall sequence; the one metre composite samples returning</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>preparation</b>	<p>samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>anomalous values will be submitted to elucidate the mineralisation.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>The bulk density of the quarter drill core used for assay was determined by Venturix personnel on-site using the wet and dry method.</p> <p>Samples from the current drilling programme were assayed by Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd.</p> <p>Composite and one metre RC samples and quarter core samples were prepared and analysed by the following methods: Samples weighed, crushed and pulverised with the coarse residue retained in vacuum seal bags. Cu, Pb, Zn, S, Fe and Ag analysed by method ME-OG62 and Au by fire assay method Au-AA25.</p> <p>The company included certified reference material and blanks with the samples submitted.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>The significant intersections reported have been prepared by geologists with relevant VMS experience.</p> <p>No twinned holes have been drilled.</p> <p>The company uses standard templates created in Excel to collate sample intervals, drill collar, downhole survey information which are emailed to the company main office where the information is loaded into a database.</p> <p>Geological descriptions are recorded in long hand prior to being summarised for digital data capture.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>Drill hole collars were located using a DGPS operated by company personnel.</p> <p>Diamond drill holes are down-hole surveyed by a gyro every 30m.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>Drill holes are to be drilled on nominal 20m sections.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Current Drilling</u></p> <p>Drill holes are designed to test the Sulphur Springs orebody which plunges at ~40-50 degrees to the north. SSD089 was drilled vertically, SSD090 was drilled close to SSD089 and angled at -81° to the south, SSD091 and SSD092 drilled 20m to the west with SSD091 angled at -81° to the south and SSD092 angled at -85° to the north. SSD093 and SSD094 are drilled on section 728,800mE, 20 m west of the section with SSD091 and 092. SSD095, SSD096 and SSD097 are drilled on section 728,780. The drill holes have been designed to test near surface potential of sulphide mineralisation amenable to mining by open pit methods and are considered appropriate for the</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>geometry of the deposit.</p> <p>SSD097 is drilled on Section 728,780mE on an azimuth of 014° angled at -64°. SSD098 is drilled on section 728,780mE on an azimuth of 037° and angled at -68°.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	Drill core is stored on site at Sulphur Springs: at the end of the programme it will be relocated to the Company's Whim Creek core-yard. The samples are dispatched from Port Hedland to the assay laboratory in Perth. Online tracking is used to track the progress of batches of samples.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	No reviews have been undertaken.

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>The Sulphur Springs deposit is located within M49/ 494. The registered owner of the tenements are Venturex Sulphur Springs Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Venturex Resources Ltd</p> <p>The tenement is within Njamal Native Title Claim (WC99/8) where native title has been determined. The traditional owners of the land are the Njamal People. The grant of the tenement predates native title, and is not subject to native title claim.</p> <p>The tenement is subject to two third party royalties on any production from the tenement. The tenement is a granted Mining Lease in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Previous exploration has been undertaken by a number of parties going back over 30 years. Modern exploration has been undertaken by Sipa Resources, CBH Resources, Homestake Mining, and Venturex Resources.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<p>The Sulphur Springs deposit is a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposit.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Details of the drill holes are provided in Table 1 within the body of this report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p>Results reported in this release for SSD098, SSD099 and SSD0100, SSD101 relate to visual observations of drill core, specifically the identification of common sulphide minerals. No estimate of grade or concentration of the minerals is provided.</p> <p>Reported intersections are based on the length weighted average of the raw assays. Any zones of core loss or cavity are assigned a grade of zero.</p> <p>Results reported are determined by ALS Laboratories using method ME-OG 62 and fire assay Au-AA25.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<p>The Sulphur Springs deposit plunges 40-50 degrees to the north; the drill holes are designed to intersect the orebody at a nominal 60 degrees although the local access and topography require certain holes to be designed taking these limitations into consideration to intersect the mineralisation.</p> <p>Only down hole intersections are reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	See cross-sections and plans within this announcement
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	The Sulphur Springs deposit has had a significant body of work completed on it, including geophysical studies, metallurgical test work, geotechnical and ground water studies.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	This announcement covers the first six drill holes in a Resource infill programme, designed to test the potential for near surface open-pittable material. Once the holes have been drilled, samples will be taken for follow up metallurgical test work.