ASX and Media Release

19 August, 2014

MT VETTEL IRON PROJECT DRILLING RESULTS

KEY POINTS

- **RC drilling returns higher grade iron intervals from shallow depths, within broader lower grade intervals**
- **Drilling confirms low levels of key contaminants, alumina and phosphorous**
- **Sheffield to assess options for extracting value from the project**

Sheffield Resources ("Sheffield", "the Company") (ASX:SFX) today announced results from RC drilling at the Mt Vettel iron prospect, located 150km from Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 3). Mt Vettel is approximately 20km to the west of Atlas Iron Ltd's (ASX:AGO) Mt Webber iron ore mine and 5km from a sealed haulage road.

The drilling tested an outcropping zone of bedded and detrital iron mineralisation up to 1km long and between 15m and 150m wide, previously outlined by mapping and rock chip sampling (see ASX release dated 23 October, 2013).

The drill results include higher grade iron intervals from shallow depths, within broader lower grade intervals, for example:

- **8m @ 58.3% Fe** from surface (MVRC006)
- **8m @ 58.0% Fe** from surface within 20m @ Fe 52.9% from surface (MVRC025)
- **14m @ 57.5% Fe** from 4m depth (MVRC028)
- **6m @ 57.2% Fe** from 2m depth and **4m @ 56.9% Fe** from 16m (MVRC016) within 38m @ 53.9% Fe from surface
- **18m @ 55.7% Fe** from surface within 28m @ Fe 54.8% from surface(MVRC032)
- **8m @ 55.8% Fe** from surface within 22m @ 53.4% Fe from surface (MVRC013)

The mineralisation is characterised by low alumina and phosphorous levels. At 55% Fe cut-off the weighted average of the intervals is **1.99% Al_2O_3** and **0.057% P** (Refer to Table 1 for full details).

At 50% Fe cut-off, the iron mineralisation occurs as a relatively flat dipping zone between 9m and 150m wide and extends from surface to vertical depths rarely exceeding 20m (Figures 1 & 2). Within this zone are higher grade (+55% Fe) intervals. Further drilling is required to establish their continuity.

Managing Director Bruce McQuitty said the drill results showed the potential for Mt Vettel to contain a small-scale iron deposit with low contaminant levels.

"The scale of Mt Vettel does not currently meet our threshold for stand-alone development," he said. "The Company will now assess its options for extracting value from the project."

Sheffield has a further three tenements in its North Pilbara iron project (Figure 3). The Panorama tenement near Atlas Iron Ltd's (ASX:AGO) Abydos mine contains outcropping high grade iron mineralisation.

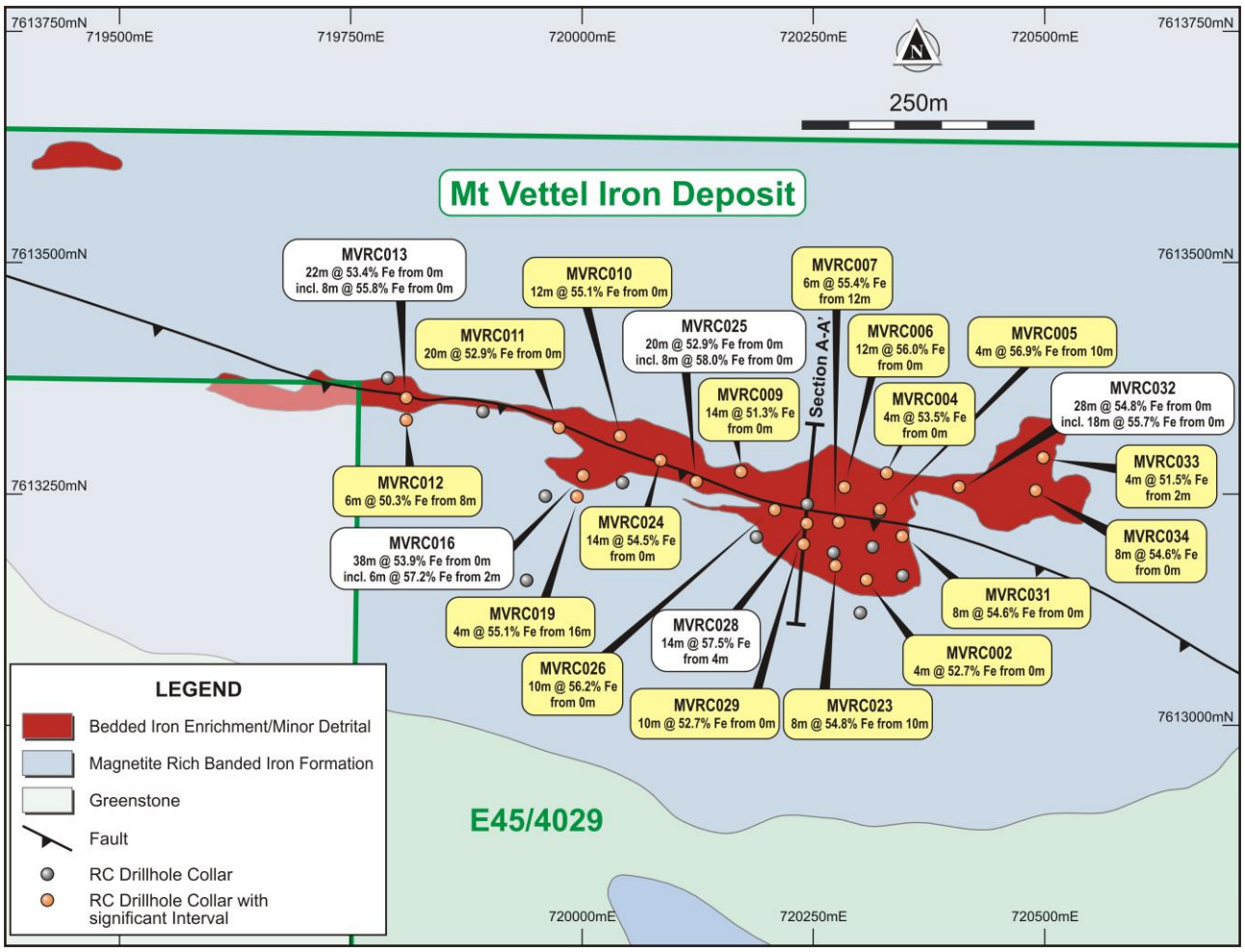

Figure 1: Mt Vettel RC drillhole plan with mapped surface iron enrichment and geological interpretation

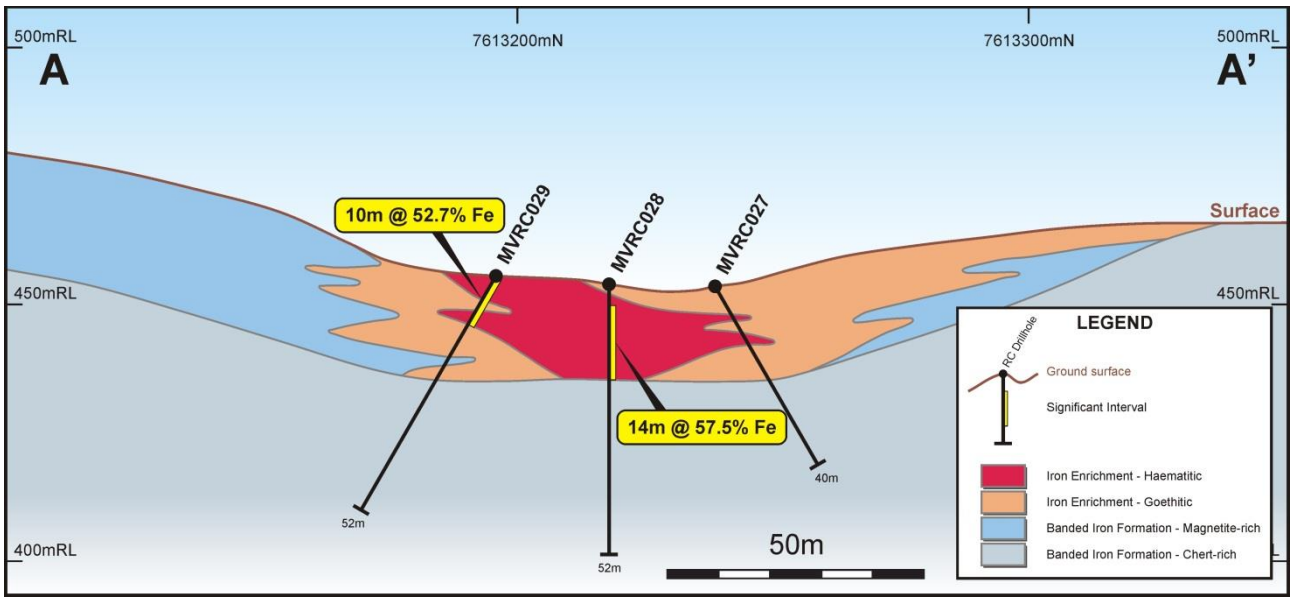

Figure 2: Cross section A-A'

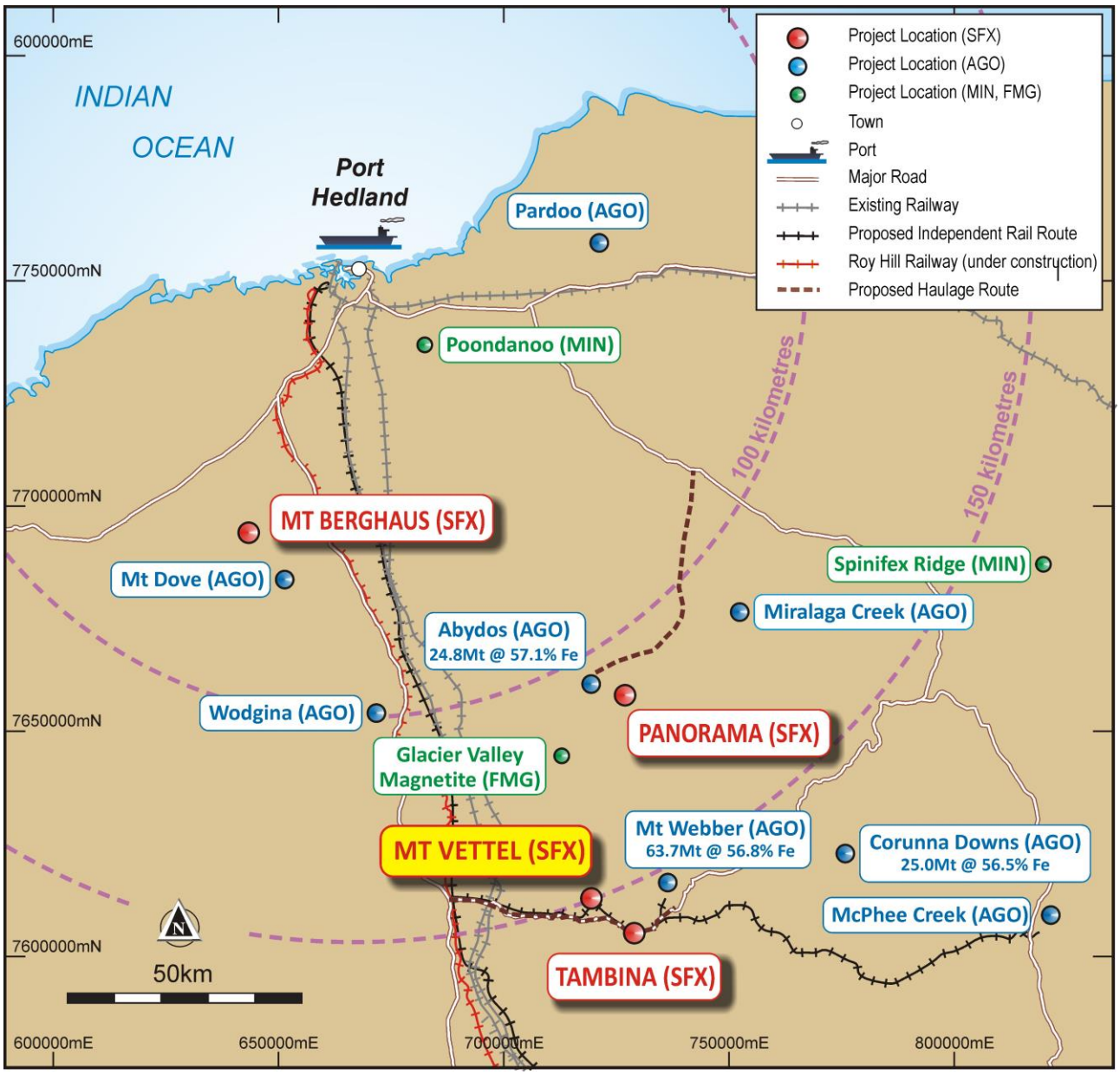

Figure 3: Location of Sheffield's North Pilbara Iron Projects

Program Details

The reverse circulation (RC) drill program comprised 34 holes for a total 2,146m drilled on an irregular grid according to drill site availability in the rugged terrain. Holes were drilled through the iron enrichment, providing stratigraphic and geological context to the iron mineralisation, with additional holes drilled to define the mineralisation extents.

Samples were collected as 2m composites from surface to the end of hole. Further details of the drilling methods are included as Appendix 1.

Table 1: Mt Vettel RC assay results, significant intervals.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)*	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	P (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	LOI (%)	Comment
MVRC001	No significant Intersection								
MVRC002	0	4	4	52.74	14.09	0.03	3.65	5.39	0-2m cemented iron detritals
MVRC003	No significant Intersection								
MVRC004	0	4	4	53.51	10.86	0.04	3.07	8.93	
MVRC005	**10**	**14**	**4**	**56.94**	**12.78**	**0.05**	**1.17**	**3.79**	
MVRC006	0	12	12	55.96	7.78	0.07	4.68	6.18	
including	**0**	**8**	**8**	**58.29**	**6.27**	**0.04**	**4.42**	**4.47**	
MVRC007	12	18	6	55.42	15.67	0.07	1.11	2.86	18-19m no recovery
including	**14**	**18**	**4**	**56.91**	**13.38**	**0.07**	**1.02**	**3.10**	
MVRC008	No significant Intersection								
MVRC009	0	14	14	51.32	12.84	0.03	3.34	9.75	
MVRC010	0	12	12	55.15	8.71	0.05	2.82	8.90	
including	**2**	**10**	**8**	**55.93**	**7.83**	**0.05**	**2.23**	**9.35**	
MVRC011	0	20	20	52.88	12.57	0.02	2.00	9.20	
MVRC012	8	14	6	50.33	17.50	0.03	1.19	8.73	
MVRC013	0	22	22	53.39	11.50	0.02	1.69	9.63	
including	**0**	**8**	**8**	**55.77**	**8.49**	**0.03**	**1.92**	**9.09**	
MVRC014	No significant Intersection								
MVRC015	No significant Intersection								
MVRC016	0	38	38	53.93	11.73	0.06	1.37	9.24	21-22m no recovery
including	**2**	**8**	**6**	**57.23**	**8.10**	**0.04**	**1.27**	**8.15**	
and	**16**	**20**	**4**	**56.88**	**8.64**	**0.05**	**1.24**	**8.10**	
MVRC017	No significant Intersection								
MVRC018	No significant Intersection								
MVRC019	16	20	4	55.14	7.97	0.04	1.88	10.54	
MVRC020	No significant Intersection								
MVRC021	No significant Intersection								
MVRC022	No significant Intersection								
MVRC023	10	18	8	54.76	9.59	0.02	1.37	9.99	
including	**12**	**16**	**4**	**57.11**	**6.41**	**0.03**	**1.20**	**10.07**	
MVRC024	0	14	14	54.53	9.59	0.05	1.85	9.52	0-5m cemented iron detritals, 5-6m no recovery
including	**0**	**4**	**4**	**56.63**	**5.26**	**0.08**	**2.73**	**9.54**	0-4m cemented iron detritals
MVRC025	0	20	20	52.93	12.23	0.13	1.55	9.72	0-1m cemented iron detritals
including	**0**	**8**	**8**	**57.98**	**4.93**	**0.12**	**1.73**	**9.77**	0-1m cemented iron detritals
MVRC026	0	10	10	56.16	8.18	0.06	2.10	8.82	
including	**2**	**8**	**6**	**57.82**	**5.31**	**0.06**	**2.10**	**9.38**	
MVRC027	No significant Intersection								
MVRC028	**4**	**18**	**14**	**57.48**	**9.98**	**0.11**	**1.42**	**4.84**	
MVRC029	0	10	10	52.66	14.71	0.04	3.38	5.50	0-3m cemented iron detritals
MVRC030	No significant Intersection								
MVRC031	0	8	8	54.56	12.15	0.04	2.50	5.89	0-3m cemented iron detritals
including	**2**	**6**	**4**	**56.95**	**9.49**	**0.05**	**2.39**	**5.21**	2-3m cemented iron detritals
MVRC032	0	28	28	54.78	9.40	0.04	1.97	9.51	
including	**0**	**18**	**18**	**55.71**	**8.38**	**0.03**	**2.01**	**9.09**	
MVRC033	2	6	4	51.54	14.05	0.02	2.81	8.99	
MVRC034	0	8	8	54.62	9.52	0.03	2.08	9.83	
including	**0**	**4**	**4**	**56.98**	**4.98**	**0.03**	**2.42**	**10.68**	

* Downhole widths are quoted, true widths are not known at this stage. Intervals have been calculated using 50% Fe lower cut-off, with a minimum width of 4m, and up to 4m of internal dilution. Higher grade intervals above 55% Fe with up to 2m internal waste have been reported as inclusive (in bold). RC drill samples were collected as 2m riffle split samples. All samples were analysed by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRF). Loss on Ignition (LOI) values were determined using Thermo-Gravimetric Analyses at 1000°C

Table 2: Mt Vettel RC drillhole details, location in GDA94 MGA Zone 50 coordinates, AHD RL.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
MVRC001	720314.2	7613192.5	450.1	94	-60	10
MVRC002	720307.6	7613156.8	456.3	88	-60	10
MVRC003	720322.2	7613232.8	449.8	70	-60	10
MVRC004	720329.3	7613272.2	459.7	34	-60	10
MVRC005	720321.7	7613229.8	449.2	76	-70	190
MVRC006	720283.9	7613257.1	451.6	46	-60	10
MVRC007	720277.8	7613219.0	450.0	82	-60	10
MVRC008	720272.1	7613186.4	453.7	40	-60	10
MVRC009	720171.8	7613273.7	463.7	88	-60	190
MVRC010	720041.2	7613312.4	473.4	124	-60	186
MVRC011	719975.5	7613321.3	483.3	79	-60	186
MVRC012	719810.3	7613329.5	492.2	70	-60	6
MVRC013	719810.0	7613353.2	490.4	64	-60	6
MVRC014	719790.3	7613374.7	488.4	52	-90	0
MVRC015	719892.9	7613338.9	492.1	70	-60	10
MVRC016	720001.3	7613269.4	480.8	40	-60	10
MVRC017	720044.1	7613261.8	475.4	64	-90	0
MVRC018	719960.3	7613247.2	491.6	82	-60	0
MVRC019	719994.6	7613246.5	486.6	70	-60	10
MVRC020	720188.6	7613203.0	466.8	88	-60	10
MVRC021	720301.1	7613121.1	464.2	106	-60	10
MVRC022	719940.4	7613156.4	494.4	112	-60	10
MVRC023	720273.9	7613172.2	455.4	82	-60	190
MVRC024	720084.9	7613286.1	458.0	64	-90	0
MVRC025	720123.8	7613263.2	456.3	64	-90	0
MVRC026	720208.3	7613232.6	454.7	28	-90	0
MVRC027	720243.6	7613238.8	451.3	40	-60	10
MVRC028	720243.0	7613217.6	451.9	52	-90	0
MVRC029	720239.6	7613195.3	452.7	52	-60	190
MVRC030	720346.8	7613161.5	454.0	28	-90	0
MVRC031	720346.4	7613204.0	448.6	22	-90	0
MVRC032	720407.7	7613257.4	460.1	40	-90	0
MVRC033	720498.8	7613288.9	460.6	13	-60	190
MVRC034	720490.4	7613253.3	456.6	22	-90	0

ENDS

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr David Archer, a Competent Person who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Archer is a full-time employee of Sheffield Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Archer consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

This report includes information that relates to Exploration Results which were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. The information has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. The information was extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements as follows:

- *"HIGH GRADE IRON RESULTS FROM NORTH PILBARA PROJECT"*, 23 October 2013.

This announcement is available to view on Sheffield Resources Ltd's web site www.sheffieldresources.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, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's exploration programme, outlook, target sizes and mineralised material estimates. They include statements preceded by words such as "anticipated", "expected", "target", "scheduled", "intends", "potential", "prospective" and similar expressions.

ABOUT SHEFFIELD RESOURCES

Sheffield Resources Limited (**Sheffield**) is a rapidly emerging heavy mineral sands (HMS) company

ASX Code – SFX	Market Cap @ 94cps - $125.8m
Issued shares – 133.8m	Cash - $10.9m (at 30 June 2014)

Sheffield's projects are all situated within the state of Western Australia and are 100% owned by the Company.

HEAVY MINERAL SANDS

The Dampier project, located near Derby in WA's northwest, contains the large, high grade zircon-rich Thunderbird Mineral Sands Project. Sheffield is targeting first production from Thunderbird in 2017.

The Eneabba project comprises multiple HMS deposits and is located near Eneabba approximately 140km south of the port of Geraldton in WA's Mid-West region.

Sheffield is also evaluating the large McCalls chloride ilmenite project, located 110km to the north of Perth.

NICKEL-COPPER

Sheffield's Red Bull project is located in the highly prospective Fraser Complex within 20km of Sirius Resources NL's (ASX:SIR) Nova Ni-Cu deposit.

IRON

Sheffield holds four exploration licences prospective for iron in the North Pilbara region, all near existing iron ore mine sites or major development projects and within potential trucking distance of Port Hedland.

POTASH

The Oxley potash project is located in the northern part of the Proterozoic Moora Basin, approximately 38km northeast of Three Springs. Sheffield is exploring the Oxley Potash project for unconventional hard rock potash mineralisation suitable for open pit mining.

Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1 Report, Mt Vettel Drill Results 19 August 2014.

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 102mm diameter reverse circulation drilling used to collect a ~2 to 3kg, 2m composite sample in a pre-numbered calico bags. • Drill cutting (chips) spoil samples placed in 1m interval plastic bags, metre-marked, in order of down-hole progress on-site • Industry-standard technique.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• The area was drilled on broadly-spaced traverses, 30m to 90m apart, with holes spaced 25m to 35m apart along the sections. Topographic constraints spaced some holes further (<75m). • 102mm reverse circulation hammer used for drilling.
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.*	• Sample quality (including wet vs. dry and qualitative recovery) is logged at the drill site. • Sample cone split and homogenised at the rig. • Duplicate samples are collected at the drill site (see below) to enable analysis of data precision. • Reverse circulation drilling reduces contamination compared to other percussion drilling methods.
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 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.*	• All samples are geologically logged to a minimum 1m downhole spacing using a coded system. • Geological logs are qualitative • Logging is suitable such that interpretations of grade and deposit geology can be used, for example, to establish context of exploration results.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	Sub-sampling • A cone splitter was attached to the cyclone producing a sample ~2 to 3 kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	*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.*	weight composited over 2m. Some variation in sample size occurred, but none considered significant. • Samples placed into uniquely numbered calico bags, with spoil preserved in plastic bags. • Duplicate samples (field duplicates) collected at drill site 1 in every 40 samples. • Reference standard (two alternate) and blank material samples inserted 1 each in every 40 samples. Laboratory • Entire sample dry crushed and pulverised to nominal 95% passing 160µm. • Sub-sample split for analysis, weight determined by laboratory appropriate for element and analysis method. • Laboratory check assays completed as determined by laboratory appropriate for element and analysis method. All • Spacing of standard, blank and repeat samples are designed to identify sample misplacement or misallocation during sample collection and laboratory analysis. • Sample data precision has been determined as acceptable through analysis of results from field duplicates and laboratory repeats. • Techniques are considered appropriate for use in public reporting of exploration results.
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.*	• Fe, CaO, P, MnO, SiO_2, MgO, Al_2O_3, TiO_2, S, Pb, K_2O, Cu, Na_2O, Ba, Zn, V, Cr, Co, Cl, Sn, As, Sr, Ni, Zr assayed by XRF (%). Loss on Ignition (LOI) determined by thermo-gravimetric analysis to 1000°C. • QAQC sample frequency is described above. Two alternate reference standards are used from a certified provider. Quartz aggregate (builders sand) used as a blank material. • External duplicates, standards and blanks undertaken by the laboratory to ensure quality of data whilst undertaking processing. • Reference standards and blanks are examined for performance over time and within laboratory batches. Batches or sub-batches are re-analysed if unacceptable QAQC data are returned. • Analysis of reference standards, blanks and laboratory repeats show the data to be of acceptable accuracy and precision for use in public reporting of exploration results.
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*	• Significant intervals are reviewed by senior Company personnel prior to release. • Data is logged electronically using "validation at point of entry" systems prior to storage in the Company's drill hole database, which is managed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Company personnel and an external consultancy. • Documentation related to data custody and validation are maintained on the Company's' server. • No assay data have been adjusted.
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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by licenced surveyors using a RTK GPS system with expected accuracy of +/- 0.02m horizontal and +/- 0.03m vertical. • Coordinates are referenced to the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 50 on the Geographic Datum of Australia (GDA94). • Vertical datum geoid model is AUSGEOID98 (Australia). • Location techniques considered suitable for public reporting of Exploration Results.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Significant intervals are reported as indicated in the relevant figure(s) and table(s) in the body of the announcement, note downhole intervals are quoted. • RC drilling program was designed to inform geological interpretation and define mineralisation grade & thickness. • Drill hole and sample spacing is considered appropriate for the purpose and context in which the exploration results are reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Drill transects and surface mapping were done to understand the constraints and geometry of iron the iron mineralisation. • The mineralisation is interpreted to be generally flat-lying, although some folding is evident. Mineralisation has been intersected with (predominantly) angled holes, therefore the downhole interval widths quoted in the body of the announcement may not represent true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is not considered a significant risk given the location of the prospect. • Nevertheless, the use of recognised transport providers, sample dispatch procedures directly from the field to the laboratory, and interval QAQC procedures are considered sufficient to ensure appropriate sample security and identify whether this security has been compromised, or not.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All data has been validated and reviewed by Company geologists. • No external audit or review of sample techniques or data has been conducted. • External audits are not considered necessary at this stage of the Project's development.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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.	• Data reported is from Exploration Licence E45/4029 which was granted on 31/10/2012 and is due to expire on 30/10/2017. The tenement is registered for iron and is held 100% by Sheffield Resources Ltd. • There are no known or experienced impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. • Sheffield has been operating successfully in the region for more than 12 months to date.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The tenement has been explored for nickel and PGE potential in ultramafic rocks to the south of the Mt Vettel prospect. Very little prior work had been carried out upon the iron potential, Auridam NL have reported haematitic banded cherts that were recommended for sampling and iron analysis, however this work was not completed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Included in the body of the announcement.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• Included in the body of announcement.
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.	• Significant intervals are reported as indicated in the relevant table(s) in the body of the announcement, note downhole intervals are quoted.
Relationship between	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration	• Reverse circulation holes were drilled at between -60° and -90°.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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').	• The mineralisation is interpreted to be generally flat-lying, although some folding is evident. Mineralisation has been intersected with (predominantly) angled holes, therefore the downhole interval widths quoted in the body of the announcement may not represent true widths.
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Included in the body of announcement.
Balanced reporting	• 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 new exploration results relating to the announcement are reported. • In the case of previously-announced results, the initial announcement is referenced. • Terms like "best", "strongest" or "significant" are used to highlight those results considered most important in the context of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• 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.	• No data, other than that reported here, is considered relevant to the reporting of these exploration results.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• Included in the body of announcement.