Bonya Cu Resource Estimation Report

For

Thor Mining PLC

November 2018

Prepared by

Dr Graeme McDonald BSc PhD MAusIMM

Executive Summary

The Author was contracted by Thor Mining PLC (THR) to undertake a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Bonya copper deposit in the Northern Territory. The scope of work comprised

- data collation and review
- interpretation and modelling
- geostatistical analysis of copper, tungsten and molybdenum
- Mineral Resource Estimation and reporting to JORC 2012 standard

The results of the Mineral Resource Estimate are provided in the table below. The Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off of 0.2 % Cu and have an effective date of 15th November 2018.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bonya Deposit 15th November 2018					
	Oxidation	Tonnes	Cu %	W ppm	Mo ppm
Inferred	Oxidised	20,000	1.0	35	4
	Fresh	210,000	2.1	43	10
Total		**230,000**	**2.0**	**42**	**10**

The information in this release that relates to the Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Dr Graeme McDonald. Dr McDonald acts as an independent consultant to Thor Mining PLC on the Bonya Mineral Resource estimation. Dr McDonald is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation, deposit type under consideration and to the activities undertaken 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" (The JORC Code). Dr McDonald consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information relating to the Mineral Resource Estimation in the form and context in which it appears.

A mineralisation wireframe was generated in Micromine software using drill hole data supplied by Thor. Resource data were flagged with unique weathering and mineralisation domain codes as defined by the wireframes and composited to 1m lengths. The composites were analysed and top-cuts applied.

Grade continuity analysis was undertaken in Micromine software for Cu, W and Mo for the mineralised domain and models were generated in all three directions. Modelling parameters were used in the block model estimation. A block model with a parent block size of 10 x 8 x 10m with sub-blocks of 2.5 x 2 x 2.5m has been used to represent adequately the mineralised volume, with sub block estimated at the parent block scale.

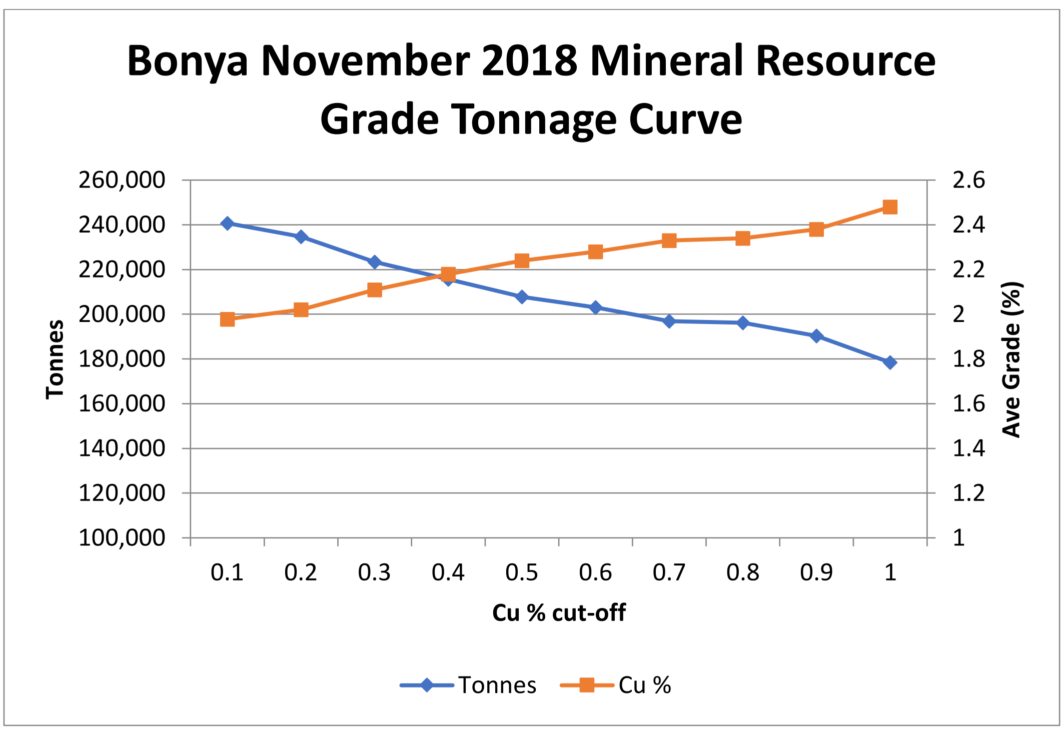
Density values were discussed with Thor and are consistent with expected values for the lithologies present and the degree of weathering. Within the block model, density has been assigned based on mineralised domain and weathering state.

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the following basis:

- No areas of in-situ Mineral Resource satisfied the requirements to be classified as **Measured Mineral Resources.**
- No areas of the Mineral Resource satisfied the requirements to be classified as **Indicated Mineral Resources**.
- All of the Mineral Resource satisfies the requirements to be classified as an **Inferred Mineral Resource.**

To the best of the Authors knowledge, at the time of estimation there are no known issues that could materially impact on the eventual extraction of the Mineral Resource.

The grade-tonnage curve for the Bonya Cu Deposit is shown below.



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1 INTRODUCTION

The Author was contracted by Thor Mining PLC (THR) to evaluate and undertake a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Bonya copper deposit in the Northern Territory. The Bonya deposit is located approximately 350km ENE of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Code and Guidelines for the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – 2012 Edition (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). It documents the work completed, assumptions made and the results of the MRE process. Section 3 of the JORC Table 1 has also been completed.

1.1 Disclaimer

The Author of this report has no prior association with THR in regard to the mineral assets and has no interest in the outcome of the technical assessment. The Author is independent of THR and has no beneficial or economic interests in any of the mineral assets being reported on. The Author is renumerated by way of a professional fee as negotiated with THR.

The report is based on information available up to and including the date of this report. The author has endeavoured, by making all reasonable enquiries, to confirm the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the technical data upon which this report is based. Statements and opinions are current as of the date of this report and could alter over time depending on further exploration results, mineral prices and other relevant market factors.

The Author consents to this report being distributed, in full, in the form and context in which it was commissioned.

1.2 Project Scope

The Author was requested by THR to develop a resource model for the Bonya deposit in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). Specifically, the Author undertook the following tasks in accordance with normal industry standards :

- Reviewed drilling and developed an understanding of the local geology and mineralisation
- Generated a 3D geological interpretation
- Created domain interpretations for copper
- Developed a block model of the deposit
- Undertook a geostatistical analysis of the data
- Estimated grades for copper, tungsten and molybdenum
- Developed an independent MRE for the Bonya Deposit (JORC Code 2012)
- Prepared an independent MRE report
- Prepared summary documentation suitable for ASX release including Table 1 of the JORC Code (2012)

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

The Bonya Deposit is located approximately 350km ENE of Alice Springs (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Location of the Bonya Cobalt Project area

2.2 Tenure

The Bonya Deposit is located on exploration licence EL29701 (Figure 2). The deposit forms part of the larger Bonya Creek area in which Thor recently acquired a 40% interest from Rox Resources. The project area is known to host outcropping tungsten deposits as well as small high-grade copper deposits. It is located approximately 30km east of Thor's 100% owned Molyhil deposit.

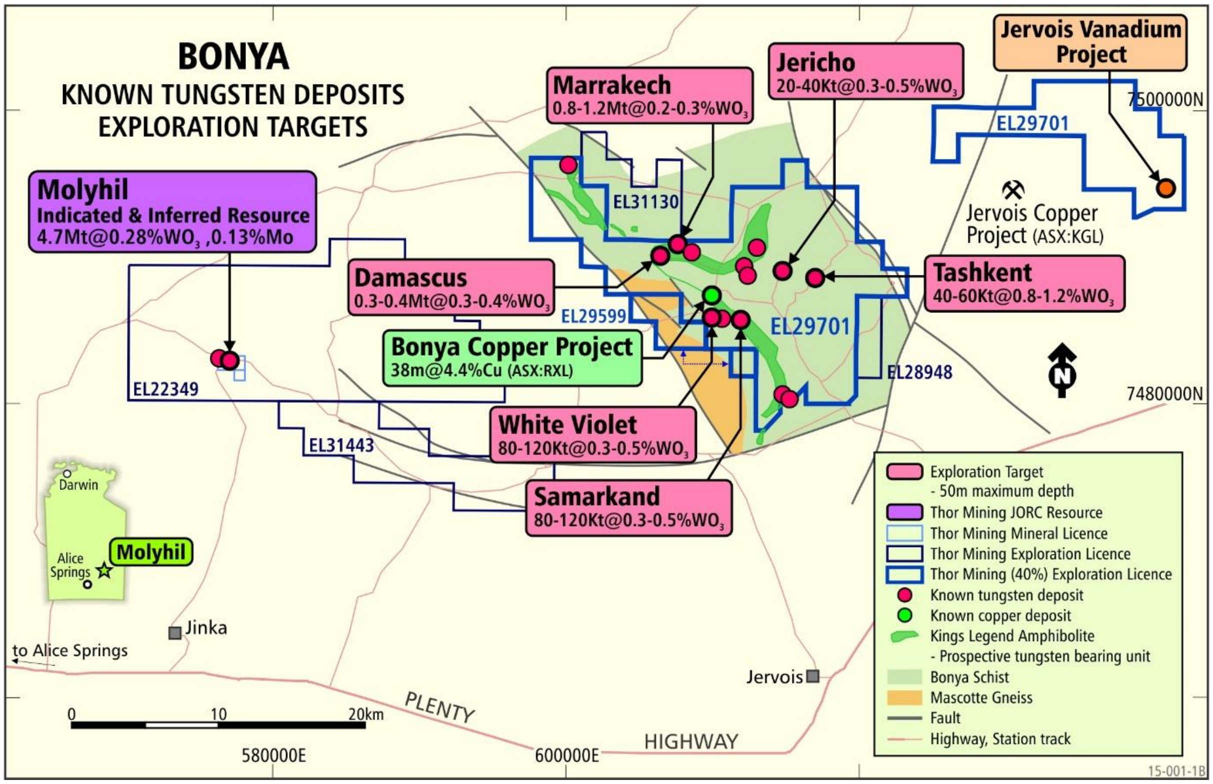


Figure 2 – Location of the Bonya Deposit within the larger Bonya Creek Project area tenure.

2.3 Local Geology

The geology of the Bonya project is summarised in the Huckitta 1:250,000 sheet Explanatory Notes (Freeman, 1986). The tenement area covers mainly outcrop and sub-crop of Bonya Schist which is the host unit of the copper mineralisation at Jervois and Bonya.

The Bonya Schist, defined in Freeman, Shaw and Warren (1989), is divided into five informal units and one formal member, the Kings Legend Amphibolite Member. These units are described as follows:

Unit 6 — *3000-4000m in Bonya Hills. Distinctive layered actinolite-K-feldspar calc-silicate rock, acid crystal metavolcanic, calcareous meta-pelite (locally with fine magnetite), muscovite-rich schists (some with garnet, sillimanite or andalusite), quartzite and amphibolites.*

Unit 5 — *1000m in Bonya Hills. Fine to medium grained biotite-muscovite schist, locally with andalusite, cordierite, garnet and tourmaline, garnet-quartz-epidote calc-silicate rock, amphibolites, feldspathic schist and sulphide-bearing quartz-magnetite and quartz-hematite rock. Contains Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Bi mineralisation at Jervois and W-Cu mineralisation in the calc-silicate rock.*

Unit 4 — *KINGS LEGEND AMPHIBOLITE MEMBER, 0-900m, Bonya Hills. Amphibolite with up to 30% plagioclase, glomeroporphyritic, giving a spotty appearance. Minor calc-silicate*

	rock. Contains fine disseminated grains of chalcopyrite-pyrite. Scheelite in calc-silicate rock.
Unit 3	*0-1550m in Bonya Hills. A distinctly coarse-grained knotted muscovite schist or andalusite-muscovite schist. Pods and layers of quartz-epidote calc-silicate rock.*
Unit 2	*0-800m in Bonya Hills. Fine-grained pink quartzofeldspathic rock, hornblende gneiss and quartz-epidote calc-silicate rock; all interlayered in fine-grained muscovite and biotite-muscovite schist. Scheelite occurs in calc-silicate rock.*
Unit 1	*0-500m in Bonya Hills. Amphibolite and layered amphibolites; commonly streaky appearance. Base of unit rests with transitional contact on Mascotte Gneiss Complex.*
Undivided	*An unknown thickness with much soil cover, mostly NE of the Bonya Hills. Muscovite, chlorite and biotite-muscovite schist with megacrystic garnet-biotite schistose gneiss, amphibolites, hornblende gneiss, leucocratic calc-silicate rock. Retrograde schist is common. Its position in the sequence is unknown and may be equivalent to several of the units.*

There are a number of intrusive granites and pegmatites which intrude the Bonya Schist sequence, and seem to be located in areas of structural weakness (e.g. fold noses), so are thought to be later intrusive events. The pegmatites often contain scheelite mineralisation. The granites are not thought to be the cause of the regional metamorphism, but were probably intruded during the regional metamorphic event. There is no evidence of contact metamorphism, however, the area has been subjected to a regional amphibolite grade metamorphic over-print.

2.4 Mineralisation

Copper was produced from open pit mining at nearby Jervois in two periods, a) before World War II, and b) in the early 1980's. Oxide copper was also mined at Bonya prior to WWII.

The Cu mineralisation is comprised of predominantly stringer and matrix style chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite hosted within quartz/biotite schist of the Bonya Metamorphics in the noses of isoclinal folds which were subsequently re-folded. As the limbs of the folds are attenuated and because of the re-folding, many of the occurrences appear unrelated to each other.

All the occurrences of known Cu mineralisation are outcropping and have been identified by early prospectors. Previous explorers observe that a considerable number of small copper outcrops and deposits are present in the Bonya area however it is attested that all are uneconomic due to their small and/or discontinuous size. However, no significant drilling has tested this hypothesis.

Intrusive granites and pegmatites often host scheelite mineralisation, and this is the other main economic mineral in the area.

Data have been compiled by Rox into MapInfo datasets from historic open file company reports.

3 DATA

3.1 Principal Data Sources

The Bonya project area has had limited exploration for base-metals, with the majority of this work restricted to prospecting and surface geochemistry. Historic drilling has largely been shallow auger and RAB over the Bonya area.

Rox Resources are the only group to have undertaken any significant drilling at the Bonya Prospect. Throughout 2014 and 2015 both RC and DD drilling were undertaken to better define the mineralisation.

These data were provided by THR in the form of excel spreadsheets as well as in a Micromine drill hole database.

3.2 Drill Hole Data

The Bonya drill hole dataset used for the MRE contains a total of 15 holes for 1,910.5m of drilling (Table 1). Comprising 13 RC holes and 2 DD holes drilled by Rox Resources between 2014 and 2015.

Due to the small and uncertain orientation of the mineralisation the drilling has not followed a regular pattern. However, the majority of holes have been drilled at angles of between 45 – 60 degrees, either approximately to the north or south. It should be noted that hole BYRC020 is interpreted to have been drilled down plunge. A plan showing the spatial relationship of the drill holes is included as Figure 3.

Drill hole collars have been positioned with a handheld GPS and the RL determined by snapping to the DTM. Downhole surveys have been determined via a single shot camera at 30m intervals.

Operator	Hole Prefix	Type	Number	Metres	Date
Rox	BYRC	RC	11	1,137	2014
Rox	BYD	DD	2	500.5	2014
Rox	BYRC	RC	2	273	2015
Total			**15**	**1,910.5**	

Table 1 : Summary of drill holes provided for use in the MRE

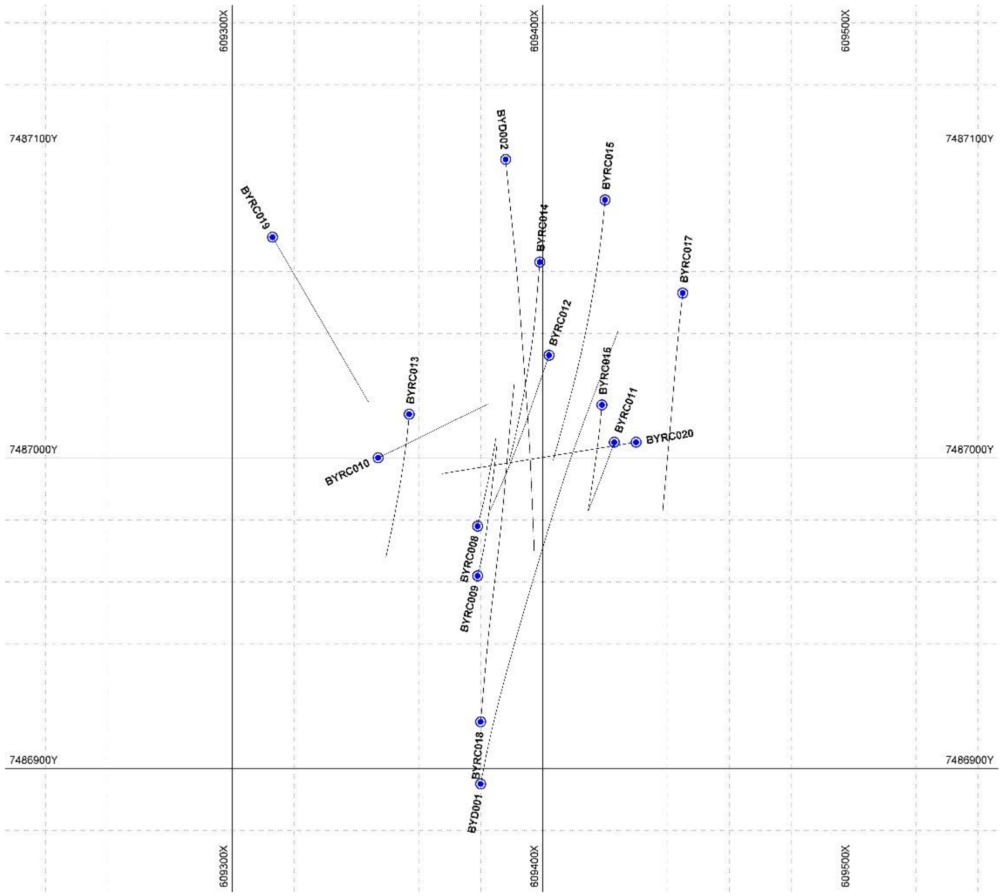


Figure 3 – Bonya drill hole location plan

3.3 Topographic Surface

Within the immediate vicinity of the Bonya Deposit, the topography is low undulating hills with an average elevation of approximately 400m above sea level.

A detailed DTM covering the Bonya deposit was supplied as part of the data package provided to Thor by Rox. The DTM was collected at the same time as an airborne VTEM survey commissioned by Rox in 2013.

3.4 Database Validation

The Author has conducted random checks of the raw geological logs and assay data reports to the digital data supplied. No errors were detected.

3.5 Downhole Surveys

Downhole surveys were collected during drilling by Rox via a single shot camera at 30m intervals.

3.6 Sample Recovery

Reports of the RC drilling by Rox has shown that sample quality and recovery was not recorded. However, the records show that the majority of the samples were collected dry. Examination of the DD logs and photos indicate that the DD recoveries appear to be excellent.

3.7 QAQC

A QAQC program has been used during the drilling undertaken at Bonya. Field standards, duplicates and blanks have all be inserted into the sample stream. However, the rate of insertion is very low and the range of copper values for the standards used limited and also low. However, despite these facts, there does not appear to be any concerns regarding the assay quality.

Therefore, the RC and DD data obtained by Rox from their drilling is considered to be of a good quality and standard to be used for the Mineral Resource Estimate. Although, it is highly recommended that if future drilling was to be undertaken that duplicates, blanks and appropriate standards are inserted into the sample stream at a much greater rate.

4 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND MODELLING

As part of the MRE process, all of the interpretation and modelling for the Bonya deposit was undertaken using Micromine software. Mineralisation interpretations were completed on 20m spaced horizontal plans. 3D wireframes were subsequently created and used for the MRE.

4.1 Lithological Domains

The Bonya Deposit is interpreted to be associated with a fold hinge within a complex steeply plunging refolded zone of Bonya Schist. Due to the limited amount of drilling and complex nature of the geological host to the mineralisation, no geological modelling and definition of lithological domains has been undertaken as part of this MRE.

4.2 Mineralised Domains

Due to the steeply plunging and relatively small pipe like nature of the mineralised zone it was difficult to do a more traditional sectional interpretation. Instead an RL approach was used to create stacked sub-horizontal sections at approximately 20m spacing. Copper grades were displayed on drill holes and a plan view of a given RL clipped to a set window was displayed (Figure 4). The extent of the Cu mineralisation was then interpreted on each level (Figure 5).

A single mineralised wireframe was created by joining RL strings together and successfully validated for open sections, intersecting triangles and invalid connections. The result is a mineralised domain that can be used for sample and block model flagging.

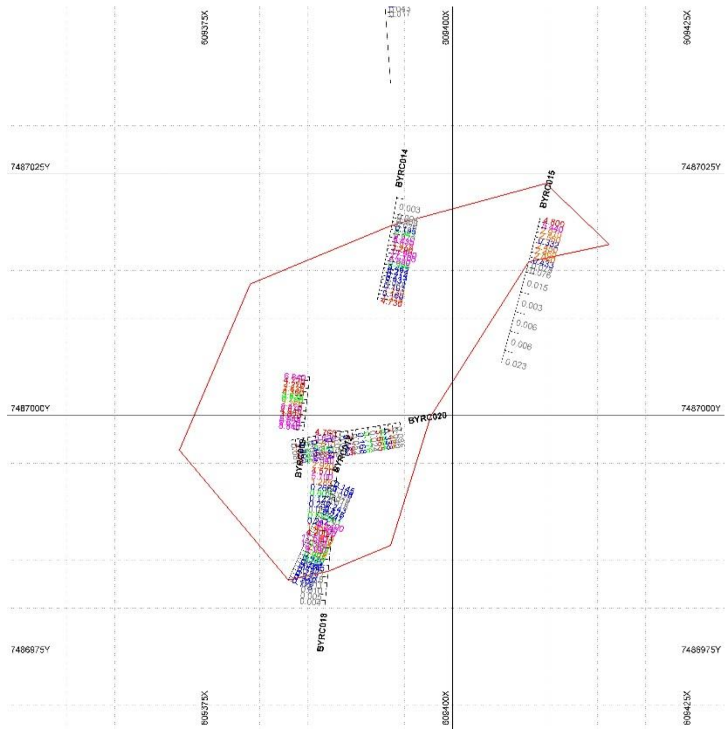


Figure 4 – 320RL showing downhole Cu assays and the mineralised interpretation envelope in red.

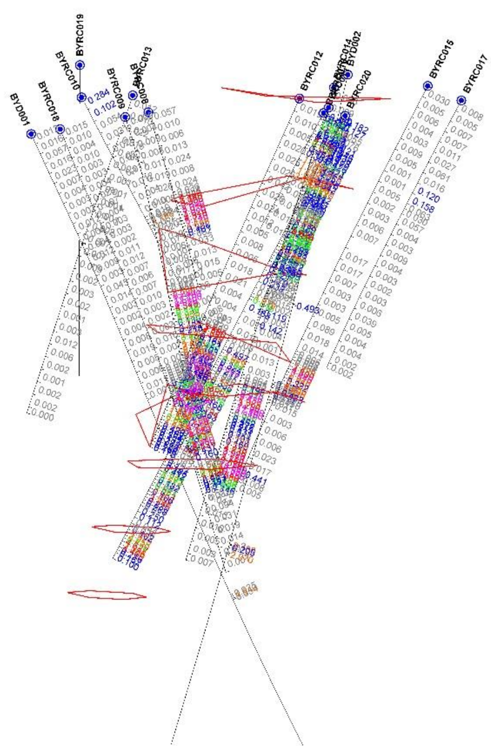


Figure 5 – Oblique view looking north showing RL mineralised interpretation envelopes in red.

4.3 Weathering

Examination of drilling logs revealed that weathering data had been poorly recorded. However, examination of DD core photos provided useful information to support the logging data that was present. The photos showed that there was very little true oxide material near surface and that lithologies became fresh approximately 10m below the surface. It was decided that a general oxide surface could be interpreted based on a combination of the weathering interpretation from drill logs and the core photos. The depth to this surface is approximately 10m below surface. Material above this surface was called oxide and material below this surface fresh.

5 STATISTICS

The statistical analysis was undertaken using Micromine software. Mineralisation domains together with the weathering surface have been used to flag samples for analysis.

5.1 Sample Statistics

Raw sample statistics for the mineralised domain are shown in Table 2 and Figure 6. Copper displays a strongly positively skewed distribution, with a significant amount of low-grade internal dilution. There does not appear to be any relationship between Cu and either W or Mo. Due to the low sample numbers and relatively shallow oxide zone all samples were treated as coming from a single domain.

Element	Weathering	Samples	Mean	Min	Max
Cu	All	347	1.90 %	0.01 %	17.55 %
W	All	347	75.0 ppm	2 ppm	6,270 ppm
Mo	All	347	10.4 ppm	0.5 ppm	442 ppm

Table 2 – Summary raw sample statistics for the mineralised Cu domain.

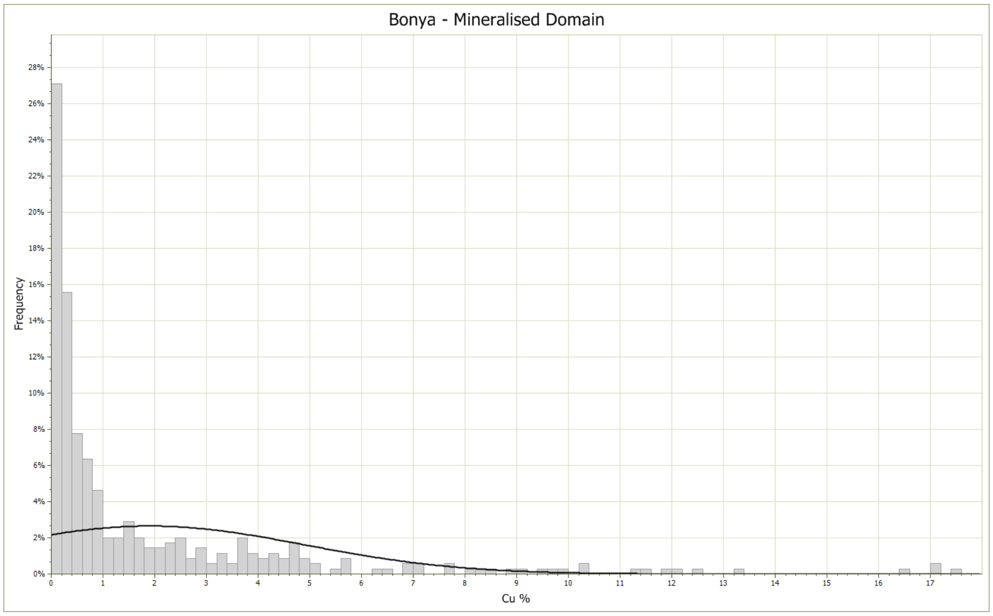


Figure 6 – Histogram of raw Cu% data for the mineralised domain, showing a strongly positively skewed distribution.

5.2 Composite Length Analysis

Analysis of the raw sample data from all drilling at the project indicated a dominant common sample length of 1m (Figure 7). A significant proportion of samples are 2m in length, however, these in general do not lie within the mineralised domain. Therefore, the drill hole data have been composited downhole, using a 1m composite interval, prior to running the estimation process and thus reducing any bias due to sample length. The compositing was run taking in to account the weathering and mineralisation domains to ensure that no composite intervals cross any boundaries.

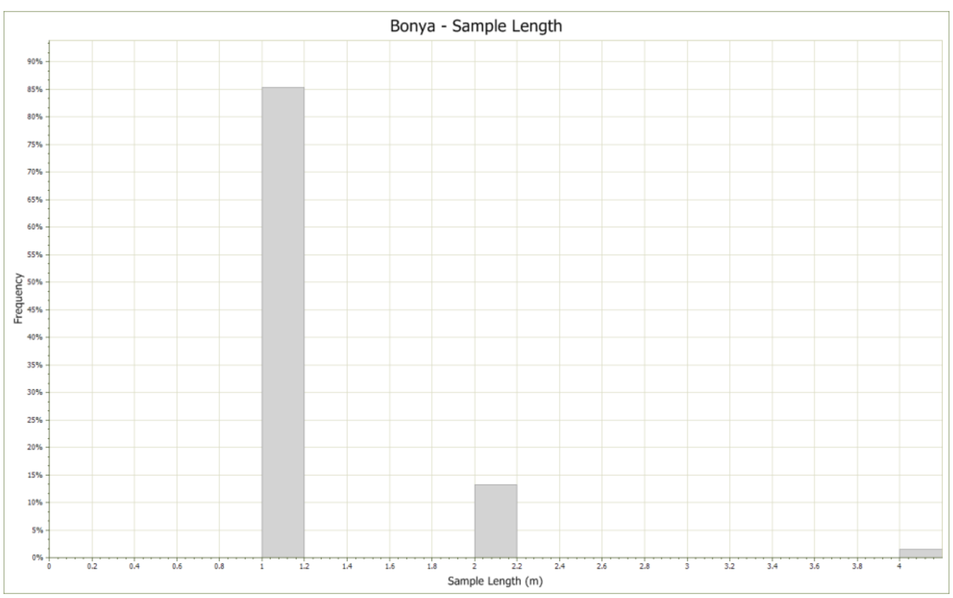


Figure 7 – Histogram of composite sample lengths for the Bonya Project

5.3 Top-Cutting

Composited samples from within the mineralised domain were analysed via histogram and probability plots and a number of outlier samples were identified. As a result, top cuts were applied to reduce the effect of these outliers. Details of the top cuts applied are shown in Table 3.

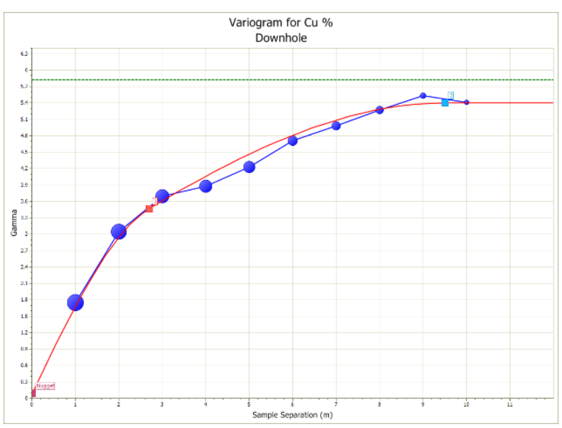
	Cu	W	Mo
CoV (pre cut)	1.58	6.00	3.01
Top Cut Applied (ppm)	10.0 %	300 ppm	80 ppm
Samples Affected	13	9	10
CoV (post cut)	1.56	1.00	1.86

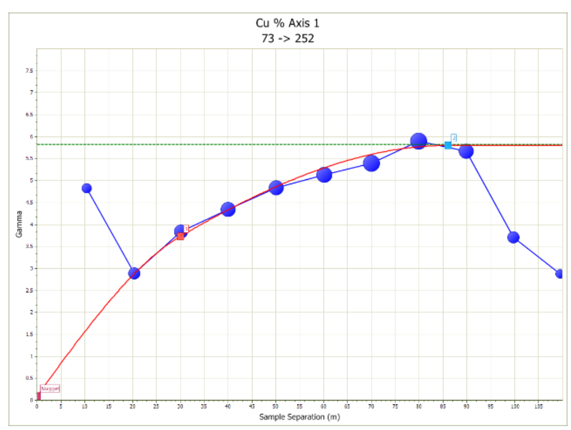
Table 3 – Details of top cuts applied to the composited samples from the mineralised domain.

6 VARIOGRAPHY

Variograms were generated from the composited samples for the mineralised domain to assess the spatial continuity of the elements Cu, W and Mo and as inputs to the kriging algorithm used to interpolate grades. The weathering surface was treated as a soft boundary and modelling was undertaken with all samples.

The number of samples and the relatively close drill hole density has allowed directional variograms to be calculated. These are shown in Figures 8 to 10 and summarised in Table 4 for each element modelled. In all cases the Axis 1 direction provides the best fit model and they become more uncertain with the remaining two directions.





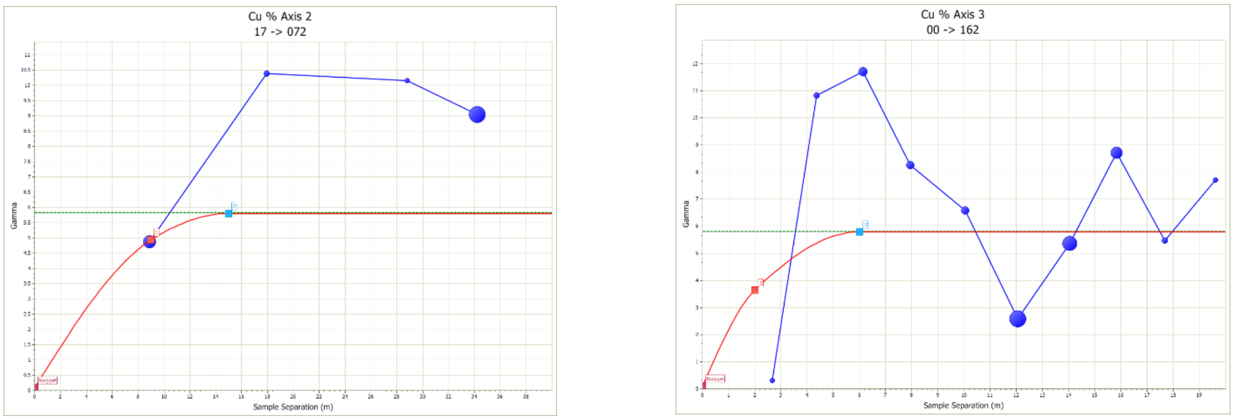


Figure 8 – Cu variograms, mineralised domain.

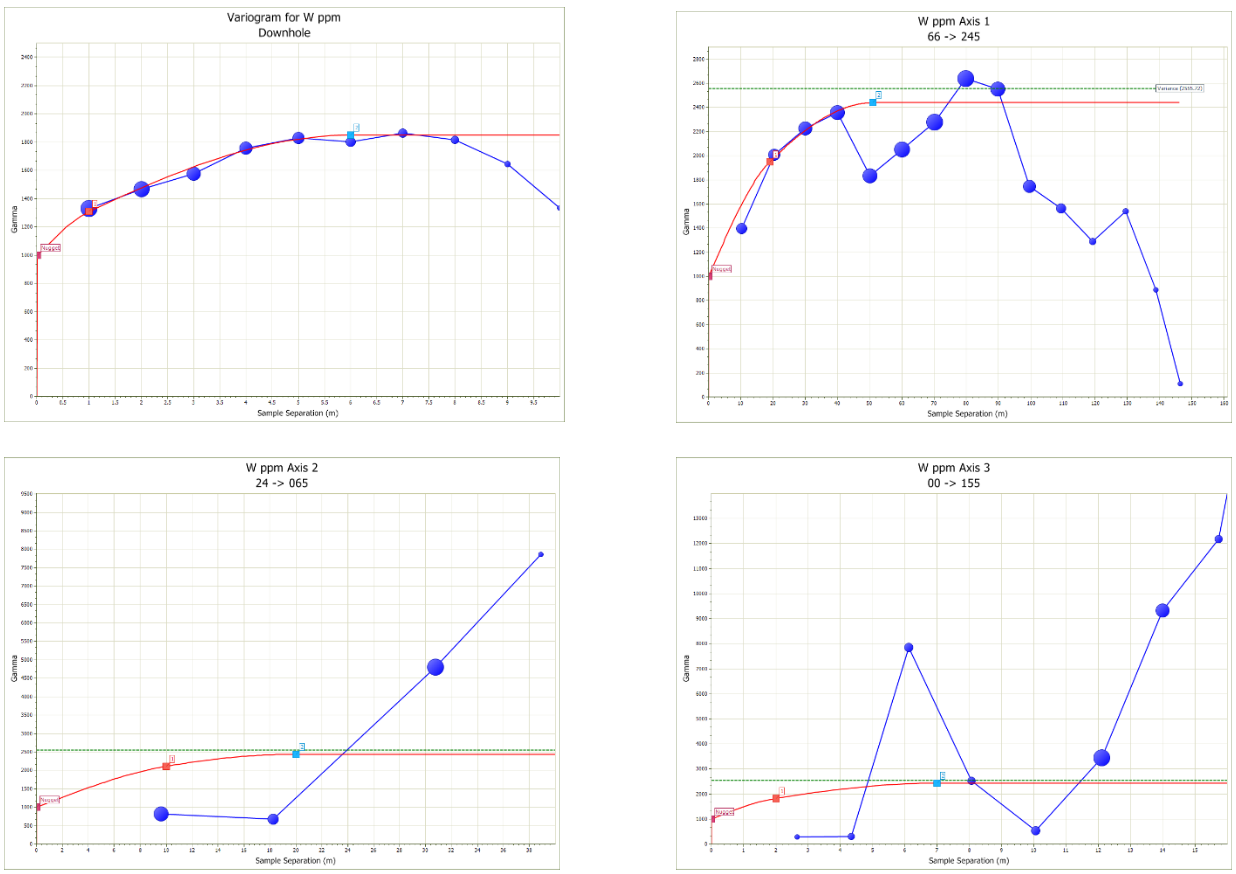


Figure 9 – W variograms, mineralised domain.

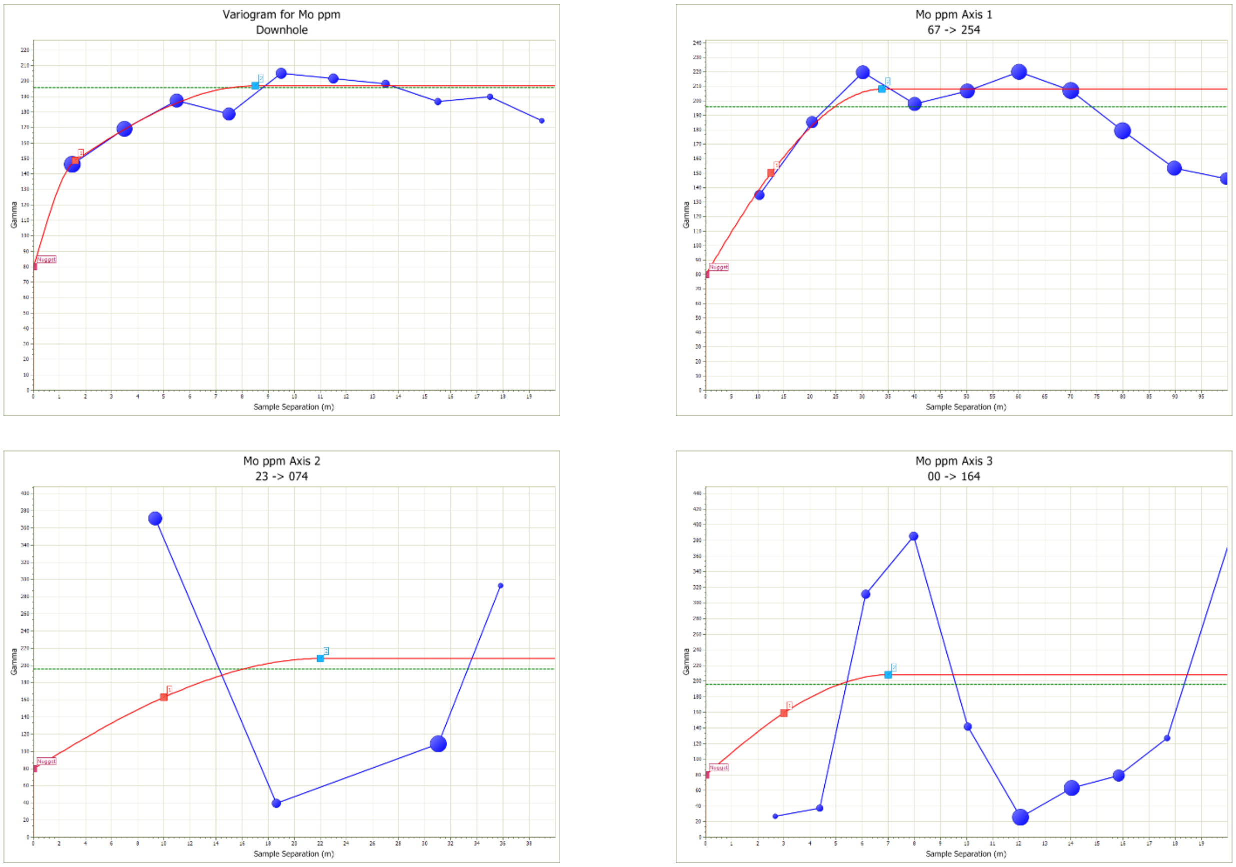


Figure 10– Mo variograms, mineralised domain.

	Direction	Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2	
			Partial Sill	Range	Partial Sill	Range
Cu	Axis 1 73 -> 252	0.1	1.55	30	4.15	86
	Axis 2 17 -> 072		1.55	9	4.15	15
	Axis 3 00 -> 162		1.55	2	4.15	6
W	Axis 1 66 -> 245	1000	390	19	1050	51
	Axis 2 24-> 065		390	10	1050	20
	Axis 3 00 -> 155		390	2	1050	7
Mo	Axis 1 67 -> 254	80	4.8	12.5	123.3	33.8
	Axis 2 23 -> 074		4.8	10	123.3	22
	Axis 3 00 -> 164		4.8	3	123.3	7

Table 4 – A summary of the variogram model parameters.

7 ESTIMATION AND MODELLING

7.1 Block Dimensions

The resource model was generated using Micromine software.

Given the relatively close drill hole spacing and narrow zones of mineralisation, a relatively small block size has been chosen. The block size is considered appropriate for the drill hole spacing. Block model extents and dimensions are given in Table 5 and a description attributes is provided in Table 6.

	X	Y	Z
Min Coordinates	609350	7486980	250
Max Coordinates	609440	7487030	410
Parent Block Size	10	8	10
Min Block Size	2.5	2	2.5

Table 5 – Summary of block model extents and block sizes.

Attribute	Description
East	Coordinate in the X direction
North	Coordinate in the Y direction
RL	Coordinate in the Z direction
_East	Dimension in the X direction
_North	Dimension in the Y direction
_RL	Dimension in the Z direction
Weath	Weathering domain. O – Oxide, F - Fresh
Min Dom	Mineralised Domain. M – Within mineralised domain based on Cu interpretation, W – Waste material outside of mineralised domain
SG	Specific Gravity flagged by weathering domain
Cu %	Estimated Cu grade (%)
W ppm	Estimated W grade (ppm)
Mo ppm	Estimated Mo grade (ppm)
KR_VAR	Kriging variance – Cu mineralised domain runs
KR_EFF	Kriging efficiency – Cu mineralised domain runs
Run	Estimation run number
Points	Total number of composites contributing to estimated grade
Holes	Total number of holes contributing to estimated grade
AVE DIST	Average distance to composites
Res Cat	Resource classification 1 = inferred, 2 = indicated, 3 = measured

Table 6 – A summary of block model attributes.

7.2 Estimation Parameters

The block model interpolation was undertaken using ordinary kriging. Cu, W and Mo grades were estimated into 10x8x10m sized blocks using a 4x4x4 block discretisation. Grades for each element were estimated using individual weightings derived from the variograms. For Cu, W and Mo the mineralised domain was estimated with a hard boundary with the base of oxidation considered to be a soft boundary.

A total of 3 runs were required to populate the blocks. Details of sample search criteria used in the estimation as well as individual runs are provided in Tables 7 and 8.

	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	1.0	252	73
Axis 2	0.6	072	17
Axis 3	0.2	162	00

Table 7 – Search ellipse parameters

	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Radius	40	80	120
Sectors	4	4	4
Max Pts/sector	8	8	8
Min Total Points	4	4	4
Min Holes	2	2	2

Table 8 – Summary of estimation parameters

7.3 Bulk Density

The Author was provided with a table of specific gravity (SG) calculations undertaken by Rox. This was based on a theoretical approach whereby all of the Cu assayed was assumed to be present as chalcopyrite and the remainder of each sample was assumed to be quartz. By doing this a theoretical calibration was achieved linking Cu grade and SG. However, there have been no direct measurements of any drill samples to confirm the accuracy or appropriateness of this calibration. Therefore, given the relative uncertainties associated with this mineral resource estimate it is appropriate at this stage to assign a general average SG based on oxidation state only. A value of 2.8 g/cm^3 has been assigned to all fresh mineralisation and a value of 2.6 g/cm^3 to all oxidised mineralisation.

7.4 Block Model Validation

The block model has been validated visually in section (Figure 11). Generally, there is a good correlation between areas of high and low grade within the block model and zones of high and low Cu assays.

A comparison was also made of the block model grades against declustered composite grades to ensure that the block model is a realistic representation of the input grades (Figure 12). This figure demonstrates that the resulting block model has oversmoothed the grade distribution as is common with the ordinary kriging technique. The OK block model was also compared with an alternative estimation technique, namely Inverse Distance squared (ID2). The results of this comparison are also shown in Figure 12. It is noted that the ID2 model is a better fit with the declustered input grades when compared with the OK model.

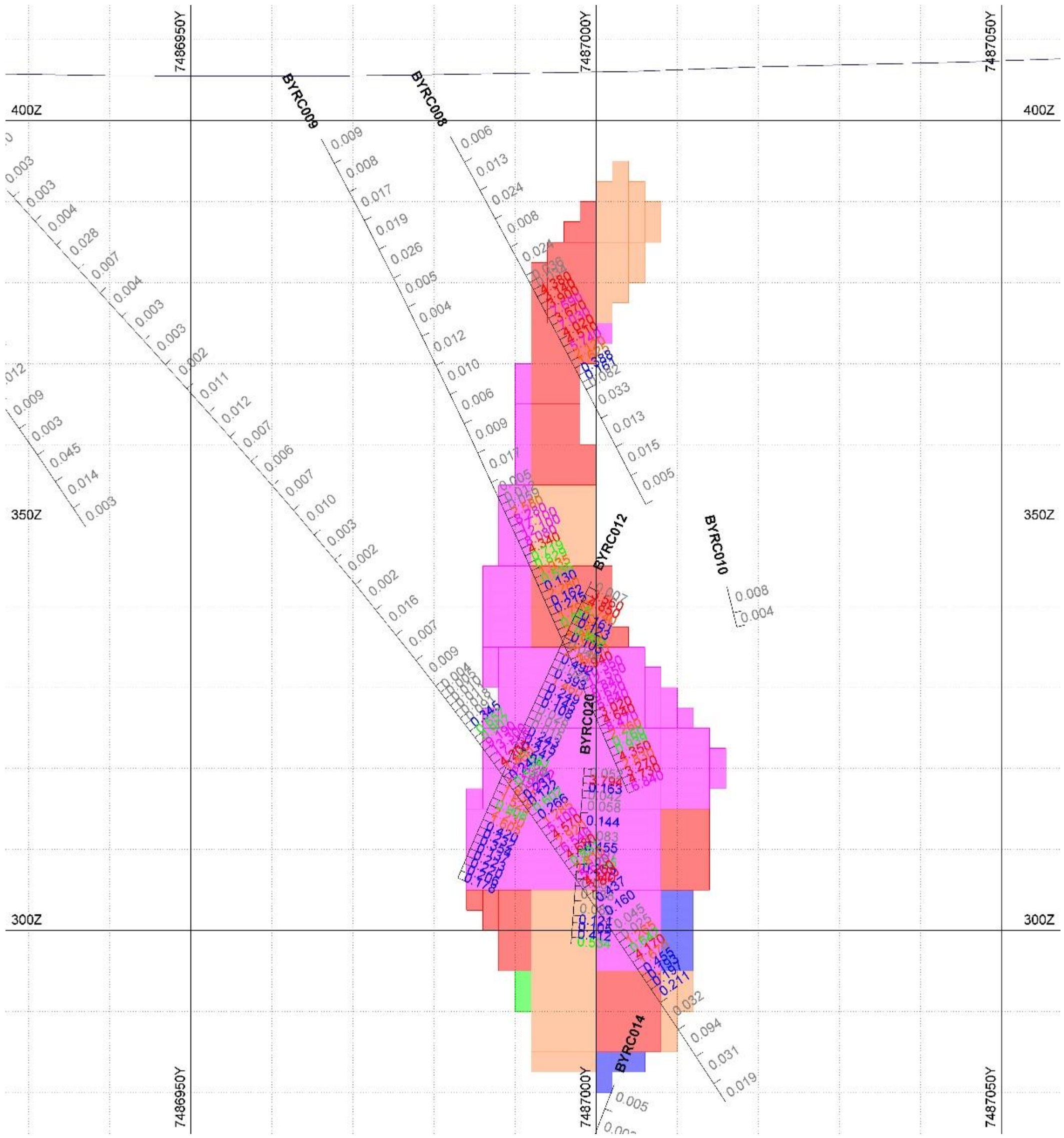


Figure 11 – Visual validation of block model on section 609385 E. Drill hole assays and block model are coloured according to Cu grade.

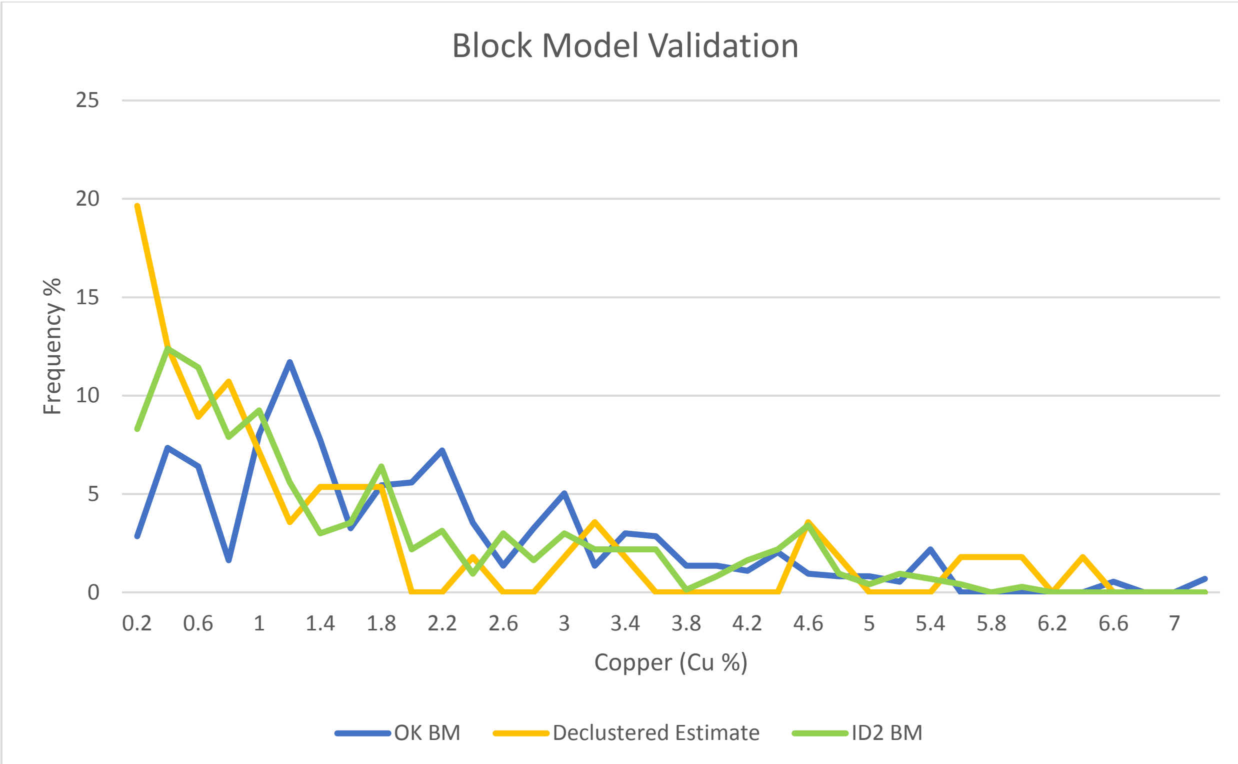


Figure 12 – Comparison of the declustered composite assay data with average block model grades estimated via both ordinary kriging (OK) and inverse distance methods (ID2)..

The author considers that the OK estimated grades are an accurate representation of the input grades for the mineralised domain.

7.5 Resource Classification

Classification of the Bonya Cu deposit is in keeping with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). All classifications and terminologies have been adhered to. The categories of Mineral Resources as outlined by the code are as follows :

- **Measured** – Tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence.
- **Indicated** – Tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence.
- **Inferred –** Tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reduced level of confidence.

The resource classification has been applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity and data integrity. The resource has been classified on the following basis.

- No areas of the Mineral Resource satisfied the requirements to be classified as **Measured Mineral Resource**.
- No areas of the Mineral Resource satisfied the requirements to be classified as **Indicated Mineral Resources**. Further drilling to infill current gaps in the data will be required before an Indicated Mineral Resource can be defined.
- All of the Mineral Resource satisfies the requirements to be classified as an **Inferred Mineral Resource.**

8 MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

The current Mineral Resource Inventory for the Bonya Deposit has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu as detailed in Table 9.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bonya Deposit – 15th November 2018					
	Oxidation	Tonnes	Cu %	W ppm	Mo ppm
Inferred	Oxidised	20,000	1.0	35	4
	Fresh	210,000	2.1	43	10
Total		**230,000**	**2.0**	**42**	**10**

Table 9 – Bonya Deposit Mineral Resource, reported above a 0.2% Cu cut-off grade.

The grade tonnage curve for the Bonya Deposit is displayed in Figure 13.

It is the view of the Competent Person that at the time of estimation there are no known issues that could materially impact on the eventual extraction of the Mineral Resource.

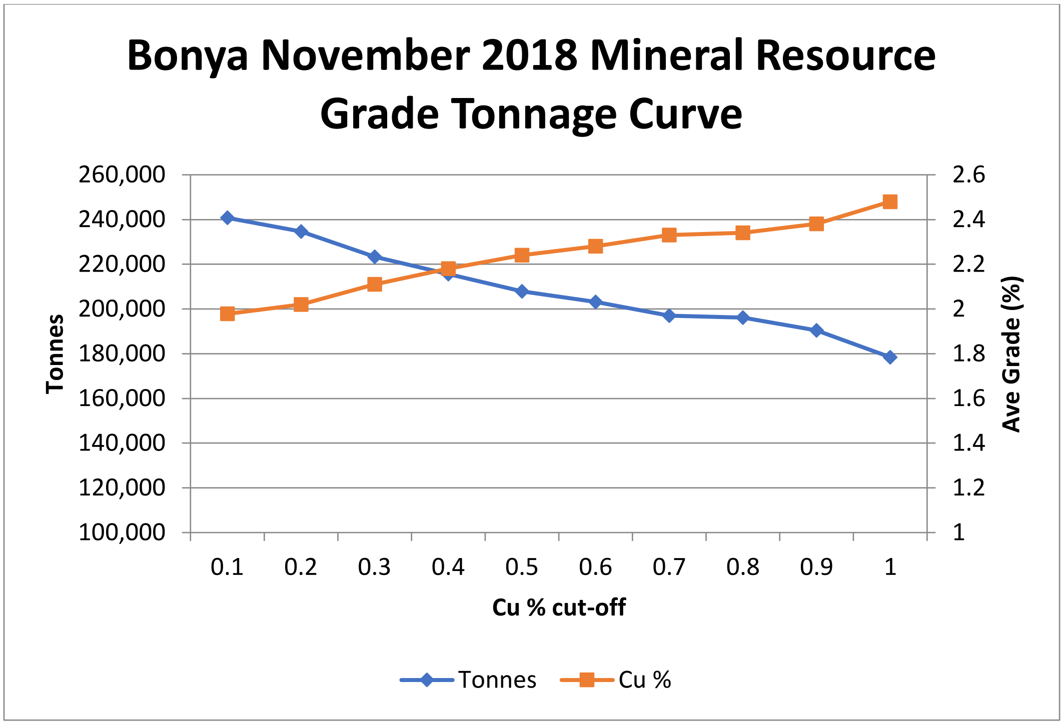


Figure 13 – Grade tonnage (GT) curve for the Bonya Mineral Resource estimate.

8.1 Previous Resource Comparison

This is the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bonya Deposit. Therefore, there are no previous estimates available for comparison.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the current Mineral Resource update, the following recommendations are made that will further enhance the Resource Estimate for the Bonya deposit and future exploration activities in the region.

- Detailed logging and a greater understanding of the controls on the mineralisation and the weathering profile.
- Collect and store sample quality and recovery data for RC drilling samples.
- Improve sample and assay QAQC by
  - using appropriate field standards with closely matched matrix and target grades to expected mineralisation
  - ensuring more QAQC such as duplicates is undertaken within the zone of mineralisation
- With further drilling investigate the possibility of defining a high-grade Cu domain. This may have an impact on the variography and interpolation efficiency.
- Infill and extension drilling to better define the margins to the mineralised zone.
- Collect diamond drill core through the mineralised zone to help provide a better understanding of the nature and mineralogy of the mineralisation as well as provide samples for SG analysis.

10 REFERENCES

Freeman MJ, 1986. HUCKITTA 1:250,000 Geological map series and explanatory notes, SF53-11. Northern Territory Geological Survey.

Freeman MJ, Shaw RD and Warren RG, 1989. Jervois Range, 1:100 000 geological map sheet, 6152, preliminary edition. Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra.

APPENDIX 1

List of drill holes used in the Mineral Resource Estimate

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
BYRC008	RC	609379	7486978	405.31	10	-60	60
BYRC009	RC	609379	7486962	405.20	10	-60	98
BYRC010	RC	609347	7487000	404.71	60	-60	78
BYRC011	RC	609423	7487005	407.16	195	-55	41
BYRC012	RC	609402	7487033	407.04	195	-60	114
BYRC013	RC	609357	7487014	405.12	180	-60	102
BYRC014	RC	609399	7487063	407.44	180	-60	150
BYRC015	RC	609420	7487083	408.36	180	-45	143
BYRC016	RC	609419	7487017	407.39	180	-60	72
BYRC017	RC	609445	7487053	409.02	182	-45	102
BYRC018	RC	609380	7486915	405.66	360	-50	177
BYRC019	RC	609313	7487071	405	145	-60	123
BYRC020	RC	609430	7487005	407	256	-65	150
BYD001	DD	609380	7486895	405.89	5	-50	260
BYD002	DD	609388	7487096	407.46	169	-60	240.5