

27 March 2015

ASX: EPM

EXPLORATION DRILLING AND BULK SAMPLING PLANNED MARY VALLEY MANGANESE PROJECT

Highlights

- Eclipse Metals for the first time in over 90 year of this project's history has now determined the orientation, control and style of the manganese mineralisation.
- Shallow exploration targets beneath and adjacent to historic workings have potential to contain more than **37,000t** of mineralisation with grades up to 52% Mn to less than 15m depth.
- A programme comprised of 12 vertical diamond drill-holes has been designed to test the exploration targets.
- Petrographic and petro-physical studies of rock samples, including specimens of mineralisation and waste, will be completed as part of a broader investigation to optimise processing of mineralisation extracted from the Amamoor workings.
- Historical ore and waste dumps will provide bulk samples and **may constitute an initial source of saleable "ore."**

The Directors of Eclipse Metals Limited ("Eclipse Metals" or the "Company"; ASX: EPM) are pleased to provide an update of results from the third phase of exploration on the Company's Mary Valley Manganese Project.

Commenting on the significant progress outlined below, Carl Popal, Executive Chairman of Eclipse Metals, said: *"The board is excited to have received such positive confirmation of potentially saleable ore from the historical stockpiles."*

With a cost effective beneficiation process, the company would have an immediate cash flow. The proposed drill holes will provide confirmation that the near surface mineralisation can potentially be mined by open-cut methods.

Proximity of the project to major infrastructure and the port of Brisbane supports the commercial value for Eclipse to move to the next phase of exploration and development at Mary Valley."

The project tenements are centred on the small town of Amamoor, which is about 14km south of Gympie, a major regional town of southeast Queensland. An operating railway from Gympie, 138km north of the metropolitan area of Brisbane, provides ready transport infrastructure.

The most significant site of manganese mineralisation within the project area is the historical Amamoor Manganese Mine within EPM 17938.

This update describes drilling targets and other proposed activities at the historical Amamoor mine site, which contributed the majority of manganese production from the Mary Valley region. The historical Amamoor Manganese Mine is about 6km west of the small town of Amamoor.

Eclipse Metals Ltd is an Australian exploration company focused on exploring the Northern Territory and Queensland for multi commodity mineralisation. The company has an impressive portfolio of assets prospective for gold, manganese, iron ore, base metals and uranium mineralisation. The Company's mission is to increase Shareholder wealth through capital growth and ultimately, dividends. Eclipse plans to achieve this goal by exploring for and developing viable mineral deposits to generate mining or joint venture income.

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BACKGROUND

Mining ceased in 1959 despite the existence of mineralisation, as noted by Brooks (1962); “Probably several thousand tons of 30% to 40% Mn ore remain in the deposit...”(p17). The company’s exploration has confirmed Brooks’ (1962) statement and supports the idea that mineralisation continues down-dip, below and beyond the present workings.

Shallow excavations to a depth of 5m, enlarging some of the existing excavations, could enable extraction of about 2,450m³ of “high-grade” (approx. 36% Mn) mineralisation from the Central and part of the Southern Workings and about 1,050m³ of “low-grade” (approx. 21% Mn) mineralisation from the Northern Workings and part of the Southern Workings. Overall, volume of easily accessible manganese mineralisation is about 3,500m³ at a likely overall grade of 25 to 32% Mn. The bulk density of this material will exceed 3t/m³ so mass would exceed 10,000 tonnes.

The mineralised lenses identified at the historical Amamoor Manganese Mine are exposed within or adjacent to the workings (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Outcrop of South No. 1 Lens at the southern workings

HISTORICAL MINE DUMPS

In addition to the in-situ mineralisation, there are several dumps containing a mixture of mineralised rock (probably historical ore) and waste rock. The three largest historical mine dumps containing a total of about 1350m³ of rubble were sampled during the recently completed fieldwork. Assays range from 0.55% to 42.31% Mn with a mean of 13.27% Mn, from a total of 35 samples.

Material from the waste dumps, along with mineralised rock from the workings, will be supplied to consultants for petrographic examination and petro-physical testing to determine the mineralogical and physical characteristics of the mineralisation and host rock. This will be an important part of the Company's investigation to determine exploration methods and processing requirements of mineralisation which may be mined from the Amamoor workings. Historical ore and waste dumps will provide initial bulk samples and may constitute an initial source of saleable "ore."

Table 1: Comparison of the Dumps

Dump Id	Dump Size	Number of Samples	Range % Mn	Mean % Mn
North	400-500	12	0.70 to 23.85	11
South No.1	450	10	0.97 to 45.31	16
South No.2	450	13	0.63 to 31.50	12

Note: Assays of all samples from this phase of exploration are listed in Table 2 at the end of this report.

EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

A programme of 12 vertical diamond drill-holes is proposed to test the down-dip continuation of mineralisation below what could be removed from excavations 5m deep. Assuming continuity of dimensions and grade, it is possible that an additional 7,900m³ (more than 27,000 tonnes) of mineralised rock occurs within 50m of workings, to a depth of less than 15m from the surface.

Proposed coordinates of the drill collars are shown in Table 1 and drill-targets are shown on Figure 2.

Table 1: Collar Table of proposed diamond drill-holes

Workings	Drill-hole I.D.	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Northern	ADH01	461955	7086090	0	-90	30
Northern	ADH02	461940	7086070	0	-90	30
Northern	ADH03	461950	7086060	0	-90	30
Central	ADH04	461965	7085995	0	-90	30
Central	ADH05	461940	7085985	0	-90	30
Central	ADH06	461955	7085980	0	-90	30-40
Central	ADH07	461950	7085970	0	-90	30-40
Central	ADH08	461965	7085965	0	-90	30-40
Central	ADH09	461970	7085950	0	-90	30
Southern	ADH10	462020	7085915	0	-90	30
Southern	ADH11	462010	7085905	0	-90	30
Southern	ADH12	462040	7085900	0	-90	30

These drilling-targets are merely those parts of mineralised lenses that are closest to the workings and closest to surface. The mineralised lenses are interpreted to extend beyond the immediate conceptual target zone.

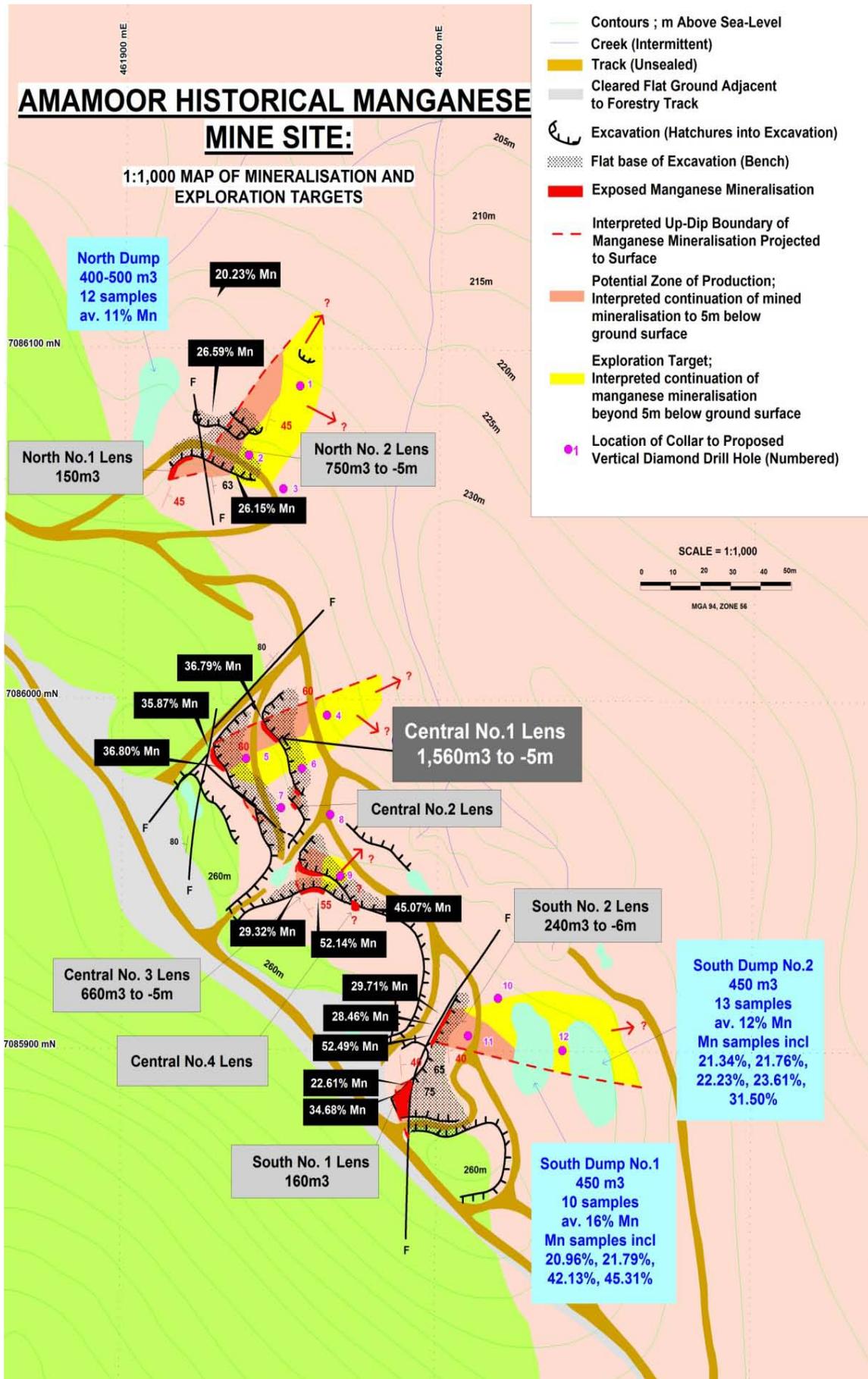


Figure 2: Interpreted Geology with Exploration Targets

For and on behalf of the board.

Pedro Kastellorizos
Executive Director

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results together with any related assessments and interpretations is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Spitalny on behalf of Mr Pedro Kastellorizos and Mr Giles Rodney (Rod) Dale, both Directors of Eclipse Metals Limited. Mr Spitalny is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person

Mr Dale is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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 Kastellorizos is a geologist with over 17 years of experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking as Executive Director.

Mr Peter Spitalny consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in this report and such information is based on the information compiled on behalf of company Geologists, Executive director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos and Non-Executive Director Mr Giles Rodney (Rod) Dale.

Reference

Brooks, J.H. (1962) Mary Valley Manganese Deposits. Queensland Department of Development and Mines. Geological Survey of Queensland Publication No. 308

Table 2: Mary Valley Stockpile Sample Assay Results

Sample I.D.	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	PROSPECT	Mn%	MnO%	Al2O3%	BaO%	CaO%	Cr2O3%	Fe2O3%	K2O%	MgO%	Na2O%	P2O5%	SO3%	SiO2%	TiO2%	Total%	LOI%
PS065	461919.56	7086089.68	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	7.009	9.05	14.78	0.6	9.15	0.05	9.64	0.49	2.47	2.7	0.4	0.02	43.97	1.98	100.85	4.53
PS066	461917.22	7086091.42	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	8.511	10.99	13.16	0.38	10.02	0.03	10.67	0.19	2.12	2.25	0.32	<0.01	42.61	1.74	100.15	4.53
PS067	461913.50	7086092.86	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	13.97	18.04	13.16	0.92	6.99	0.04	8.25	0.25	2.72	2.45	0.4	0.02	36.8	1.77	100.15	6.7
PS068	461907.18	7086092.53	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	3.168	4.09	17	0.41	8.11	0.04	12.05	1.28	2.1	3.28	0.39	<0.01	45.3	2.23	100.45	3.54
PS069	461910.79	7086095.01	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	13.685	17.67	11.73	0.1	17.87	0.04	8.38	0.06	0.85	0.13	0.28	<0.01	35.72	1.53	100.8	4.54
PS084	462025.59	7085893.97	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	0.976	1.26	15.87	0.59	0.78	0.05	11.25	3.38	1.57	3.76	0.13	0.06	56.26	1.99	100.6	3.42
PS085	462026.87	7085899.30	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	20.96	27.06	10.54	1.78	12.82	0.03	7.47	0.13	1.21	0.06	0.17	0.03	28.5	1.22	99.87	6.4
PS086	462029.78	7085891.36	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	45.31	58.51	2.11	3.31	1.37	0.01	1.56	0.02	0.28	0.12	0.13	1.39	22.55	0.24	100.5	4.22
PS087	462031.39	7085894.68	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	1.789	2.31	17.4	0.41	2.18	0.05	16.08	1.69	1.93	2.95	0.06	0.01	46.67	2.48	99.96	5.45
PS088	462031.80	7085898.21	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	1.084	1.4	1.7	3.55	0.7	0.01	6.01	0.36	0.15	0.04	0.3	2.27	82.96	0.22	101.7	1.67
PS089	462035.81	7085900.19	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	42.13	54.4	2.52	3.48	3.97	0.01	2.47	0.11	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.42	18.79	0.24	99.86	8.26
PS090	462035.43	7085904.19	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	18.905	24.41	10.07	0.45	12.56	0.02	7.21	0.08	1.42	0.14	0.29	0.04	32.92	1.33	99.87	6.88
PS091	462032.04	7085907.67	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	6.939	8.96	14.64	0.85	12.91	0.04	12.62	0.46	0.58	2.53	0.27	0.02	40.8	1.9	100.7	2.97
PS092	462027.45	7085910.88	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	21.73	28.06	9.92	0.76	14.87	0.03	7.08	0.08	0.65	0.06	0.26	0.05	29.56	1.37	100.4	5.04
PS093	462025.89	7085903.70	Amamoor; southern workings; north dump	3.516	4.54	0.7	0.4	0.95	0.01	3.15	0.03	0.35	0.02	0.05	0.02	88.63	0.04	100.4	1.08
PS094	462045.23	7085903.55	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	21.34	27.56	10.3	0.07	13.96	0.03	6.89	0.07	0.77	0.12	0.23	0.01	31.56	1.59	100.15	4.76
PS095	462049.55	7085900.47	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	21.76	28.1	2.81	3.33	13.86	0.01	5.72	0.05	0.59	0.15	0.11	1.13	39.08	0.13	102.1	4.77
PS096	462052.07	7085897.26	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	22.23	28.71	9.64	0.21	15.33	0.02	6.84	0.05	1.09	0.04	0.27	0.09	29.23	1.1	99.52	4.52

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PS097	462052.78	7085892.06	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	0.705	0.91	2.2	11.34	1.09	0.02	3.59	0.32	0.16	0.04	0.03	6.45	73.56	0.1	101.7	1.49
PS098	462051.70	7085888.93	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	31.5	40.67	0.22	1.32	8.66	<0.01	0.41	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.62	44.94	0.01	102.25	1.88
PS099	462054.42	7085885.93	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	7.141	9.22	15.63	0.87	19.94	0.04	11.72	0.06	0.95	0.02	0.28	0.17	33.35	2.07	99.58	3.91
PS100	462051.41	7085882.74	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	0.635	0.82	0.61	1.33	0.58	0.01	3.53	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.66	91.53	0.05	99.81	0.41
PS101	462048.02	7085883.95	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	14.98	19.34	8.06	0.53	10.58	0.03	18.86	0.12	1.13	0.28	0.12	0.08	32.45	0.88	100.3	6.15
PS102	462044.83	7085888.96	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	1.487	1.92	17.17	0.35	2.13	0.06	15.72	1.31	1.83	2.95	0.06	0.03	48.84	2.36	100.65	5.62
PS103	462043.52	7085893.50	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	0.55	0.71	20.05	0.55	3.86	0.06	6.43	3.06	1.57	3.89	0.69	0.01	52.69	2.46	100.2	3.92
PS104	462045.07	7085897.69	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	13.755	17.76	12.6	0.9	10.8	0.03	9.3	0.27	0.82	1.21	0.29	0.03	37.34	1.65	100.25	5.48
PS105	462043.28	7085900.43	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	23.61	30.49	10.72	0.56	12.72	0.03	7.31	0.11	0.75	0.19	0.12	0.01	24.1	1.52	99.96	8.78
PS106	462042.10	7085904.70	Amamoor; southern workings; south dump	7.489	9.67	15.17	0.45	14.94	0.04	9.32	0.27	0.86	1.84	0.15	0.01	40.79	2	100.4	3.97
PS107	461909.98	7086090.61	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	15.56	20.09	11.06	0.79	15.14	0.04	8.6	0.13	0.69	0.19	0.24	0.06	34.37	1.42	100.55	5.67
PS108	461912.74	7086088.51	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	7.992	10.32	13.14	0.85	10.87	0.03	13.12	0.46	1.64	1.99	0.36	<0.01	39.36	2	99.37	4.15
PS109	461913.34	7086085.34	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	11.185	14.44	14.27	1.8	12.17	0.03	9.29	0.17	0.91	1.75	0.29	0.45	36.42	1.83	100.35	4.86
PS110	461910.39	7086084.30	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	9.17	11.84	15.1	0.27	20.04	0.04	9.84	0.06	0.59	0.1	0.34	0.01	35.48	1.89	100.85	3.68
PS111	461909.56	7086080.48	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	13.455	17.37	10.57	0.59	14.04	0.03	9.89	0.53	1.85	1.02	0.29	0.01	36.32	1.74	100.65	4.61
PS112	461908.74	7086076.35	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	23.85	30.79	8.87	0.15	13.36	0.04	5.57	0.08	1.19	0.17	0.29	0.01	30.27	1.16	99.58	4.79
PS113	461906.39	7086072.01	Amamoor; north workings stockpile	6.521	8.42	14.2	0.39	11.48	0.03	8.22	0.14	1.31	2.68	0.38	0.1	46.81	1.74	100.6	3.73

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report**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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip samples were collected as part of the field reconnaissance program. Samples were collected when visible mineralisation was identified in the field. • Each rock chip sample was approximately 1 kg and 2kg in weight with the sample numbered from PS065 to PS0113, totalling 35 rock chips from historical stockpiles.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock Chip samples were sent to ALS in Brisbane for XRF to determine content of CaO%, BaO%, Al₂O₃%, Cr₂O₃%, Fe₂O₃%, K₂O%, MgO%, MnO%, Mn%, Na₂O%, P₂O₅%, SO₃%, SiO₂%, TiO₂% & LOI

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No applicable as no drilling was undertaken.
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"> All coordinate information was collected using a hand held GPS using MGA Zone 56 (GDA 94). Coordinates of the samples are present within Tables 1 and 2 of the announcement and within the map.
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 locations of samples is shown in the map as Figure 2
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"> No applicable as no drilling was undertaken
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were labelled/bagged and taken straight to the analytical laboratory
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"> Not applicable as not audits were conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPM17938 is held beneficially for Eclipse Metals Limited in its subsidiary Walla Mines Pty Ltd. Eclipse holds 56% of the current securities within Walla Mines Pty Ltd.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manganese ore has been mined intermittently from deposit in the Mary Valley since 1920's, with the bulk of the output occurring from 1957-1960.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation style at the historical Amamoor workings is best classified as belonging to the Cuban-type subclass of volcanic-exhalative manganese deposits
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No applicable as no drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no data averaging has been used
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected are only from the surface and any potential depths of mineralisation can only be observed on the surface and hence are speculative in nature.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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 plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Maps and Figures within the release
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> Several samples were collected from the lower and higher grade mineralisation observed to determine an average over the different mineralised lens observed and mapped in the field.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The fourth phase of exploration will concentrate on petro-physics studies to determine if airborne gravity or electro-magnetic surveys to delineate blind manganese mineralisation.