



Exceptional High Grade Zinc Discovery at Liontown East

Highlights:

- Assays from discovery hole at Liontown East confirm very high grade mineralisation
- LTED01 intersected two zones of massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation
- First zone included **4.3m @ 25.2% Zn Eq. (0.6% Cu, 6.6% Pb, 15.1% Zn, 1.6 g/t Au & 56 g/t Ag)** from 452.7m down hole
- Red River has commenced drilling a second hole (LTED02) targeting the mineralised horizon approx. 100m east of LTED01
- Company is fully-funded to aggressively further pursue Liontown East and other high-order drill targets

Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) ("Red River" or the "Company") is pleased to report high-grade assay results for diamond drill hole LTED01 at the Liontown East target, part of the Company's Thalanga Zinc Project ("Project") in Queensland.

Drill hole LTED01 targeted the Liontown East coincident geochemical and geophysical target located on EPM 14161, approximately 1.2km east of the Liontown Mineral Resource (refer to Figure 1). LTED01 intersected multiple zones of massive sulphide and semi massive sulphide mineralisation and returned the following high grade intercepts:

- **7.5m @ 0.4% Cu, 4.1% Pb, 9.6% Zn, 1.0 g/t Au & 37 g/t Ag (16.0% Zn Eq.)** from 452.7m down hole
 - inc. **4.3m @ 0.6% Cu, 6.6% Pb, 15.1% Zn, 1.6 g/t Au & 56 g/t Ag (25.2% Zn Eq.);** and
- **8.35m @ 0.4% Cu, 0.7% Pb, 4.2% Zn, 0.3 g/t Au & 18 g/t Ag (6.8% Zn Eq.)** from 472.65m down hole
 - inc. **2.0m @ 0.8% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 5.3% Zn, 0.4 g/t Au & 28 g/t Ag (9.8% Zn Eq.)**

Red River has commenced LTED02, designed to target the mineralised horizon approximately 100m to the east of LTED01 towards the centre of the inner induced polarisation (IP) shell (refer to Figure 1).

Red River's Managing Director Mel Palancian commented: *"This is an outstanding assay result, intersecting high grade zinc rich polymetallic base metal mineralisation with significant precious metal credits. This result validates our systematic and disciplined approach to exploration within the Mt Windsor Belt.*

"The Liontown East target was generated from a review of historic drilling, geochemical sampling and reprocessing of historical geophysical data. The historical drilling and geophysical data (IP survey) dates from 1984.

"Following completion of our recently announced A\$8.9 million capital raising, we are fully-funded to progress exploration activities at Liontown East. We have commenced drilling LTED02, targeting the mineralised horizon approximately 100m to the east of LTED01."

Details and coordinates of the ongoing and completed drilling undertaken by Red River at the Thalanga Zinc Project (Liontown East) are provided below:

Table 1 Drill hole information summary, Thalanga Zinc Project (Liontown East)

Hole ID	Depth	Dip	Azi (MGA)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (MGA)	Lease ID	Hole Status
LTED01	576m	-65°	0°	403788	7742679	302m	EPM 14161	Completed
LTED02	50m	-65°	19.6°	403789	7742678	302m	EPM 14161	Ongoing

Figure 1 Liontown East Long Section

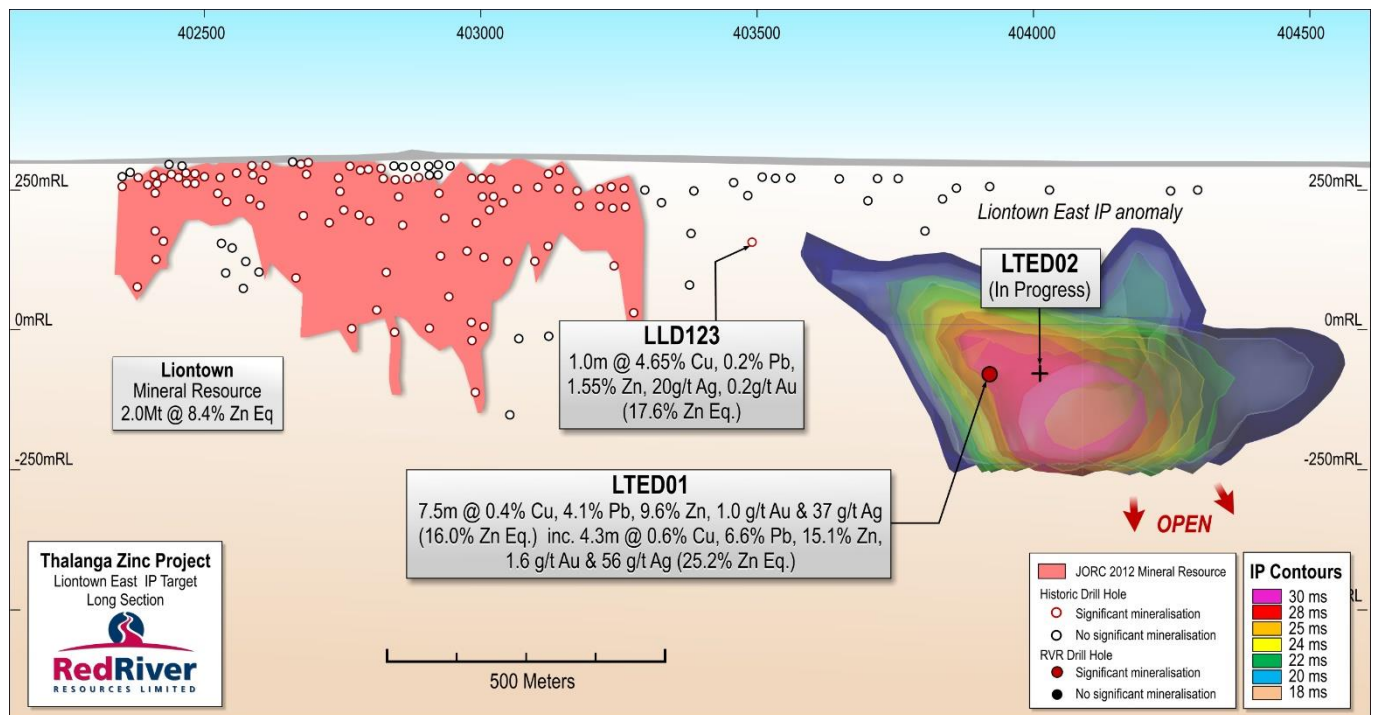


Figure 2 Liantown East Cross Section

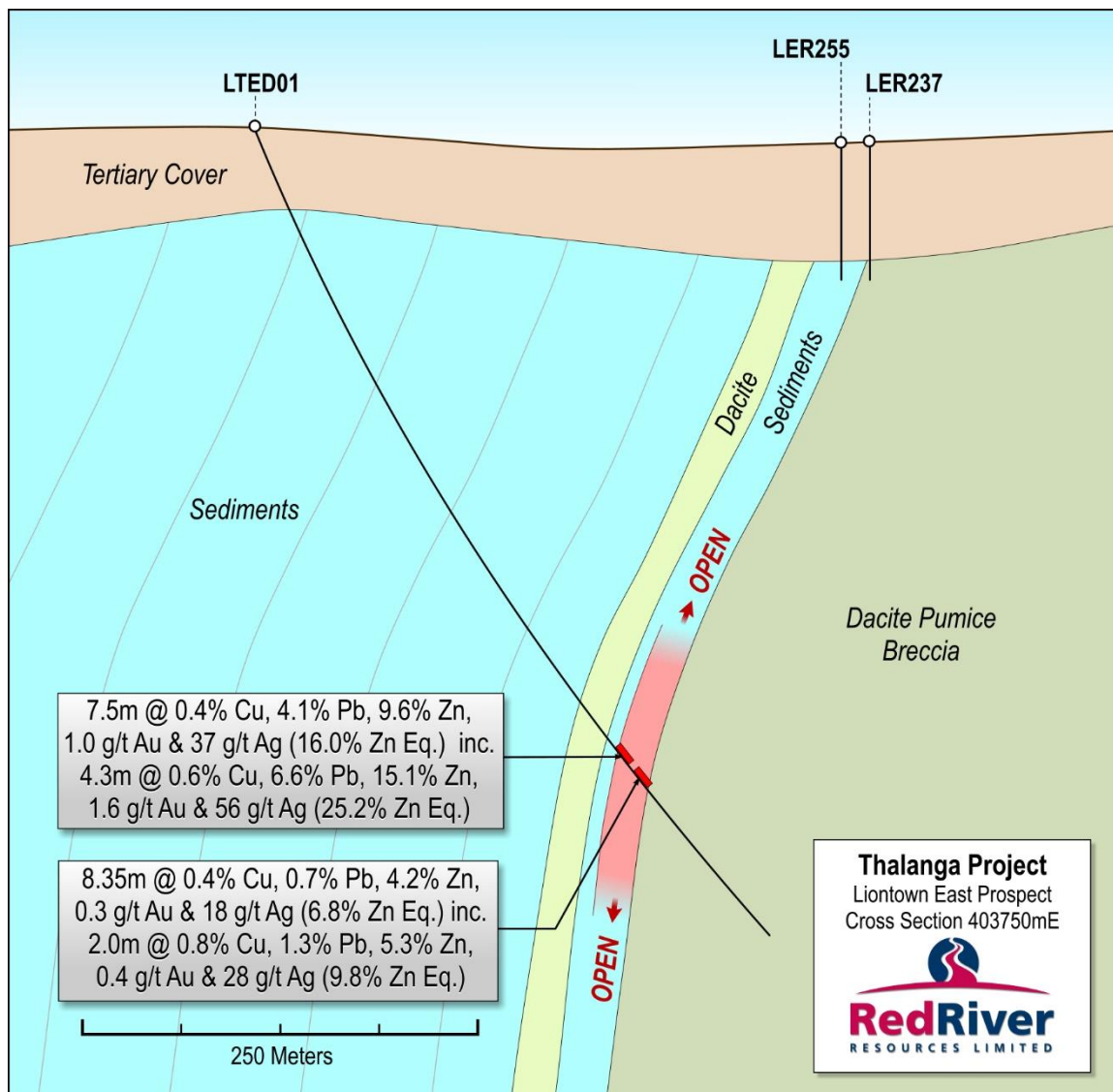


Table 2 Liontown Project Resources (>5% Zn Eq.) (30 May 2015)

Resource Category	Type	Tonnage (kt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq. (%)
Indicated	Fresh	334	0.4	1.9	4.6	1.2	20	8.3
	Transition	34	0.5	1.3	4.0	1.4	29	7.6
	Oxide	36	0.7	1.5	4.4	1.7	31	9.0
	Sub Total	403	0.5	1.8	4.6	1.3	21	8.3
Inferred	Fresh	1,586	0.5	1.5	4.6	0.8	28	8.2
	Transition	85	0.7	1.7	5.4	0.4	15	9.4
	Oxide	184	1.0	1.3	4.7	0.8	12	9.3
	Sub Total	1,855	0.5	1.5	4.6	0.8	26	8.4
Total	All	2,258	0.5	1.6	4.6	0.8	25	8.4
Total	Fresh/Trans	2,038	0.5	1.6	4.6	0.8	26	8.3

Tonnages and grades are rounded. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
Zinc equivalent (Zn Eq.) has been calculated using the metal selling prices, recoveries and other assumptions contained in Table 3 of this announcement. It is Red River's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Zinc equivalent (Zn Eq.) calculation parameters are listed in Table 3. The metallurgical recoveries are derived from historical metallurgical recoveries from test work carried out on Liontown samples and the Thalanga deposit. The Liontown deposit is related to and of a similar style of mineralisation to the Thalanga Operations and it is appropriate to apply similar recoveries. It is Red River's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Table 3 Zinc Equivalent Calculation Factors

Metal	Price	Unit	Recoveries	Zn Eq. Factors
Copper	US\$3.00	US\$/lb	80%	3.3
Lead	US\$0.90	US\$/lb	70%	0.9
Zinc	US\$1.00	US\$/lb	88%	1.0
Gold	US\$1,200	US\$/oz	15%	0.5
Silver	US\$17.00	US\$/oz	65%	0.025

FX Rate: A\$0.85:US\$1

Please refer to ASX release dated 24 June 2015 for further details on the Liontown Mineral Resource. Red River confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the Liontown Mineral Resource in the ASX release dated 24 June 2015 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Thalanga Zinc Project Background

Red River released a Restart Study (the internal study prepared by Red River to assess the potential restart of the Thalanga Zinc Project) in November 2015, which demonstrated the highly attractive nature of the Project. The Project has a low operating cost, low pre-production capital cost (\$17.2 million), and a short timeline to production (six months).

Annual average production is 21,400 tonnes of zinc, 3,600 tonnes of copper, 5,000 tonnes of lead, 2,000 ounces of gold and 370,000 ounces of silver in concentrate over an initial mine life of five years, and there is outstanding extension potential.

Please refer to ASX release dated 12 November 2015 for further details on the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study. Red River confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target in the ASX release dated 12 November 2015 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study is based on production from three deposits – West 45, Far West and Waterloo. The Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study is based on low level technical and economic assessments and there is insufficient data to support the estimation of Ore Reserves at Far West and Waterloo, provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or provide certainty that the results from the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study will be realised. Further, as the production target that forms the basis of the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study includes Mineral Resources that are in the Inferred Category and there is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources, there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

On behalf of the Board.

Mel Palancian
Managing Director
Red River Resources Limited

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Liontown Mineral Resource is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Stuart Hutchin who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd.

Mr Hutchin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Hutchin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this report that relates to database compilation, geological interpretation and mineralisation wireframing, project parameters and costs and overall supervision and direction of the Liontown Mineral Resource estimation is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled under the overall supervision and direction of Mr Hutchin.

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tav Bates who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Red River Resources Ltd., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Bates consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 ASSAY DETAILS

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	ZnEq%
LTED01	51	52	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	52	53	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	53	54	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	89.7	91	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	91	92	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	92	93	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	93	94	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	94	95	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	95	96	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	96	96.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	96.5	97.5	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	450	451	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	451	452	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	452	452.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1	0.0	0.3
LTED01	452.7	454	1.3	0.5	7.7	15.0	49	1.5	25.6
LTED01	454	455	1	0.7	6.0	16.6	54	1.5	26.4
LTED01	455	456	1	0.6	4.1	11.0	42	1.0	18.2
LTED01	456	457	1	0.7	8.3	17.7	82	2.5	30.6
LTED01	457	457.25	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.1	1	0.2	0.3
LTED01	457.25	458.4	1.15	0.0	0.5	2.0	9	0.1	2.8
LTED01	458.4	459.25	0.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.2
LTED01	459.25	460.2	0.95	0.2	2.1	5.4	28	0.2	8.8
LTED01	460.2	460.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	3	0.0	1.1
LTED01	460.4	461	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.2	0.2
LTED01	461	462	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.6	0.3
LTED01	462	463	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	463	464	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	464	464.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	464.7	466	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	466	467	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	467	468	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	468	469	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	469	469.55	0.55	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	469.55	469.85	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	4	0.1	1.1
LTED01	469.85	470.15	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	1	0.1	0.7
LTED01	470.15	470.7	0.55	0.2	2.1	7.6	13	0.2	10.6
LTED01	470.7	472	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	bdl	0.0
LTED01	472	472.65	0.65	0.0	0.0	0.1	bdl	0.0	0.1
LTED01	472.65	474	1.35	0.5	1.3	5.1	27	0.5	8.7
LTED01	474	475	1	0.3	0.2	0.8	12	0.2	2.4
LTED01	475	476	1	1.2	0.6	3.4	24	0.4	8.7
LTED01	476	477	1	0.3	2.0	7.1	32	0.4	11.0
LTED01	477	478	1	0.2	0.7	2.7	13	0.2	4.5
LTED01	478	479	1	0.3	0.1	1.1	8	0.2	2.5
LTED01	479	480	1	0.2	0.4	6.6	12	0.2	8.1
LTED01	480	481	1	0.3	0.4	6.5	14	0.3	8.3
LTED01	481	482	1	0.0	0.2	2.5	4	0.1	2.9
LTED01	482	483.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	3	0.1	1.1
LTED01	483.1	484	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	bdl	0.0	0.0
LTED01	484	485	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1	0.0	0.2
LTED01	485	486	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2	0.0	0.2

*bdl – below detection limit

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (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. 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples Samples consist of half NQ2 core Sample intervals were selected by company geologists based on visual mineralisation Intervals ranged from 0.2 to 1.5m based on geological boundaries Samples were sawn if half using an onsite core saw and sent to Intertek Genalysis laboratories Townsville. Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. Analysis consisted of a four acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the following elements; Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, Sb, Ti, Zn, & Zr. A selection of samples was also assayed for Au using a 30g Fire Assay technique
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling techniques consist of; PCD drilling through the cover sequence HQ diamond core drilling for the first 50-100m of each hole NQ2 diamond core drilling for the remainder of the drill holes.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geotechnicians negligible sample loss has been recorded
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are logged to a level of detail that would

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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>support mineral resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and textures • Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages • All drill core was photographed • All drill holes have been logged in full
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was sawn and half core sent for assay • Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory • Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis • Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion • Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch • Certified standards returned results within an acceptable range
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory results have been reviewed by Company geologists and laboratory technicians

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collars surveyed with handheld GPS • Down hole surveys conducted with Cameq multi-shot digital camera • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55 • Topographic control is based on a detailed 3D Digital Elevation Model
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling results reported represent the first drill hole to intersect this target, as such the current drilling density is sparse. • No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies • Drill holes are drilled at a dip based on logistics and dip of anomaly to be tested • The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling • The orientation of the drill core is determined using a Cameq digital Orientation Tool
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to Intertek Genalysis laboratories, Townsville.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on Exploration Permit EPM 14161 EPM 14161 is held by Cromarty Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) and forms part of Red River's Thalanga Zinc Project Red River engaged Native Title Claimants, the Gudjalla People to conduct cultural clearances of drill pads and access tracks The Exploration Permits are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Exploration was carried out by Esso Exploration & PanContinental Mining. This included drilling and geophysics
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration model is Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) base metal mineralisation The regional geological setting is the Mt Windsor Volcanic Sub-province, consisting of Cambro-Ordovician marine volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table1 – Drill Hole Details See Appendix 1 – Assay Details
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interval length weighted assay results are reported Significant Intercepts relate to assay results > 5% Zn Equivalent. Zn equivalent formula utilised is: $Zn\% + (Cu\% * 3.3) + (Pb\% * 0.9) + (Au_{ppm} * 0.5) + (Ag_{ppm} * 0.025)$

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping drill holes have been angled to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. • Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be approximately 80% of the down hole widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plans and sections.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to plans and sections within report
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material data is reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further Drilling at Liontown East has commenced