Davenport Resources, Exploration Ranking

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Geochem

Au – strong and broad anomaly

Cu – Moderate but at times narrow along strike continuation of JW. Black Angus anamoly is much broader possible caused by dispersion along the fault

As – Limited sampling along strike of JW. BA shows broad anomaly similar to Cu

Pb – Similar to As

Zn – Similar trend to Pb with the relatively lower anomalous grades.

Bi – some anomalous grades along strike of mineralisation of both JW and BA. Cannot be definite due to limited sampling.

Ni - some anomalous grades along strike of mineralisation of both JW. Cannot be definite due to limited sampling.

Magnetics

strong intensity but small target most likely at the position of the outcropping gossan. Intensity is noticeable to the north however the intensity decreases most likely due to the mineralisation plunging to the north.

Radiometrics

K – Moderate trend along JW with isolated high zone of intensity

TH – Weak to moderate trend

U – Moderately developed trend with some continuous zones of high intensity. Gossan position is low intensity

TC – Broad anomaly along strike of mineralisation.

U-TH – Distinct radiometric low "bullseye" at position of gossan most likely caused by low U. Trough of low intensity follows strike of JW mineralisation

K/TH – Very weak trend along strike of JW mineralisation.

Ranking System

3 – Obvious strong anomaly, continuous or similar geological position of know mineralisation

2 – moderate intensity anomaly / similar geological position without know mineralisation

1 – weak anomaly / outside favourable stratigraphic position

0 – no anomaly

Anomalous grades for the ranking of other targets assumes a strong anomaly of grades greater than the 90th percentile of the entire dataset. Background levels are assumed to be less than the 10th percentile. (Table 1).

The ranks for the 11 targets are listed in Table 2 and shown in Figure 1.

| Variable name	AU(PP <gt0>	CU(PP <gt0>	AG(PP <gt	AS(PP <gt	PB(PP <gt0>	ZN(PP <gt0>	BI(PP <gt0>	CR(PP <gt0	FE% <gt0	SB(PP <gt	MN(PP <gt0>	NI(PP <gt0
Count	1040	1315	402	997	911	934	476	647	686	325	686	629
Mean	7.1	63.7	0.3	3.2	46.7	85.5	10.5	76.2	7.4	1.1	1,427.2	21.8
Standard deviation	75.7	706.2	1.3	8.8	485.9	266.9	110.8	90.2	9.5	3.9	4,330.5	25.3
Coefficient of variation	10.6	11.1	4.1	2.7	10.4	3.1	10.6	1.2	1.3	3.5	3.0	1.2
Max	2,420.0	22,400.0	15.7	131.0	13,100.0	5,030.0	2,350.0	908.0	119.0	45.0	58,500.0	383.0
Upper quartile	4.0	31.0	0.3	2.0	21.6	74.0	2.0	100.0	7.8	0.4	984.5	26.5
Median	1.0	17.7	0.1	1.0	15.0	51.0	0.1	47.5	5.1	0.1	558.0	15.2
Lower quartile	1.0	9.8	0.1	1.0	10.0	35.0	0.1	22.0	3.4	0.1	354.5	8.9
Min	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	49.0	0.2
Variance	5,735.8	498,763.7	1.6	76.8	236,128.0	71,218.1	12,286.0	8,135.4	90.6	15.2	18,753,186.3	641.3
Skewness	31.2	27.4	9.7	10.1	23.2	14.1	20.0	3.3	6.1	7.4	7.9	6.3
Kurtosis	994.3	813.2	103.1	122.9	591.9	225.1	420.3	17.8	53.8	68.4	74.2	71.7
Range	2,420.0	22,399.8	15.7	130.8	13,098.0	5,027.0	2,350.0	906.0	118.6	45.0	58,451.0	382.8
Sum of weights	1,040.0	1,315.0	402.0	997.0	911.0	934.0	476.0	647.0	686.0	325.0	686.0	629.0
Geometric mean	2.1	18.6	0.1	1.5	15.8	52.4	0.3	43.3	5.3	0.2	632.4	14.7
Geometric variance	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.8	90.9	3.7	1.7	9.2	2.7	2.3
Harmonic mean	0.6	11.8	0.1	1.0	12.6	39.4	0.1	21.4	4.1	0.1	430.5	9.0
Logarithmic mean	0.8	2.9	- 2.2	0.4	2.8	4.0	- 1.2	3.8	1.7	- 1.6	6.4	2.7
Logarithmic variance	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	4.5	1.3	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.8
Sichel t statistic	3.9	31.2	0.2	2.6	21.4	70.4	3.0	83.1	6.9	0.6	1,031.0	22.2
Quantile 5	1	5	0.03	0.3	5.11	17	0.03	5	1.812	0.05	157.3	3
Quantile 10	**1**	**6**	**0.03**	**0.5**	**7**	**23**	**0.04**	**8**	**2.27**	**0.06**	**225.8**	**4.38**
Quantile 15	1	7	0.04	0.6	8	28	0.05	12	2.759	0.06	277	6
Quantile 20	1	8.1	0.04	0.8	9	32	0.06	17	3.086	0.07	310.6	7
Quantile 25	1	9.8	0.05	1	10	35	0.06	22	3.41	0.07	354.5	8.925
Quantile 30	1	10.9	0.05	1	11	38	0.078	27	3.736	0.07	394.2	10
Quantile 35	1	12	0.06	1	12	41	0.09	32	4.05	0.08	429.1	11.1
Quantile 40	1	14	0.06	1	13	44	0.1	36	4.344	0.08	470	12.8
Quantile 45	1	15.4	0.07	1	14	48	0.12	42.15	4.72	0.09	508.7	14
Quantile 50	1	17.7	0.08	1	15	51	0.13	47.5	5.07	0.1	558	15.2
Quantile 55	2	20	0.09	1.6	16	55	0.16	54	5.439	0.12	601.9	16.5
Quantile 60	2	22	0.112	2	17	58.4	0.2	60.2	5.826	0.15	666	18.24
Quantile 65	3	24	0.193	2	18.2	63	0.27	68	6.557	0.1925	766.4	20.085
Quantile 70	3	28	0.2	2	20	68	1.2	83	7.194	0.26	882.2	22.42
Quantile 75	4	31	0.25	2	21.625	74	2	100	7.775	0.3675	984.5	26.525
Quantile 80	5	37	0.25	3	24	83	3	115	8.534	0.49	1157	30
Quantile 85	6	47	0.25	5	28	99	3.6	139	9.462	0.835	1431	36.72
Quantile 90	**9**	**64**	**0.3**	**7**	**36**	**118**	**5.4**	**171.2**	**11.5**	**2.5**	**1918**	**45.04**
Quantile 95	19	97	0.79	10	53.45	171	12	236.5	18.637	6	3454	60.64
Quantile 100	2420	22400	15.7	131	13100	5030	2350	908	119	45	58500	383

Table 1 – Statistics for exploration data.
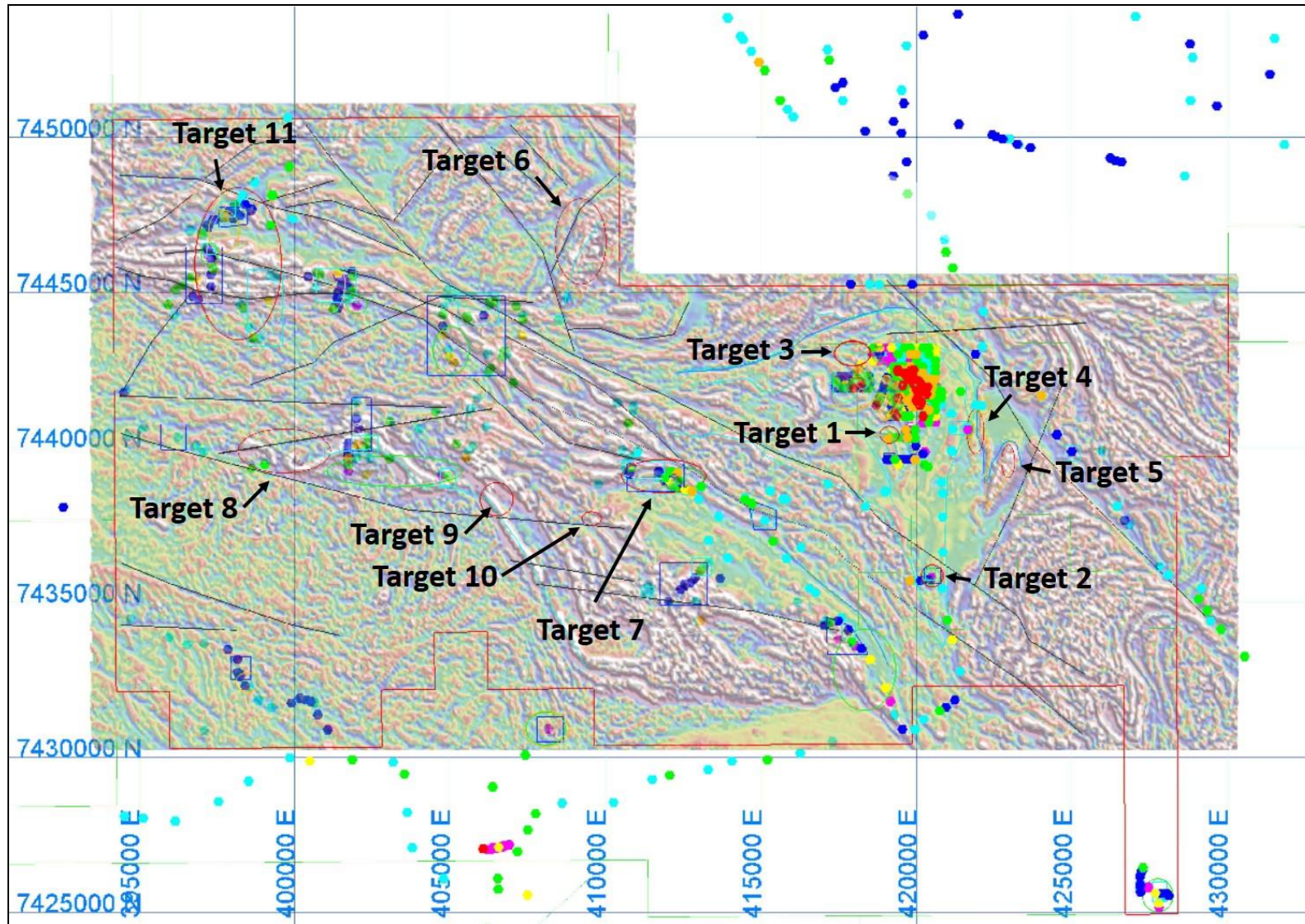
Figure 1 – Regional targes (red circle) with magnetics and copper grades. Geochem anomaly are Au (gold circle), Cu (green circle), As (silver circle), lead+zinc (dark blue square) and Sb (light blue square)

Target	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Geology	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Geochem	3	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	0	0	2
Mag	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Rad	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Total	12	10	7	9	6	6	6	7	6	3	5

Table 2 – target ranking.

Target 1

Geology (Figure 2) – Within the same stratigraphic position as JW. The sat photo, magnetics and radiometrics suggest there is a tight fold with target 1 being on the opposite hinge to JW.
Geochem (Figure 2) – strong copper anomaly but no gold, lead, zinc or arsenic
Magnetics (Figure 3) – strong to moderate high in the vicinity of copper anomaly.
Radiometrics (Figure 4) – moderate / strong intensity.

Target 2

Geology (Figure 5) – possible same stratigraphic position as the Pinnacles mineralisation. Magnetics and radiometrics suggest there is fold hinge to the north of the Pinnacles resulting in a limb to the west. This limb extends to the south where the anomaly occurs
Geochem (Figure 5) – strong copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony. No gold.
Magnetics (Figure 6) – moderate intensity at the position of the geochem anomaly.
Radiometrics (Figure 7) – moderate / strong intensity.

Target 3

Geology (Figure 8) – Possible continuation of the JW stratigraphic position with two possible interpretations. First, the line of mineralisation is offset by the Blank Angus fault, the line continues to the north before being fold back to the south-west. Second, the line of mineralisation is folded to the west at the position of the Black Angus fault before striking in a north-west orientation.
Geochem (Figure 8) – no sampling at the position of the anomaly however nearby sampling to both the south and the east is encouraging. Sampling to the south was not assayed for gold.
Magnetics (Figure 9) – Two zones of moderate intensity support both geological interpretations. Area requires some detailed geological mapping.
Radiometrics (Figure 10) – generally weak intensity with isolated zones of same intensity as JW.

Target 4

Geology (Figure 11) – Same stratigraphic position as the Pinnacles mineralisation
Geochem (Figure 11) – Strong copper, gold and antimony mineralisation. Also another gold anomalous sample immediately to the north, possibly proximal to the interpreted fold hinge.
Magnetics (Figure 12) – Moderate intensity presumable following the strike of mineralisation along the Pinnacles
Radiometrics (Figure 13) – moderate intensity increasing to the south

Target 5

Geology (Figure 11) – Same stratigraphic position as the Pinnacles mineralisation
Geochem – No sampling
Magnetics (Figure 12) – Strong magnetic high, maybe associated with a fault zone.
Radiometrics (Figure 13) – Generally weak but small isolated zones of moderate intensity.

Target 6

Geology (Figure 14) – located with the sillimanite – cordierite gneiss. Some proximal structural complexity.
Geochem (Figure 14) – moderate gold anomaly to south of target.
Magnetics (Figure 15) – strong ridge of high intensity.
Radiometrics (Figure 16) – Moderate intensity trend with some isolated high zones similar to JW.

Target 7

Geology (Figure 17) – Located within the cacl-silicate horizon on the margin of a biotite schist. This trend may aslo continue many kilometres to the south-east where there are also some high copper grades along the same margin.
Geochem (Figure 17) – strong copper, lead+zinc and arsenic grades.
Magnetics (Figure 18) – No obvious trends but definite ridges of higher intensity associated with the higher copper grades.
Radiometrics (Figure 19) - No obvious trends but definite ridges of higher intensity associated with the higher copper grades.

Target 8 – Two Amigo's Gossan

Geology (Figure 20) – Outcropping gossan but difficult to interpret how this fits with the local geology. Anomalous copper is within the sillimanite – cordierite gneiss. A large area that needs to be reduced.
Geochem (Figure 20) – Some high grade copper and arsenic zones in associated with a magnetic ridge. Difficult to tells if this is associated with the gossan.
Magnetics (Figure 21) – Small bullseye associated with the gossan. May tie in with ~5km strike of high intensity associated with some high copper grades.
Radiometrics (Figure 22) – No obvious trends in the position of the gossan. There is ridge of higher intensity to the east associated with the higher copper and arsenic grades.

Target 9

Geology (Figure 23) – Position is proximal to the contact of the cordierite – sillimanite gneiss and the cordierite granulite. May also be the same stratigraphic position as the Two Amigo's Gossan and the copper anomalies to the north -west. Also proximal to some local scale faulting
Geochem – no sampling
Magnetics (Figure 24) – Strong magnetic high
Radiometrics (Figure 25) – Strong bullseye target along broad moderate trend similar to the magnetics.

Target 10

Geology (Figure 26) – Proximal to some local scale faulting similar to target 9.
Geochem – no sampling
Magnetics (Figure 27) – Minor highs associated with readiometrics
Radiometrics (Figure 28) – Small bullseye target using Total Count. Potassium has been used for other targets which for target 10 shows a broad trend.

Target 11

Geology (Figure 29) – Within the calc-silicate and sillimanite-cordierite gneiss.
Geochem (Figure 29) – Anomalous copper, gold, lead+zinc, bismuth and arsenic
Magnetics (Figure 30) – an area of strong magnetic highs with no obvious target
Radiometrics (Figure 31) - an area of moderate K highs with no obvious target