

HIGH QUALITY COKING COAL CONFIRMED AT FOX 6

FOX RESOURCES LTD

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Projects:

Queensland
Coal

Radio Hill
Nickel – copper

Sholl
Nickel – copper

Ayshia
Copper – zinc

Mt Oscar
JV Iron ore

Star of Mangaroon
Gold

Highlights:

- **High Quality Coking Coal confirmed from Fox 6 Samples including:**
 - **Raw ASH <10%**
 - **Raw Crucible Swell Number 8 to 8.5**
 - **Raw Calorific Values >7,000KCal/kg**
 - **Maximum Raw Sulphur 0.87%**
- **Drilling completed.**
- **Five of the seven holes intersected coal.**
- **Further Analytical and Coal Quality analyses expected in the coming weeks.**
- **Resource Estimation and modelling commenced with results expected mid to late March.**

Fox Resources Ltd (**ASX Code: FXR**) (“Company”) is pleased to announce the coal quality samples collected from Fox 6 on EPC 1523 (100% FXR) confirm the coal is high quality hard coking coal (for locality see Figure 1).

Although not sampling the thickest of the main seam intersections encountered at the Bundaberg Project, the initial raw ply coal quality results from borehole FXR006CQ have been very encouraging.

The three main seams GU, GL1, and GL2 all report raw ash <10% with raw calorific values exceeding 7,000KCal/kg for large sections of the seam(s). The raw total sulphur was manageable with the highest value 0.87%. A coking coal indicator, raw crucible swell number, returned numbers similar to those released by the ICX/QCI JV in EPC2196 to the north. Large sections of the seam reported numbers exceeding 8.0.

Significantly these results are from the diamond drill hole that twinned the initial Fox 6 chip hole approximately 4.5km to the south of the ICX / QCI Joint venture tenement. The samples were from coal seams, interpreted as extensions of the same seams that are the basis of the ICX / QCI inferred resource. The coal seams intersected in Fox 6 are thinner than intersected in Fox 4 and Fox 1 and within ICX / QCI tenement. It is expected that the coal quality should increase with thicker coal seams.

Table 1 below details the sample results while Figure 2 shows a plot of the Raw Coal Quality along with the geological and geophysical logging. Figure 3 shows a photograph of the coal from seam.

Focus has now shifted to generating two composite clean products, one at CF1.45 and the other at CF1.60 and testing these for a range of coking and thermal properties.

Drilling has now been completed with Fox 3 being drilled to 298m to complete Stage 1 of the drilling program. Results will be released once the coal seams have been identified by the geophysical interpretation of the down hole geophysical logging.

Several of the initial planned holes were not drilled due to a modified interpretation of the coal seams within the tenement. The initial interpretation was that the coal seams were striking more North - South; hence the initially planned holes were focussed on this interpretation. With the completion of Fox 5 and Fox 10 that failed to intersect the coal measures at depth several of the holes to the west were not drilled. This suggests that the coal measures continue in a South Easterly direction with a greater strike extent within Fox's EPC1523.

Given the recently announced Data Sharing agreement with International Coal (ICX) (ASX release 4 March 2014) there was no requirement for further infill drilling at this stage hence Fox 2 was not drilled.

With the completion of Fox 3 all the intersections will be modelled with the aim of estimating a resource. This estimation is expected to be completed later in March.

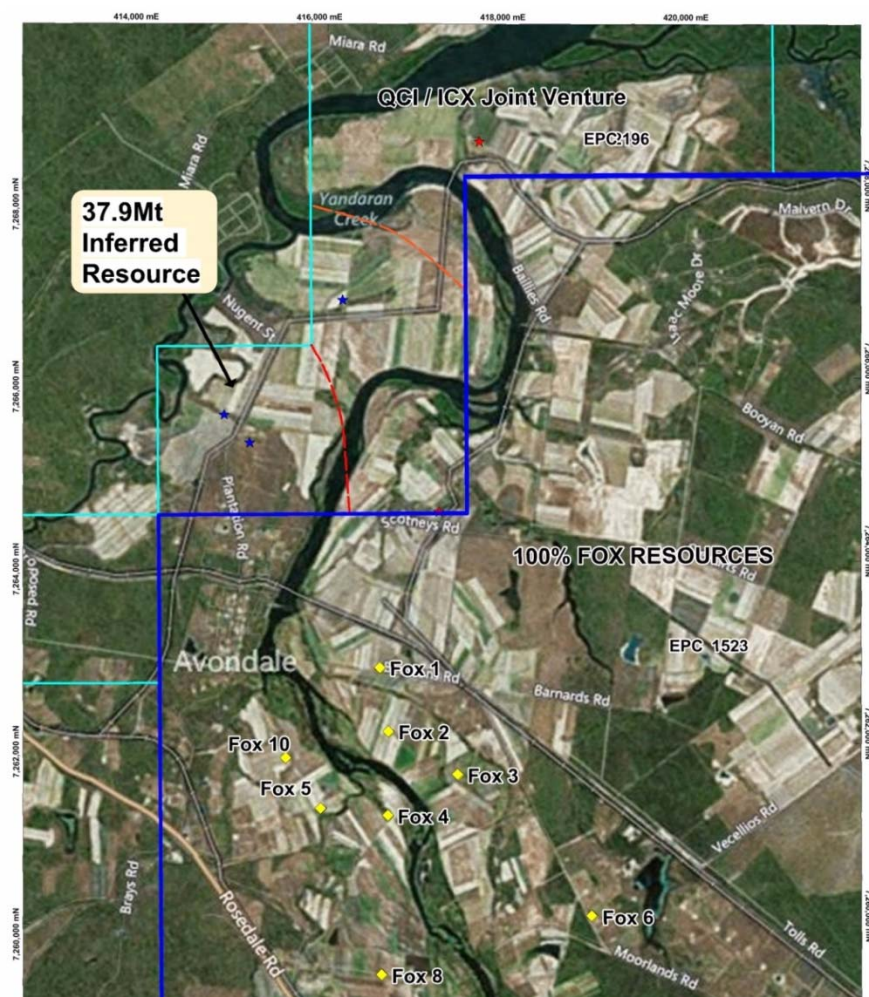


Figure 1: Fox Resources drilling at the Bundaberg Coking Coal project

Note #1 ICX / QCI JV Resource estimate. ICX ASX release 17 December 2013

Table 1: Summary of Raw Coal Quality Samples

<i>Borehole</i>	<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>WET MASS</i>	<i>Dry MASS</i>	<i>Free Moisture</i>	<i>Raw Relative Density</i>	<i>Raw Insitu Mass</i>	<i>RAW ASH</i>	<i>RAW VM</i>	<i>RAW FC</i>	<i>RAW Total Sulphur (%)</i>	<i>RAW Calorific Value</i>	<i>RAW CSN</i>	<i>Description</i>
FXR006Q	CQ01	271.79	272.65	3482	3480	0.06%	2.44	3.2	85.9	7.2	3.7	0.080	437	0.0	Siltstone 83%, Carbonaceous Mudstone 10%, Coaly Mudstone 7%
FXR006Q	CQ02	272.65	273.19	9551	9490	0.64%	1.33	1.5	8.8	26.5	63.2	0.870	7679	8.5	COAL 100%
FXR006Q	CQ03	273.19	273.33	7694	7613	1.05%	1.75	1.9	48.3	18.5	31.3	0.360	3900	3.5	COAL 100%
FXR006Q	CQ04 (273.33-273.46)	273.33	273.46	2651	2626	0.94%	2.47	2.8	86.5	7.5	3.2	0.120	435	0.0	Carbonaceous Mudstone 100%
FXR006Q	GT001	274.91	275.34	Geotech sample											Mudstone 19%, Sandstone 63%, Siltstone 19%
FXR006Q	CQ04 (275.34-275.44)	275.34	275.44	1903	1897	0.32%	2.43	2.4	86.2	7.7	3.7	0.080	475	0.0	Mudstone 100%
FXR006Q	CQ05	275.44	276.14	3451	3439	0.35%	1.30	1.6	5.9	26.2	66.3	0.710	7896	8.0	COAL 97%, Coaly Mudstone 3%
FXR006Q	CQ06	276.14	276.55	3385	3381	0.12%	2.07	2.7	70.9	11.9	14.5	0.210	1813	0.0	Carbonaceous Mudstone 32%, Coaly Mudstone 68%
FXR006Q	CQ07	276.55	276.74	793	786	0.88%	1.46	1.8	23.4	24.8	50.0	0.520	6249	8.0	COAL 100%
FXR006Q	CQ08	276.74	276.95	1124	1097	2.40%	2.10	2.9	72.1	11.6	13.4	0.190	1744	0.0	Tuff 19%, Carbonaceous Mudstone 81%

Table 2: Drill hole details of the recently completed holes within EPC1523.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
FOX 6R	418,887	7,260,098	32	-88	334	406
FOX 6CQ	418,886	7,260,091	26	-89	315	292.27
FOX 4R	416,652	7,261,196	15	-89	314	134
FOX 5R	415,916	7,261,275	17	-87	302	304
FOX 10R	415,536	7,261,830	11	-88	320	232
FOX 1R	416,587	7,262,798	19	-90	0	251
FOX 3	416,431	7,261,651	12	-90	0	298

Notes: the coordinates are GDA 94 zone 56 and were obtained from a hand held GPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 3m,
the RL from this type of GPS is not considered accurate. All drill holes are vertical.

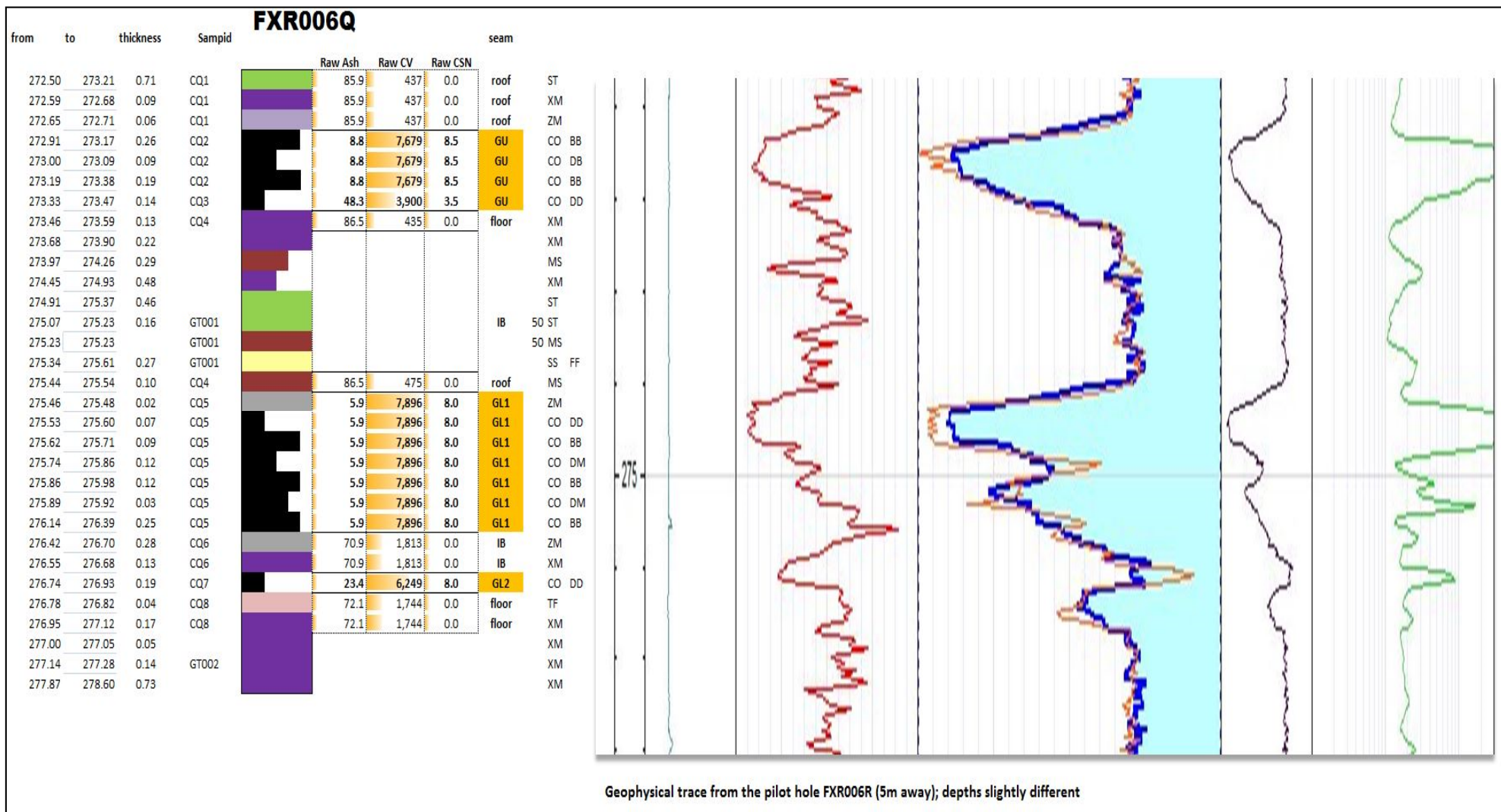


Figure 2: FXR006CQ Lithology and Raw Coal Quality Plot



Figure 3: Core photo from 275.5 TO 276m, a part of sample number CQ05

Future drilling programs on Fox's tenement EPC1523 are likely to be a combination of widely-spaced structural and large-diameter cored holes so as to improve the confidence in the resource. Further information including the results of analytical and coal quality tests are expected in the coming weeks. The coal intersections in Fox 3 and the results of the Resource Estimation will be released once the estimation is completed.

For further information, please contact:

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About Fox Resources

Fox Resources (ASX: **FXR**) is an exploration company with substantial exploration interests in the Queensland Coal region and the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Fox is focused on exploring its Bundaberg Coking Coal Project in southeast Queensland as well as its extensive package of base metals tenements in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. At Bundaberg, Fox is currently drilling a planned seven hole program with the aim of defining a premium hard coking coal resource.

Fox Resources has acquired 100% interests in 16 granted coal exploration tenements (EPCs) and a single EPC application previously held by Currawong Coal Pty Ltd, a joint venture of Cliff's Natural Resources Pty Ltd, Conarco Minerals Pty Ltd and XLX Pty Ltd.

Fox's Western Australian exploration programme also covers a number of prospective base metal and gold targets, Radio Hill, Sholl and Ayshia deposits, and the Pilbara Minerals tenements. In the Pilbara, Fox is aiming to discover high-grade base metal resources to enable its Radio Hill processing plant to resume production.


Forward-Looking Statements: This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Fox Resources Limited's (Fox) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Fox believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

STATEMENT OF COAL COMPETENCE AND COMPLIANCE

Technical information on Fox Resources Limited's Queensland coal projects discussed in this ASX Release have been compiled by Mr Mark Biggs, Principal Geologist of ROM Resources Pty Ltd. Mr Biggs is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has the experience relevant to the style and type of coal deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Minerals Resources and Reserves (JORC) 2012. The Exploration Results tabulated in this report are being released to the Australian Stock Exchange. Mark Biggs consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The report is based on factual geological data acquired by Fox Resources Limited over a period of several weeks.

The current drilling data has been concluded and resource modelling and tonnage estimation underway. Notwithstanding this it should also be noted that any resource tonnages implied in this release are conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a Coal Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Coal Resource

Name	Job Title	Registration	Experience (Years)	Signed
M Biggs	Principal Geologist ROM Resources Pty Ltd	AusIMM 107188	28	

Appendix 1

This Appendix details Section 1 and 2 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Sections 3 'Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources', 4 'Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves' and 5 'Estimation and Report of Diamonds and Other gemstones' have not been included as they are not applicable to this deposit type or stage of exploration.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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"> Samples have only been taken from Diamond core of 61mm diameter as samples that have been obtained from the rotary chip drilling have been too contaminated or washed away by the high water flows encountered in some holes. Where core has been taken recoveries have exceeded 98% Sample representatively has not yet been confirmed however the comparison between the Diamond Core samples and geophysical logs will be done once the geophysical logging has been completed. Core samples from the hole FOX_6CQ have been taken and stored in a freezer and have been dispatched to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Brisbane for coal quality analysis. An RFA has been created and implemented along with a suitable analyses methodology. The findings to date warrant additional exploration within the area to define the extent of the deposit, the spatial variability of the coal and stratigraphy. Additional data has been obtained from the tenure immediately adjacent to the north (EPC2196 ICX/QCI JV) through a data-sharing arrangement which will allow, once the data is integrated and correlated additional information to construct Points of Observation
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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"> Diamond Core drilling was used for the twin of the initial chip hole. Standard HQ core drilling was undertaken with core obtained from a diamond tail with the pre-collar drilled to approximately 250m. The pre-collar was drilled with open hole rotary drilling.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core recovery was done on a drill run basis using the drillers depths and determining the recovery percentage from the drill run length and the length of core returned. Core recovery

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	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>excellent with recovery generally >90%</p>
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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the samples have been geologically logged based on geological contacts and coding using the Australian industry standard Geolog2 system. • All holes has been geophysically logged with a deviation tool (for hole deviation), gamma, density and resistivity probes. Geophysical logging of the core hole has also been undertaken once the hole is completed. • Geological logging is qualitative with samples of each metre collected into a core tray and all samples have been photographed. All core has been retained and stored in a freezer prior to coal quality analysis. • The total length of the drill hole has been geologically logged. Drilling deeper in the stratigraphy to the north in an adjacent tenement has not intersected any coal seams below the seams correlated to drill holes on adjacent tenements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core has been sampled using coal industry standard procedures. Samples have been stored in a freezer to retain the coal quality properties prior to the analysis. • Due to the lack of sample mass of the samples, no Sub Sampling has been done. • A RFA (Request for Analysis) has been generated which outlines the sample collected and the proposed sampling of plys, instructions to make up composites once ply analyses are available and finally, requests for suitable float/sink washability testing.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw coal analytical sampling or laboratory testing has been completed at this stage, the samples have been forwarded for clean coal composite laboratory analysis. • Geophysical logging by deviation tool, gamma, density and resistivity has been conducted on the initial hole with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>this to be completed on the core hole once it is completed using calibrated sondes undertaking industry standard techniques, reading times and logging speeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical sampling that has been reported however industry standard quality control standard (NATA) sampling has been undertaken for the recently submitted samples. Geophysical logging of the twin hole of Fox 6Q allows for a comparison of the geophysical logs for both holes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moultrie Group are independently managing the exploration with the geological and geophysical logging, with data provided to ROM Resources, an independent geological consultancy. Sampling has been undertaken as directed by ROM Resources. • A twin hole of an initial chip hole for Fox 6 was completed and logged. • The geophysical logging is being undertaken by an independent geophysical logging company (SURTRON) that sent the logging data to Moultrie Group who then sent the logging files to ROM Resources.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Drill hole collar of the exploration holes is initially being surveyed using a hand held GPS. The GPS integrated for an extended period therefore the accuracy is believed to be +/- 3m in easting and northing however the elevation is not considered accurate. Final survey will be by licensed surveyors using theodolite or differential GPS technologies. The grid system is Map Grid of Australia (MGA) GDA94 zone 56.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> • Exploration drilling was completed on an approximately 1500m spacing. The seven holes completed have successfully tested the stratigraphic position within EPC 1523. The closest drill hole that tests this stratigraphic position is approximately 1,800m t (Fox 1-2R) south of the nearest hole in EPC 2196. There are insufficient holes in EPC1523 to determine Indicated or Measured Resource estimates currently, but by the end of the program there should be sufficient drilling information to report Inferred Resources. • There has been no compositing of the samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling to date has established that the regional strike is about 340

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<i>structure</i>	<p>sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>degrees and that the exploration plan is drill boreholes on perpendicular section lines to assess dip and variability. No faulting has been observed during the drilling program to date.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core was collected directly from the drill rig and remained in the control of Moultrie Group who delivered it directly to the analytical laboratory.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Audits have been performed
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration lease, EPC 1523 is held 100% by Fox Resources Limited (FXR) A native title claim has been lodged over the area by the Port Curtis Coral Coast Registered Native Title Claimants. A Cultural Heritage management Agreement (CHMA) has been executed between Fox Resources Limited and Port Curtis Coral Coast Registered Native Title Claimants There are no identified cultural heritage sites within the tenement There are several environmental impediments and conditions that exist within the lease including several endangered regional ecosystems that require a 500m buffer around the identified sites. The accuracy or validity of the ERE's remains to be confirmed by modern mapping. The tenement is extensively covered by privately-held farmland that is used for various crops including sugar cane and other vegetables along with small scale farming.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been historical exploration within the area conducted by Thiess and Target Exploration. Their reporting revealed that each company has drilled shallow (<150m) drill holes into the area. No previous exploration testing the target stratigraphic units has been undertaken.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coal is hosted in the Burrum Coal Measures, these are the same coal seams that host the adjacent International Coal / Queensland Coal Investments Joint Venture tenement (EPC 2196). Structure in the area is dominated by the Bundaberg Anticline, whose north-trending axis passes to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the west of the EPC.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information relating to the bore hole including the easting, northing, elevation, azimuth and Dip along with the total depth of the hole is contained within Table 2.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of the core generally has confirmed the thickness of the geophysically interpreted coal seams. There has been no previous raw coal quality model constructed. Data from FOX_6CQ will be pooled with data made available from the ICX/QCI Joint Venture.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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"> The boreholes in this program were planned to be vertical hole and based on the interpreted strike and dip of the geological units from the drilling in the adjacent tenement and the stratigraphic correlation diagram presented in the previous ASX release suggests that the true width west-northwest is interpreted as being >95% of the down hole intersection width. Borehole deviation tools have been run and shown that all boreholes deviate by amounts varying between 1-7 degrees from vertical, with most deviations having a dip direction of north west.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 1 above shows the location of

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	<i>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>	the completed and planned drill holes.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> All Assay results have been included in this release.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> The modelling and CP report will document all data and assumptions used.
<i>Further work</i>	<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"> As outlined in the text above there are a series of further holes planned for the tenement. The exact location of these holes and the order that they will be drilled will be determined once modelling is complete.