ASX Announcement

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1 September 2014

High grade copper with gold at Chariot East and new extensions to the Eldorado ironstone

- Drill holes CHRC288 and CHRC287 at Chariot East intersected the following high grade gold and copper:
  - 6m @ 3.47g/t gold and 0.24% copper from 129m including 3m @ 5.22g/t gold
  - 9m at 2.38% copper from 87m including 3m at 5.18% copper and 6m at 2.28g/t gold from 111m including 3m at 3.89g/t gold.
- Magnetite-hematite-chlorite ironstone intersected in all drill holes at Eldorado, significantly extending the envelope of potential resources.
- Further drilling planned to look for high grade gold at both projects.
- Soil and RAB drilling planned over Eastern project area to track the source of gold nuggets returned by recent prospectors.

Recent drilling at Chariot East, funded by Evolution Mining Limited (ASX: EVN) according to the Tennant Creek Joint Venture agreement, has confirmed the potential of the area and assisted in providing additional geological controls on the plunge of the high grade copper and gold shoots. Apart from reverse circulation drill holes CHRC287 and CHRC288, CHRC286 also intersected 6m at 0.46% copper from 90m, 3m at 2.43g/t gold from 102m and 3m at 1.71g/t gold from 129m. Other drill holes in the program intersected encouragingly thick ironstones, often multiple intersections that were highly anomalous in metals. This has provided some much needed “pierce points” to now plan further drilling and better target the high grade gold that Chariot is well known for (figures 1 & 2).

The first and only diamond drill hole in this initial campaign was aimed at establishing the alteration and geology below the post-mineral Turner Fault at Eldorado. Again this hole was successful in intersecting a thick ~14.6m zone of specularite-hematite stringers, grading to massive specularite-hematite ± magnetite ironstones with intervals of hematite-quartz breccias. Gold and copper within this zone were highly anomalous, grading up to 1.06g/t gold, however the relatively low bismuth and iron content confirms that this hole was likely on the periphery of the high grade gold shoot. Other reverse circulation drill holes such as

ELDRC049 and ELDRC050 intersected 3m at 1.78g/t gold and 6m at 0.3g/t gold respectively, again providing additional geological data to better interpret the plunge to the very high grade Eldorado Deeps mineralisation (figures 1 & 3).

Further near-mine drilling occurred in an area between anomaly 1A and Eldorado Deeps – resulting in multiple intersections of previously unknown ironstones (figure 4). Whilst the assays indicate only anomalous metals, this new zone is highly altered with dolomite, talc, chlorite, hematite-magnetite and hosts chalcopyrite – pyrite mineralisation. This indicates the drilling was on the periphery of the main mineralising trend. Given these results and the potential to add significant resources within the Eldorado mineralising envelope, the next drill campaign will further test this zone down plunge and along strike (figures 3 & 4).

The next drill campaign will be guided by some new, high-power, electrical geophysics, aimed at pinpointing extensions to the more sulphide rich portions which typically host the gold. Test lines are planned over previously identified mineralisation at Eldorado, Chariot Area, Malbec West, Gecko, Goanna, Troy and Klondyke. In addition, a geochemical program is currently being planned for the Eastern project area where prospectors have recently returned with near surface gold nuggets and shallow insitu gold in jasper and ironstone specimens. The geochemical program is aimed to sample through the cover sequence and track the nuggets back to the source.

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About Emmerson

The Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF) is one of Australia's highest grade gold and copper fields producing over 5.5 Mozs of gold and 470,000 tonnes of copper from a variety of deposits including Gecko, Orlando, Warrego, White Devil, Chariot and Golden Forty, all of which are within Emmerson Resources exploration portfolio. These deposits are considered to be highly valuable exploration targets. Utilising modern exploration techniques, Emmerson has discovered copper and gold mineralisation at Goanna and Monitor in late 2011, the first discoveries in the TCMF for over a decade.

To date, Emmerson has only covered 5.5% of the total tenement package (in area) with these innovative exploration techniques and is confident that, with further exploration, more such discoveries will be made. Emmerson holds 2,200km^2 of ground in the TCMF, owns the only gold mill in the region and holds a substantial geological database plus extensive infrastructure and equipment. Emmerson has consolidated 95% of the highly prospective TCMF where only 8% of the historical drilling has penetrated below 150m.

Emmerson is led by a board and management group of experienced Australian mining executives including Andrew McIlwain as non-executive chairman, and Rob Bills as Managing Director and CEO.

Competency Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Steve Russell BSc, Applied Geology (Hons), MAIG, MSEG. Mr Russell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Russell is a full time employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears (attachments: Figures 1, 2, 3, 4,& 5, Tables 1 & 2). Mr Russell holds an interest in the following securities in the Company: 350,000 Shares and 262,500 Performance Rights.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources is based upon information compiled by Mr Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ian Glacken is an employee of Optiro Pty Ltd 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 2004 edition and the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ian Glacken consents to the inclusion in this report of a summary based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

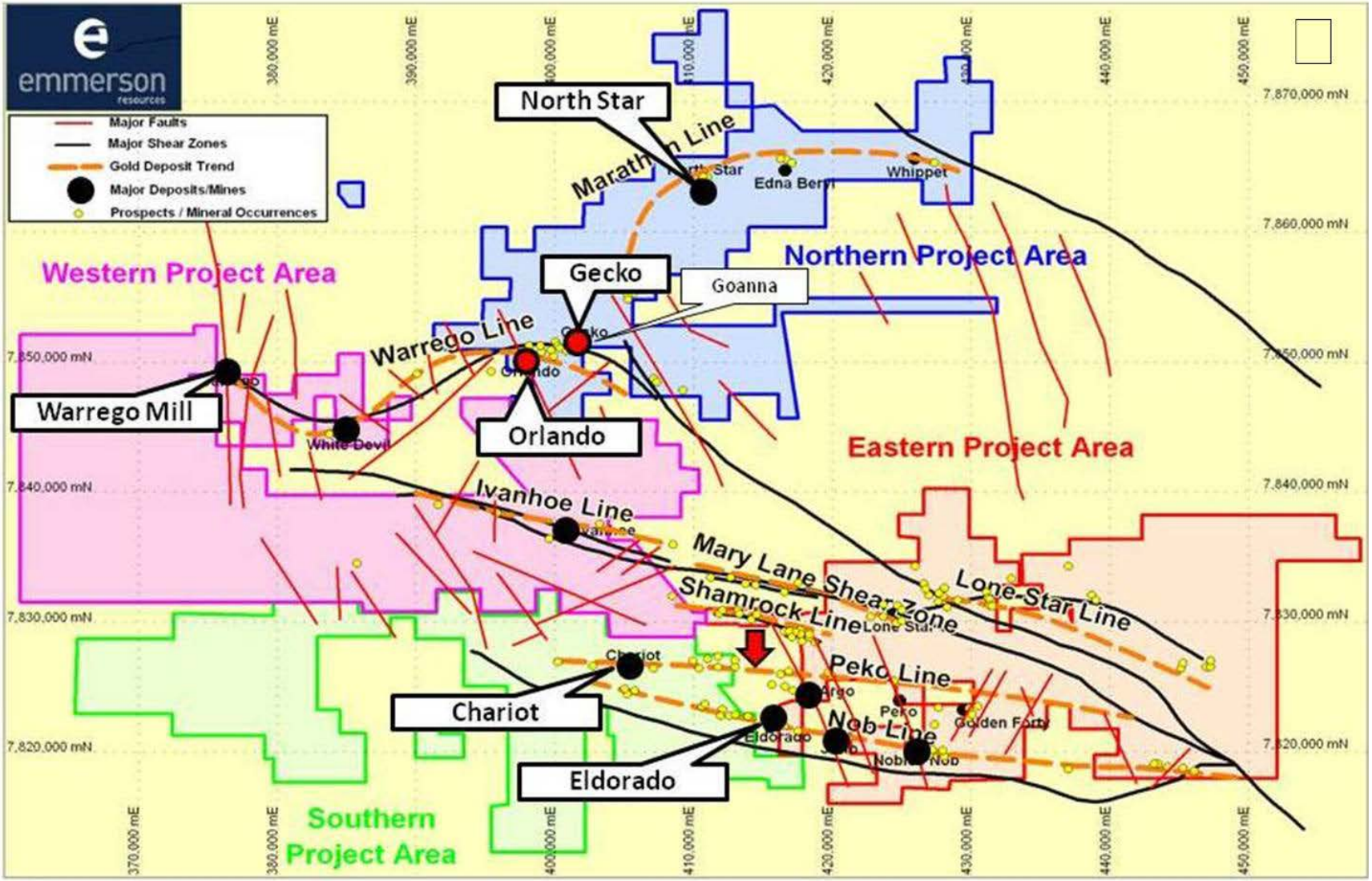
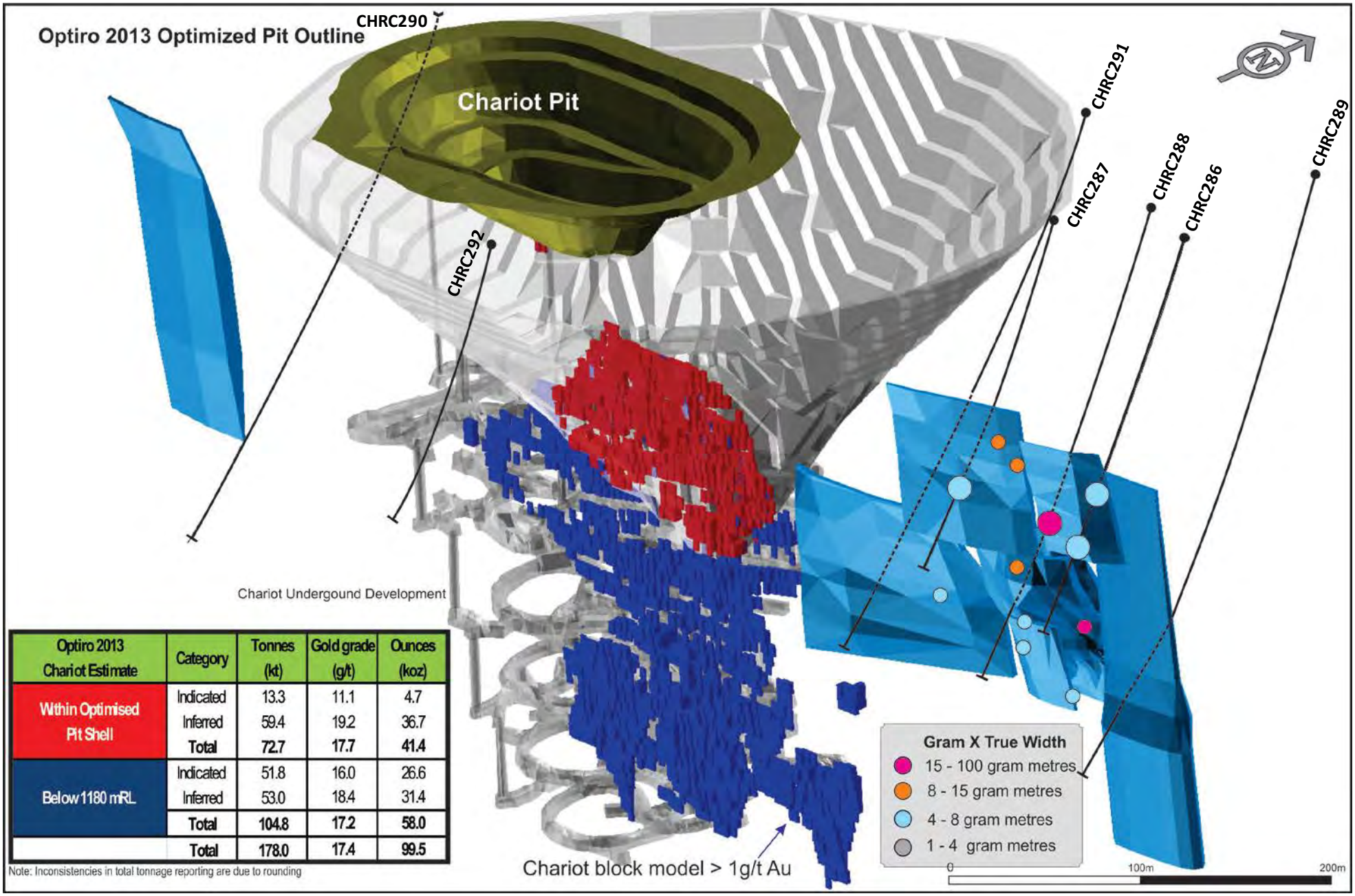


Figure 1: Map showing the Emmerson project areas and the location of Chariot and Eldorado.



Optiro 2013 Chariot Estimate	Category	Tonnes (kt)	Gold grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Within Optimised Pit Shell	Indicated	13.3	11.1	4.7
	Inferred	59.4	19.2	36.7
	Total	**72.7**	**17.7**	**41.4**
Below 1180 mRL	Indicated	51.8	16.0	26.6
	Inferred	53.0	18.4	31.4
	Total	**104.8**	**17.2**	**58.0**
	Total	**178.0**	**17.4**	**99.5**

Note: Inconsistencies in total tonnage reporting are due to rounding

Figure 2: Chariot mine and Chariot East looking northwest showing location of drill holes, significant intersections and revised ironstones interpreted from drilling at Chariot East.

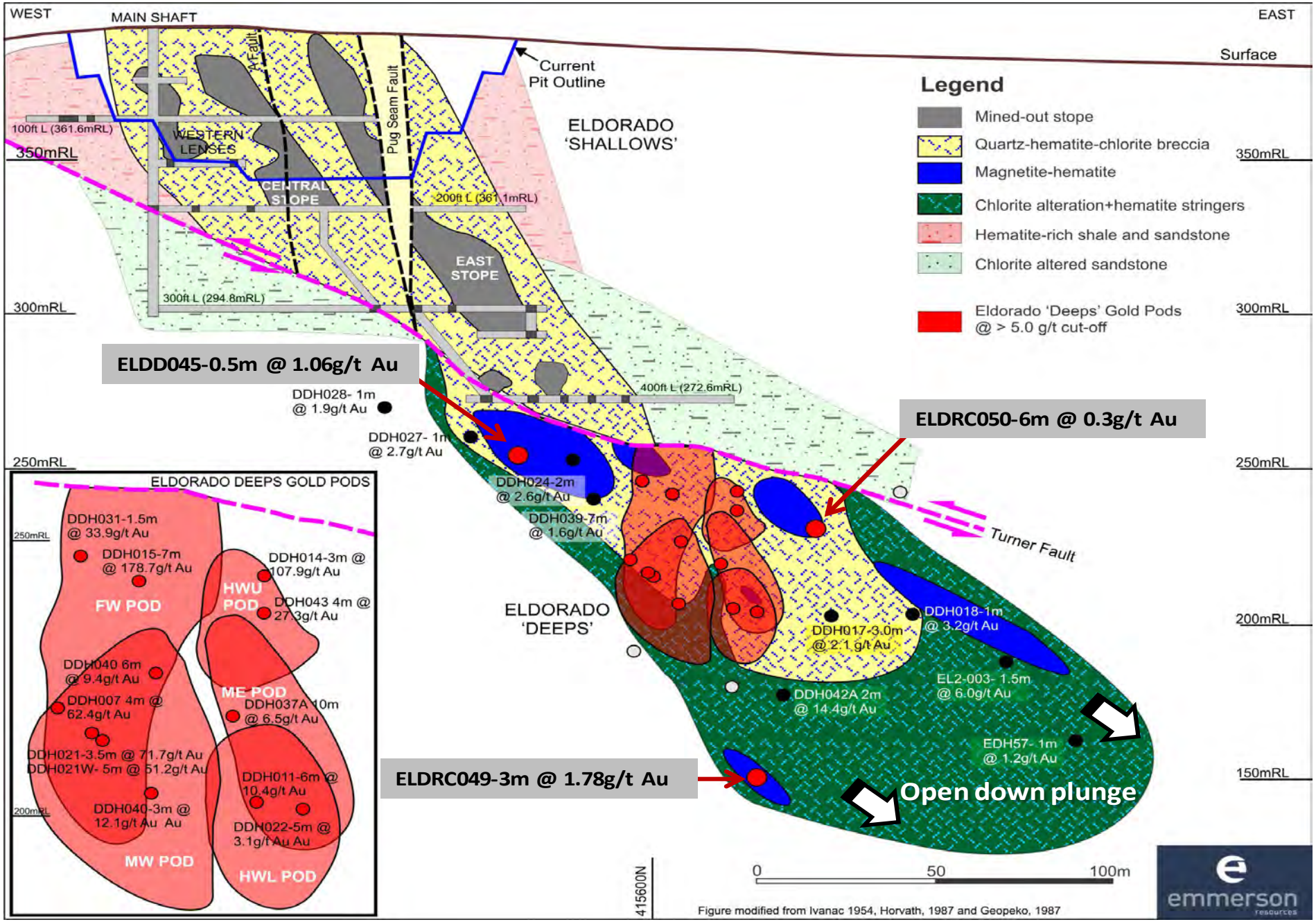


Figure 3: Long Section of Eldorado showing the location of grade intersections from drilling with interpreted mineralisation and alteration.

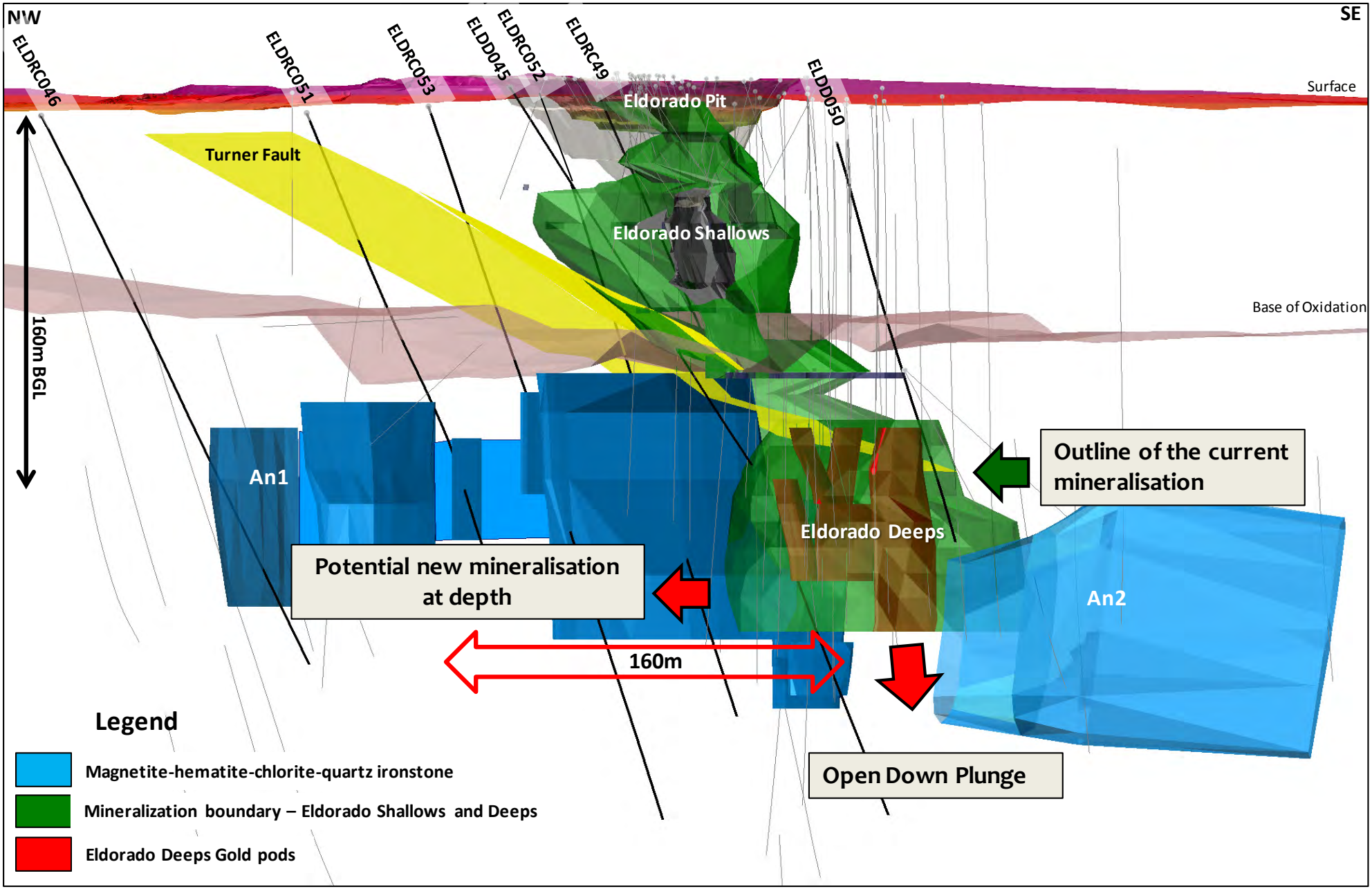


Figure 4: Long Section of Eldorado and Anomaly 1, Anomaly 2 and Eldorado Deeps looking northeast. Note new ironstones from the drilling in the 160m gap zone which have the potential to host further gold mineralisation.

Table 1: Chariot East & West significant drill hole intersections.

Hole ID	East (MGA94_53)	North (MGA94_53)	RL AHD	Dip (deg)	AZI mag (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sample Type	Tenement
CHRC286	405520.25	7826637.68	337.6	-60	173.0	90	96	6	-	0.78	41	0.46	13	17	321	3m Comp	MLC 176
						102	105	3	2.43	6.45	516	-	21	103	141	3m Comp	MLC 176
						129	132	3	1.71	0.70	41	-	6	8	42	3m Comp	MLC 176
CHRC287	405471.29	7826614.38	337.7	-62	*173.0*	87	96	9	-	9.98	43	2.38	17	17	507	3m Comp	MLC 176
					Incl.	90	93	3	-	22.90	34	5.18	9	16	505	3m Comp	
						111	117	6	2.28	0.55	407	-	19	44	149	3m Comp	
					Incl.	111	114	3	3.89	0.92	783	-	19	83	132	3m Comp	
CHRC288	405486.20	7826662.46	337.5	-62	173.5	129	135	6	3.47	1.06	777	0.24	6	211	182	3m Comp	MLC 176
					Incl.	129	132	3	5.22	1.27	943	0.37	4	204	115	3m Comp	
CHRC289	405520.18	7826713.47	338.1	-60	169.5	No Significant Assay											MLC 176
CHRC290	405056.34	7826690.08	337.7	-62	170.5	No Significant Assay											ML 23216
CHRC291	405406.19	7826694.18	338.2	-60	170.5	No Significant Assay											MLC 176
CHRC292	405314.32	7826454.74	337.7	-62	172.5	6	9	3	1.71	0.11	9	-	8	20	22	3m Comp	MLC 177

Table 2: Eldorado Area significant drill hole intersections.

Hole ID	East (MGA94_53)	North (MGA94_53)	RL AHD	Dip (deg)	AZI mag (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sample Type	Tenement
ELDD045	415499.85	7822056.94	382.3	-56.5	129.5	152.5	153.0	0.5	1.06	0.45	60	-	18	8	78	Half Core	MLC498
ELDRC046	415370.45	7822210.23	372.4	-60	136.5	No Significant Assay											MLC498
ELDRC047	415389.48	7821977.67	388.2	-55	161.5	No Significant Assay											MLC583
ELDRC048	415228.95	7821972.80	381.2	-65	175.5	No Significant Assay											MLC582
ELDRC049	415563.63	7822107.15	379.5	-65	126.5	270	273	3	1.78	0.51	37	-	24	11	67	3m Comp	MLC499
ELDRC050	415649.98	7822081.75	377.3	-59	172.0	No Significant Assay											MLC499
ELDRC051	415462.31	7822161.74	373.4	-62	150.5	No Significant Assay											MLC498
ELDRC052	415552.94	7822133.33	378.4	-66	156.5	No Significant Assay											MLC499
ELDRC053	415503.39	7822136.92	376.1	-66	150.5	No Significant Assay											MLC498

Note:
(1) All samples are 3m riffle split composite samples.
(2) Gold and multi element analysis method by 25g aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS/OES finish
(3) Gold greater than 1g/t re-analysis method by 25g Fire Assay with AAS finish.
(4) Multi element analysis where Ag>200ppm, Cu, Zn>1%, Pb>0.5%, Bi>500ppm & Fe>50% method by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES, ICP-MS or AAS finish
(5) Intersections are reported as downhole lengths and not true width.
(6) Minimum cut-off of 1 g/t Au. No maximum cut-off.
(7) Minimum cut-off of 0.5% Cu. No maximum cut-off.
(8) Maximum internal dilution for RC drilling is 3 metres.
(9) No internal dilution included for diamond drilling.

The exploration results contained within the above company release are in accordance with the guidelines of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - CHARIOT EAST-WEST-SOUTH TARGETS

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 downhole 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.*	• RC chips were riffle split on site to obtain 3m composite samples from which 2.5 – 3.0kg was pulverised (at the laboratory) to produce a 50g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion (Au, Ag, Bi, Cu, Pb, Zn and Fe). • Gold returned in 3m composites greater than 1g/t triggers an automatic re-analysis by 25g Fire Assay with AAS finish. • Multi element analysis where Ag>200ppm, Cu, Zn>1%, Pb>0.5%, Bi>500ppm & Fe>50% method by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES, ICP-MS or AAS finish • Individual 1m samples are retained on the drill site and may be individually assayed once 3m composite results are returned. • Individual 1m samples were pulverised (at the laboratory) to produce a 25g charge for analysis of gold by Fire Assay and multi element by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES, ICP-MS or AAS finish. • No diamond core was sampled during this drill campaign.
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).*	• RC and Diamond drilling accounts for 100% of the current drilling at Chariot East, West and South. • The Chariot West target has had 3 previously drilled RC holes and one DD hole drilled by Normandy Tennant Creek (1999). • The Chariot South target has had 2 previously drilled RC holes and one RAB hole by Giants Reef Mining (2003). • The Chariot East target has had 4 previous DD and 11 RC holes drilled by Normandy Tennant Creek (1998-1999) and Giants Reef Mining (2001-2004). • All drilling completed by Emmerson has been by RC, 4.5 face sampling hammer bit. • Drill hole spacing was completed on a nominal 50m x 50m grid. • All holes were angled ranging from 55 – 70 degrees to the south. • Holes were angled to optimally test the mineralised shear zones which strike east – west and dip steeply to the North. • RC drilling utilises a 4.5 inch, face sampling bit. • NQ2 core diameter is 50.6mm. • HQ core diameter is 63.5mm. • Drill hole depths (downhole) range from 65m to 400m for Chariot East, West and South. • DD holes were typically deeper than the RC drill holes • The core was oriented however the type and accuracy of the historical orientation tools could not be established. • Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. • Standard inner tube has been used. • Overall recoveries are >90% for all Chariot area drilling and there were no obvious core loss or significant sample recovery problems in the reviewed data. • Diamond core from Chariot East, West and South was reconstructed into continuous runs on a 6m long angle-iron cradle for orientation marking. • Depths were routinely checked against the depth given on the core blocks for accuracy by geologists and field assistants. • Rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers.
Drill sample	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip*	• RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	*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.*	contamination and recorded in the field toughbook logging computer. • Recoveries were considered good to excellent for this round of RC drilling. • RC samples are collected via a rotary cone splitter attached to the drill rig • The individual 1m samples are then passed through a riffle splitter to compile the 3m composite sample to be dispatched to the lab. • Emmerson do not consider that there is evidence for sample bias that may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. • RQD logging of diamond core was completed for selected DD holes in Chariot East by past explorers.
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.*	• One metre RC drill intervals are geologically logged at the rig during drilling. • Representative RC chips are stored in trays in 1m intervals under cover in the Emmerson shed. • Historical representative RC chips are stored in trays in 1m intervals, however due to age are considered to be in poor condition. • All lithological, oxidation, alteration and presence of sulphide information are recorded. • Magnetic susceptibility is recorded at 1m intervals during drilling. • Standard logging/operating procedures (SOP's) were employed by Normandy Tennant Creek and Giants Reef Mining for logging RC chip and Diamond core samples. • Logging codes and operating procedures were reviewed by Emmerson geologists and were considered satisfactory. • All lithological, oxidation, alteration and presence of sulphide information were converted to Emmerson standard lithological naming convention. • Records show that all drill core and RC samples were lithologically logged. • Previous Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material has been reviewed and considered satisfactory to good. • Magnetic susceptibility data is present for approximately 70% all historical RC samples. • Magnetic susceptibility data has been collected for selected diamond core. • Approximately 50% of drill core has been photographed.
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.*	• Previous explorers, Normandy Tennant Creek and Giants Reef Mining operating procedures were used at Chariot East, West and South targets for sampling RC and diamond core samples. Both company operating procedures are considered satisfactory by Emmerson geologists. • The sample preparation for this round of RC drilling maintains industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the sample down to ~10mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • Pulverised material not required by the laboratory (pulps) including duplicate samples are returned to Emmerson and stored undercover. A digital record is also maintained. • Coarse rejects are disposed by the Laboratory. • RC samples were collected on the rig using cone (from the drill rig) and then riffle split by the field assistants if dry to obtain a 3 kg sample. • If samples were wet, they were left to dry before being riffle split. • Historical core from Chariot East and West exploration targets was cut in half (NQ2 & HQ) using a standard brick saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All half core samples were collected from the same side of the core. • Half core samples are submitted for analysis, unless a field duplicate was required, in which case quarter core samples are submitted. • To the best of our knowledge all RC samples in mineralised zones were dry prior to submission to the laboratory.
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.*	• All samples were analysed by Intertek/Genalysis. Sample prep is completed in Alice Springs and analysis in Adelaide or Perth. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation at Chariot East, West and South. (Iron oxide copper gold). • Emmerson QAQC protocols are documented and involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standards, and include blanks, duplicates. • QAQC protocols consist of the insertion of blanks at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples, insertion of standards at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples and duplicate field sample analysis of at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples. • Insertion of assay blanks is increased when visual mineralisation was encountered and consists of insertion above and below the mineralised zone. • RC field duplicates are collected on the 3m composites samples, using a riffle splitter. • Individual 1m RC sample duplicates are also collected using the same technique. • Internal Laboratory checks were also included as in-house controls, blanks, splits, and replicates that are analysed with each batch of samples submitted. These QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • Historical field QC procedures undertaken by Normandy Tennant Creek and Giants Reef Mining has been documented and involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standards, and include blanks, duplicates. • QAQC protocols varied between the two companies but essentially consisted of the insertion of blanks at a rate of approximately one in every 40 samples, insertion of standards at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples and duplicate field sample analysis of at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples. • Normandy Tennant Creek sent their samples to Australian Laboratory Services P/L (ALS). • Giants Reef Mining sent their samples to North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd (NAL) based in Pine Creek.
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.*	• All significant intersections calculated are verified by Emmerson's Exploration Manager. • Original, final assay hard copy data are retained and digital results are digitally filed. • Assay data is validated for Lab errors by Emmerson's data manager prior to final loading into the relational database. • Emmerson geologists have reviewed both the digital and hard copy drilling information for Chariot East, West and South and consider it to be of good quality and reliable. • Original historical data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate drilling results and the contents of the digital database against the original logging. • No twin drill holes have been completed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole 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 collars were surveyed (set out and pick up) using a differential GPS and by a suitably qualified company employee. • Collar survey accuracy is +/- 20 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates. • Co-ordinate system GDA_94, Zone 53. • Topography control is considered as excellent.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Topographic measurements are collected (updated) from the final survey drill hole pick up. • Downhole survey measurements were collected during drilling at a minimum of every 30m using a single shot camera for RC drilling of the targets. • If the measurement is considered to be affected by magnetic material (ironstone) then an average from the last non affected and the next non affected measurement was used.
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.*	• Drilling at Chariot West and South targets is considered early and no formalised drill spacing has been established for these two areas. Further drilling is to be designed on a 20m x 20m grid once economic mineralisation and continuity is established. • Drilling completed so far at Chariot East has been completed on 50m spaced north – south lines at an average of 40m centres. Drill spacing is not considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s). • RC sampling is on 1 m intervals that may have originally consisted of 3m composites. • Core sampling is generally defined by geological characteristics and controlled by alteration and lithological boundaries.
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.*	• All recent Emmerson drilling has been angled, drilled North to the South to intersect the steeply North dipping and East – West striking shear zone. • Historical drilling at Chariot East and West has been to the South. • The RAB hole at Chariot South was drilled East to West. • CHRC292 was also drilled East to West. • One RC hole at Chariot South was drilled North to South and the other RC hole drilled South to North.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were selected, bagged and labelled by site geologists. • They are placed in sealed bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not relevant for the data reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – CHARIOT EAST-WEST-SOUTH TARGETS

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 operate in the area.*	• Chariot East target *is* located within MLC176-MLC177 • Chariot West target is located within ML23216 • Chariot South target is located within ML23216 • All three targets are located on Tennant Creek PPL NT Portion 495 (Tennant Creek Station). • The tenements are 100% held by Emmerson Resources Limited. • Land access is secured through Sacred Site Clearance Certificate 2008-064. • Land Access (including mining) is governed by Mining Agreement ML23216 signed between Traditional Owners and Emmerson Resources. • Small Exclusion Zones exist (isolated mature gum trees identified as sacred sites) within the exploration area however they do not impact on any planned drilling • All tenements are in good standing and no known impediments

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration within MLC176-177 & ML23216 was conducted by Normandy Tennant Creek (1998-2000) and Giants Reef Mining (2000-2005). • Prior to these above companies several other exploration companies held the ground however reliability of data is questionable and is not included in this report. • Mining of the Chariot Gold ore body was during 2003-2005 within ML23216. • All other work on this project has been conducted by Emmerson Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation is hosted by a buried magnetite – hematite ironstone within an east-west striking chloritic shear zone. Mineralisation is considered to be Proterozoic Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation of similar style and nature to other mineralisation / deposits in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• All recent Emmerson drilling is tabulated in Tables 1 and 2 within the body of this report. • Significant historical intersections within this report have been compiled by Emmerson geologist using original data sheets that have been inspected, validated and included into Emmerson's relational database.
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.*	• Mineralised intersections are reported as down hole drill intervals and not weighted averages. • These results are exploration results only and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may occur should mining eventually result, nor metallurgical flow sheet considerations. • Cut-off grades applied to results reported in this report are : Minimum cut-off of 1 g/t Au. No maximum cut-off. Minimum cut-off of 0.5% Cu. No maximum cut-off. • Maximum internal dilution for RC drilling is 3 metres. • No metal equivalent values 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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• The Chariot East prospect is composed of two ironstone bodies moderately to steeply north dipping. Gold mineralisation occurs typically at the margins of both ironstone lenses. Drilling to date has been inclined between -55 and -75 to the south to allow intersection angles with the mineralised zones approximate to the true width. • The Chariot West prospect is also composed of two parallel ironstone bodies steeply north dipping. Drilling to date has been inclined between -55 and -65 to the south to allow intersection angles with the mineralised zones approximate to the true width.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
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 results are reported as Tables 1 & 2.
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*	• Previous Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material has been reviewed and considered satisfactory to good. • Magnetic susceptibility data is present for approximately 70% all RC samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Magnetic susceptibility data has been collected for selected diamond core. • Approximately 50% of drill core has been photographed. • Representative RC chips are stored in trays in 1m intervals, however due to age are considered to be in poor condition. • Thin section samples have been collected to assist in the refinement of the geological model.
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.*	• Infill drilling is now to be planned based on this round of exploration drilling. • If this next round of drilling is successful in identifying additional economic gold mineralisation it is envisaged that a revised Mineral Resource Estimation will be completed to include the recent results. • If a Mineral Resource Estimation is initiated based on successful future results it would commence within 2015. • Refer to figures in the report for additional information.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – ELDORADO EXPLORATION TARGETS

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 downhole 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.*	• Emmerson RC chips were riffle split on site to obtain 3m composite samples from which 2.5 – 3.0kg was pulverised (at the laboratory) to produce a 50g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion (Au, Ag, Bi, Cu, Pb, Zn and Fe). • Gold returned in 3m composites greater than 1g/t triggers an automatic re-analysis by 25g Fire Assay with AAS finish. • Multi element analysis where Ag>200ppm, Cu, Zn>1%, Pb>0.5%, Bi>500ppm & Fe>50% method by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES, ICP-MS or AAS finish • Individual 1m samples are retained on the drill site and may be individually assayed once 3m composite results are returned. • Individual 1m samples were pulverised (at the laboratory) to produce a 25g charge for analysis of gold by Fire Assay and multi element by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES, ICP-MS or AAS finish. • The Eldorado exploration targets were historically sampled using both Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) techniques. • Holes have been angled to optimally test the (mineralised zones and geophysical models). Typically, most drill holes have been drilled towards the south and are angled. • RC chips were riffle split on site to obtain 3m composite samples from which 2.5 – 3.0kg was pulverised (at the laboratory) to produce a 50g charge for analysis by Aqua Regia digestion and Fire Assay. • Individual 1m samples were retained on the drill site and were typically assayed individually once 3m composite results are returned. • Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out under various (previous) company procedures as per industry best practice for the time. • Diamond core is typically NQ and HQ size, sampled on geological intervals and cut into half core to provide sample weights of approximately 3.0kg. Samples were then crushed, dried and pulverised (Lab) to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by Aqua Regia and Fire Assay analysis.
Drilling	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and*	• RC and Diamond drilling accounts for 90% of the known drilling within the Eldorado Group of exploration targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques	*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).*	• Minor (<10%), shallow vacuum and RAB drilling is noted in the historical information, however is not considered effective due to the depth of weathering within the areas. • Various RC and diamond drill techniques have been employed to test the Eldorado exploration targets with NQ and HQ the most common diamond core diameters used. • NQ core diameter is 47.6mm. • HQ core diameter is 63.5mm. • RC drilling utilises a 4.5 inch, face sampling bit. • Angled drill hole depths range from 40m to 500m with the average depth of approximately 300m. • The core was oriented using down hole core orientation equipment available at the time. • Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. • Standard inner tube has been used. • Overall recoveries are >80% for and there are no core loss or significant sample recovery problems identified. • Core from Eldorado exploration targets is stored in core racks in core shed storage in Tennant Creek.
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.*	• Recoveries are considered satisfactory for both Diamond and RC drilling. • RQD measurements and core loss has been recorded on the original diamond logging sheets and retained for reference. • Emmerson do not consider that there is evidence for sample bias that may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.*	• One metre RC drill intervals are geologically logged at the rig during drilling by Emmerson geologists. Standard operating procedures are employed by Emmerson for logging RC and Diamond core samples. • Representative RC chips are stored in trays in 1m intervals under cover in the Emmerson shed. • Historical representative RC chips are stored in trays in 1m intervals, however due to age are considered to be in poor condition. • All lithological, oxidation, alteration and presence of sulphide information are recorded. • Magnetic susceptibility is recorded at 1m intervals during drilling. • Drill hole logging data is directly entered into field tough book computers via Logchief software. Look up codes and real time validations reduce the risk of data entry mistakes. • Field computer data (the drill log) are uploaded to Emmerson's relational database whereby the data undergoes a further set of validations checks prior to final upload. • Standardised codes are used for lithology, oxidation, alteration and presence of sulphide minerals. • Structural logging of all diamond drill core records orientation of veins, fractures and lithological contacts. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. • RQD logging records core lengths, recovery, hardness and weathering. • Magnetic susceptibility data for all individual 1m RC samples are collected as per ERM procedure. • Magnetic susceptibility data for selected diamond core collected as per ERM procedure. • All drill core is photographed. • Representative RC chips are stored in trays in 1m intervals. • Representative RC chips and diamond core is available to all geologists (a physical reference set) to ensure consistency of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		logging.
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.*	• The sample preparation for this round of RC drilling maintains industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the sample down to ~10mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • Pulverised material not required by the laboratory (pulps) including duplicate samples are returned to Emmerson and stored undercover. A digital record is also maintained. • Coarse rejects are disposed by the Laboratory. • RC samples were collected on the rig using cone (from the drill rig) and then riffle split by the field assistants if dry to obtain a 3 kg sample. • If samples were wet, they were left to dry before being riffle split. • Diamond core (ELDD045) was halved using an Almonte automatic core saw. Half core from the same side was dispatched for analysis. • Historical core for Eldorado exploration targets was halved. Emmerson have approximately 80% of the diamond core drilled in the Eldorado exploration targets in core shed storage in Tennant Creek. • Areas of geological interest were identified the company geologist and the halved core samples dispatched for assay.
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.*	• All Emmerson samples were analysed by Intertek/Genalysis. Sample prep is completed in Alice Springs and analysis in Adelaide or Perth. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation at Eldorado. (Iron oxide copper gold). • Emmerson QAQC protocols are documented and involve the use of certified reference material (CRM's) as assay standards, and include blanks, duplicates. • QAQC protocols consist of the insertion of blanks at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples, insertion of standards at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples and duplicate field sample analysis of at a rate of approximately one in every 20 samples. • Insertion of assay blanks is increased when visual mineralisation was encountered and consists of insertion above and below the mineralised zone. • RC field duplicates are collected on the 3m composites samples, using a riffle splitter. • Individual 1m RC sample duplicates are also collected using the same technique. • Internal Laboratory checks were also included as in-house controls, blanks, splits, and replicates that are analysed with each batch of samples submitted. These QC results are reported along with sample values in the final analytical report. • Drill hole intersections reported are of historical nature and have not been geochemically validated by modern analytical methods. • Assay results for the Eldorado exploration targets appear consistent with geological parameters however caution must be exercised when interpreting results. • It is assumed that many of the earlier assays have been completed at the Noble Nob mine laboratory and contamination is possible however considered unlikely. • The Nobles Nob mine laboratory had the ability to assay using both Aqua Regia and Fire Assay techniques.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of Emmerson's database against the original assay, down hole survey results and the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	geological logging. • Minor adjustments were made to the geology codes to conform to Emmerson's coding system. • No twin drill holes to Emmerson's knowledge have been completed. • Selective sampling and re-assay will be undertaken to confirm key assay results during the next round of exploration of these exploration targets.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole 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 collars were surveyed (set out and pick up) using a differential GPS and by a suitably qualified company employee. • Collar survey accuracy is +/- 20 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates. • Co-ordinate system GDA_94, Zone 53. • Topography control is considered as good. • Topographic measurements are collected (updated) from the final survey drill hole pick up. • Downhole survey measurements were collected during drilling at a minimum of every 18m using a single shot camera for RC drilling of the targets. • If the measurement is considered to be affected by magnetic material (ironstone) then an average from the last non affected and the next non affected measurement was used. • Historical drill hole collar positions have been surveyed using a differential GPS and by a suitably qualified company employee. • Historical collar survey accuracy is +/- 50 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates.
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.*	• Identified mineralisation within the Eldorado Deeps exploration target has to date been defined by less than 15 DD holes and spacing has is not considered appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation or Classification. Emmerson plan to increase the drill density to better define geological and grade continuity with future drilling. • An1, An2, An3 and An5 have not been systematically drill tested and do not appear to have been drilled on defined drill lines or sections. • RC sampling is on 1 m intervals that may have originally consisted of 3m composites. • Core sampling is typically defined by geological characteristics and lithological boundaries.
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.*	• All recent Emmerson drilling was angled, drilled North-east to the South-west to intersect the steeply north dipping and East – West Eldorado striking shear zone. • All historical drilling at the Eldorado targets has been to the South. • Review of previous exploration drilling indicates it is at a high angle and perpendicular to the mineralised bodies.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were selected, bagged and labelled by site geologists. • They are placed in sealed bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • The assay laboratory confirms that all samples have been received and that no damage has occurred during transport. • While samples are being processed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of the historical sampling techniques, QAQC protocols and data collection was conducted by Emmerson from January to March 2013.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - ELDORADO EXPLORATION TARGETS

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 operate in the area.*	• The Eldorado group of targets are located within granted Mineral Leases (MLC's) as outlined in the attached report figures. • All MLC's are 100% held by Emmerson Resources Limited. • All MLC's lie within Aboriginal Freehold Land held by the Warramunga Aboriginal Land Trust. • Land Access to the targets is secured through an Agreement with the CLC. • Several Heritage surveys have been completed over the area with minor ironstone outcrops identified as exclusion zone - SSCC2008-35. • The Cats Whiskers mine (AN4) is a registered exclusion zone. • The Eldorado mine is a registered exclusion zone however, does not affect the planned exploration drilling outlined in this report. • The Eldorado group of targets are 100% Emmerson Resources and no Joint Venture exists. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Several exploration and mining companies have explored the Eldorado area over the past 50 years. • Exploration campaigns were conducted by Australian Development Limited (ADL), Peko (1966-1980), Poseidon Gold, Normandy (1998-2000) and Giants Reef Mining (2000-2004). • All of the above Exploration companies are considered to have been operating within acceptable best practices for the era. • The Eldorado mine produced 122,000oz gold and was campaign mined by Peko (1989-1990) and by Normandy (1991-1993). • The Cat's Whiskers mine was mined by Giants Reef (2005) however grade and tonnage is unknown.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation within the target area consists of hematite-quartz-magnetite ironstone within talc-chlorite-magnetite-bearing sediments of the Warramunga Formation. • Target style for Emmerson is non magnetic ironstone related iron oxide copper gold. • All anomalies (targets) lie within a defined structural corridor with numerous gold – copper occurrences associated with ironstone. • Very limited drilling has targeted the non magnetic ironstones within this corridor.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• All recent Emmerson drilling is tabulated in Tables 1 and 2 within the body of this report. • Significant historical intersections within this report have been compiled by Emmerson geologist using original data sheets that have been inspected, validated and included into Emmerson's relational database. • A selection of drill hole intercepts are included in this report (Figure 3) and must be viewed as indicative only. It is not practicable nor deemed material to report all drill hole positions and at this stage due to the maturity and number of the exploration programs that have historically been undertaken. • Further compilation and validation of these drilling data is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		required and drill intersections reported must be viewed with caution during this stage of exploration.
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.*	• Mineralised intersections are reported as down hole drill intervals and not weighted averages. • These results are exploration results only and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may occur should mining eventually result, nor metallurgical flow sheet considerations. • Cut-off grades applied to results reported in this report are : Minimum cut-off of 1 g/t Au. No maximum cut-off. Minimum cut-off of 0.5% Cu. No maximum cut-off. • Maximum internal dilution for RC drilling is 3 metres. • No metal equivalent values reported. • Mineralised intersections are not reported as weighted averages. • Historical exploration results are just that and although every attempt to verify the accuracy of the results has been made, Emmerson are cautious and fully aware that further confirmatory drilling will be required. • A 5 g/t Au low cut off applies to Eldorado Deeps mineralised pods outline and no top-cut has been applied. • No confirmation down hole survey data has been collected.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling within the Eldorado Deeps exploration target is from surface and perpendicular to the mineralised structure. Drill holes are inclined between -65 and -75deg. to the south to allow intersection angles with the mineralised zones approximate to the true width. • Mineralised intersections for the Eldorado Deeps exploration target are reported as down hole lengths and are not 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text.
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 results are reported as Tables 1 & 2.
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.*	• Not relevant for the data reported.
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.*	• Further work on the reported exploration targets will involve complete revision of the geological interpretation combined with further field verification for all Eldorado Targets (An1-An5). • Down-plunge Eldorado Deeps drilling. • Further RC drilling. • Electrical geophysical surveying (orientation) • Collection of physical rock property data to assist with future geophysical modelling. • Detailed reprocessing of existing gravity data to assist with further drill targeting. • Mineral Resource Estimation to include recent and future geological and geochemical data for the Eldorado Deeps exploration target.