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Company Announcements
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Metalstorm Resources Corporation continues exploration in Nevada

Precious Metals Investments Limited (NSX: PMZ) (the Company or PMZ) is pleased to announce that one of its cornerstone investments, Metalstorm Resources Corporation, a public, unlisted Canadian based mineral explorer with three highly prospective precious and base metals properties in Nevada and Arizona has recently secured capital to continue exploration. The injection of capital has allowed further work to be completed on the Independence Property in southern Nevada and has delivered exciting results.

PMZ has been focused on identifying low entry cost mineral project opportunities in what are considered low risk, low cost jurisdictions, with the western US a priority. This strategy has successfully secured highly prospective projects in Nevada and Arizona with additional properties currently under review. PMZ also considers the western US, in particular southern Nevada and northern Arizona, to be highly prospective for gold and silver deposits yet underexplored by modern exploration methods, in particular where mineral deposits occur undercover making them more difficult to discover. Given the technical challenges in discovering blind deposits as well as the current slow-down in metalliferous exploration globally, PMZ sees opportunities for low cost entry-level investments in projects of merit, many of which would not be available in a more buoyant market.

Nevada and Arizona are the two leading mining states in the US and major producers of silver, gold and copper - Nevada produces more than 75% of the total gold produced in the US and almost 7% of the gold produced in the world. Both states are also attractive based on their highly prospective geology, business friendly laws and tax structure, strong infrastructure, education, competitive workforce and geographic locations. This means exploration and development in these regions can be up to 40-50% lower than in Australia making it a very attractive destination to invest limited shareholder capital with excellent potential to make discoveries.

Metalstorm was expecting to list on a public securities exchange in 2013, however, given the challenging global resource market conditions and lack of support for new IPO's in the junior exploration market in general it has not been in the company's best interests to do so. Instead, both Metalstorm and PMZ have investigated alternative opportunities to continue with exploration of the Metalstorm properties. Following discussions with a number of interested parties, Australian exploration company Silver Mines Limited has become a new shareholder by injecting capital into Metalstorm with a view to continuing to fund its projects. This investment supports PMZ's view of Nevada, Arizona and the Metalstorm projects in particular.

Silver Mines recently provided the attached news release to the market. The results are very encouraging and PMZ looks forward to providing further updates on Metalstorm's exploration activities in the near term.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles Straw', with a horizontal line underneath.

Charles Straw
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Further Information

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25th February, 2014

To: Company Announcement Officer

LARGE GOLD-SILVER TARGET IDENTIFIED IN NEVADA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Rock chip sampling by Silver Mines Team indicates wide zones of gold-silver mineralisation at the Independence project in southern Nevada
- 70 samples taken during February 2014, as continuous samples over widths of 2-5m, with 30 samples yielding greater than 0.2g/t Au, with highest values of 3.72g/t Au and 19g/t Ag.
- Mineralisation and higher Au-Ag values generally associated with a shallow dipping quartz vein up to 15m wide (true width). The average grade based on 12 samples is 1.24g/t Au and 6.3g/t Ag or 1.34g/t Au equivalent.
- Mineralisation also hosted in underlying quartz-sericite altered quartzite, schist and gneiss with stockwork quartz. This zone is up to 30m wide (true width) which expands the mineralised zone up to approximately 45m true width.
- The mineralised vein and footwall zone has been traced for approximately 1 200m along strike. Most of the vein is masked by alluvium.
- SVL has started the permitting process to drill the hypothesised extensions of the mineralisation under the alluvial cover.

Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) is pleased to provide an update regarding its due diligence studies on the Independence gold-silver project in southern Nevada. Silver Mines is reviewing several projects in the USA as part of a possible acquisition and corporate transaction involving private Canadian and US companies who currently hold the properties.

As highlighted above and described below the Independence project has demonstrated potential to host Au-Ag mineralisation and as such SVL is planning to drill the project as soon as possible.

Silver Mines CEO Charles Straw comments;

"The Independence project has rapidly demonstrated its potential to deliver a relatively low entry cost and highly prospective opportunity for SVL to enter the Western US and deliver tangible results in a very short period. Our assessment of the property and re-interpretation of previous work highlights how prospective this part of the world is and we are very enthused by the excellent results to date."

LOCATION AND TENURE

The Independence Project is located in the Mohave Desert in southern Nevada, near the California border approximately 70km south of Las Vegas. Access and infrastructure around the project is excellent (see Figure 1).



The project is contained within 54 unpatented mining claims located on US Federal land which is administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These claims cover a total area of approximately 4.5km². The claims give rights to the holder for 'Locatable Minerals' which include Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn amongst others. Half of the claims are held by Metalstorm Resources Corporation (MRC), a private Canadian company with the remainder held by Cibolagold Corporation (Cibo), a private US company. The claims are currently in good standing with the BLM.

All claims are subject to an agreement between Cibo (the project holder) and MRC whereby MRC can earn up to 100% in the project through direct expenditure and the issuance of equity in MRC. SVL is injecting capital into MRC in exchange for equity and is managing the exploration from now on. SVL has the full support of MRC's largest shareholder who has approximately 40% of the current issued capital. SVL will continue to fund the exploration in exchange for equity in MRC with the intention of building a controlling position in MRC.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

Basement rocks around the Independence project consist of Early Proterozoic orthogneiss and paragneiss, schist and quartzite. These rocks are intruded by granitoid rocks from about 1780 to 1,650 Mya, again by granitic rocks at 1,400 Mya, and by the dolerite at about 1,100 Mya. This whole sequence represents the deformed southwest margin of the North American Craton.

In the Independence region late Cretaceous granites, local rhyolite and intrusive breccias are locally present. Basaltic volcanism affected the southern and eastern parts of the region during the Tertiary. Basalt is present at Independence. Extensional tectonics dating from about 40Mya to the present has formed the familiar basin and range physiography.

Mineralisation at Independence is reasonably well exposed in an old quarry previously used to excavate decorative stone. Gold and silver mineralisation are hosted in a shattered, locally brecciated quartz vein and extends into underlying quartz-sericite altered rock resembling quartzite which grades out into fresh augen gneiss. The vein is parallel to sub-parallel with bedding which strikes around 055magnetic, and dips at about 20 degrees to the northwest. The true width of the vein is estimated at 10-15m, with the underlying altered footwall zone from 15-30m thick. All mineralised zones are moderate to strongly oxidized with evidence of weathered sulphide minerals in the vein and altered footwall zone, where iron and manganese oxide minerals are locally abundant. The hanging-wall zone of the vein is not exposed in the quarry or surrounding area and is generally masked by alluvium.

A prominent north-south striking vertical fracture set is also observed in many exposures and appears variably mineralised. Additional mineralised structures have been mapped and sampled 100-200m south of the main vein and represent additional potential.

The vein and associated footwall mineralisation are currently interpreted to be hosted in a detachment or low angle normal fault. Some mineralisation may also be hosted in steeper angle faults. This style of mineralisation is documented in the region and extends in a zone from eastern California, through southern Nevada and into northwestern Arizona.

PREVIOUS MINING AND EXPLORATION

There are scattered old prospecting pits, trenches, shallow shafts and adits throughout the Independence project area. These probably date from late 1800's to early 1900's. There is no documented production from any of these workings. There is no record of 'modern' exploration being conducted at Independence aside from some bulldozer 'scrapings' and some old sample tags. These are generally located well away from the prospective target area. Results from these programs are unknown to Silver Mines.

The current owners of the project, Cibolagold conducted rock sampling in mid-2010 after identifying and pegging the area. Since mid-2011 Metalstorm has conducted rock-chip sampling and soil sampling programs and reconnaissance mapping.

Many of the rock samples collected by Cibo and MRC in and around the old quarry are considered to be 'semi-quantitative' as they were based on non-selective sampling and used 10 or more sub-samples to generate a single composite sample for assay. Samples were collected from old mines dumps, quarry stockpiles and outcrop.

The 55 samples collected returned average grades of 0.90g/t Au (range <0.001-9.8g/t Au) and 19g/t Ag (range 0.3-263g/t Ag).

The work done by Cibo and MRC and the accompanying assay data has been generated utilizing industry standard practices and is of acceptable quality. This previous work supports and enhances the recent work by Silver Mines.

WORK BY SILVER MINES

Silver Mines CEO and Chief Geologist visited the project in early February accompanied by a Nevada based consultant geologist and a Cibo representative.

Rock chip sampling was conducted as continuous to semi-continuous traverses across exposures of outcrop and subcrop in the old quarry (see Figure 2). Traverse lengths ranged from 2, 4 or 5m, most commonly 5m. The traverses and accompanying results are interpreted to represent semi quantitative estimates of grade over the specified width. A total of 70 samples were collected over a cumulative width of 292m. A total of 38 samples returned gold values of greater than 0.2g/t Au, with 22 samples greater than 0.4g/t Au (see Table 1). Samples also contain minor silver and elevated Bi, Te, Mo, W, Sb and Ba. Additional details of the rock chip sampling program and other project details are located in Appendix 1.

The sampling and mapping program has delineated a co-incident geochemical and geological zone. The vein and footwall zone present in the quarry has been traced for 1.2km (see Figure 3) extending southwest to the Californian border where minor exposures exist in a few gullies. However, any down-dip extension of the mineralised zone and hanging-wall is masked by alluvium. Additional assays are awaited for samples taken along the zone southwest of the quarry. Previous work by Cibo and MRC indicate gold and silver mineralisation to be present in the isolated outcrops that have been sampled.

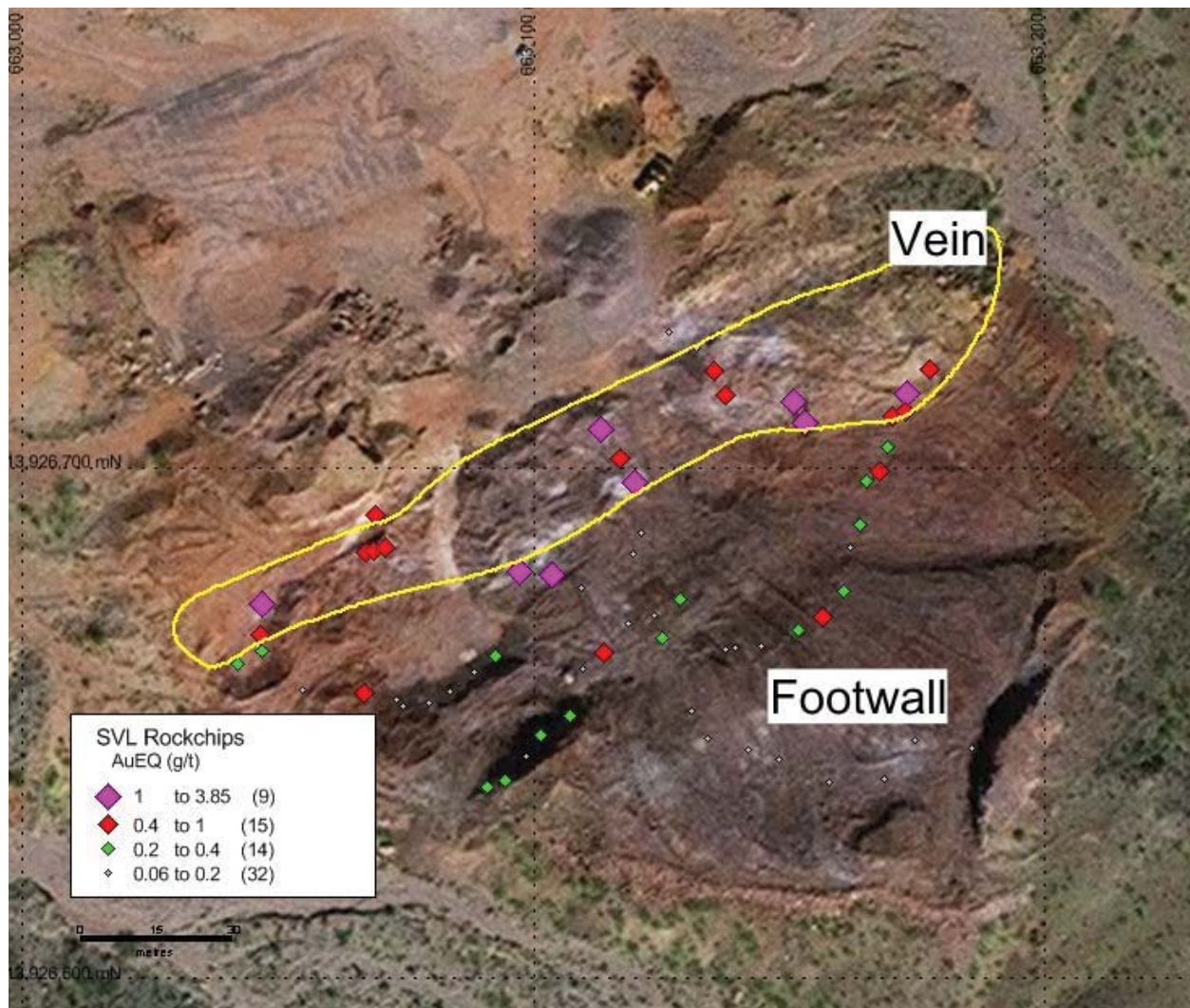


Figure 2. Rock chip samples Independence Project, along vein and surrounding exposure in old quarry.

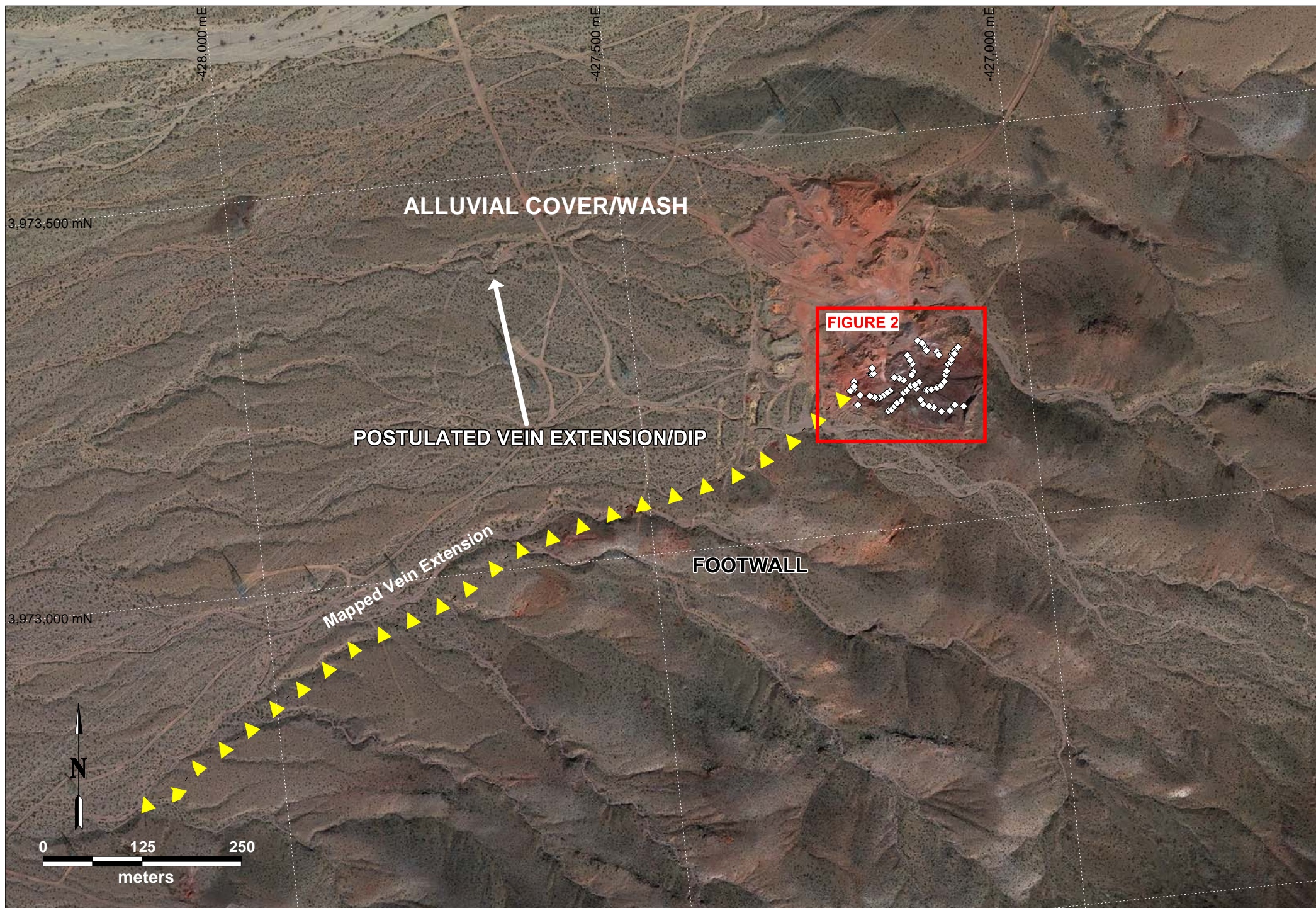


Figure 3 - Vein location and postulated extension under alluvial cover

Table 1. Independence rock chips >0.2g/t Au

Sample Number	Sample Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ (g/t)
225648	5	3.72	7.4	3.84
225650	5	2.21	13.2	2.43
225641	5	1.91	4.1	1.98
225649	5	1.36	4.2	1.43
225657	5	1.14	6.5	1.25
225652	5	1.03	10.2	1.20
225605	2	0.95	10.9	1.13
225670	5	0.95	8.2	1.09
225656	5	0.91	18.5	1.22
225601	2	0.88	7.0	1.00
225647	5	0.84	6.5	0.95
225664	5	0.78	10.0	0.95
225669	5	0.72	7.5	0.85
225642	5	0.70	2.6	0.74
225640	5	0.60	4.6	0.68
225602	2	0.55	12.6	0.76
225651	5	0.54	3.9	0.60
225633	5	0.47	4.7	0.55
225604	2	0.45	1.3	0.47
225626	5	0.43	4.8	0.51
225638	5	0.40	2.5	0.44
225643	2	0.40	12.7	0.61

FUTURE WORK

Apart from some minor follow-up work, Silver Mines believe the project is now ready to be drilled and is currently planning a drilling program. The drilling program will be designed to test the down dip potential of the mineralised zone which is masked by alluvium. The exact nature of the program is yet to be formulated. A drilling permit will be required from the BLM.

Please direct any queries regarding the content of this report to: Charles Straw (CEO) on +61 2 9253 0900 or cstraw@silverminesltd.com.au

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Reserves, Mineral Resources and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr David Hobby, consulting geologist to SVL. Mr Hobby is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hobby has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hobby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 using geological picks, chisels and crack hammers, as continuous to semi-continuous, non-selective traverse chip samples across outcrop and subcrop exposures in the abandoned quarry. Samples were collected across total widths of 2-5m, with samples weights ranging from 2.5-6kg (average 3.6kg). The sampling and results are interpreted to represent semi-quantitative estimates of grade over the width sampled. Samples were bagged on site and delivered by SVL personnel to ALS-Chemex in Reno Nevada for preparation and analysis Industry standard methods were used for sample collection, preparation and analysis. That is; whole sample crushed to 70% passing -2mm, then riffle split to obtain 250g sub-sample which is pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron. A 50gram sample is taken for fire assay for gold analysis.
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"> Not applicable. No drilling undertaken on property.
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"> Not applicable. No drilling undertaken on property.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. No drilling undertaken on property.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
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"> Not applicable. No drilling undertaken on property. Not applicable No specific sample preparation was undertaken by the company Samples were taken as traverse chip samples of outcrop and subcrop of bench faces and floor of the old quarry. No field duplicates were taken. Sample size deemed appropriate
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"> Gold was determined by industry standard, 50gram fire assay which is considered a total analysis. Silver and other elements were determined by ICP-AES of a 0.5g charge. For silver this might be considered a partial or near total extraction. Not applicable No external QC undertaken. Internal QA/QC by laboratory indicates acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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"> Results obtained are generally in line with those obtained by other parties. Sampling data recorded as hard copy in the field and transcribed to electronic format.
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"> Data recorded in GPS as latitude/longitude, UTM Zone 11, NAD27 to an accuracy of 2-5m. Topographic control is not relevant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected as 2-5m long traverse chip samples of outcrop and subcrop. This method is semi-quantitative for grade estimates over the sample widths and should be used with caution in resource estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was undertaken at orientations varying from perpendicular to sub-parallel with interpreted 'mineralised' structures (veins, shears and fractures). Potential for sampling bias was not assessed given the nature of sampling undertaken.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected in the field were securely stored overnight then delivered by SVL personnel to ALS-Chemex in Reno Nevada.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews undertaken, aside from comparison of SVL results with those of previous explorers.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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"> Project contained on 54 unpatented mining claims on land which administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These claims cover a total area of approximately 4.5km². Half of the claims are held by Metalstorm Resources Corporation (MRC) with the remainder held by Cibolagold Corporation (Cibo). All claims are subject to JV between Cibo (the project holder) and MRC, whereby MRC has the right to earn a 100% interest in the project by spending \$850,000 over 4 years and issuing Cibo up to 850,000 MRC shares. Cibo retain a 2% NSR, which MRC can purchase 50% for \$1 Million dollars. Silver Mines are now providing funding to MRC in exchange for equity and is managing the exploration programs. The claims are currently in good standing. Normal environmental approvals will be required to operate in the area with special management plans required for possible Desert Tortoise in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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"> The project area contains minor old workings such as prospecting pits, shallow shafts and short adits that probably date from the late 1800's. There is no recorded production from the area. Evidence of more modern exploration include some bulldozer 'scrapings' and some old sample tags. Results of this work are unknown to SVL. Cibolagold conducted rock sampling in mid-2010 after identifying and pegging the area. Since mid-2011 Metalstorm has conducted rock-chip sampling, soil sampling programs and reconnaissance mapping. Many of the rock samples cover the quarry target and surrounds are considered to be 'semi-quantitative' as they were based on non-selective sampling and used 10 or more sub-samples to generate a single composite sample for assay. Samples were collected from old mine dumps, quarry stockpiles and outcrop. This work is of acceptable quality and supports the recent work by Silver Mines. .
<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 deposit type is interpreted as detachment fault related gold-silver deposit. This style of deposit is relatively well known in the basin range province in the southwest of the USA. Gold-silver mineralisation at Independence is hosted in a shallow dipping fractured/brecciated quartz vein and underlying quartz-sericite altered quartzite, schist and gneiss with stockwork quartz. Host rocks are Proterozoic age with veining and mineralisation of probable Tertiary in age.
<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"> Not applicable, no drilling undertaken
<i>Data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported grades relate to continuous and semi-continuous chip

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
aggregation methods	<p>maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>samples across outcrop and sub-crop. These may be reported as total traverse width and grade; which is sum of grade x sample width divided by sum of total sample width. No high or low grade cutting of grades is used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation contains gold and lesser silver. A gold equivalent (AuEQ) is reported using a gold silver ratio of 60:1.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken. However rockchip traverse samples were taken across widths of 2-5m. These were collected perpendicular to sub-parallel to the interpreted strike. Detail is given in the announcement.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams and tabulations of results are provided in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results for every sample taken are presented in the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other relevant data is reported in this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drilling program is being designed in order to test the strike and down dip extent of the mineralised zone. The exact nature and scale of this program has not been finalized. Additional environmental approvals will be required to conduct the drilling program.