



ASX/Media Release

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4th February 2014

Potential new Ag-Pb-Cu-Co epithermal field at Uno/Morgans, South Australia

- Visible mineralised outcrops and significant rock chip samples assaying up to 144g/t silver, 0.41% copper, 1.46% lead and 0.12% cobalt
- Within large high priority exploration targets just 85kms from Investigator's Paris silver resource
- Limited historic drilling only at margins of the new targets, no modern exploration. Follow up drilling program under development.

Investigator Resources Limited (ASX:IVR) has further advanced a likely new epithermal field with precious and base metals potential at its 100%-owned 343km² Uno and Morgan tenements, 80kms west of Port Augusta, South Australia and just 30kms from a sealed national highway.

Assays have been received from a late-2013 field campaign which collected rock chip samples and mapped epithermal and gossanous (weathered sulphides) outcrops. The campaign was a follow up to Investigator's previous detailed soil sampling program and builds on the company's experience of its 20Moz Paris silver discovery 85kms to the west.

Among the most significant observations were the gossan outcrops at two soil targets called Hurricane and Harvest where rock chips returned maximum assays of **144 g/t silver, 0.41% copper, 1.46% lead and 0.12% cobalt.**

Prior exploration in the 1980s and 1990s by Shell and Placer had focussed on Broken Hill-style targets. The discovery of gossans and mineralised outcrops in new soil targets away from past exploration focus adds support to new geological models and exploration opportunities. No historic drilling or modern exploration has been undertaken in the new prospects which were recognised when Investigator gained the tenements and began its successful approach developed for the Eyre Peninsula.

Investigator Managing Director Mr John Anderson, said today:

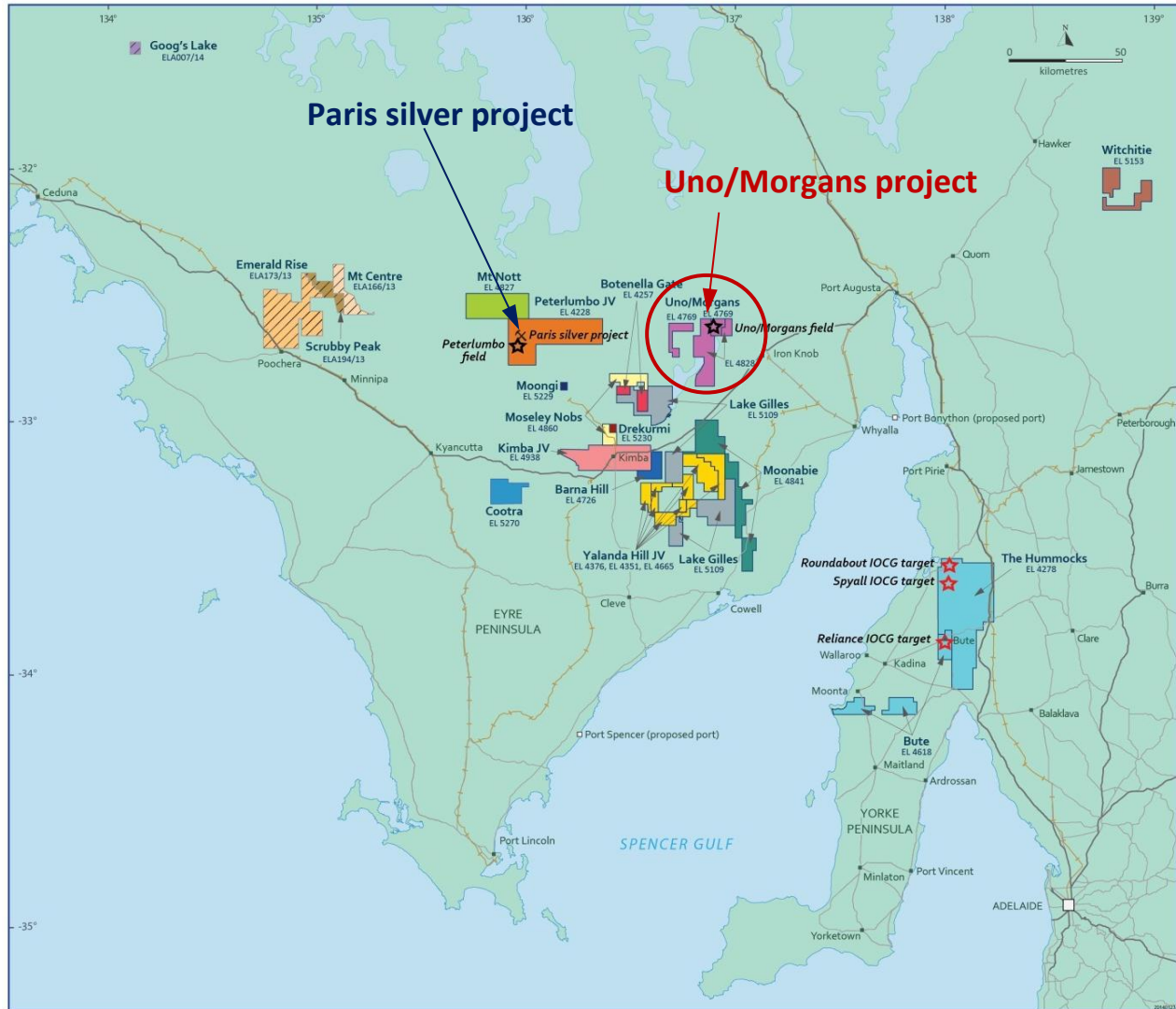
"The Paris silver resource is one of the most significant discoveries in South Australia for some time because it shows the Eyre Peninsula has epithermal and porphyry potential.

The cluster of new soil targets with silver, copper, lead and cobalt mineralised outcrops at Uno/Morgans just 85kms from Paris add further weight to those geological models. Such outcrops are a great find and underpin another rare exploration opportunity for Investigator to chase large, shallow targets with exposed mineralisation.

Investigator starts 2014 with a great and growing project at Paris and now Uno/Morgans is another compelling exploration project in a similar setting and we look forward to returning to the field."

The Uno/Morgans Project comprises two tenements; EL4769 (Uno Range) and EL4828 (Morgans) both held 100% by Investigator Resources. The total tenement area of 343km² is located 85km east of the Paris Silver Project ("Paris") on the northern Eyre Peninsula about 350km northwest of Adelaide, South Australia (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Location map of Investigator tenements, highlighting the Uno/Morgans Project



Geology

The Uno/Morgans tenements cover a large part of the prospective southern margin of the Gawler Range Volcanic ("GRV") Province. The potential of the southern GRV margin was revitalised by Investigator's Paris silver discovery, now a silver project with a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource containing an estimated 20 million ounces of silver. The Uno/Morgans area was selected for its similar geological setting to the Paris area (Figure 2).

These volcanics formed at the surface, fed by the Hiltaba Granite intrusives in the mega-event that formed the giant Olympic Dam iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposit and associated multiple IOCG deposits. Epithermal silver lead zinc deposits are now also recognised to have formed at the same time along the southern margin of the GRV with associated potential for porphyry copper deposits.

Initial soil targets

As previously reported and as at Paris, Investigator undertook a regional soil sampling program using a selected partial leach analytical technique on a 500m grid spacing over most of the project area. Infill sampling (100 to 200m spacing) was carried out over silver-in-soil anomalies identified from the regional sampling. A total of 2,296 regional and infill soil samples were collected (see Figure 3).

The soil sampling worked well in much of the area due to the thin cover. It delineated six coherent silver-in-soil anomalies, with priority given to three targets (Figure 4) named Hurricane (previously referred to by Investigator as Wartaka South), Harvest and Hey Joe (previously Morgans South).

Recent sampling program and assessment

Late in 2013, 135 rock chip samples were collected across the project area (see Figure 5), generally in the vicinity of previously identified soil targets and interpreted structural trends.

This led to the discovery of silver-rich gossans (intensely oxidised, weathered rock, usually iron-rich due to the decomposition of sulphides) at Hurricane and Harvest and epithermal silica-rich rocks at Hurricane and near Hey Joe.

The gossans at Hurricane and Harvest are very anomalous in silver, lead, copper and cobalt and add strong support to those large soil targets.

A trial exercise of close spaced float sampling (loose rock fragments collected from the ground surface) was undertaken, particularly to test the extent of the gossans at Hurricane.

195 float samples were collected with the majority taken on two 25m spaced grids around the mineralised outcrops at Hurricane (see Figure 6). Most of the float samples collected were a mixture of quartz and ironstone. Using thresholds established at Paris, nine of the samples were very anomalous returning silver values in excess of 30g/t Ag. Many more samples were anomalous at more than 3g/t Ag. Float and subcrop in the vicinity of the Paris soil target assayed 24g/t, 4g/t and 78g/t Ag. Also similar to the Paris tenor, limited gold was detected with the highest gold value assayed at 0.22g/t Au.

Refer to Appendix 1 for Table 1 with information relating to the compliance of the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. This includes Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data and Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results.

The following maximum values were assayed for the gossans and float:

Prospect	g/t Ag	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Co	ppm Mn
Hurricane East	120	396	14,000	531	200	88,000
Hurricane West	73	1,670	14,600	1,580	1,150	51,600
Harvest	144	4,080	2,920	519	27	2,880

parts per million ("ppm"); grams per ton ("g/t"); 1ppm equivalent to 1g/t; 10,000ppm equivalent to 1% silver ("Ag"); copper ("Cu"); lead ("Pb"); zinc ("Zn"); cobalt ("Co"); manganese ("Mn")

High silver values up to 84ppm were also obtained for vein float immediately to the northwest of the historic Wartaka prospect (Figure 6).

Rock chip sampling has also lead to the recognition of a distinctive style of hydrothermal quartz manganese veins in the project area carrying high levels of cobalt (up to 1,640ppm), lead (up to 1.9%) and high barium, iron, cerium and anomalous vanadium. Only limited gold was detected with a maximum gold assay of 0.18ppm Au.

Past Exploration by other companies

Several phases of mineral exploration have been undertaken in the tenement area by uranium, base metals and gold explorers since the 1970s. The exploration work in the areas of the new targets was primarily aimed at Broken Hill-style targets by Billiton Australia Pty Ltd (Shell's minerals division) and Placer Exploration Pty Ltd from 1983 to 1994. The work focussed on areas with outcrops of basement iron formation and magnetic anomalies. Normandy Exploration Pty Ltd and Grenfell Resources NL undertook gold exploration mainly guided by calcrete sampling and electromagnetic and induced polarisation geophysics during 1995 to 1999.

The prior exploration did not identify the Hurricane and Harvest targets with limited soil geochemical work undertaken at the Hey Joe target. The gossan and epithermal outcrops at Hurricane and Harvest are not mentioned in previously statutory reporting to the government and are therefore presumed to be previously undiscovered.

Shallow aircore and reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling tested the historic Morgans and Wartaka prospects. These achieved sporadic silver and base metal intersections that may be due to remobilisation of mineralisation by later Gairdner dykes from the adjacent Hey Joe and Hurricane targets to the south (Figures 2 & 4). The only diamond drill hole near the new targets was drilled at Wartaka (Figure 6) in 1996 to a 60° inclined depth of 136m. The hole intersected 6m @ 0.21% Cu and 4.2g/t Au from 108m in altered granites and volcanics interpreted to be in the Uno Fault, Although well north of the Hurricane target, the hole supports the copper and silver potential at Hurricane.

Hurricane Target

The Hurricane target (see Figures 4 & 6) was initially identified by the Investigator's soil geochemical sampling. The initial soil anomaly is large (2km by 1.5km) and defined by the 100ppb silver-in-soil contour, the threshold used to first delineate the Paris target in 2011.

An outcrop was identified at the Hurricane East prospect as a banded and brecciated gossan comprising crustiform and colloform quartz, massive haematite and boxworked ironstone, the latter being an indicator of oxidised sulphides.

The gossan outcrop and subcrop (low in-situ exposure – see Photo 1 with Figure 4) at Hurricane East covers an area of approximately 300m² but is too rubbly to determine the likely geometry of the extensions to depth. The gossan area assays up to 120g/t Ag and 1.40% Pb. Silver anomalous float continues some distance from the central gossan subcrop (Figure 6).

At the Hurricane West prospect (800m south-west of Hurricane East) float is also silver anomalous for several hundreds of metres around subcropping gossanous epithermal veins (Photo 2 – Figure 4) that assayed up to 73g/t Ag and 1.46% Pb. Some of the epithermal veins show visible malachite (copper carbonate) and assay up to 0.17% copper.

Due to the low relief in the Hurricane area, it is considered that the float has had minimal transport and is a good indicator of underlying prospective geology. The metal contents of the float samples may be biased downwards by the preservation of the more resistant, less-mineralised siliceous component of the bedrock.

Although the float and highest silver-in-float values are clustered around the outcrops, the rest of the soil target remains valid with the float still silver anomalous at the margins of the grid sampled areas and scattered silver-anomalous float sampled across the broader soil anomaly (Figure 6). Subtle drainage cover also appears to obscure the full extent of the soil target.

None of the drilling by previous companies is considered to have tested the Hurricane target. The nearest lines of aircore drilling are at the north end of the target with shallow holes of about 15m average depth. Billiton drilled a north-south line in 1983 and Placer drilled an east-west line in 1991 (Figures 4 & 6). The nearest holes are about 200m from the Hurricane East prospect. Northeast of the prospect, WA-092 (Figure 6) intersected 2m @ 4g/t Ag and 0.14% Pb from 2m and 6m @ 0.11% Pb from 6m to the bottom of the hole. These are encouraging results adjacent to the Hurricane target.

Harvest Target

The Harvest target (see Figure 4) was identified by soil sampling on a 100m by 200m grid as a discrete soil geochemical anomaly straddling the Uno Fault with a peak silver value of 228ppb.

Mapping of this anomaly led to the discovery of a quartz ironstone gossan within a 30m by 4m area of low outcrop carrying silver up to 144g/t Ag. Float sampling around this gossan was very limited (Figure 5) as the area is generally flat and covered with alluvial sediments.

Hey Joe Target

The Hey Joe soil anomaly is not as coherent as the other main targets with little float to sample for further definition of the target (see Figures 4 and 5). Although lower priority than the other targets, there is encouragement from the northwest linear shape of the soil anomaly and from the epithermal textured silica rocks exposed to the south of the target (Photo 3 – Figure 4).

The historic Morgans prospect at the north end of the Hey Joe trend is characterised by an outcrop of banded ironstone. This ironstone was the focus of a 40-hole aircore drilling program and four deeper RCP drillholes undertaken by previous explorers. Low-level silver was detected in some of these holes.

Investigator's soil sampling produced a peak anomaly of 408ppb Ag at the Morgans prospect, so 17 float samples were collected from around the ironstone outcrop with the best result being 3g/t Ag. The low float values are consistent with the poor historic drill results at the Morgans prospect, but like Wartaka, the weakly anomalous silver in adjacent less prospective rocks are a guide to the potential of the epithermal target at Hey Joe.

Further exploration

The Hurricane and Harvest targets offer excellent drill targets in addition to those around Paris. To have large targets with supporting mineralised outcrop in a new mineral district is a rare opportunity in a country such as Australia that is generally considered to be well explored with only deep and brownfield targeting opportunities for new mineral finds.

The Hurricane, Harvest and Hey Joe targets have been heritage surveyed with no restrictions for exploration drilling. An exploration management plan has been submitted and approved for drilling by the state government agency.

A mix of aircore and RCP drilling is proposed to test the Hurricane and Harvest targets in the June quarter of 2014.

The Hey Joe and other soil targets will be further developed towards drill testing later in the year.

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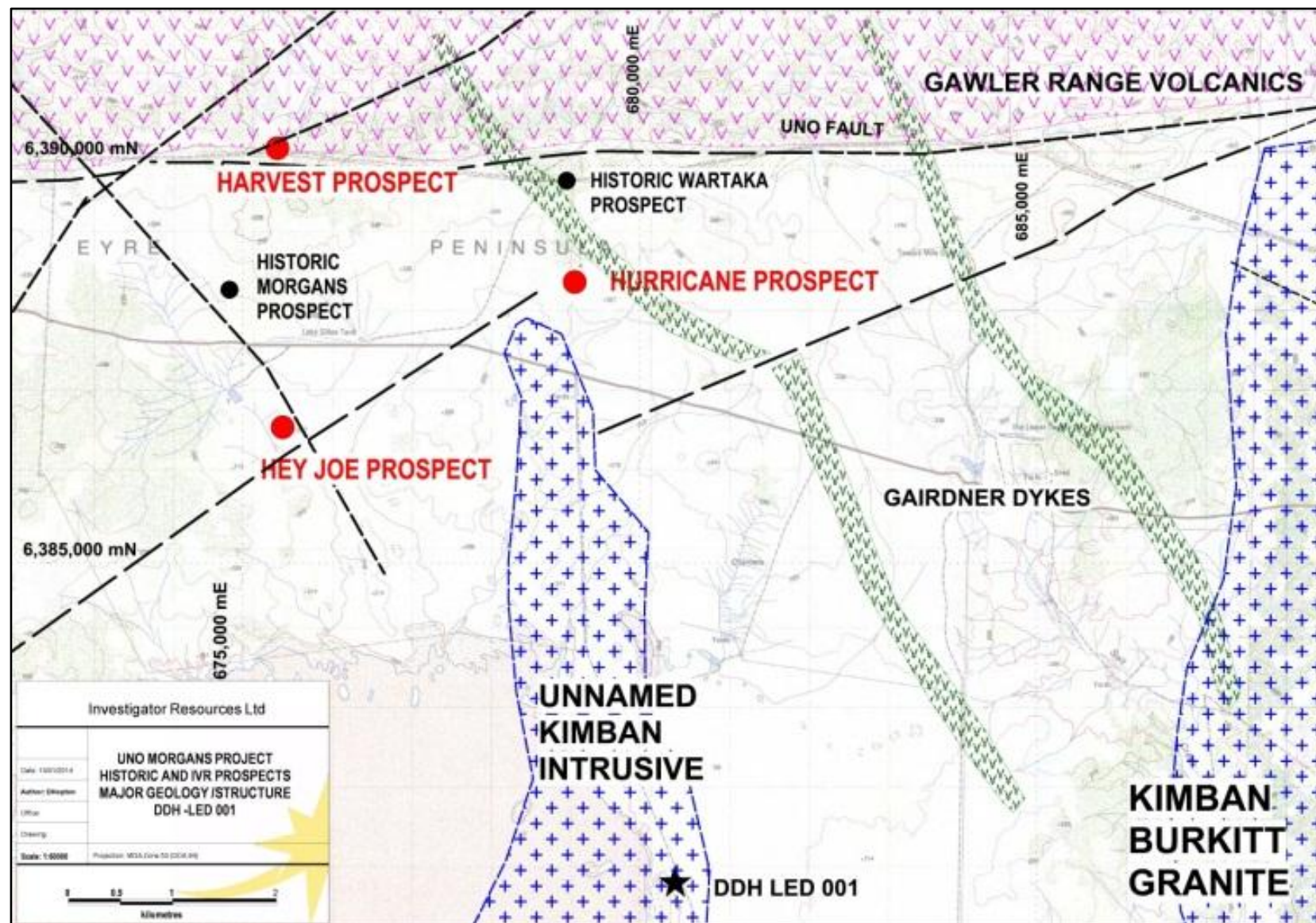
Figure 2: Major geological features and general location of prospects in Uno/Morgans project area

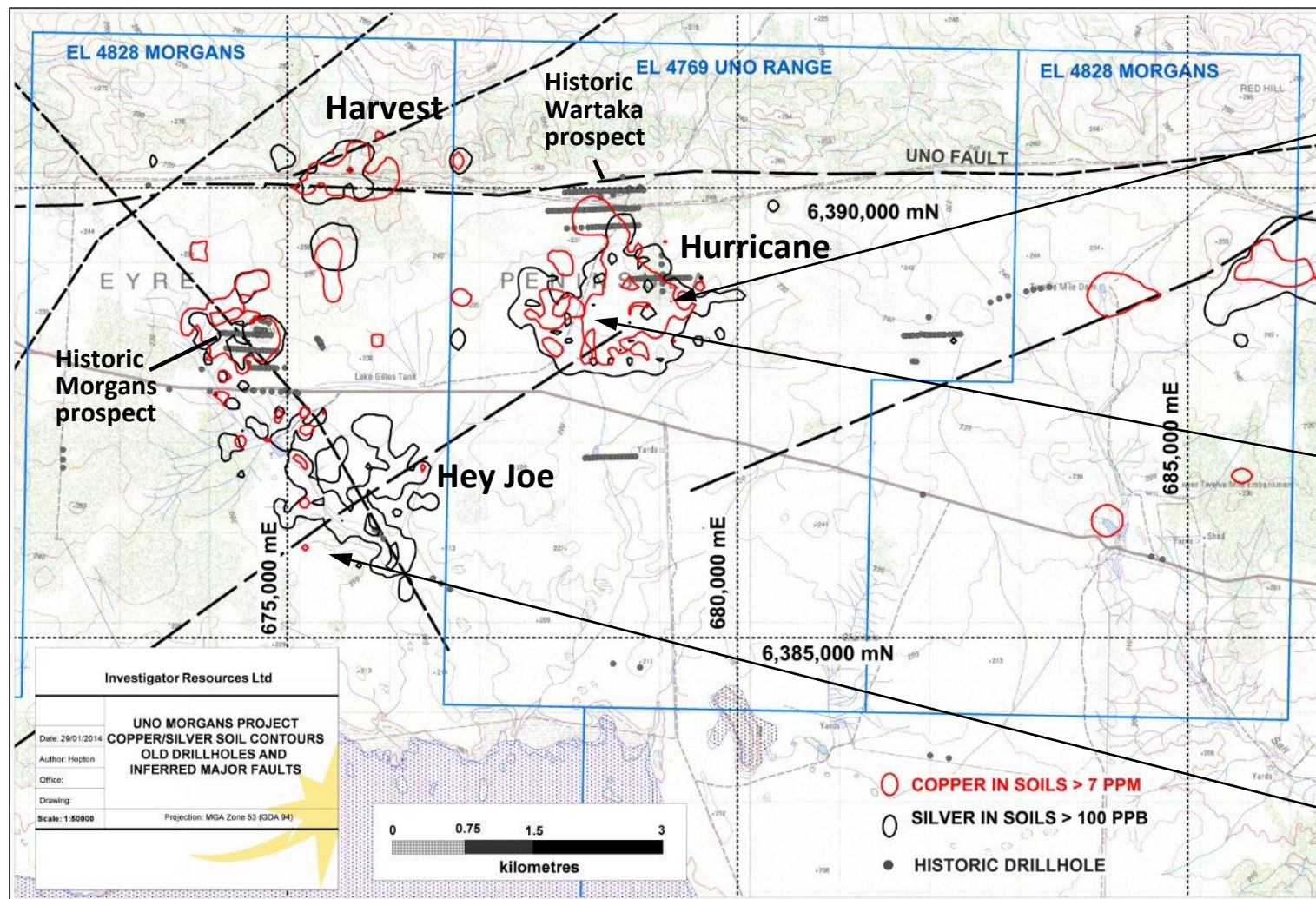
Figure 4: Hurricane, Harvest and Hey Joe targets – outlines of soil anomalies and images of prospected rocks**Photo 1:** Hurricane East - Low gossan outcrop**Photo 2:** Hurricane West – banded epithermal Quartz vein with copper carbonate staining**Photo 3:** South of Hey Joe – colloform banded epithermal silica rock

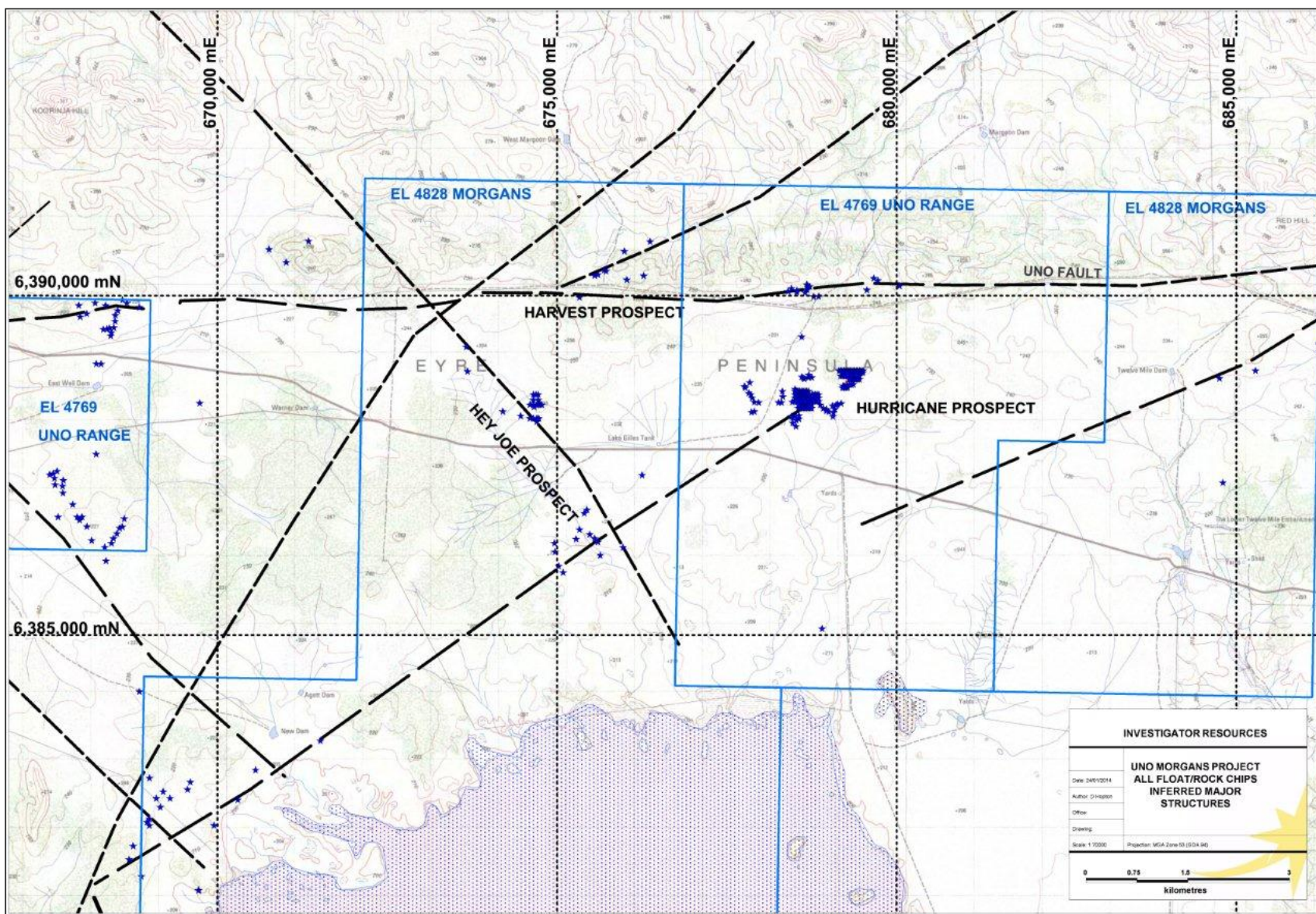
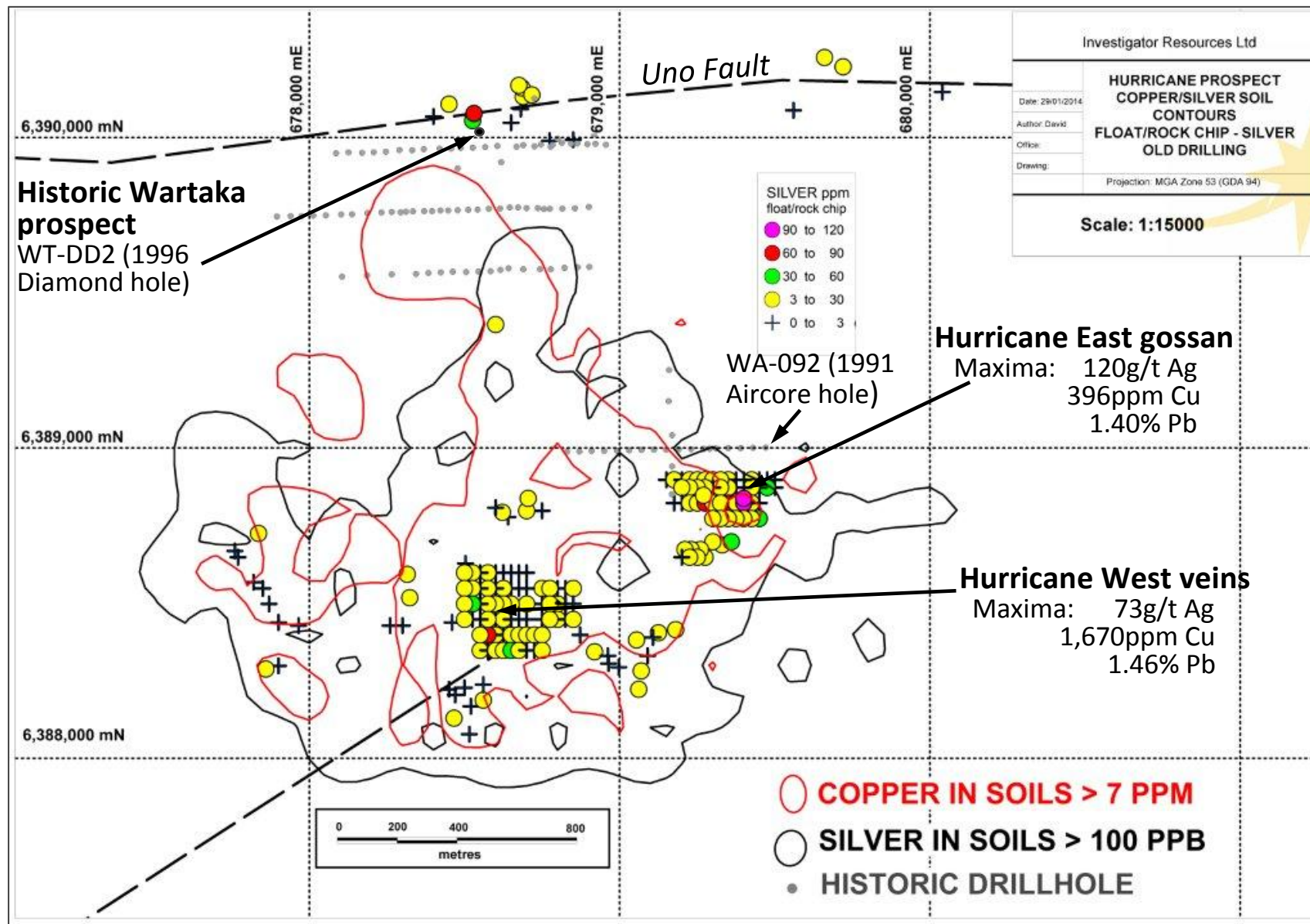
Figure 5: Location plan of outcrop and float samples

Figure 6: Hurricane target - location of outcrop and float samples showing silver ranges

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report relating to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. John Anderson who is a full time employee of the company. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Anderson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Anderson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources Estimates at the Paris Project is extracted from the report entitled "Maiden Resource Estimate for Paris Silver Project, South Australia" dated 15 October 2013 and is available to view on the Company website www.investres.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About Investigator Resources

Investigator Resources Limited (ASX code: IVR) is a metals explorer with a focus on the opportunities for greenfields silver, gold and copper discoveries offered by the resurging minerals frontier in South Australia's southern Gawler Craton. The Company announced its maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.9Mt at 110g/t silver and 0.6% lead, containing 20Moz silver and 38kt lead credit (at a 30g/t silver cut-off) in October 2013.

Investigator Resources has developed and applied a consistent and innovative strategy that defined multiple quality targets, including the Paris silver discovery within the newly-recognised Peterlumbo metal field, giving IVR first mover opportunities across the province.

The Paris/Peterlumbo mineralisation is considered to have formed at the same time as the Olympic Dam IOCG deposit and opens up new target potential for epithermal, porphyry and IOCG-style deposits in the southern Gawler Craton. This includes potential for copper gold IOCG deposits on Yorke Peninsula, where IVR recently announced the high-priority Roundabout IOCG magnetic target near Port Pirie.

The Paris prospect is the most advanced of five priority targets within the Peterlumbo epithermal field, located *circa* 400km northwest of Adelaide. The Peterlumbo field is situated at the west end of a 583km² tenement area secured under EL4228. The Peterlumbo tenement area is subject to the Peterlumbo Joint Venture between Investigator Resources (holding 75% interest) and Mega Hindmarsh Pty Ltd (25% interest).

Web: www.investres.com.au



APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - 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.	- Soil samples 300g-400g sieved sample, -180µm collected into press-seal plastic bags. Locations recorded using a handheld GPS +/-5m accuracy in general). Samples are dried, lightly disaggregated and then riffle split to 20 g. An alkaline carbonate digest containing cyanide for enhanced recovery of gold and uranium is used, and then ICP-MS or OES. - Rockchip samples, 500g-1kg chipped off outcrop, collected into calico bags. Float samples, 500g-1kg samples collected from the ground surface as a composite sample over 25m along a traverse. - Rockchip and float samples are sorted, dried, Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Multi-acid digest (aqua regia) and then ICP-MS or ICP-AES (AAS for Au).
Drilling techniques	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).	Not applicable, No IVR drilling completed on this project.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - 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.	Not applicable, No IVR drilling completed on this project.
Logging	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	Not applicable, No IVR drilling completed on this project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	studies. - 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	- 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.	Not applicable, No IVR drilling completed on this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- 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.	- Certified and accredited global laboratories [Intertek/Genalysis (Soil samples) and Analytical Laboratory Services (Rockchip and float samples)] were used for all assays. - Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken by Intertek/Genalysis and Analytical Laboratory Services. - Soil samples assayed using highly sensitive partial leach method (Intertek TL8 method) tailored for very low detection limits - Rockchip and float samples assayed using Analytical Laboratory Services ME-MS51r method (Au by AA26)-total digest. - Standards and blanks not used. Laboratory repeats and checks as per standard laboratory QAQC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- 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.	Not applicable, No IVR drilling completed on this project.
Location of data points	- 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.	All samples located using hand-held GPS with an accuracy of 5m, using GDA94Z53.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <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>	• 100m x100m soil samples, 25m composite float samples along 50-100m spaced traverses over some areas of anomalous soils.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <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>	• Float sampling traverses orientated perpendicular to interpreted strike of anomalous soil distribution and anomalous outcrop.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All rock chip and float samples referred to in this Report were collected by IVR staff geologists and have remained in safe IVR custody until delivered to the assay laboratory. • Samples collected were put into individual numbered calico sample bags. Sample bags were then loaded into cable-tied poly-weave bags before dispatch to the respective laboratory; Intertek/Genalysis (Soil samples) and Analytical Laboratory Services (Rockchip and Float samples). • All samples delivered to the labs within 1 week of collection. All pulps returned to IVR within 60 days of final results for secure storage at IVR's warehouse.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Not applicable, no audits have been carried out.

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>	• <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>	• EL4769 (Uno Range) and EL4828 (Morgans) are both held 100% by Investigator Resources Pty Ltd. Both are on pastoral leases with the exception of parts of the tenements over Lake Gilles. This area is part of the Lake Gilles Conservation Park. The prospects in this Report are on pastoral lease and are not within any park or restricted area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	- Both tenements are partly within the Gawler Ranges People determination area (SCD2011/005) and the Barngarla Native Title Claim (SC1996/004). IVR has signed an ILUA with the Gawler Ranges People and an NTMA with the Barngarla People. - The prospects in this Report have been cleared for drilling by the relevant native title parties and a PEPR for drilling has been approved by DMITRE.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Several phases of mineral exploration have been undertaken in the tenement area by uranium, base metals and gold explorers since the 1970s. The exploration work in the areas of the new targets was primarily aimed at Broken Hill-style targets by Billiton Australia Pty Ltd and Placer Exploration Pty Ltd from 1985 to 1999. The work focussed on areas with outcrops of basement iron formation and magnetic anomalies. Normandy Exploration Pty Ltd and Grenfell Resources NL undertook gold exploration mainly guided by calcrete sampling and electromagnetic and induced polarisation geophysics during 1995 to 1999. The work did not identify the Hurricane and Harvest targets with limited soil geochemical work undertaken at the Hey Joe target. The gossan outcrops at Hurricane East and Harvest Prospects were not recorded in statutory reporting to the government and are therefore presumed to be previously undiscovered. Shallow aircore and RCP drilling tested the historic Morgans and Wartaka prospects adjacent to the Hey Joe and Hurricane targets. Shallow aircore drilling traversed the north end of the Hurricane target with a 12m hole intersecting 4g/t Ag and 1,400ppm Pb about 200m from the Hurricane East prospect. The only diamond near the new targets was drilled at Wartaka in 1996 to a 60° inclined depth of 136m. Although well north of the Hurricane target, the hole intersected 6m @ 0.21% Cu and 4.2g/t Au from 108m in the Uno Fault, supporting the potential of the adjacent Hurricane target to the south. The publically available South Australian Government SARIG website www.sarig.dmitre.sa.gov.au contains extensive spatial and text based information of previous exploration of the area covered by EL 4769 and EL 4828.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Regional geology consists of Archaean granite and gneiss with Palaeoproterozoic gneiss, metasediments and intrusives of Gawler-Range Volcanics, adjacent to the Uno Fault. Mineralisation is probably related to epithermal fluids emanating from the GRV intrusives into regional structural traps, and may have been partly remobilised by Neoproterozoic Gairdner Dykes.
Drill hole Information	- 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: - 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.	- Not applicable, No IVR drilling completed on this project. - Historic drilling only- Refer to South Australian Government SARIG website
Data aggregation methods	- 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.	- Raw data is not reported here due to the number of samples (2,626 total - ±45 pages of data); 2,296 soil samples, 135 rock-chip samples and 195 Float samples. - No cutting of high or low grade material. - No IVR drilling completed on this project. - No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- 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').	Not applicable, no IVR drilling completed, early exploration results cannot be reconciled with geometry of any mineralisation until sufficient drilling has been completed.
Diagrams	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	Not sufficient IVR information collected to produce maps, other than those in the report. Unable to produce sections, since no IVR drilling completed on this project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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.	All rockchips, float and regional and infill soil samples have not been reported here due to the large number of samples (2,626 total - ±45 pages of data); 2,296 soil samples, 135 rock-chip samples and 195 Float samples. Highlights are shown in the body of this report
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.	See maps/figures in report for geological interpretation.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.	Aircore/RC drilling program planned during 2014