**ASX RELEASE** **17 MARCH 2016**

# BOTSWANA COPPER/SILVER PROJECT UPDATE
# SIGNIFICANT COPPER IN FIRST DRILLING AT NEW JOINT VENTURE TARGET, "T3"

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Significant vein hosted and disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite Cu mineralisation intersected in first three RC holes to test T3 soil anomaly. There is no previous drilling at T3**
- **MO-G-11R intersected 41m down hole width (65-106m) of moderate to strong chalcopyrite mineralisation overlying disseminated pyritic sulphides**
- **MO-G-12R intersected 55m down hole width (75-130m EOH) with several zones of moderate chalcopyrite and bornite mineralisation**
- **Initial interpretation shows chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite occur in a near horizontal zone of locally intense quartz veining starting from 60m below surface**
- **Drilling is across the axis of a >25km long buried dome interpreted from magnetics. A Cu/Pb/Zn soil anomaly extends for several kms along the axis of the dome**
- **T3 is unlike any other deposit in the Kalahari Copper Belt. It is interpreted to occur within hanging wall sediments overlying the Kalahari 'prospective contact', which is untested**
- **Down hole EM is planned to commence before Easter to determine if any conductors exist in the area of current drilling**
- **RC drilling is continuing to test the T3 anomaly and a diamond core drill rig has been sourced to commence testing potential strike and depth extensions**
- **Assays still awaited from drill holes at T4 where significant widths of disseminated bornite and chalcocite Cu mineralisation were announced on 2 March 2016**
- **Early success at T3 and T4 validates MOD and MTR's strategy to test surface Cu anomalies related to favourable structural targets interpreted from magnetics**

The Board of MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD) is pleased to announce significant widths of copper sulphide mineralisation intersected in the first three RC drill holes (MO-G-10R to MO-G-12R) to test joint venture target, T3. Drill hole parameters, summary drill logs and photographs of chalcopyrite and bornite associated with quartz veining are included in this release (Figures 1 and 2).

Since drilling commenced in mid-February, the MOD (70%) and Metal Tiger Plc (LON: MTR) (30%) joint venture has been successful in intersecting visible copper sulphides at both T4 (announced 2 March 2016) and now at T3 located ~90km east of T4.

MOD Managing Director Julian Hanna said, 'The intersection of significant downhole widths of chalcopyrite and high tenor bornite sulphides in the first round of drilling at T3 is extraordinary. The drilling success at T3 follows on from some very encouraging disseminated copper intersections at T4, announced only two weeks ago. MOD and Metal Tiger are understandably excited by recent developments and the potential this opens up for other priority targets identified on MOD and MTR's extensive holdings in the Ghanzi region'.

'While we are awaiting assay results from the initial drilling at T3 and T4, we are looking at ways to ramp up activity at both prospects. This includes increasing the number of drill rigs on site and improving the turnaround time for getting results back to our shareholders from drilling and soil sampling programs. Soil sampling has already proved to be very effective at both T3 and T4 and we are using it to generate new targets for drilling'.

Over the previous 8 years MOD's General Manager Exploration (Africa) Jacques Janse van Rensburg has been responsible for several of the major discoveries now owned by Cupric Canyon Capital in the Kalahari Copper Belt. This includes drilling out maiden resources at the Chalcocite, New Discovery, South Limb and also at Cupric's flagship Zone 5 deposit.

Mr Janse van Rensburg said, 'From what I am seeing in the drilling at T3 to date, this is different to the conventional redox boundary-type mineralisation drilled over the past 8 years. The amount of quartz veining associated with chalcopyrite and bornite at T3 points to a hydrothermal type of mineralisation.'

Figure 1: 10m interval in drill hole MO-G-11R (90 -100m) showing strong quartz vein hosted chalcopyrite mineralisation

Figure 2: 5m interval in MO-G-12R (120 - 125m) showing vein hosted bornite and chalcopyrite mineralisation

MOD and MTR are still at an early stage of interpreting the geometry, true width and potential extent of the mineralisation intersected in the first three RC drill holes at T3. These holes were drilled along a single traverse across part of the T3 Cu/Pb/Zn soil anomaly outlined approximately in Figure 5. The T3 area is largely covered by surface calcrete and infill sampling is required to confirm the anomaly shape. Summary drill logs and a plan of the collar positions for the drill holes are included in this release. A fourth drill hole is in progress 60m north of MO-G-12R on the same traverse testing for a continuation of the mineralisation.

When additional drilling and down hole EM are completed and assays are received, MOD expects to be in a position to provide further information on the sulphide mineralisation at T3.

A geological interpretation of a 100km section of the Mahumo Structural Corridor (Figures 3 and 4), and a detailed magnetic image of the area around the interpreted T3 Dome (Figure 5) are included in this release.

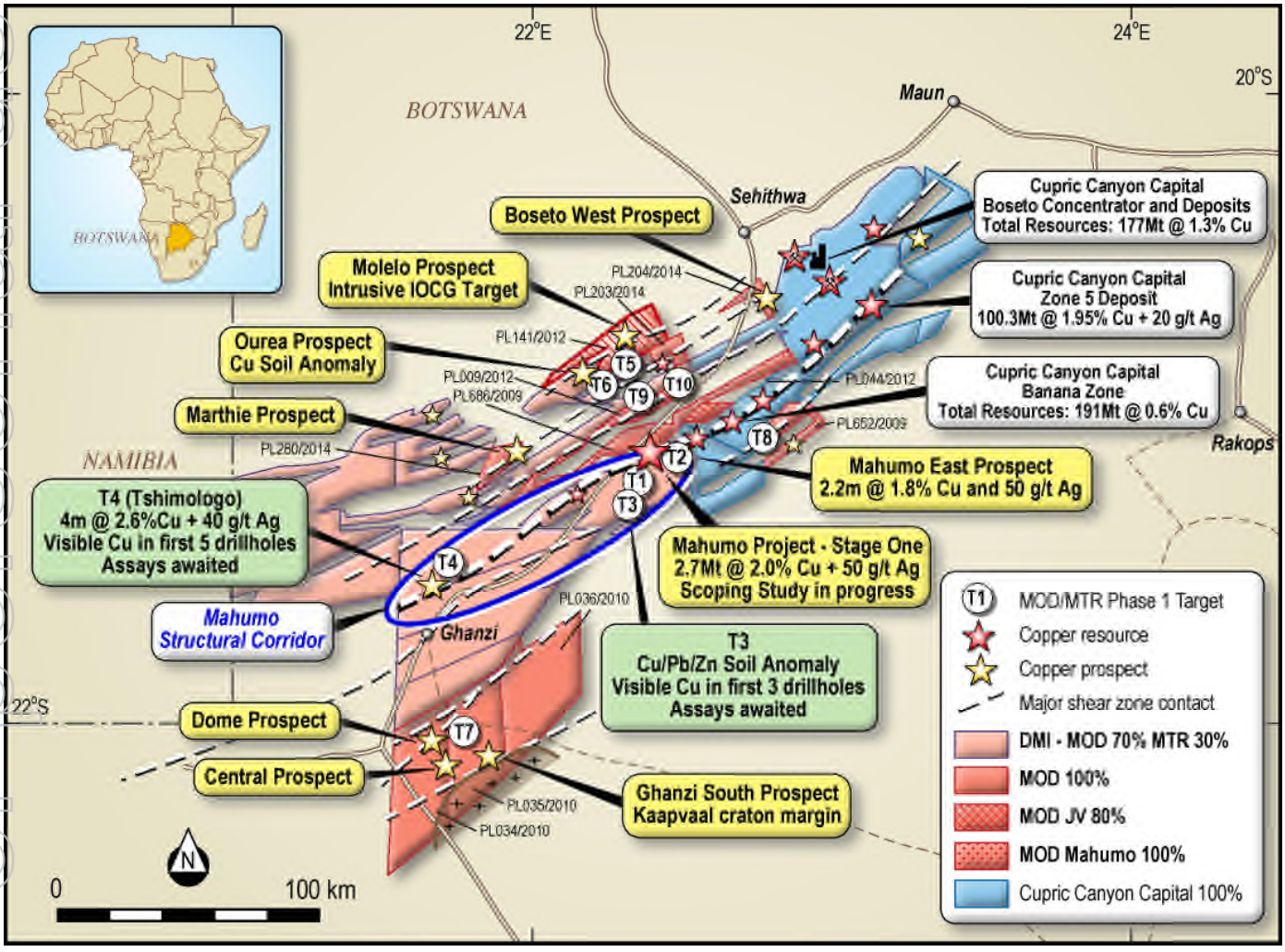


Figure 3: Kalahari Copper Belt showing location of T3 and T4. MOD (red), MOD/MTR JV (orange), Cupric Canyon Capital (blue)

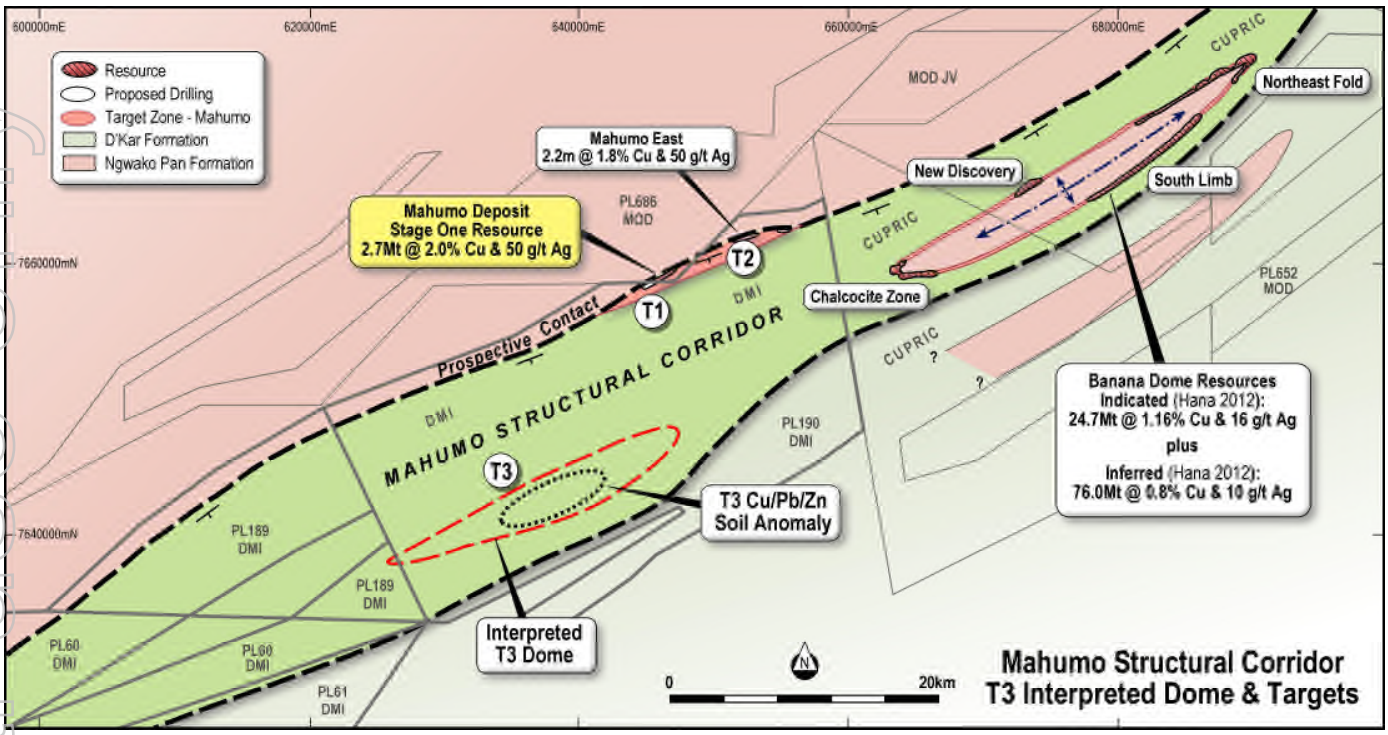


Figure 4: Mahumo Structural Corridor showing T3 anomaly along strike from Cupric's Banana Zone Cu/Ag resources

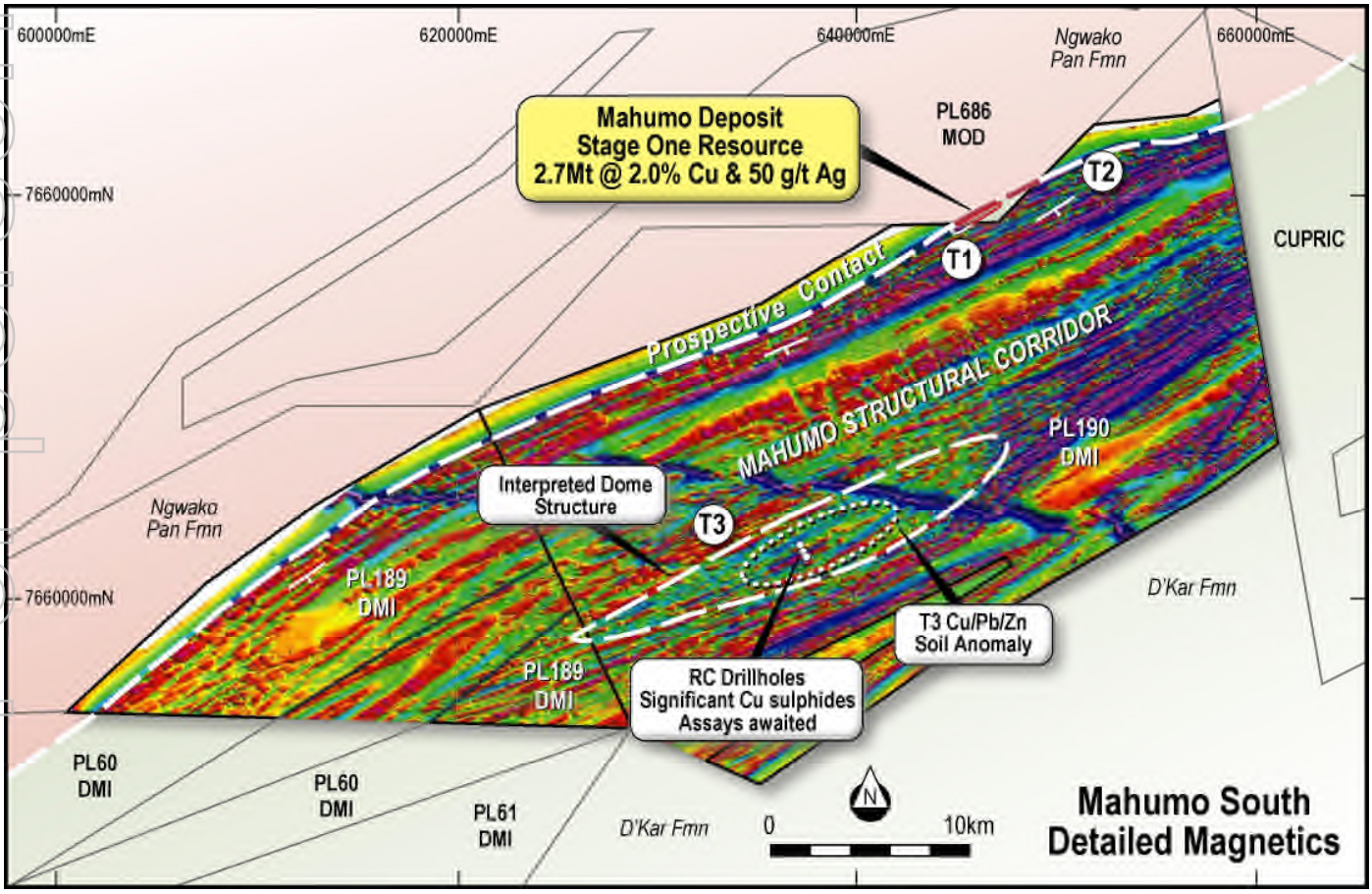


Figure 5: Magnetic image of PL 189 and PL 190 showing interpreted dome structure and T3 Cu/Pb/Zn soil anomaly

The RC holes at T3 are the first to test the central part of the 20km wide Mahumo Structural Corridor which runs >100km through JV licences (Figures 3 and 4). Two joint venture licences, PLs 189 & PL 190 with a combined area of 919km$^2$ cover 50km of the Structural Corridor including the "T3 Dome" interpreted from magnetics (Figure 5). The T3 Dome appears to be buried by hanging wall sediments which are interpreted to host the copper mineralisation intersected in RC drilling at T3 at shallow depth. If this is the case, the Kalahari prospective contact and footwall sequence may occur at an unknown depth below the T3 Dome.

The Mahumo Structural Corridor is interpreted from magnetics to extend onto adjacent Cupric Canyon Capital licences ~30km NE along strike from T3. Cupric licences host the substantial Banana Zone resources along strike from the interpreted T3 Dome (Figure 4). Licences covering the original Banana and Zone 5 resources were acquired by Cupric from listed Canadian company Hana Mining for C$82 million in 2012.

Joint venture licence PL 190 also covers potential extensions to MOD's 100% owned, high grade Mahumo Stage One resource where drilling is planned to extend the resource to 600m depth (Stage Two).

***Note:*** *This announcement refers to Exploration Targets as defined under Sections 18 and 19 of the 2012 JORC Code. The Exploration Targets quantity and quality referred to in this announcement are conceptual in nature. Apart from the announced Mahumo Stage One Mineral Resource there has been insufficient exploration at other Exploration Targets to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Exploration Targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource.*

**T3 Drill hole parameters and summary drill logs**

Drill hole collars for RC drill holes MO-G-10R, MO-G-11R and MO-G-12R were spaced 60m apart along one drill traverse and were collared at an inclination of -60 degrees and an azimuth of 335 degrees NNW. Collar positions and drill hole traces are shown in Figure 6.

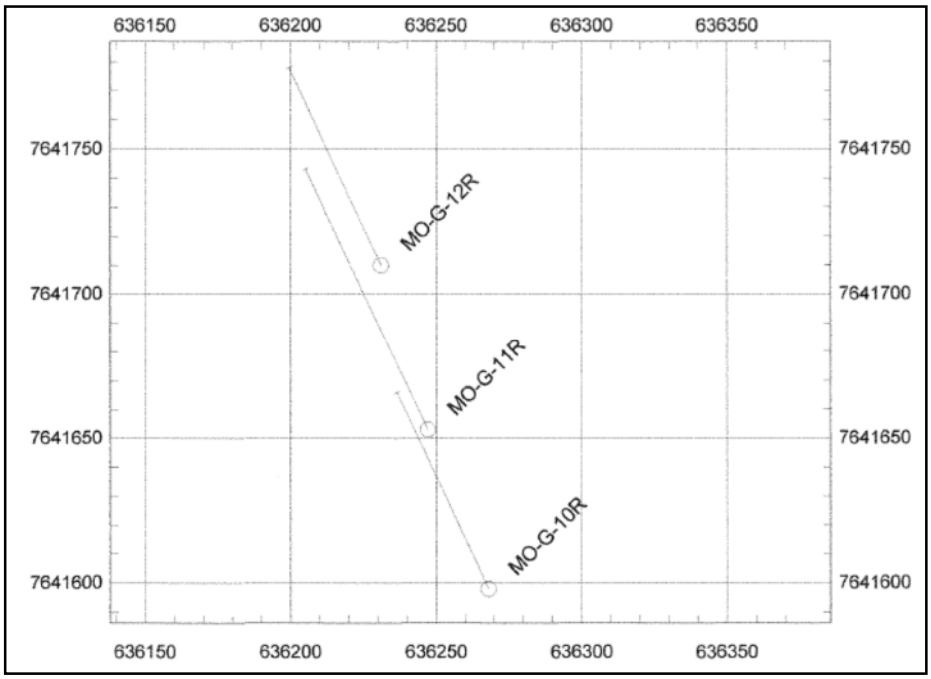


Figure 6: Plan of collar positions for T3 drill holes

| Drill Hole ID | Collar UTM East | Collar UTM North | Azi | Dip | EOH m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MO-G-10R** | 636268 | 7641598 | 335 | -60 | 150 |
| **MO-G-11R** | 636247 | 7641653 | 335 | -60 | 199 |
| **MO-G-12R** | 636231 | 7641710 | 335 | -60 | 130 |

Table 1: T3 RC drill hole collar coordinates and survey parameters

Preliminary, summary drill logs for the three drill holes are provided below. Mineralisation has been visually determined into three different categories.

| Drill Hole ID MO-G-10R (m) | Geology and Mineralisation Category |
|---|---|
| **0-1** | Soil |
| **1-7** | Calcrete with SST |
| **7-33** | Alternating SST, SLT and MST |
| **33-86** | Alternating SST/SLT (py) |
| **86-92** | SST (++cpy) |
| **92-116** | SST (+py, +cpy-vein hosted) |
| **116-119** | SST (finely disseminated +cpy) |
| **119-133** | SST (py) |
| **133-150 EOH** | SST/SLT |

| Drill Hole ID MO-G-11R (m) | Geology and Mineralisation Category |
|---|---|
| **0-2** | Soil with Calcrete |
| **2-3** | Calcrete with MST |
| **3-65** | Alternating MST/SLT |
| **65-81** | SLT (++cpy, +py) |
| **81-87** | SST (+++pyrite, +cpy) |
| **87-106** | SST (+++cpy,++py) throughout quartz veining |
| **106-111** | SLT (+Py) |
| **111-113** | SLT (++py) |
| **113-118** | SLT (+py) |
| **118-119** | SLT(++cpy) |
| **119-150** | Alternating SLT and MST (minor py) |
| **150-151** | SLT ( weakly disseminated cpy) |
| **151-163** | SLT (+py) |
| **163-167** | SLT (+py) |
| **167-170** | SLT (+py) |
| **170-183** | SLT (++py) |
| **183-198** | SLT (py) |
| **198-199 EOH** | SLT (+cpy) |

| Drill Hole ID MO-G-12R (m) | Geology and Mineralisation Category |
|---|---|
| **0-1** | Soil |
| **1-11** | Alternating SST and SLT with calcrete |
| **11-69** | Alternating SLT, MST and SST |
| **69-73** | SLT (py) |
| **73-75** | SLT (mal and chryso) |
| **75-80** | SLT (++cpy,+py,) |
| **80-87** | SLT (++py,+cpy, minor mal & chryso at 85m) |
| **87-89** | SLT with quartz vein(++cpy,+py) |
| **89-98** | SLT (+++py,++bn,+cpy) |
| **98-103** | SLT (py) |
| **103-107** | SLT (+py,+cpy,+bn) |
| **107-110** | SLT (py) |
| **110-115** | SLT (++cpy,py) |
| **115-120** | SLT (++cpy,+bn) |
| **120-126** | SLT (++bn) |
| **126-130 EOH** | SLT (+bn) |

**Note:**
Mineralisation key:
(i) + = weak; ++ = moderate; +++ = strong;
(ii) cpy = chalcopyrite; bn = bornite; py = pyrite; mal = malachite; chryso = chrysocola

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## *Background*

***Botswana Copper Project***

*The combined DMI and MOD holdings comprise 25 prospecting licences with a total area >11,600km² in the relatively unexplored central and western Kalahari Copper Belt which is largely covered by sand and soil.*

*MOD has been an active explorer in the Kalahari Copper belt since 2011 and discovered the 'Corner K Deposit', now re-named Mahumo Copper/Silver Deposit in late 2011. The Mahumo deposit was discovered by drilling a soil anomaly along the northern margin of a major >20km wide structural zone (Mahumo Structural Corridor). The Mahumo Stage One resource is currently the highest grade copper resource in the Kalahari Copper Belt and is the basis for an underground mining scoping study. Mahumo remains completely open below the limit of drilling along 2.4km strike length and Stage Two drilling is designed to test for extensions to ~600m depth.*

*MOD through its subsidiary company MOD Botswana (Pty) Ltd has 100% holdings and various existing joint venture interests in 11 granted prospecting licences with a total area of approximately 4,187km² in the Kalahari Copper Belt. MOD also owns 70% of Discovery Mines (Proprietary) Ltd ("DMI") through a subsidiary company Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd, following the acquisition of DMI announced on 16 December 2015. DMI holds 14 prospecting licences with a total area of approximately 7,446km² in the same area as MOD's holdings.*

*London AIM listed company Metal Tiger Plc ("MTR") owns 30% interest in DMI through its interest in the UK joint venture company Metal Capital Ltd. The business fit between MTR and MOD is strong and both companies are working together to explore and potentially develop opportunities within their extensive holdings in the Kalahari Copper Belt. MTR is primarily focused on undervalued natural resource investment opportunities in which it can provide financial and business support to companies to maximize the value of their interests.*

*In November 2015 Cupric Canyon Capital announced results of a feasibility study for the potential development of a substantial underground mine at the Zone 5 deposit. Zone 5 is located approximately 100km NE of Mahumo along the same interpreted structural contact as Mahumo. Currently reported resources at Zone 5 are 100.3Mt @ 1.95% Cu and 20g/t Ag (December 2015). Zone 5 is the most significant announced resource in the Kalahari Copper Belt to date and may demonstrate the wider potential of this relatively under-explored region.*

## Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results at the Botswana Copper Project is reviewed and approved by Jacques Janse van Rensburg, BSc (Hons), General Manager Exploration (Africa) for MOD Resources Ltd. He is registered as a Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) No. 400101/05 and has reviewed the technical information in this report. Mr Janse van Rensburg has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity which it is undertaking 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. Mr Janse van Rensburg consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Exploration Targets and Results

This announcement refers to Exploration Targets as defined under Sections 18 and 19 of the 2012 JORC Code. The Exploration Targets quantity and quality referred to in this announcement are conceptual in nature. Apart from the announced Mahumo Stage One Mineral Resource there has been insufficient exploration at other Exploration Targets to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Exploration Targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource. This announcement includes several drill hole intersections which have been announced by MOD Resources Limited previously.

**Forward Looking Statements and Disclaimers**

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of MOD Resources Limited.

Examples of forward looking statements included in this announcement are: 'MOD and Metal Tiger Plc (LON: MTR) are understandably excited by recent developments and the potential this opens up for other priority drilling targets identified on MOD and MTR's extensive holdings'; 'From what I am seeing in the drilling at T3 to date, this is different to the conventional redox boundary-type mineralisation, drilled over the past 8 years. The amount of quartz veining associated with chalcopyrite and bornite at T3 points to a hydrothermal type of mineralisation'; and 'cover ~50km of the Structural Corridor including the "T3 Dome" interpreted from magnetics'; and 'If this is the case, the Kalahari prospective contact and footwall sequence may occur at an unknown depth below the T3 Dome'.

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## JORC Code, 2012 Edition
## Table 1 Reporting Exploration Results from Botswana Copper Project
## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
**(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • Sampling was carried out using RC Drilling, at 1m sampling intervals.<br>• After every 1m interval the hole is flushed by compressed air.<br>• The full 1m interval was collected before being weighed and the weight recorded.<br>• All samples were riffle split (50:50) into samples weighing approximately 1.5kg<br>• These samples were taken to the core logging facility where a unique sample number was allocated to every interval sampled<br>• All samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site<br>• Samples are submitted to Setpoint laboratories in Johannesburg |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • The three drill holes referred to in this release were drilled by reverse circulation drilling using a 5 inch – 127mm face sampling bit diameter and 900pfm – 24 bar compressor |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • RC sample recovery was recorded by weighing every sample before splitting.<br>• Sample size was found to be consistent |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • During the core logging geologists follow MOD's standard operating procedure for RC logging processes. The metre interval (from & to) is recorded and the data below is described within the RC drill logs:<br>▪ Major rock unit (colour, grain size, texture)<br>▪ Weathering<br>▪ Alteration (style and intensity) |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | ▪ Mineralisation (type of mineralisation, origin of mineralisation, estimation of % sulphides/oxides)<br>▪ Veining (type, style, origin, intensity)<br>• Data is originally recorded on paper (hard copies) and then transferred to Excel logging sheets<br>• Logging is semi quantitative based on visual estimation |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals and riffle split into ~1.5kg samples. A reference sample is retained at core logging facility<br>• All RC intervals are geologically logged and sample intervals selected for assays at Setpoint Laboratories in Johannesburg<br>• Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10. Setpoint also has its own internal QA/QC control to ensure assay quality. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10 on site.<br>• At the lab the split for analysis is milled to achieve a fineness of 90% less than 106 µm (or a fineness of 80 % passing 75 µm. Prep QC: At least one out of every 10 samples of every batch is screened at 75µm or 106µm, whichever is applicable, to check that 80% of the material passes. The % loss for samples screened should be <2%<br>• Analysis for Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb and Mo by determination of 3 acid digest followed by ICP-OES finish: **PROCEDURE:** One gram of pulp material is digested using a combination of three acids (HNO3, HClO4 and HCl) and made up to a volume of 100ml. The resulting solutions are analysed for metals by the technique of ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Emission Spectrometry). **REPORTING**: A detection limit of <10ppm is reported. Values >10ppm are reported with no decimals and when the midpoint (5) between rounded off values is reached the number is rounded up. Below the midpoint, the number is rounded down.<br>• All reported results are down hole widths. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic.*<br>• *protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • 15-20% QA/QC checks are inserted in the sample stream, as lab standards, blanks and duplicates. |
| ***Location of data points*** | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The collar coordinates of the 3 drill holes were taken by hand held gps and are reflected in Table 1.<br>• No down hole surveys have been done |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Samples of RC chips for assaying were throughout taken at 1m intervals |
| ***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.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect the target mineralisation at approximately right angles |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Sample bags were tagged, logged and transported to Setpoint laboratory in Jhb by Project Manager |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • MOD's sampling procedure is done according to standard industry practice |

## 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*** | • *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.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with* | • PL190/2008 is a granted Prospecting Licence held by 100% by Discovery Mines (Pty) Ltd which is wholly owned by Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd which is |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | wholly owned by Metal Capital Limited which is owned 70% MOD Resources Ltd and 30% Metal Tiger Plc.<br>• In January 2016, the Minister of Minerals, Water and Energy extended the licence date to 31 December 2016. MOD expects to apply for a further renewal or an extension at least 3 months ahead of that date. MOD is already in discussion with the Ministry regarding this. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • No previous exploration in the area of drilling apart from widely spaced soil sampling conducted by Discovery Mines. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The visible copper mineralisation intersected in drill holes on PL190/2008 is interpreted to be a Proterozoic or early Palaeozoic age vein related sediment hosted occurrence similar to other known deposits and mines in the central Kalahari Copper Belt |
| ***Drill hole Information*** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • All information relating to the three RC drill holes is listed in Table 1 of the release<br>• No down hole surveys have been done<br>• There is no material change to this drill hole information |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Significant copper and silver intersections will be reported by MOD as received from the lab |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole* | • True widths are not quoted<br>• Down hole widths are used throughout |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***widths and intercept lengths*** | *angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | |
| ***Diagrams*** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • No cross sections have been generated pending assay results<br>• A plan of drill hole collar locations is included at Figure 6 |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • All substantive data is reported |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Any further work on PL190/2008 will be dependent on results from the three RC holes |