WILD ACRE METALS LIMITED

27 May 2014 **ASX RELEASE** **ASX Code: WAC**

WILD ACRE REPORTS BONANZA SILVER-GOLD GRADES AT SAMBALAY-SALVADOR, PERU

- **Bonanza grade silver-gold mineralization discovered in rock float samples at Salvador which is under option from Teck.**
- **457 ounces per tonne silver and 23.6 g/t gold (combined +8 ounces per tonne gold equivalent)**
- **Mineralisation along strike at Agua del Milagro target zone now extends approximately 2 kilometres.**
- **Discovery establishes combined Salvador-Sambalay project as highly prospective emerging silver-gold prospect in Southern Peru.**

Wild Acre Metals Limited ("Wild Acre" or "the Company"; ASX Code: WAC) is pleased to announce the discovery of additional high grade silver-gold mineralization extending to the north east along strike of the Agua del Milagro target area at the Sambalay-Salvador Project located in Southern Peru. These results are from the Salvador property recently optioned from Teck Peru S.A. (Teck), a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited, Canada's largest diversified resource company. (refer to announcement today 27 May 2014).

A select sample from a 30 x 20 cm, locally derived float block contained 23.6 g/t gold and 14,180 g/t silver **(Equivalent to 259.93 g/t or 8.38 oz/t gold)**. The sample is described as milky quartz vein material with drussy quartz crystal open cavity intergrowth, disseminated pyrite and iron oxides. Elevated lead in the sample suggests at least part of the silver content is derived from argentiferous (silver bearing) galena a common lead sulfide ore mineral. However the extreme high grade of this sample suggests other mechanisms have served to enrich both gold and silver grades to an order of magnitude higher than other samples collected on either property.

Table 1 below shows 7 high grade samples from a total of 45 rock samples collected by the Company´s field crew on Teck´s Salvador property now under option to Wild Acre.

SAMPLE No.	TYPE	Au ppb	Ag ppm	AuEq (g/t)
WAM-SLV-046	rock float	23600	14180	259.9
WAM-SLV-032	rock float	1160	2600	44.5
WAM-SLV-038	rock float	1620	1060	19.3
WAM-31212	rock selective	225	1410	23.7
WAM-31205	rock selective	552	620	10.9
WAM-SLV-002	rock float	71	618	10.4
WAM-SLV-008	rock selective	71	259	4.4

Table 1: Ag:Au = 60

This sampling effectively lengthens the north-east striking, structurally controlled mineralization known as the Agua del Milagro Zone to more than 2 kilometres. Furthermore these samples support the conceptual target mentioned in the previous ASX release of 24 April 2013 suggesting that overlying ignimbrite and welded pyroclastic rocks may have served as an impermeable seal leading to localization of mineralization in underlying, poorly consolidated, agglomeratic rocks. See Photo 1 below.

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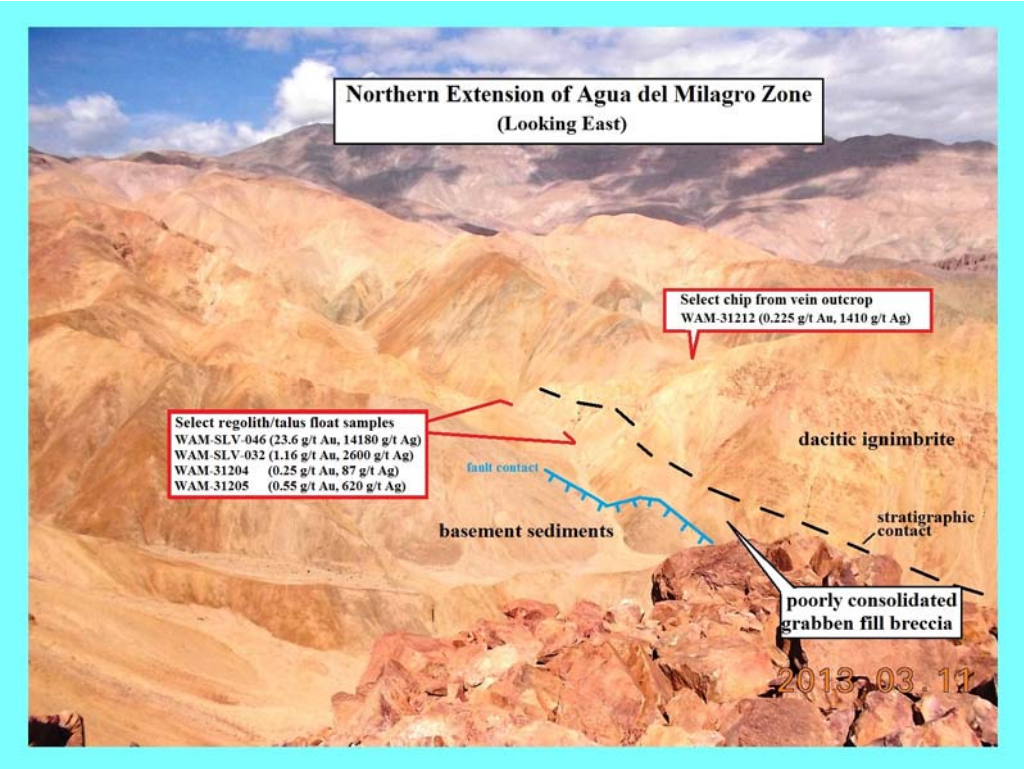

Photo 1. Sampling of northern extent of the Agua del Milagro Target Zone residing on Teck´s Salvador Property

The Company has now compiled all the sample data available including that of Teck´s sampling and is developing a working model largely based on spatial distribution of metals present in the system. Hydrothermal alteration and multi-element anomalies occur in a roughly oval shaped, 1 x 2 kilometre area with a NE-SW trending long axis parallel to the Agua del Milagro structural zone. While work on the ground thus far cannot verify, satellite imagery suggest similar alteration and dome-flow landforms that may be prospective, continue to the north within the Sambalay-Salvador Project area See Appendix A- *Location of Sample results and Identified Targets*.

Exploration work further afield of the present familiar ground will be required and in turn requiring up-grading of existing infrastructure for access.

Below, Appendix B is a complete list of rock samples taken by Wild Acre during the recent field campaign.

The Company is highly encouraged by these early sampling results and the generation of a working model to better understand the structural controls of the area which will drive exploration in the area over the coming 6 months.

The Company's Chairman Grant Mooney said today, *"These high grade silver-gold results from Salvador make the Sambalay–Salvador project a high priority for our exploration program in 2014. We will be working on defining targets for drilling over coming months with a goal of being drill ready later this year."*

Agreement with Teck at Salvador

Wild Acre announced today an Option Agreement with Teck whereby Wild Acre can earn a 100% interest in the Salvador Project by spending US$2 million over 3 years including a required expenditure of US$250,000 in the first 12 months. Teck will retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty and is entitled to a production decision bonus of $500,000.

Additionally, Wild Acre will issue to Teck 2 million shares and 2 million unlisted options exercisable at 10 cents each and expiring 3 years from the date of issue (subject to escrow).

About Wild Acre

Wild Acre Metals Limited is a focused gold, nickel and base metal explorer with projects located in Southern Peru and the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Peru is rated as one of the fastest growing economies in the world and a leading country by GDP in South America in GDP. Southern Peru represents an excellent opportunity for new discoveries within a "World Class" district of large copper, iron and gold mines. Wild Acre's 100% owned projects are targeting epithermal gold/Silver, porphyry copper and iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposit styles.

For further information please contact:
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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results, is based upon information compiled by Mr William (Rick) Brown, a director of Wild Acre Metals Limited. Mr Brown is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Brown consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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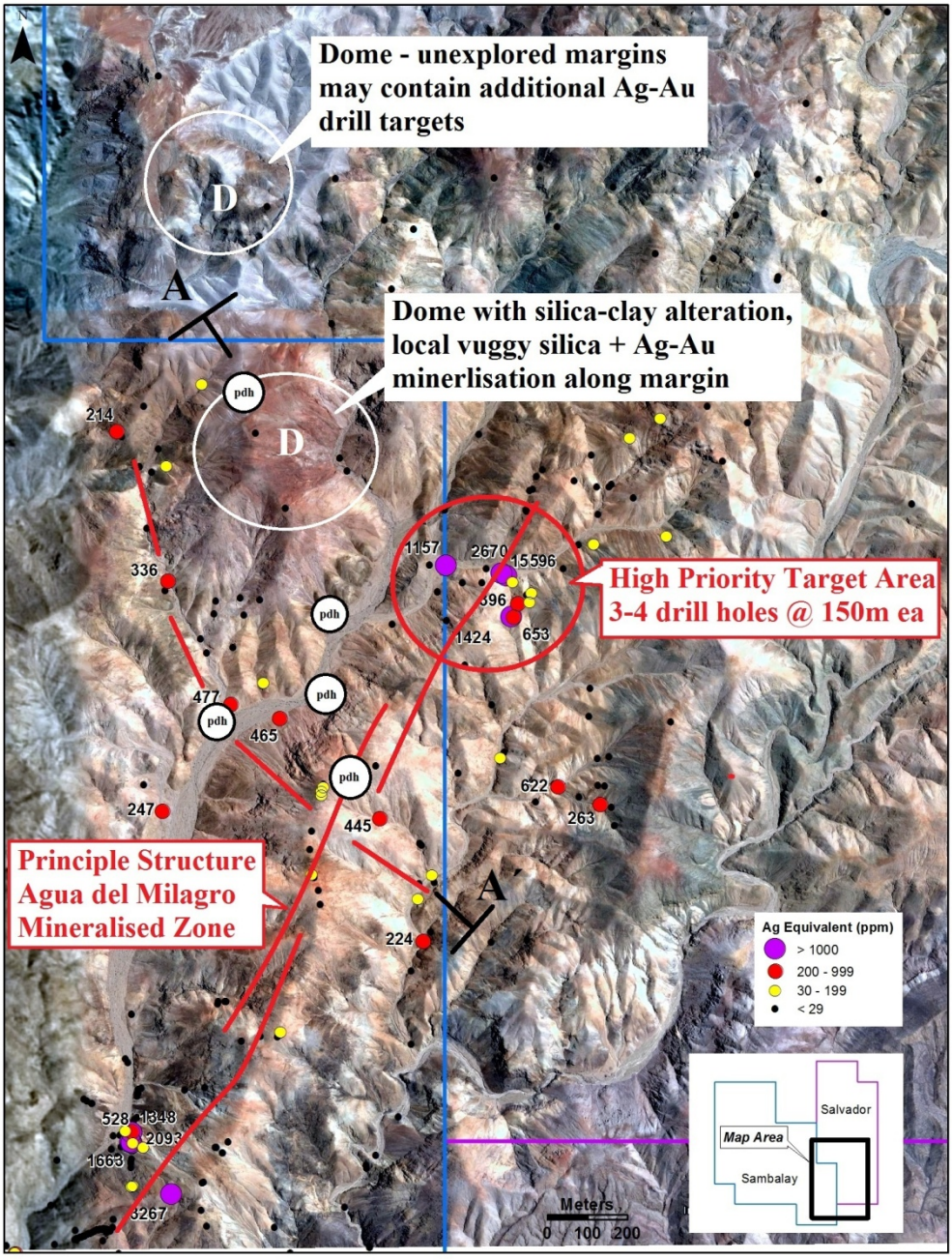
APPENDIX A



Location of Sample results and Identified Targets

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APPENDIX B

SAMPLE	East	North	ELEVATION (metres)	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
WAM-31204	357974	8058032	2029	rock float	lt gry-wht-trnslcnt, masv sil+ fn-med grn drssy vnlts+xtal intergrwths clsts of arg volc	246	87	74	2190	63	805
WAM-31205	357986	8057977	2049	rock selective	thin qtz vn, 1-5cm, N-S/90-60W, lim-jarosite	552	620	43	139	17	1090
WAM-31207	358009	8058000	2059	rock chip	50 cm diameter, light grey dacite?, porphyritic txt, mod to wk argillic, FeOx filling out fractures , Hem>Jar, locally Py diss.	30	2	12	17	24	26
WAM-31209	357922	8057725	2020	rock chip	1 m diameter, bronish grey dacite?, wk silicification and argillic alt, FeOx rich in fractures Hem>Jar, fractures dominated by direcctions, N310 & E-W	12	1	21	12	21	41
WAM-31210	357838	8057555	2006	rock chip	1 m diameter,redish grey wk silicified tuff, FeOx rich in fractures Hem>>Jar,	16	3	19	22	12	17
WAM-31211	357977	8057977	2063	rock selective	1m qp dike, 295/90 with part vuggy txtr py & qtz filled vugs + auto bx silicftn	131	10	14	16	4	32
WAM-31212	357970	8057946	2073	rock selective	20-30cm,masv crse grn drussy-milky qtz vn, 020/90(?), red hem, jaro, in qfp xtal tuff	225	1410	157	3550	52	539
WAM-31213	357855	8057824	2100	rock grab	tan, fn gr, xtal-ash tuff w/ dis lim-hem+MnO on fracs, wthrs blk-beige, bding E-W/30S	7	3	25	19	56	22
WAM-SLV-001	358031	8057483	1988	rock chip	select chip from workings on thin structure (090/60N) in dacite, jarosite + wk silicfn	15	6	22	22	28	168
WAM-SLV-002	358087	8057519	2002	rock float	angular, why-yellw-beige qtz vnbx of dacite porph w/ jarosite+scorodite	71	618	73	2800	37	234
WAM-SLV-003	358140	8057495	2022	rock grab	hvy Mno on fracs of frgmntl xtal dacite tuff w/ rndd gossonous frags, mod silicfn	14	7	39	20	159	194
WAM-SLV-004	358204	8057523	2058	rock chip	2 m of outcrop and subcrop of clay to silica-clay altered flow bx or tuff bx (?). Some silica on fracs with brn to blk ox on N40E, 75NW structure.	11	16	21	12	31	437
WAM-SLV-005	358077	8057528	2006	rock selective	White milky qz vein, central channel with qz cristals , FeOx & MnOx diss,N340/90 , cutting moderate to weak silicified tuff 10 cm wide	26	21	15	210	29	148
WAM-SLV-006	358187	8057524	2051	rock chip	old workings, 1.5m x 40cm, pinkish grey rhyodacite tuff w/ wk silicification, rich in FeOx Hem>>Jar after py, + up to 15%, MnOx diss	8	5	49	11	127	148
WAM-SLV-008	358192	8057476	2019	rock selective	agglm xtal dacite tuff w/ wk-mod sil/qtz vning, crse xtaline qtz vug fill +py>bo>cpy	71	259	365	384	169	197
WAM-SLV-009	358186	8057591	2024	rock chip	5 meters of outcrop and subcrop/float of silica and silica-clay alt and feox-rich dacitic xtal tuff. Mod to strong feox on fracÆs, less in matrix.	8	15	21	20	63	108
WAM-SLV-010	358215	8057596	2036	rock chip	3 meters of frac-controlled silica in dac to rhyodacite tuff, with mod to strong feox. Tuff appears flat-lying.	15	5	44	14	73	134
WAM-SLV-011	358220	8057470	2042	rock chip	2 meter vertical chips across flat-lying rhyodac tuff with abundant yellowish feox in fracs and blebs of py in mtx. Weakly silicified matrix	45	21	35	143	43	304
WAM-SLV-012	358229	8057424	2056	rock chip	Chips from 2 outcrops of dac to rhyodac tuff with feox on fracs and some silica on fracs or small zones (cm scale).	53	10	76	97	95	179
WAM-SLV-013	358165	8057697	2034	rock float	Float of xtal to xtal-lithic tuff with feox on fracs plus erratic, weak to moderate silica in matrix. Some pyrite preserved.	9	17	27	12	16	65
WAM-SLV-014	357943	8057593	1984	rock float	20 x 4 cm Float, milky qz & MnOx Vein-Bx, qz cristals filling out cavities, FeOx locally in fractures	18	45	2970	69	3210	70
WAM-SLV-015	357953	8057607	1993	rock float	50 x 40 cm Float, pinkish white weak silicified tuff, Py diss up to 5%, locally blue mineral , bornite?	97	22	131	68	126	157
WAM-SLV-016	357921	8057132	2041	rock chip	beige-yllw, mod-strng silicfn fp tuff w/ 3-5% diss py + MnO on fracs	40	10	22	15	51	79
WAM-SLV-018	357849	8058030	2020	rock grab	FeOx stnd hetrolthc frgmntl w/ pyritic qtzite frags, flw bnding 050/45NW	9	14	43	66	42	38
WAM-SLV-019	358017	8058260	2060		fine grained sandstone w/ disseminated py 2-3% + fine py fracture fill, minor limonite-MnO	5	3	41	30	58	42
WAM-SLV-022	358009	8058208	2061	rock grab	re-xtalizd lmst w/ abundnt diss & frac controlled MnO	3	3	13	135	578	45
WAM-SLV-023	358007	8058212	2054	rock selective	high grade MnO-gypsum at hornfels siliciclastic and limestone contact	80	8	254	1525	2930	106
WAM-SLV-024	358033	8058296	2071	rock grab	dk grn, dnsly frctrd fp porphy monz-dio(?) + mod-hvy MnO on fracs, strctr 030/45SE	10	1	77	9	333	40
WAM-SLV-028	358275	8058242	2106	rock chip	40 cm diameter, pinkish grey Rhyolite wk silicification , py diss <1%, FeOx in fractures and stains	9	3	10	16	7	31
WAM-SLV-032	357947	8058055	2017	rock float	Select of large float piece of silicified tuff in gully with 2-3 cm wide silica vein with yellowish to light brown feox.	1160	2600	51	3710	57	492
WAM-SLV-033	357816	8058742	2088	rock chip	3 m of outcrop exposed in bank. Feox rich fractures in x-cutting pattern (stockwork). Weak to mod clay alt in matrix . Looks like a porphyritic intrusive rock.	28	3	65	62	275	40
WAM-SLV-034	357850	8058641	2076	rock chip	5 m of very fractured and oxidized clay-altered feldspar porphyry (intrusive??) w/ blk-brwn oxide. Various orientations NE, NW, subvertical.	8	2	102	57	345	32
WAM-SLV-035	357890	8058519	2059	rock chip	Same as WAM-SLV-034, over 7 m in gully w/ steep dipping altered seds (ss/qzt) . Seds strike N20E, silica to silica-clay alteration. Mod to strong feox in fracs.	8	5	25	64	333	69
WAM-SLV-036	358330	8058631	2120	rock float	4 m of chips of subcrop and float of feox-rich fractured tuff and seds. Bank of gully.	30	5	10	17	26	116
WAM-SLV-039	358138	8058125	2048	rock talus	aggl, xtal lapilli tuff, mod-strng silicfn + diss py, drussy qtz vnlts + lim	54	25	106	208	82	100
WAM-SLV-040	358215	8058270	2077	rock grab	orng-blk, FeO stnd, silicfd xtal lapilli dac tuff w/ hairline qtz vnlts, blky frac	5	7	12	24	29	37
WAM-SLV-041	358220	8058276	2075	rock chip	vert chip across gently dipping arglzd xtal tuff w/ bands of MnO-gypsum	9	1	140	15	401	62

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SAMPLE	East	North	ELEVATION (metres)	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
WAM-SLV-042	358100	8058065	2045	rock grab	qtz porph w/ MnO - lim on frac surfaces	5	2	19	14	12	48
WAM-SLV-043	358024	8058264	2067	comp flt grab	anglr siliceous blks w/ hairline qtz vnlts, diss py, gry-blk mrbled tone, jaros + scorodt	27	8	44	65	89	141
WAM-SLV-046	357959	8058048	2019	rock float	30 x 20 cm float, milky qz vein with qz cristals filling out cavities with FeOx and Py diss. Traces of Blue mineral Bn?	23600	14180	135	2580	64	810
WAM-SLV-047	358021	8058005	1987	rock float	10 x 20 cm float, light grey Rhyodacite? tuff, with locally pseudo Vuggy txt, py diss. up to 1%	56	31	35	63	7	18
WAM-SLV-048	358016	8057982	2063	rock chip	40 cm diameter, dark grey Rhyodacite? with mod. Silicification, Py diss. Up to 3% FeOx in fractures	114	32	43	20	7	77
WAM-SLV-049	358170	8058349	2118	rock chip	1 x 0.5 m chip, dark grey to black Vein-Bx, with cristal qz filling out cavities, MnOx rich up to 20%, locally turgite's stain in fractures	120	19	71	119	140	22
WAM-SLV-050	358266	8058391	2164	rock chip	0.5 m diameter, light grey Rhyodacite? With mod silicification, Py diss 3-4%, and locally blue mineral Bn?, Jarosite in fractures, cavities filled out by qz cristals	40	33	195	144	74	80
WAM-SLV-052	357908	8058065	2022	rock chip	MnOx-Gypsum rich fault zone?, N150/90, 10cm wide,	24	2	137	7	270	23

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APPENDIX C

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• All samples taken during the field campaign where take from surface either as chip samples from outcrop or samples of loose rock such as talus, float or regolith. Each sample comprises rock material 1-3 kg in weight. Where the sample description specifies "select", these samples are bias towards selecting specific mineralized material whether from outcrop or float/talus. • Where applicable, the length or width of the chip sample is noted. Each sample location was determined by a hand held gps device. • Samples were bagged in cloth or plastic sample bags and subsequently placed in rice sacks which were shipped directly to ALS Laboratory en Lima. • Each 1-3kg sample was crushed, split and pulverized where 30 grams of pulverized sample was used for gold assay with a separate split of pulverized material used for multi-element ICP analysis. Samples containing over limits of silver and/or base metals were subsequently fire assayed to attain absolute values for those metals.
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 as no drilling was done.
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 as no drilling was done. • Not applicable as no drilling was done. • Not applicable as no drilling was done.
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.*	• Surface samples have been described in as much detail as possible and place within an interpreted geologic context, but no resource can be estimated from the surface work done so far.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Sample descriptions are qualitative and in some cases photographed to illustrate the described characteristics of the sample collected. • Not applicable as no drilling was done
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 as no drilling was done. • All sub-sampling techniques were done in the laboratory and dry split after crushing. • The sample preparation of the rock samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, crushing and pulverizaing. • All samples weighed less than 3kg so no sub-sampling occurred. • No samples were duplicated in the field therefore each sample in its entirety was crushed and split. The lab then holds a coarse reject of material not pulverized. • As all samples were surface rock samples, individual chip sizes vary but have no significance relative to grain size.
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.*	• ALS is an internationally recognized, certified laboratory who exercise best practices in their sample prep and assay methods including providing duplicate assays periodically. • Not applicable as no such instruments were used. • No external laboratory checks were done.
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.*	• No independent check sampling has been done. • Not applicable as no drilling was done. • Sample descriptions are first noted in field notebooks while their UTM coordinates and elevation are recorded in a hand-held gps. Sample descriptions are then entered into an Exel spreadsheet where they are then

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		combined with assay results once those assay results are provided by the lab. • No adjustment to assay data was done.
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.*	• No resource estimate was done. • All coordinates were recorded in the UTM Datum WGS-84. • Elevation in metres above sea level was recorded by hand-held gps
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.*	• Surface rock samples were collected from locations where the rock being sampled appeared to be mineralized. No systematic sampling has been done. • No, to date only reconnaissance level sampling has been done. • Not applicable
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.*	• Each sample is distinct and where the sample crosses structures or veins, these characteristics of the sample are noted in the sample table. • Not applicable. No drilling was done
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were always held in the presence of company personnel or securely in company vehicles.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No irregularities were identified by reviews of the data by personnel in charge of the work

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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*	• The work described in this report was undertaken on mining license Sambalay 3 held 100% by Wild Acre Metals Peru, and the adjacent Salvador Q2 mining license held 100% by Teck. WAM may earn 100% of the Salvador property by spending US$2 million in 3 years. Further terms of the arrangement are discussed on page 3 of this press release. • No impediments are known to exist outside

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	operate in the area.	of normal permitting procedures.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Teck has carried out reconnaissance level mapping and sampling as well as pima analysis
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sambalay-Salvador properties contain high level silver-gold mineralization outcropping in veins and disseminations in mid-late Tertiary dacitic volcanic rocks. Veining is largely controlled by north-northeast structures. Sub-volcanic domes and dikes also are seen to have gold and silver mineralization on their margins.
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.*	• No drilling has been done on the property. A summary of all rock sampling is tabulated in this press release.
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.*	• Reconnaissance level rock chip and float sampling has not provided sufficient information whereby weighted average lends any additional understanding to the mineral potential or continuity of the mineralization. • No applicable, see above. • Where stated, gold equivalent values were based on a gold:silver of 1:60
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *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*	• Not applicable as all work is on a cursory, reconnaissance level. • Not applicable as no drilling has been done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*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 as no drilling has been done
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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling has been done
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.*	• Sampling on the reconnaissance level done has returned a wide range of metal values that include low and high grade gold and silver as well as highly variable base metals including copper, lead and zinc. All results are tabulated above in this press release.
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.*	• All pertinent data has been included in this report.
Further work	• *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.*	• Ongoing reconnaissance level mapping and sampling is planned for the immediate future. A decision to drill or not will depend on results of those findings and the cumulative results that may or may not lead to a compelling drill target. • Future target areas will come from reconnaissance work further afield to that which has been done to date.