

Australian Securities Exchange Announcement

19/10/18

Deep Diamond Hole Commenced - Speewah

King River Copper Ltd (ASX:KRC) has commenced a deep diamond drill hole at the Chapman gold prospect at the northern end of the Speewah Dome, 100km south west of Kununurra. The programme is designed to test the main Chapman structure (a broad, shallow dipping, mineralised thrust zone with thicknesses up to 20m) in a complex litho-structural and geochemical setting, over 1km from previous drilling.

Previous drilling by King River Copper at Chapman has defined a strong thrust zone over a strike of over 800m with arsenic-gold mineralization in most holes. The company believes that this consistent structure has potential to host a significant gold deposit. The deep diamond hole is designed to test the Chapman structure in a new geochemical and litho-structural environment close to a major north-east trending structure (a branch of the Barton Fault zone, part of the regional scale Pentecost Fault) and close to the base of the Hart Dolerite gabbro units (Figure 1). The Barton fault being a potential a major fluid flow conduit for mineralising fluids and the change in rheology/geochemistry at the base of the gabbro possibly providing a structural and geochemical site favourable for gold mineralisation.

A deep RC hole (220m) was drilled prior to positioning the diamond hole to assist with targeting. The hole intersected the thrust zone with quartz veining and arsenic mineralisation (assays pending) allowing better extrapolation of the thrust at depth. The diamond drill hole is designed to a depth of 600m and will take approximately 2 weeks to complete (budgeted drill costs of \$130,000).

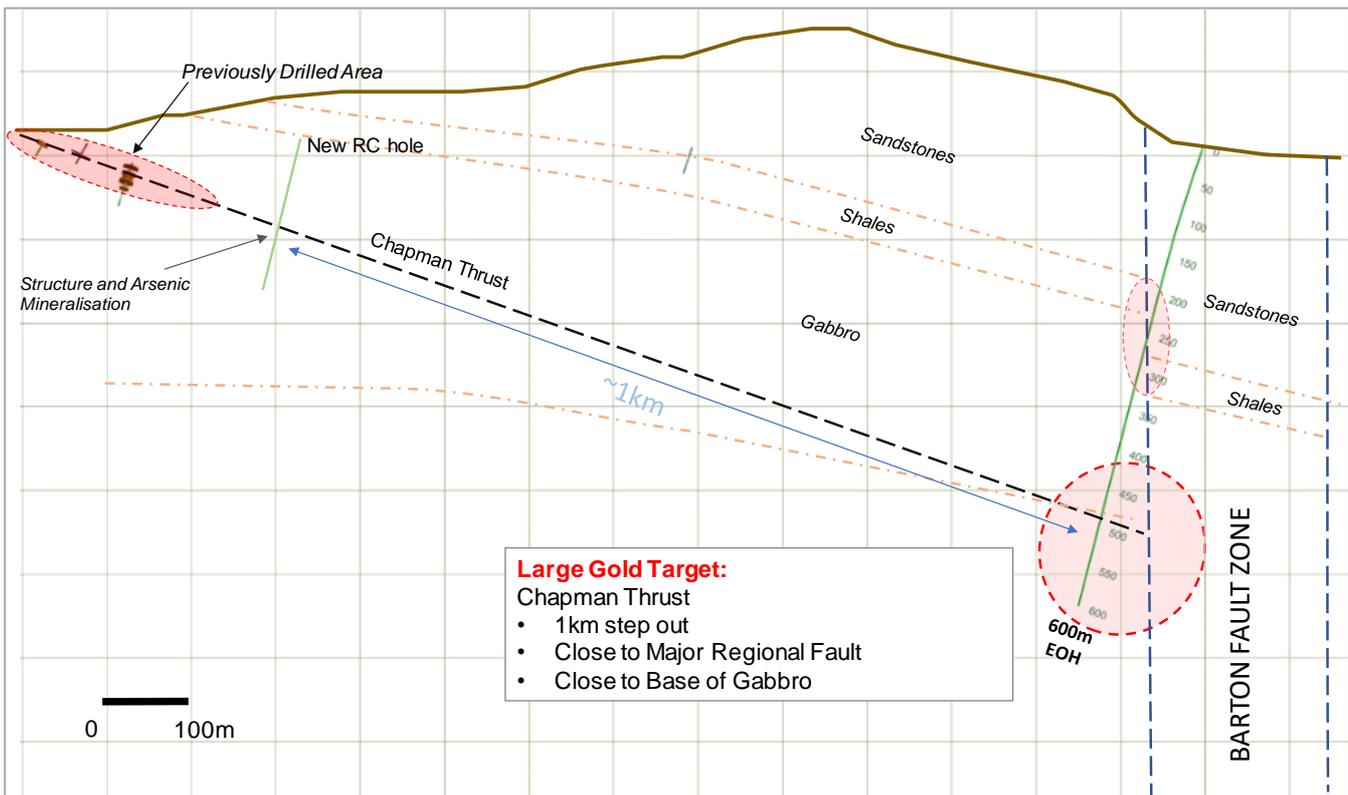


Figure 1 Cross Section of the designed drill hole, looking South West (235°). Shows interpreted extrapolation of the Chapman Thrust to the target zone close to the Barton Fault. Due to the scale of the section the location of previous drilling, topography and the new RC are diagrammatic (being off section).

RC drilling will continue at Mt Remarkable testing high grade gold epithermal vein targets during October and November.

Table 2: RC Drill Hole Location Details

Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Northing MGA94 (m)	Easting MGA94 (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
KRRC0301	Chapman	RC	8,210,940	390,280	200	-70	145	222
KCDH0010	Chapman	DDH	8,211,930	389,930	200	-59	090	TBA

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ken Rogers and Andrew Chapman and fairly represents this information. Mr. Rogers is the Chief Geologist and an employee of the Company, and a member of both the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and The Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining (IMMM), and a Chartered Engineer of the IMMM. Mr. Chapman is a Consulting Geologist contracted with the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Rogers has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Chapman and Mr. Rogers consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: King River Copper Limited Mt Remarkable Project JORC 2012 Table 1

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of exploration results:

SECTION 1 : SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p>This ASX Release dated 19 October 2018 reports on KRC's 2018 Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill and Diamond programme at the Company's Speewah Project.</p> <p>RC Sampling: All samples from the RC drilling are taken as 1m samples. Samples are sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for assaying.</p> <p>Appropriate QAQC samples (standards, blanks and duplicates) are inserted into the sequences as per industry best practice. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.</p> <p>DDH Sampling: Samples are taken from selected structural, mineralised or alteration zones as half core, cut to geological boundaries with maximum sample size of 1.3m and minimum of 0.20m. Samples are cut using a core saw. Geological logging of core is completed at site with core being stored in core trays.</p> <p>Onsite XRF analysis is conducted on the fines from RC chips and core using a hand-held Niton XRF Model XL3T 950 Analyser. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and preliminary assessment subject to final geochemical analysis by laboratory assays. It is mentioned in the text that gold was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design. Detection of gold by the niton device is not considered reliable as it is possible that a mineral with similar characteristics was detected.</p>
Sampling Techniques (continued)	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>The RC drilling rig has a cone splitter built into the cyclone on the rig. Samples are taken on a one meter basis and collected directly from the splitter into uniquely numbered calico bags. The calico bag contains a representative sample from the drill return for that metre. This results in a representative sample being taken from drill return, for that metre of drilling. The remaining majority of the sample return for that metre is collected and stored in a green plastic bag marked with that specific metre interval. The cyclone is blown through with compressed air after each plastic and calico sample bag is removed. If wet sample or clays are encountered, then the cyclone is opened and cleaned manually and with the aid of a compressed air gun.</p>

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		<p>Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.</p> <p>DDH Sampling: Samples are taken from selected structural, mineralised or alteration zones as half core, cut to geological boundaries with maximum sample size of 1.3m and minimum of 0.20m. Samples are cut using a core saw. Geological logging of core is completed at site with core being stored in core trays.</p> <p>Downhole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot camera every 50m to 100m to detect deviations of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth (every 10m for close spaced infill drilling. The drill-hole collar locations were recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 10m. At a later date the drillhole collar may be surveyed with a DGPS to a greater degree of accuracy (close spaced infill drilling is pegged and picked up with DGPS).</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>RC Sampling: Sampling is done from the 1m splits in altered or mineralised rock and at 4m composites in unaltered/unmineralised rock.</p> <p>Diamond sampling: Sampling is done from geological boundaries identified by a geologist. The intervals are based on structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Samples no smaller than 20cm and no bigger than 1.3m are taken. The core is cut in two with a core cutting machine.</p> <p>KRC Samples are assayed by ALS Laboratory for multi-elements using either a four acid digest followed by multi element analysis with ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au, Pt and Pd processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC procedures summary:</p> <p>Following drying of samples at 85°C in a fan forced gas oven, material <3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm in a LM-5 with samples >3kg passing through a 50:50 riffle split prior to pulverisation. Fire assay was undertaken on a 30g charge using lead flux Ag collector fire assay with aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish. Multiple element methodology was completed on a 0.25g using a combination of four acids including hydrofluoric acid for near total digestion. Determination was undertaken with a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS instrumentation.</p>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<p>The RC drilling uses a 140 mm diameter face hammer tool. High capacity air compressors on the drill rig are used to ensure a continuously sealed and high pressure system during drilling to</p>

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		<p>maximise the recovery of the drill cuttings, and to ensure chips remain dry to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>Diamond core is being drilled with NQ, orientations are taken every 3rd run and every run in structural zones.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>Current RC/DDH Programme</i></p> <p>RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>Geological logging is completed at site with representative RC chips stored in chip trays and core in diamond core trays.</p> <p>RC Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.</p> <p>Diamond core is being drilled with NQ, orientations are taken every 3rd run and every run in structural zones.</p> <p>To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and grade has been undertaken for any drill program. This analysis will be conducted following any economic discovery.</p> <p>The nature of epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within competent quartz veins and host gabbro are considered to significantly reduce any possible issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.</p>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> ○ <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> ○ <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p><i>Current RC/DDH Programme</i></p> <p>Geological logging is carried out on all drill holes with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.</p> <p>Logging of records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures (foliation), weathering, colour and other noticeable features. Selected mineralised intervals were photographed in both dry and wet form.</p> <p>All drill holes are geologically logged in full and detailed lithogeochemical information is collected by the field XRF unit to help determine potential mineralised intersections. The data relating to the elements analysed is used to determine further information regarding the detailed rock composition and mineralised intervals.</p>

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<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> ○ <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> ○ <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> ○ <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> ○ <i>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.</i> ○ <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p><i>Current RC/DDH Programme</i></p> <p>Core is sampled as half core using a core saw.</p> <p>RC samples are collected in dry form. Samples are collected using cone or riffle splitter when available. Geological logging of RC chips is completed at site with representative chips being stored in drill chip trays.</p> <p>Assay preparation procedures ensure the entire sample is pulverised to 75 microns before the sub-sample is taken. This removes the potential for the significant sub-sampling bias that can be introduced at this stage.</p> <p>Field QC procedures maximise representivity of RC samples and eliminate sampling errors, including the use of duplicate samples. Also the use of certified reference material including assay standards and with blanks aid in maximising representivity of samples. For fire assay a run of 78 client samples includes a minimum of one method blank, two certified reference materials (CRMs) and three duplicates. For the multi-element method, a QC lot consists of up to 35 client samples with a minimum of one method blank, two CRMs and two duplicates. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008.</p> <p>Field duplicates were taken every 20th sample for RC and Diamond samples.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the gold-silver mineralisation at the Project based on the style of mineralisation (epithermal quartz vein), the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p>RC and diamond drill samples as received from the field are being assayed by ALS Laboratory for multi-elements using either a four acid digest (nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids) followed by multi element analysis with ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au, Pt and Pd processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008.</p>

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	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	A handheld XRF instrument (Niton XRF Model XL3T 950 Analyser) is used to systematically analyse the RC chips onsite. Reading time was 60 seconds. The instruments are serviced and calibrated at least once a year. Field calibration of the XRF instrument using standards is undertaken each day. If it is mentioned in the text that gold was detected by the niton – actual values are not quoted and the results are used as an interpretive tool for further drill hole design. Detection of gold by the niton device is not considered reliable as it is possible that a mineral with similar characteristics was detected.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<i>RC and diamond Samples:</i> Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. The Company will also submit an independent set of field duplicates (see above).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<i>RC and diamond Samples:</i> Data entry carried out by field personnel thus minimizing transcription or other errors. Careful field documentation procedures and rigorous database validation ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately. Significant intersections are verified by the Company's Chief Geologist and Senior Consulting Geologist.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning has been drilled for the exploration drilling at Chapman.
Verification of sampling and assaying (continued)	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<i>Current RC/DDH Programme</i> Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets and imported in the field onto a laptop detailing geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data was entered into the Company's database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations will be made to any primary assay data collected for the purpose of reporting assay grades and mineralised intervals.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	GPS pickups of exploration and step out drilling is considered adequate however more accurate pickups with DGPS may be used after drilling as pick up method.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All rock samples, drill collar and geophysical sample locations recorded in GDA94 Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic locations interpreted from GPS pickups (barometric altimeter), DGPS pickups, DEMs and field observations. Adequate for first pass reconnaissance. Best estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This drilling is exploration with large step out based on conceptual/interpreted targets. The diamond hole is 1km from other drilling on this structure.

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Data spacing and distribution	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.	<p><i>Current RC/DDH Programme</i></p> <p>Drilling at the Project is at the exploration stage and mineralisation 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.</p>
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<p><i>Current RC/DDH Programme</i></p> <p>RC drill samples are taken at one metre lengths and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variations in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.</p> <p>Diamond sampling: Sampling is done from geological boundaries identified by a geologist. The intervals are based on structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Samples no smaller than 20cm and no bigger than 1.3m are taken. The core is cut in two with a core cutting machine.</p>
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.	<p><i>Current RC/DDH Programme</i></p> <p>The drill holes are drilled at an angle from -50 to 74 degrees (unless otherwise stated) on an azimuth designed to intersect the modelled mineralised zones at a near perpendicular orientation. However, the orientation of key structures may be locally variable and any relationship to mineralisation has yet to be identified.</p>
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p><i>KRC Samples:</i> Chain of Custody is managed by the Company until samples pass to a duly certified assay laboratory for subsampling and assaying. The rock chip and RC sample bags are stored on secure sites and delivered to the assay laboratory by the Company or a competent agent. When in transit, they are kept in locked premises. Transport logs have been set up to track the progress of samples. The chain of custody passes upon delivery of the samples to the assay laboratory.</p> <p>Library samples collected and slabbed to allow resampling and further analysis where required during and after the wet season. Pulps will be stored until final results have been fully interpreted.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<i>The results of ay audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on the drilling programme.

SECTION 2 : REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p>The Speewah Project comprises 12 exploration licences, and details listed in Table 2 Schedule of Tenements held at 30 June 2018 reported in the June Quarterly. The Speewah prospect reported in this announcement are entirely within E80/3657. The tenements are 100% owned by Speewah Mining Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of King River Copper Limited), located over the Speewah Dome, 100km SW of Kununurra in the NE Kimberley. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. No Native Title Claim covers the areas sampled and drilled. The northern half of Greys-Chapman-JoeFisher corridor is in the Kimberley Heritage Area.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Prior work carried out by Elmina NL in the Windsor area included rock chip sampling and RC and DC drilling to delineate the ABC fluorite deposit in 1988-1993.</p> <p>Mineral Securities Ltd in joint venture with Doral Mineral Industries completed further drilling of the ABC fluorite deposit, a new resource estimate, heritage, environmental and hydrology studies, and a prefeasibility study into the development of an acid grade fluorspar operation.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>Exploration is targeting hydrothermal epithermal gold-silver-copper mineralisation within the Speewah Dome where the targeted quartz veins interact with favourable lithologies and structural complexities.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>o down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>o hole length.</i> <i>o 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.</i> 	<p>Drill information reported in this announcement relates to KRC's 2018 RC drilling and is presented in Table 1 and Figure 1.</p>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>o Intersections calculated using a weighted average of grade vs metres.</i> <i>o All single metre/individual sample assays also quoted.</i> <i>o No metal equivalent calculations used.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o No upper cuts used in intersection calculations.
	<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>	No Results reported. Downhole drill intersects are reported as averages of the interval >0.1g/t Au and up to 2m of internal waste. Where high grades are included in an interval then they are quoted as 'including'.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>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').</i>	No Drill Results Reported o Down hole widths have been quoted in this report. Main targeted structures are shallow and vertical meaning true widths will be approximately 1/2 to 2/3rds of the quoted width. o Drill holes were drilled perpendicular to structure strike where possible.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	A cross section of the drilling is provided in the body of the ASX Release: Figure 1 is a cross section showing the diamond and RC hole locations, targets and intersection.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	Reports on recent exploration can be found in ASX Releases that are available on our website at www.kingrivercopper.com.au . The exploration results reported are representative of the mineralisation style with grades and/or widths reported in a consistent manner.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	KRC (previously called NiPlats Australia Ltd, then Speewah Metals Limited) has completed reconnaissance and stratigraphic RC and DC drilling, soil and rock chip sampling, an airborne magnetic-radiometric-dtm survey on 100m line spacing over the Speewah Dome, an airborne VTEM survey on 200m line spacing, ground IP and SAM surveys over the Chapman, Greys and Windsor prospects, and a ground gravity and magnetic surveys over the Greys-Chapman-JoeFisher corridor, Splays, Copper Cliff and Windsor prospects. Anomalous surface copper and gold and drill intercepts have been previously reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	Further work will be designed based on the results of the current drilling.