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FURTHER SIGNIFICANT GOLD / SILVER INTERSECTIONS AT BARAMBAH PROJECT, SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

- **ABA021 intersects 8 metres @ 1.17g/t gold and 61.5g/t silver**
- **Significantly improved confidence in breccia vein system interpretation**
- **High grade shoot remains open to the south and at depth**

ActivEX (**ASX:AIV**) is pleased to announce the results from its recent drilling program at Barambah gold/silver project, south east Queensland. The drilling intersected further high grade mineralised zones with a best result of 8 metres @ 1.17g/t gold and 61.5g/t silver. The vein system with significant gold and silver grades was intersected in five of the seven holes drilled. In drill hole ABA023 no significant mineralisation was intersected due to the vein system being stoped out by an intrusive rhyolite dyke. Drill hole ABA024 was stopped before target due to bad drilling conditions and will be completed with a diamond drilling rig (see Figure 4).

Significant results from the seven hole drill program are :-

Table 1.

Hole Number	Total Depth (m)	Zone (downhole in metres)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ABA020	150	33 - 34m	1	0.71	34.4
ABA021	174	100 - 108m	8	1.17	61.5
ABA022	216	159 - 162m	3	0.24	37.9
ABA023	120	No Significant Mineralisation			
ABA024	73	23 - 27m incl 24-25m 42 - 43m	4 1 1	0.91 1.66 1.16	27.9 23.4 57.8
ABA025	171	142 - 144m	2	0.35	86.4
ABA026	120	64-67m incl 66 - 67m	3 1	0.64 1.18	23.2 18.4

Announcing the results today, ActivEX Managing Director Mr Doug Young said "We continue to get some good zones of mineralisation from the Barambah vein and we have gained significant confidence in our interpretations having hit the vein system or its channel in the six holes completed. We expect to complete the deeper hole with diamond drilling in the new year."

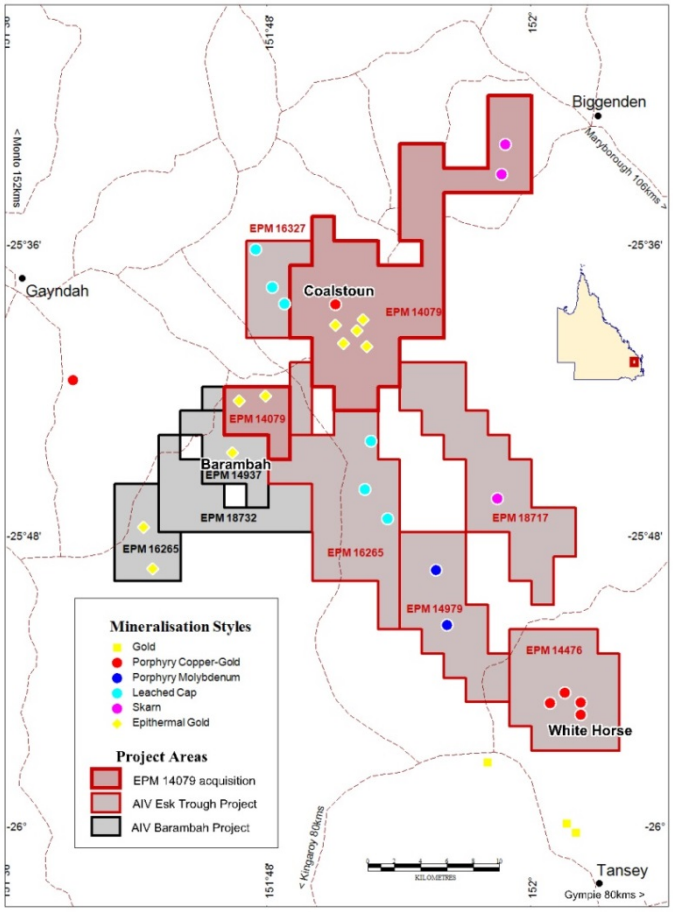

Figure 1: *ActivEX holdings - Barambah Project area outlined in black (Esk Trough Project including Coalstoun acquisition outlined in red) – South-East Queensland*

The Barambah project consists of three Exploration Permits located 100km west of Gympie in south-east Queensland (see Figure 1). The Barambah permit, EPM 14937, is a joint venture between ActivEX 75% and Norton Gold Fields Limited 25%. Norton is not contributing to the exploration program and therefore continues to dilute its interest. The other permits (EPM 16265 and 18732) are held 100% by ActivEX Limited.

Drilling commenced on 23rd November and was completed on 4th December 2013. Seven holes were drilled for a total of 1,006m of RC drilling. Details of the hole locations are listed in Table 2 below and shown in Figure 2 and 3. Note: hole ABA024 was stopped before the target zone due to difficult drilling conditions. The hole will be completed using diamond drilling in 2014.

Table 2.

Hole No.	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)
ABA020	377487	7151296	339	150	-55	240
ABA021	377509	7151338	338	174	-55	240
ABA022	377536	7151350	335	216	-60	240
ABA023	377312	7151779	336	120	-60	240
ABA024	377566	7151392	338	73	-67	240
ABA025	377535	7151314	334	171	-55	240
ABA026	377534	7151190	352	102	-60	240
Total				**1,006m**		

Figure 2: *Barambah vein – Long Section showing current and previous drill holes, old mining area, and south plunging high grade shoot interpreted from previous drilling information (previous holes and coloured contours colour coded in gold equivalent gram-metres – not updated with current drill information – see JORC Section 2 for explanation of aggregation method)*

Interpretation of the results suggests the best mineralisation is associated with a favourable pyroclastic rock which has allowed fluid and structural dilation. Narrow intersections in the current program have shown that the vein system structure continues along strike (south) and at depth. Despite being hosted by an unfavourable rhyolitic unit at the position tested the structures have potential to improve where pyroclastic hosts are interpreted to be repeated (see cross section interpretation Figure 4).

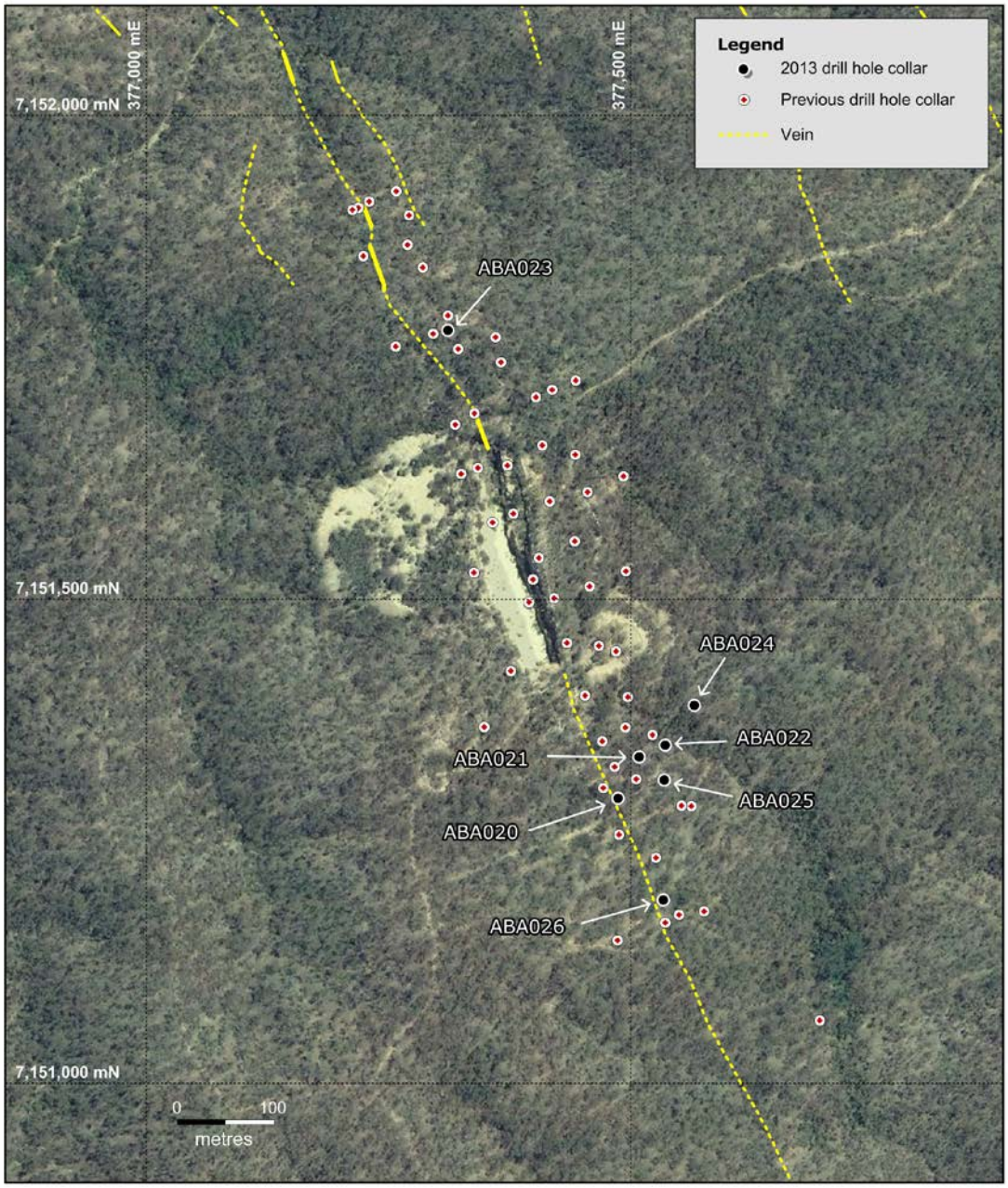

Figure 3: *Barambah vein, showing current drilling locations in relation to Barambah vein*

Deep drill hole ABA024 was designed to test the structures in this position where CSAMT geophysical surveys indicate conductive zones (see Figure 4). The RC hole was stopped due to poor drilling conditions. This hole will be completed when a diamond drill rig becomes available.

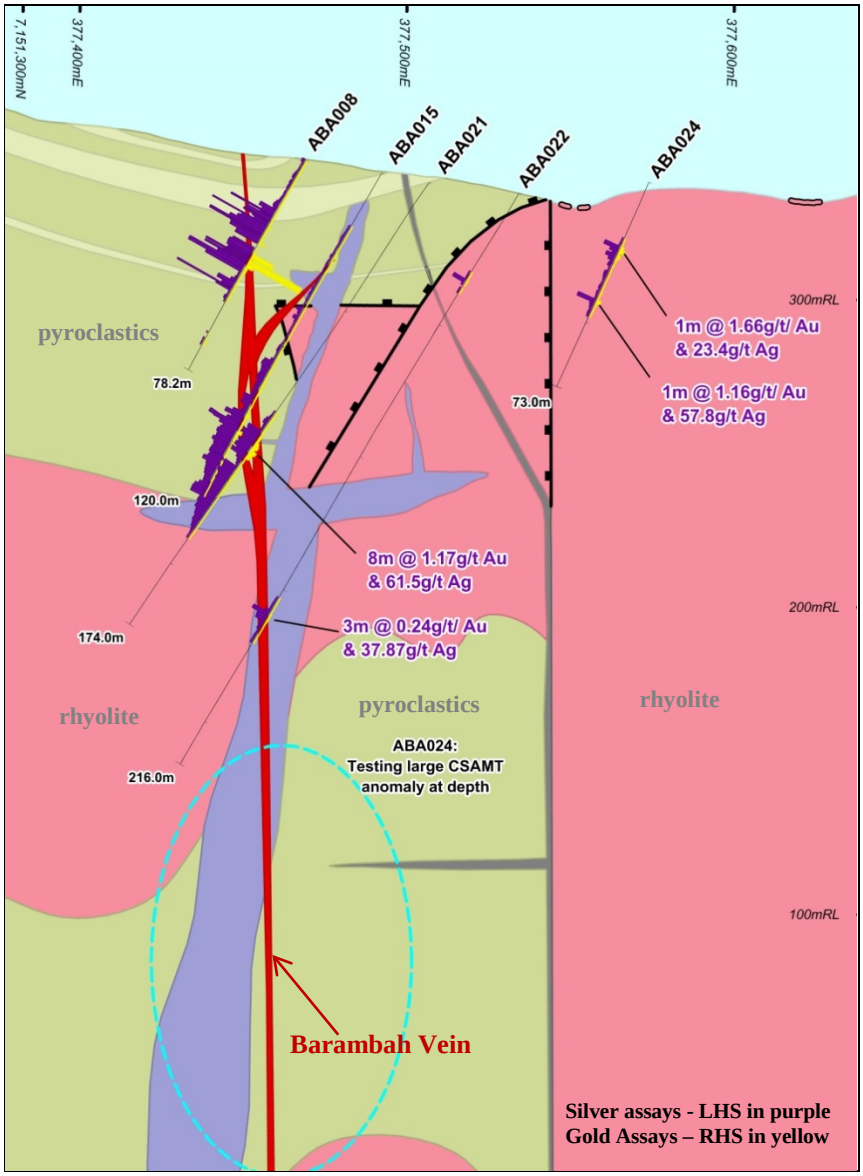

Figure 4: *Cross Section BA-MV-100S, Barambah main vein, showing current drill holes ABA021, ABA022 and ABA024*

For further information contact:-
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or visit our website at www.activex.com.au

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr D. I. Young, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG) and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) and Ms J. J. Hugenholtz, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Both Mr Young and Ms Hugenholtz are full-time employees of ActivEX Limited and have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Young and Ms Hugenholtz consent to the inclusion of their names in this report and to the issue of this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Drilling techniques	• *Reverse circulation drilling, using HanJin track mounted rig*
Sampling techniques	• *All drill samples were collected at a one metre interval spacing* • *Drill samples were riffle split using a riffle splitter mounted on the drill rig, with 25% of the metre collected in a calico bag (ready to be sent to the laboratory, if deemed warranted) and 75% of the metre collected in a green plastic bag*
Logging	• *Drill chip samples were geologically logged on on-site at a per-metre level by project geologist Josh Leigh* • *Every metre drilled was geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *XRF analysis was conducted on all drill samples using a Niton XL3t handheld XRF in 'Soil' mode, using three filters, each with a 30 second duration to give a total analysing time of 90 seconds* • *Samples to be sent for laboratory analysis were determined by geological methods (logging) and/or on-site handheld XRF (Niton) analysis as above* • *All samples which were sent for laboratory analysis were dry samples* • *Assays were conducted by ALS Global, Brisbane laboratory, using standard procedures and standard laboratory checks, ME-ICP61 and Au-AA25* • *The nature and quality of the sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style* • *The samples sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled*

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *All intersections reported herein are laboratory assay intervals*
	• *Quality control measures for laboratory analysed samples consisted of:*
	  • *Sample selection from each hole was sent to laboratory as a separate batch*
	  • *Field duplicate obtained by riffle splitting a second sample from material in green plastic bag at a rate of two duplicates per hole*
	  • *One laboratory duplicate (pulveriser split) per hole*
	  • *One blank sample (OREAS 22d - quartz sand + 0.5% FeOx) per hole*
	  • *One lithogeochemical blank sample (OREAS 27 – rhyodacite) per approximately 25 samples*
	  • *One pebble blank (while decorative pebbles) per approximately 7 samples*
	  • *One head grade sample (OREAS 60c – Cracow ore) per approximately 30 samples*
	  • *One high grade gold sample (OREAS 62e – Cracow ore) per hole*
	  • *One high grade silver sample (OREAS 134b – SEDEX) per hole*
	• *The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style*

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *Significant intersections were verified by Exploration Manager Juli Hugenholtz*
Location of data points	• *Drill hole collars were located using tape and compass measurements from established DGPS points, marked by star pickets* • *Down hole surveys were taken every 30m using a Reflex Single Shot Digital Camera* • *Co-ordinates are recorded in grid system MGA94, Zone 56*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Drill hole spacing to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) is unknown at this stage* • *No sample compositing has been applied*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Drill holes designed to intersect known structures as shown in geological interpretation, Figure3 and 4* • *Drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to not have introduced a sampling bias see Figure 3 and 4*
Sample security	• *Sample bags were packed in batches into polyweave bags for transport*

	• *Samples were transported to laboratory in Brisbane by ActivEX personnel*
Audits or reviews	• *The Niton XRF analyser is calibrated annually* • *The Niton XRF analyser is checked against five or more standards of varying compositions, prior to, and after operation each working day* • *Standard laboratory procedure for laboratory samples* • *In-house review of QAQC data for laboratory samples*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *EPM 14937 is a Joint Venture between ActivEX Limited (75%) and Norton Gold Fields (25% and diluting) with ActivEX acting as managers of the JV* • *EPM 14937 is located on Freehold Land covered by two pastoral enterprises* • *A Native Title Claim Application (QUD93/2012), lodged by the Wakka Wakka People #5 on 10 Feb 2012, covers EPM 14937* • *There are no registered National Parks*
Exploration done by other parties	• *The Barambah deposit has been partly mined in the early 1990's by Union Mining NL* • *Previous exploration has been dominantly carried out by Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd (RGC) who followed up silver stream anomalism originally discovered by Newmont in 1981 (termed 'Anomaly 13'). RGC conducted detailed mapping, rock chip sampling, ground magnetics, and drilling from 1988 to 1990* • *Previous exploration and drilling done by ActivEX Limited from 2007 and reported in previous ASX Releases under JORC 2004 standards*
Geology	• *Barambah is a low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver vein deposit* • *EPM 14937 sits within the Esk Trough, a tectonostratigraphic member of the Devonian to Triassic New England Orogen* • *The Esk Trough is a large extensional basin/trough consisting of marine, volcanic and volcaniclastic units of Early Permian to Early Triassic age. The Esk Trough is host to a variety of mineral deposits, including the Barambah deposit, the Coalstoun Cu-Au Porphyry, Ban Ban Zn Skarn and Booubyjan Cu-Au Porphyry in its northern extent.* • *EPM 14937 is dominated by the Kinellan Basalt and Mount Marcella Volcanics, although to the south of the tenement, the Johngboon Rhyolite of the Aranbanga Volcanic Group takes dominance. Since the Aranbanga Volcanic Group are coincident with major extension in the region and are younger and stratigraphically higher than the Mount Marcella Volcanics, it is believed to be the most favourable host for epithermal mineralisation due to an expected increase in preservation potential.*
Drill hole Information	• *Refer to Table 1 for significant drill hole results and Table 2 for drill hole location information*
Data aggregation methods	• *In calculating significant intersections, a cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au has been used, with no internal waste. No cutting of high grades has been applied* • *Gold equivalent values referred to in Figure 2 are calculated by using long term average of Au:Ag ratio of 1:50 and have not been updated with current drilling information and has not materially changed since reporting (AIV:ASX 16 January 2013)*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to drill hole angles is variable* • *True width interpretations of intersections were used to calculate gram-metre contours, shown on long section* • *Down hole lengths are reported (Table 1) for current drill results (not true widths)*
Diagrams	• *Refer to body of announcement for cross section and long section*
Balanced reporting	• *Refer to Table 1 (body of announcement) for significant intersections of current drill holes*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Refer to body of announcement for geological observations*
Further work	• *Refer to body of announcement for further work plans*