encounter
RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 47 109 815 796

Level 7, 600 Murray Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 273
West Perth WA 6872

P 08 9486 9455
F 08 6210 1578

www.enrl.com.au

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Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange
4th Floor, 20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Massive Sulphide Zone at BM2 Assays 36% Zinc

- **High grade zinc/silver intersected in the first diamond hole into a key geological contact at 100% owned BM2 prospect**
- **Zinc regolith anomalism along this target contact extends over 2km**
- **Assays have confirmed the high grade zinc/silver potential of the mineral system at BM2:**
  - **0.7m @ 36.5% zinc and 37g/t silver including:**
  - **0.3m @ 62.9% zinc and 63 g/t silver**
- **Zinc sulphide mineralisation remains open in all directions**

The directors of Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter" or "the Company") are pleased to provide the first assay results from the recent diamond drilling completed at the 100% owned BM2 prospect at the Yeneena Project in Western Australia. This successful program was co-funded by the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme.

Summary
The Company reported previously (ASX 19 November 2013) that drill hole EPT1854 had intersected narrow zones of brecciated and laminated massive zinc sulphide mineralisation. Chemical assays from this intersection have returned 0.7m @ 36.5% Zn and 37g/t silver and have confirmed the high grade zinc/silver potential of the mineral system at BM2.

The massive zinc/silver sulphide mineralisation discovered at BM2 remains open in all directions providing obvious follow up drill targets.

"In October this year we drilled through a thick zinc gossan at a key geological contact at BM2. The first follow up drill hole targeting this contact in the primary zone has delivered an intersection assaying 36% zinc and 37g/t silver. This latest drill hole may just have intersected the edge of a large zinc system. The 100% owned BM2 zinc prospect is the second significant mineral system discovered at Yeneena following the BM1-BM7 copper discovery where the Company completed an earn-in agreement with Antofagasta earlier this year." said Managing Director, Will Robinson.

Limited drilling to date at BM2 supports the potential for a large zinc mineral system:

- The zinc regolith anomaly along the target contact, and above this latest massive sulphide zinc intersection, is over 2km in strike length (see Figure 1):

- The weathered gossan zone (grading approximately 1% zinc) intersected in EPT 1831, up dip of this high grade intersection, was drilled over a 140m downhole thickness; and
- Drill hole EPT1174 located approximately 1km to south east intersected 201m at 0.6% zinc to end of hole in laminated shale. This mineralisation is now interpreted to be the distal halo to a more proximal position that has been intersected in the most recent drilling, closer to the major Tabletop Fault.

The zone of massive sphalerite mineralisation in EPT1854 is laminated with brecciated margins. The mineralisation has the typical appearance of a replacement style sedimentary hosted zinc deposit. Geochemical analysis of this zone confirms the sphalerite is low in iron and lead (see Table 3).

High grade zinc/silver opportunities with size potential are prized mineral exploration assets. The 100% owned BM2 zinc/silver project neatly complements the BM1-BM7 copper discovery being separately progressed together with Antofagasta located 35km south-west.

Once assay results from all three diamond drill holes completed at BM2 have been received, the Company will be assessing technical, drilling and commercial options that are available to advance this exciting, large scale zinc opportunity.

“The final drill holes for the 2013 drill season delivered massive zinc sulphide at BM2 and the highest grade primary copper intersection to date at BM7. This augers well for the start of the 2014 drill season” said Managing Director, Will Robinson.

Program Details

Three holes were drilled at BM2 in this program for a total of 1,824m. These holes were drilled on the north-south cross section 388,950mE (see Figure 1).

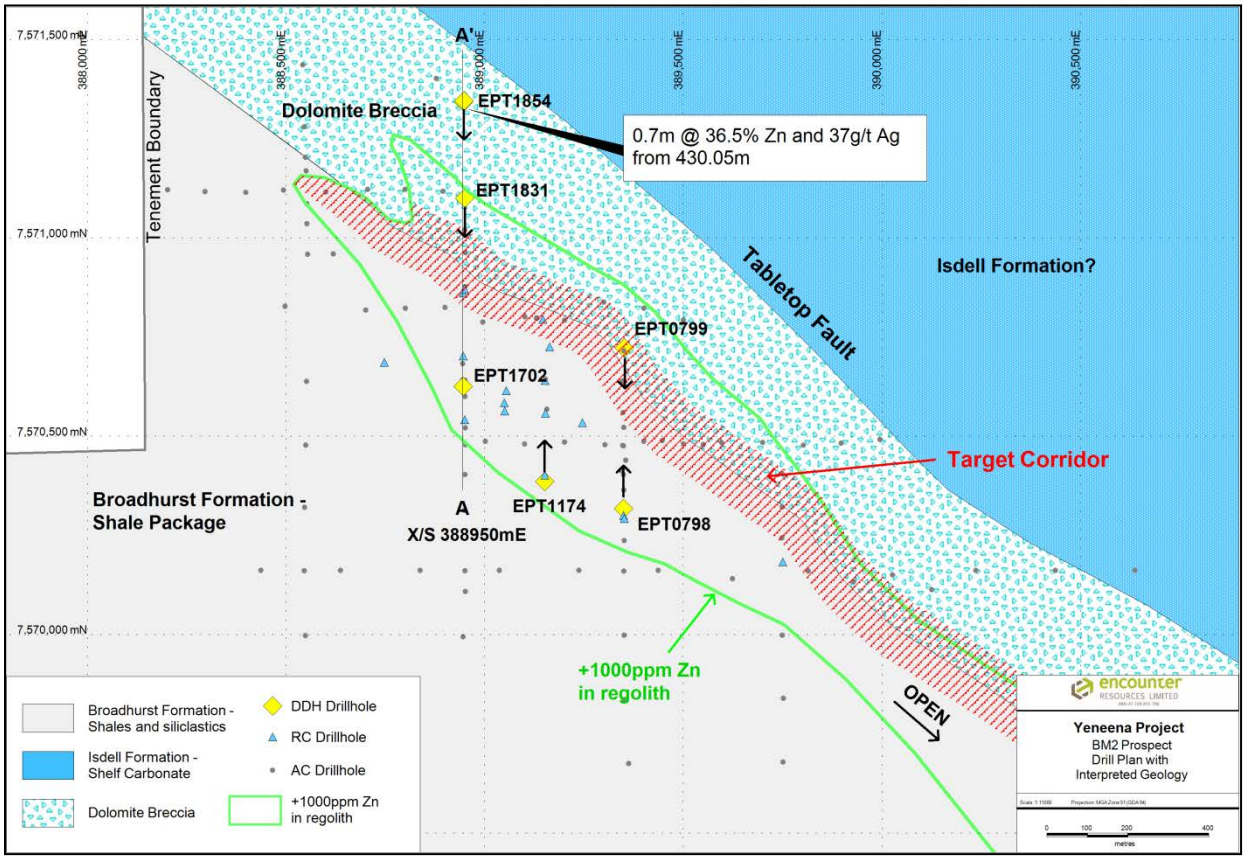

Figure 1 – BM2 Prospect – Drill status plan and geochemical summary.

The first hole of the program, EPT1702, was drilled 200m to the north-west of a broad intersection of zinc sulphide mineralisation intersected in EPT1174 (201m @ 0.6% Zn from 233m to EOH). EPT1702 was designed to test if the zinc mineralisation strengthened to the west and if mineralisation is stronger at the base of the shale sequence. EPT1702 intersected a partially oxidized layer of zinc sulphide mineralisation from 195m to 255m of a similar tenor to that of EPT1174. EPT1702 was then extended to depth but was terminated at 772.7m without intersecting the footwall shale contact.

The second hole of the program, EPT1831, was collared 500m north of EPT1702 and was designed to test the contact between the zinc bearing carbonaceous shale and a dolomite unit located adjacent to the Tabletop Fault. The hole intersected a 140m thick zone containing highly oxidized, iron rich material with elevated zinc (grading approximately 1% zinc based on representative spot assays) at the targeted contact. The heavily preferentially weathered zone, which starts from a depth of 175m, is interpreted to represent the weathered remnants of a significant body of zinc sulphide mineralisation (Photo 1).

The mineralised portions of the three diamond holes were prioritised for chemical analysis. Assays for the remainder of EPT1854 and EPT 1831 remain pending.

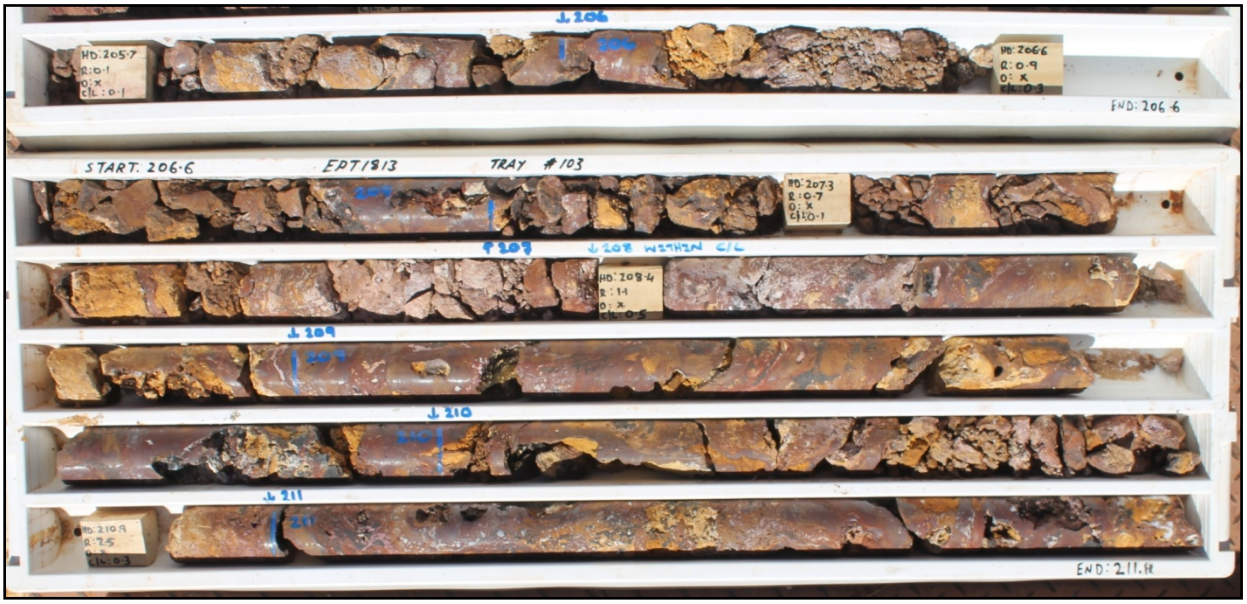

Photo 1 – EPT1831 ~205.7 to 211.8m – Highly oxidized, iron rich material containing elevated zinc (~1% Zn)

The third hole, EPT1854, was designed to target this highly oxidized, iron rich body below the base of weathering to assist with determining the orientation of the potentially gossanous horizon intersected in EPT1831.

EPT1854 has intersected two zones of brecciated and laminated massive sulphide mineralisation (Photo 2). These zones combined returned an assay of 0.7m @ 36.5% zinc and 37g/t silver. This massive sulphide mineralisation (dominantly sphalerite) is located 200m down-dip from the start of the 140m thick gossanous zone in EPT1831.

Photo 2 - EPT1854 – ~428.3 to 431.6m – 0.3m and 0.1m wide zones of brecciated and laminated massive zinc sulphide mineralisation

The zinc sulphide mineralisation sits within a wide shear zone at the contact between carbonaceous shale and a brecciated dolomite adjacent and parallel to the Tabletop Fault (Figure 2). Drillhole EPT1854 is the first hole to test the shale/dolomite mineralised contact below the base of oxidation. Previous shallow aircore and RC drilling along the mineralised contact has intersected a zone of zinc oxide anomalism over a strike length of 2km which remains open to the south-east (Figure 1).

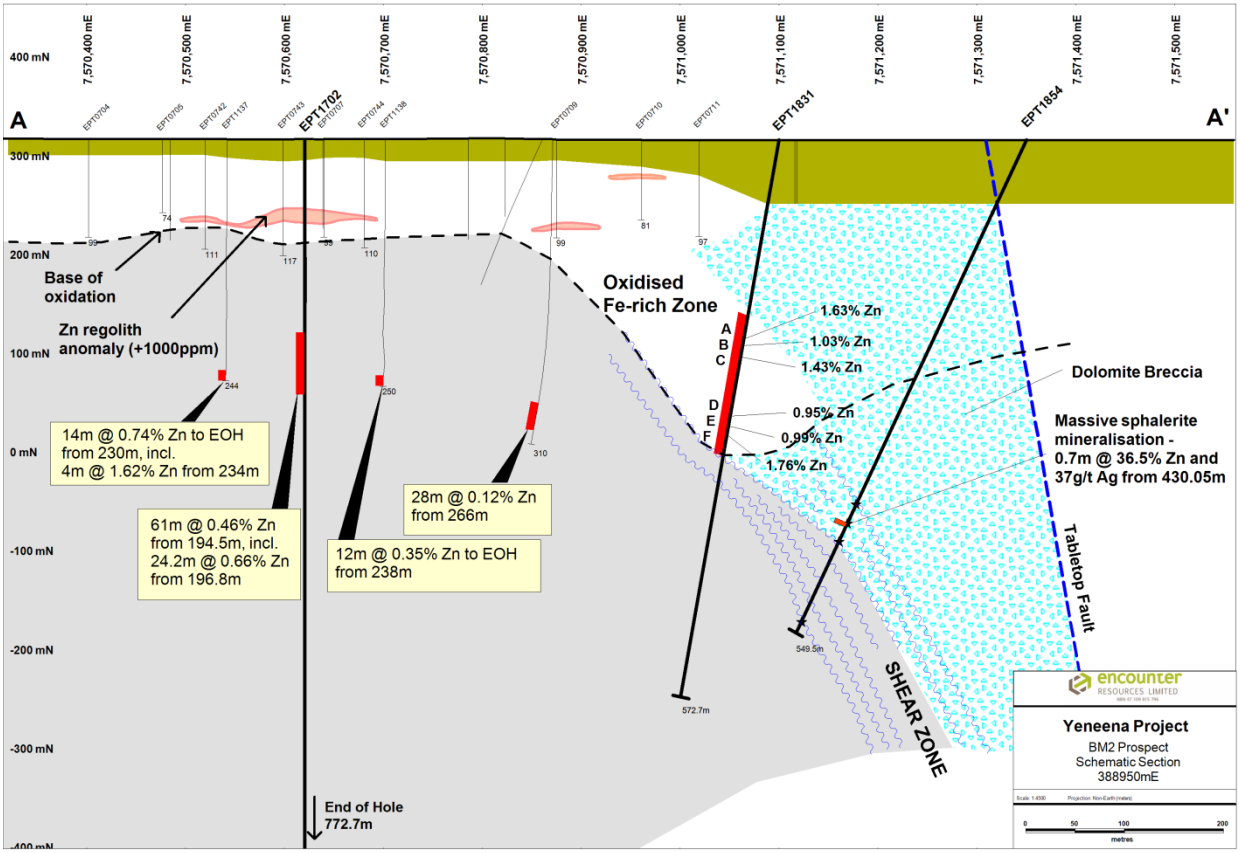

Figure 2 – BM2 Prospect – Schematic Section.
(NB Letters A to F on EPT1831 refer to the location of spot samples submitted for chemical analysis – results see Table 2)

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi
EPT1702*	BM2	7570625	388946	315	772.7	vert	000
EPT1831	BM2	7571100	389950	315	572.4	-80	180
EPT1853**	BM2	7571342	389947	315	105.1	-60	180
EPT1854	BM2	7571345	389948	315	549.5	-60	180

Table 1: BM2 Diamond Drill hole information

*Planned hole locations. Drill hole coordinates GDA94 zone 51 datum to be finalised via handheld GPS (+/-5m), EOH = End of hole depth; m=metre; azi=azimuth. EPT1853 failed at 105.1m following a break in the rod string. *EPT1702 commenced diamond drilling at 176m after successful re-entering an existing RC drill hole **EPT1854 was a re-drilled of EPT1853 and was rock rolled down to 105m.*

Sample #	Zinc (%)	Lead (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Molybdenum (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Iron (%)	Manganese (ppm)	Nickel (ppm)	Thallium (ppm)
A	1.63	132	245	1.7	140	51.1	2150	1070	3.23
B	1.03	148	217	1.9	105	33.9	6690	680	2.43
C	1.43	79.2	272	2.5	110	37	1820	655	0.424
D	0.95	63.1	68.2	63.9	140	44	434	385	0.546
E	0.99	132	72.7	21.3	145	51	1990	690	1.82
F	1.76	128	135	9.9	155	42.1	2520	770	1.46

Table 2: EPT1831 Analytical results from spot samples (sample positions shown on Figure 1).

(Samples also analysed for Al, As, Ag, Bi, U, Ca, Mg, P, S and Zr but not reported)

Hole ID	Prospect	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Interval (m)	Zinc (%)	Silver(ppm)	*Lead(ppm)*	Iron (%)
EPT1854	BM2	430.05	430.75	0.7	36.5	37	101	1.28
	incl.	430.15	430.45	0.3	62.9	63	104	1.15
	incl.	430.65	430.75	0.1	53.1	58	127	2.78

Table 3: EPT1854 Assay Summary (Assays from interval 366.4m to 458.1m)

Intervals listed are composited from individual assays using a nominal cut off of 1% zinc.

Hole ID	Prospect	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Interval (m)	Zinc (%)	Silver(ppm)	*Lead(ppm)*
EPT1702	BM2	194.5	255.5	61.0	0.46	2	525
	.	270.0	274.0	4.0	0.23	1	832
		283.5	287.0	3.5	0.38	2	1045
		305.0	307.0	2.0	0.12	1	197
		313.0	328.3	15.3	0.22	2	741
		336.0	339.0	2.9	0.12	1	872
		382.5	384.0	1.5	0.46	3	1314
		394.0	398.0	4.0	0.19	4	688
		415.5	418.0	2.6	0.13	1	372
		495.5	496.1	0.6	0.15	2	1280
		515.0	519.0	4.0	0.34	1	677
		572.0	576.0	4.0	0.31	1	13
		648.0	650.9	2.9	0.23	1	393
		711.5	713.5	2.0	0.43	1	66

Table 4: EPT1702 Assay Summary (Assays from 176m to EOH)

Intervals listed are composited from individual assays using a nominal cut off of 0.1% zinc.

Project Background & Location Plan

The Yeneena Project covers 1,900km^2 of the Paterson Province in Western Australia and is located 40km SE of the Nifty copper mine and 30km SW of the Telfer gold/copper deposit (Figure 1). The targets identified are located adjacent to major regional faults and have been identified through electromagnetics, geochemistry and structural targeting. The targets are hosted within sediments of the Broadhurst Formation in a similar geological setting to the Nifty copper deposit (total resource of 148.3mt @ 1.3% Cu – Straits Resources Ltd, 2001).

During 2012 and 2013 Encounter strategically added to its ground position along the prospective corridor adjacent to the Yeneena Project by completing earn-in agreements with St Barbara Limited, Independence Group NL and Midas Resources Limited.

In April 2013, the Company completed an earn-in agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of Antofagasta plc, one of the world's largest copper producers, whereby it may earn a 51% interest in two tenements within the Yeneena Project by incurring expenditures of US$20 million over a five year period.

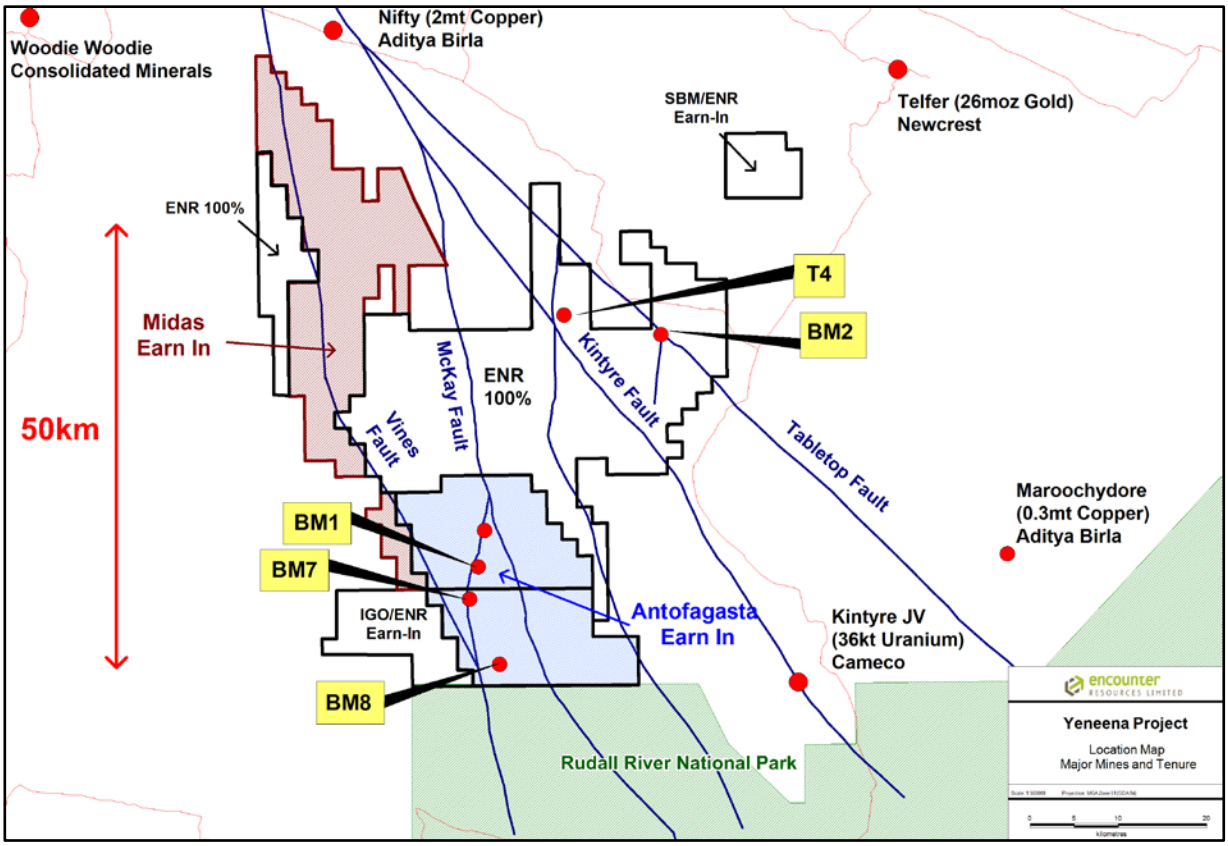

Figure 3. Yeneena Project leasing and targets areas

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Bewick who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bewick is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	The BM2 project was sampled using Diamond Drilling (DD), with a total of three drill holes drilled for 1895m. The diamond drill program was drilled on a north – south section at a spacing of 250 – 500m. Onsite handheld Niton XRF instruments were used to systematically analyse diamond drill core, with a single reading taken at every meter mark, except in the case of core loss. The host lithologies were targeted and veins and obvious signs of mineralisation avoided. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and the analyses are not reported.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.
	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 (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	Diamond core was drilled with PQ, HQ and NQ2 size and sampled as half core or fillet to produce a bulk sample for analysis. Intervals varied from 0.1 – 4m and were selected on the basis of interpreted geological boundaries, degree of mineralisation during geological logging, core loss and the results of systematic handheld Niton XRF sampling. These samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub – sample for ICP – OES and ICP – MS analysis.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Diamond drilling accounts for 100% of the program. Drill holes were completed using PQ and HQ triple tube and conventional NQ2 sized core. HQ and NQ core was orientated where possible.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Diamond core recoveries/core loss was recorded during drilling and noted during geological logging. Significant core loss occurred in EPT1831 whilst no significant sample recovery problems are thought to have occurred in any other holes drilled during the BM2 diamond drilling program.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Driller's used appropriate measures to maximise diamond sample recovery, including the use of triple tube drilling. Core loss was recorded by ENRL geologists and sampling intervals were not carried through core loss.
	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.	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this diamond drill program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Geological logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes, with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded. Where core was orientated, structural measurements were taken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full with the exception of a single diamond drill hole pre-collar (EPT1854), which was rock rolled from surface to a depth of 105.1m.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond core will be cut on site and in Perth by Encounter Resources Ltd using automatic core saws. Diamond core will be either half-cored or filleted depending on the degree of mineralisation identified during geological logging and systematic handheld Niton XRF sampling. Samples are collected from the same side of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation will be completed at Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed, pulverised (90% passing at a ≤75µM size fraction) and split into a sub – sample that was analysed using a 4 acid digest with an ICP – OES and ICP – MS finish.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRMs) for assay standards and in house blanks. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:33.
	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.	No duplicates/second half sampling were utilised during this diamond drilling program.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes were considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of base metal anomalism and mineralisation at BM2.
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.*	The samples will be digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids (four acid digest). This digest is considered to approach a total digest for many elements, although some refractory minerals are not completely digested. Analytical methods used were ICP – OES (Al, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, P, S, Zn, Tl and Ti) and ICP – MS (Ag, As, Bi, Mo, Pb, U and Co). Internal laboratory QC procedures highlighted original analysis of samples EX189702 and EX189704 as potentially underestimating zinc grade due to partial digest of the sample. As a result these two samples were re-analysed using a sodium peroxide fusion digest to ensure complete digestion of the sample material. The results for the fusion digest are contained within this report.
	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.	Two handheld XRF instruments were used to systematically analyse onsite. The principal instrument used was a Thermo Scientific XL3t 950 GOLDD+. A Thermo Scientific XL3t 500 GOLDD+ was also used infrequently. Reading times ranged from 20 – 25 seconds. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests continued	*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.*	Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The Company also submitted an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and field duplicates (see above). A review of this data will be completed prior to March 2014.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Results contained within this announcement have been verified by James Purchase – Senior Exploration Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled at BM2 during this drill program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected for the BM2 project by hand on printed forms and on toughbook computers using Excel templates and Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief software. Data collected was sent offsite to the Company's Database (Datashed software), which is backed up daily.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any assay data collected at BM2.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS. Down hole surveys used single shot readings during drilling. These were taken at approximately every 30m downhole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected using VTEM data at a later stage.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The diamond drill program was drilled on a north – south section at a spacing of 250 – 500m.
	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.	Mineralisation at BM2 has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing of intervals of up to 4m was applied to the BM2 diamond core samples.
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.*	The orientation of key structures and any relationship to mineralisation at BM2 has yet to be identified.
	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.	No sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation is known to occur at BM2 at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody is managed by the Company. Samples are delivered by Encounter personnel to the Ultratrace assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on BM2.

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 including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The BM2 prospect is located within Exploration Licenses E45/2500 and E45/2501. Encounter has a 100% interest in the tenements. These two tenements are subject to 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty to Barrick Gold of Australia. E45/2500 and E45/2501 are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration prior to Encounter in the region was minimal and limited to shallow RAB and some percussion drilling completed in the mid – 2000s, much of which had been incompletely sampled, assayed, and logged. Historically samples were mostly composited into large intervals. This early work was focused on gold rather than base metal exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	BM2 is situated in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. A simplified regional stratigraphy of the area comprises the Palaeo-Proterozoic Rudall Complex, unconformably overlain by the Neo-Proterozoic Coolbro Sandstone. On top of this is the Broadhurst Formation, which hosts the BM2 prospect. The BM2 project is considered prospective for SEDEX – style Zn, Pb and Cu mineralisation. Anomalism and mineralisation observed to date at BM2 includes a large base metal (Zn, Pb and Cu) regolith anomaly as well as primary sulphide mineralisation at depth. Significantly, an apparent association between Zn – Pb mineralisation and a shallowly NNW dipping siderite alteration envelope adjacent to the regionally extensive Tabletop has been identified to occur in the area.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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 meters) of the drill hole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	Zinc assays reported within this announcement have a lower cut-off of 1% zinc.
	Where aggregated 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 aggregated interval reported from EPT1854 was calculated using a length weighting method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods continued.	*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Not applicable for this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient deep drilling in the targeted area.
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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Zinc, Silver, Lead and Iron results for all samples grading above 1%Zn were reported from EPT1854.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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.*	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further Work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	At this stage mineralisation identified during the diamond drill program is indicative and requires further work to test for coherency, as well as for lateral and vertical extensions. A work program is currently in the planning phase and will be reported when completed.