

HERA-NYMAGEE PROJECT UPDATE

- Hera underground development continues to progress ahead of schedule
- Process Plant Construction on schedule
- Exploration drilling has recommenced at Hera
- First results from stope delineation drilling at Hera

YTC Resources Limited ("YTC" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on development and exploration activities at its Hera -Nymagee Project.

HERA CONSTRUCTION

Development activities at the Hera Project continue to progress smoothly. Key activities since the last project update include:

CONTINUED STRONG PROGRESS OF HERA UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT

Underground development rates have continued to be well above schedule with December at 118% and January to date at 125% of schedule. Optimisation work on a revised mine schedule is close to completion.

PROCESS PLANT CONSTRUCTION ON SCHEDULE

The Hera process plant is being designed and constructed under a lump-sum, turn-key EPC Contract with Gekko Systems in Ballarat. Commissioning is scheduled to commence in July 2014.

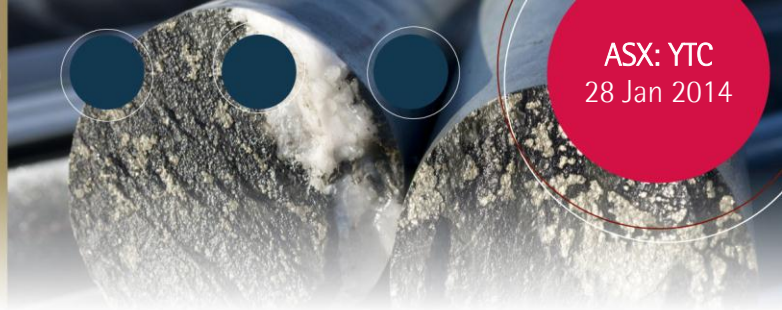
Site civil works are well advanced with installation the first components of the plant expected to commence in February. Construction of the process plant remains on schedule with the first deliveries of equipment occurring during January.



Leach feed thickener tank arriving on site



Tertiary crusher bases delivered on site



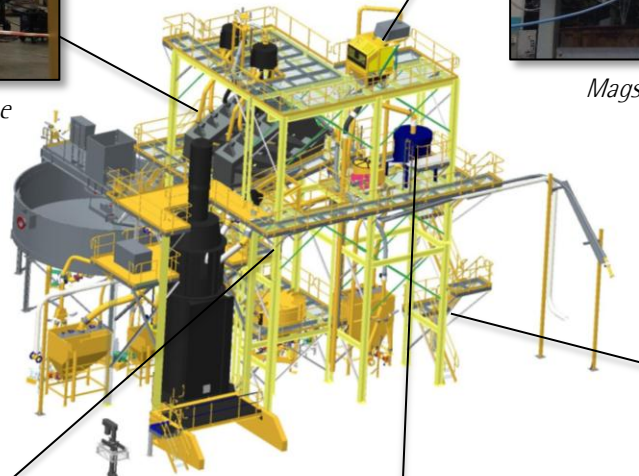
Flotation Cells are nearing completion and due to ship within next few weeks. Gravity and grinding frames have been completed and started to be fitted with screens and gravity components in the Gekko factory in Ballarat.



Derrick Screen being fitted to top frame



Magscreen in testing



Base frame complete and sent for galvanising

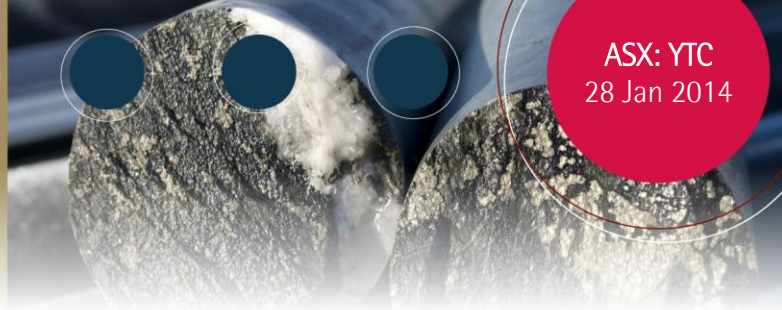


Inline Pressure Jig Completed



Falcon Concentrator delivered to Gekko

SCHEMATIC SHOWING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS OF GRAVITY AND GRINDING MODULE



SURFACE EARTHWORKS

The wall of Stage 1 of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is now complete. Conditioning of the floor is nearing completion.

Site access roads are essentially complete with the only the heavy vehicle access road intersection remaining.

HERA POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION

The LNG facility is completed and commissioned. Gas generator sets have been installed with installation of switch gear due for completion in the next week. The go live date for the power station is the 14th February.

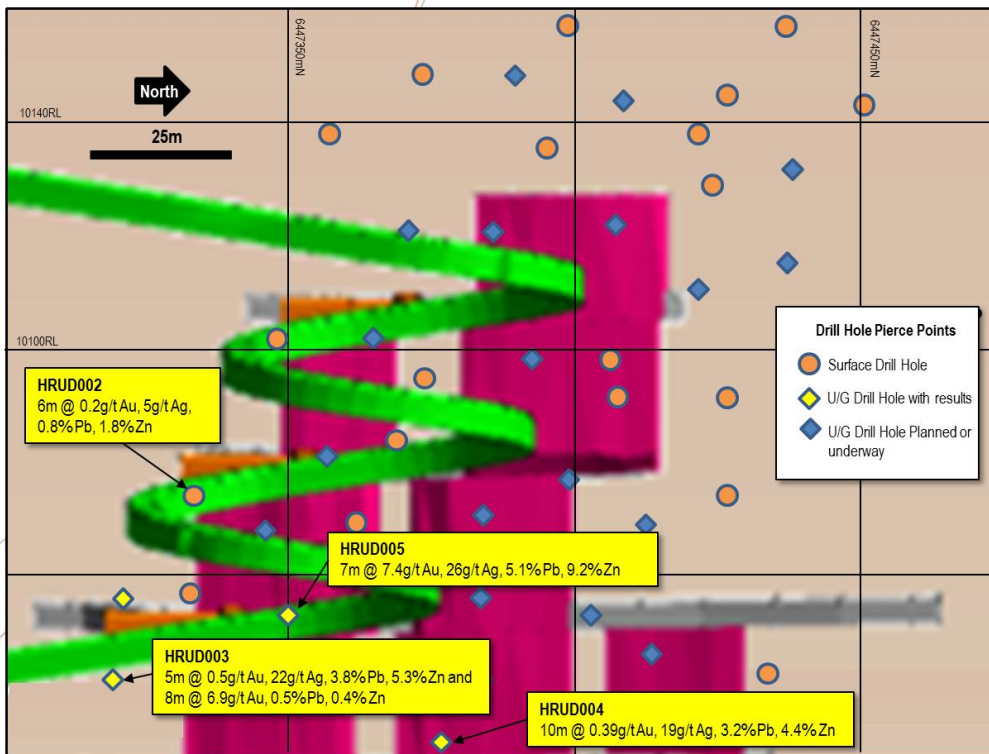
HERA UNDERGROUND DRILLING COMMENCED

Underground stope delineation drilling in the upper part of the Hera ore-body has commenced. The upper part of the Main North Lens is relatively lead-zinc-rich, gold-poor section of the ore-body, however initial drill results have returned gold results which have exceeded expectations.

Significant results are shown below and in long-section:

- HRUD005: 7m @ 7.4g/t Au, 26g/t Ag, 5.1% Pb, 9.2% Zn
- HRUD003: 5m @ 0.5g/t Au, 22g/t Ag, 3.8% Pb, 5.3% Zn and 8m @ 6.9g/t Au, 0.5% Pb, 0.4% Zn
- HRUD004: 10m @ 0.39g/t Au, 19g/t Ag, 3.2% Pb, 4.4% Zn

The intersection in HRUD003 was outside the current stope design.



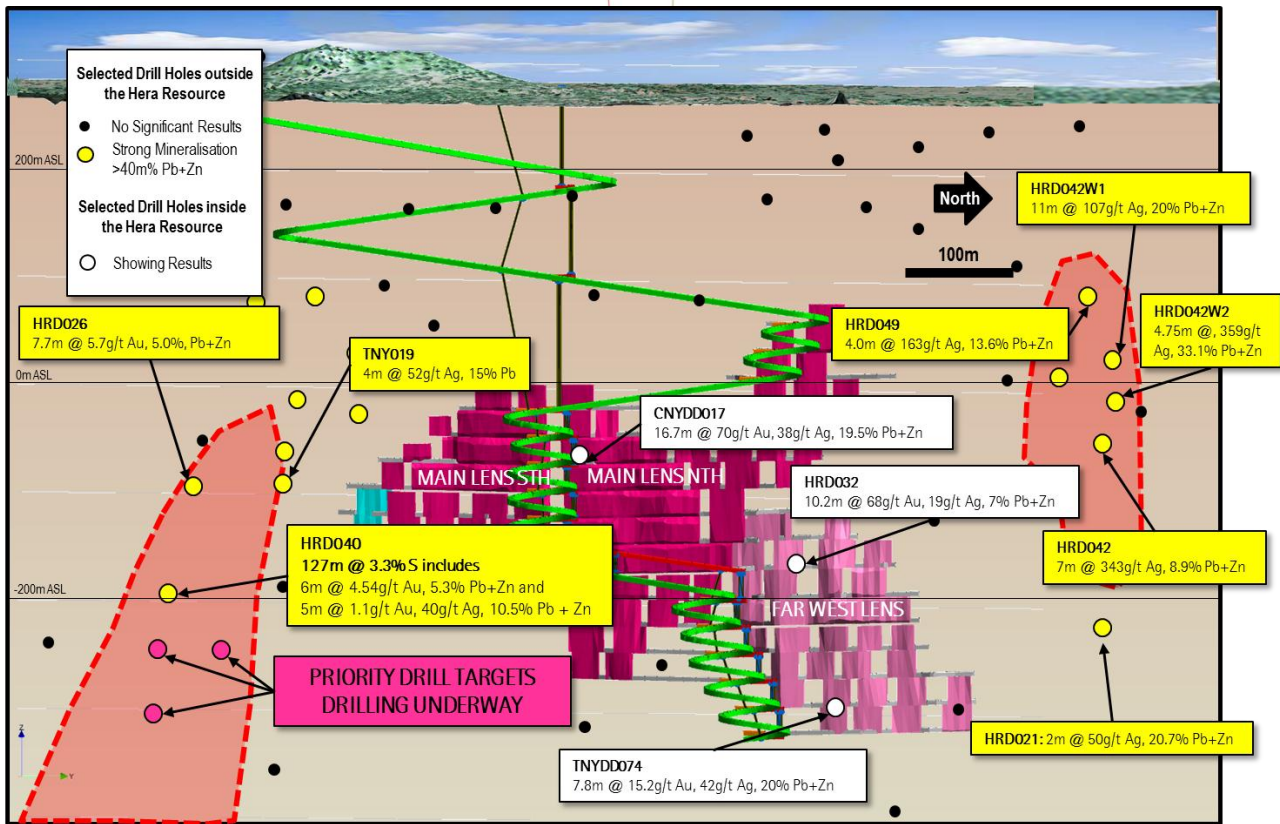
Long Section of upper north part of the Hera Reserve showing completed and planned development, and stope delineation drill results

HERA-NYMAGEE EXPLORATION

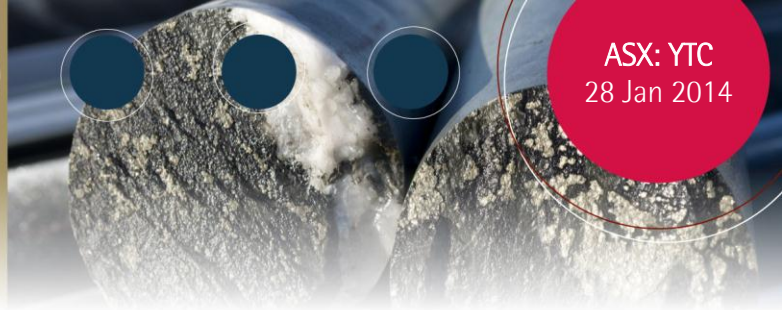
EXPLORATION DRILLING HAS RECOMMENCED

YTC has commenced an extensive exploration programme which is scheduled to continue over the course of the 2014 calendar year at both Hera and Nymagee.

Drill targeting at the Hera South target commenced on 16th January as an initial 3 wedge holes testing below the strongest sulphur intersection in the Hera system (HRD040) which hosts a number of high grade gold and lead-zinc intervals as depicted in the long section below.



Long Section of Hera Deposit showing planned development, and drilling results outside the Hera Resource

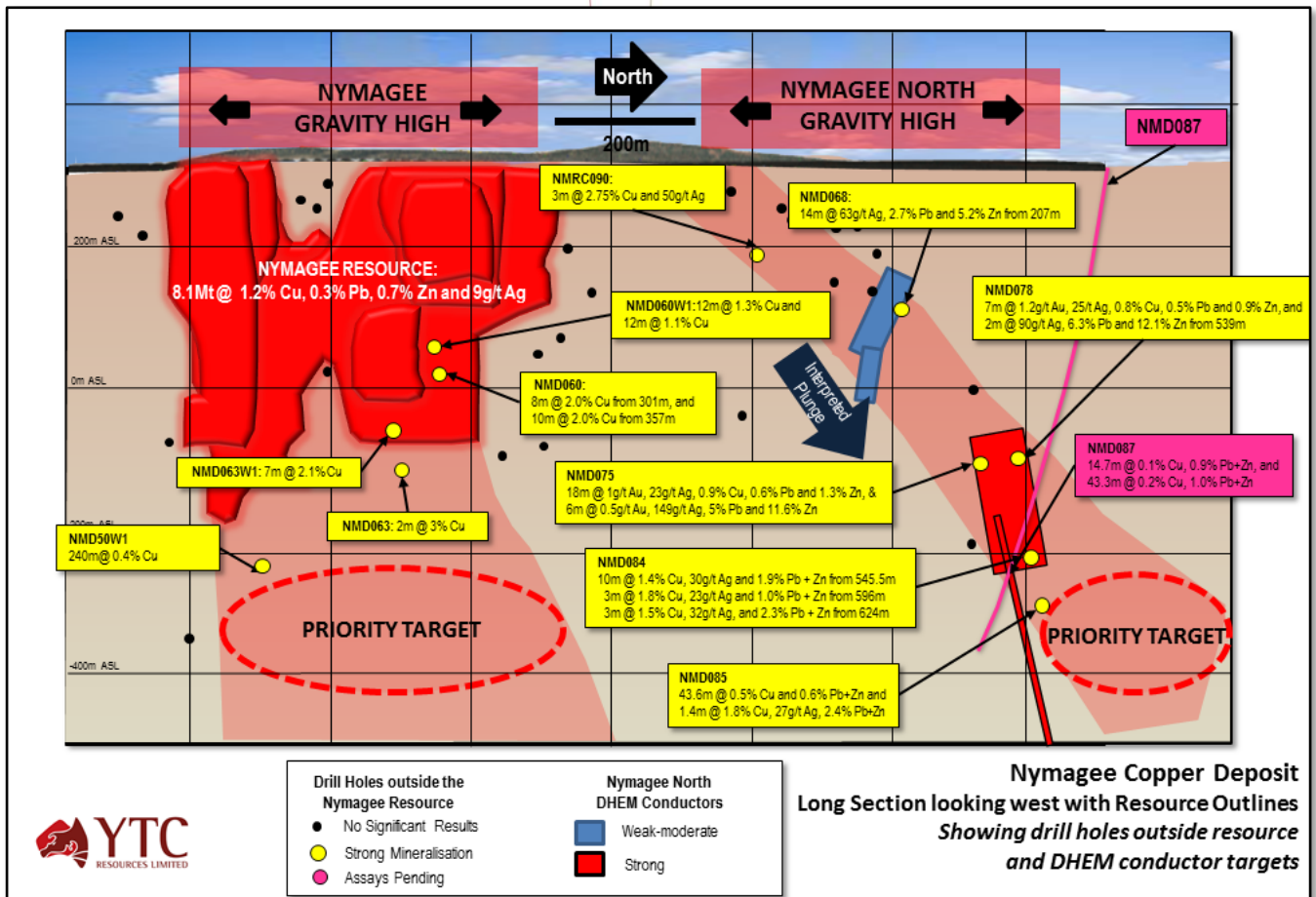


NYMAGEE DRILL RESULTS

Results of hole NMD087 which was completed in December 2013 are also available and shown below and on long section. The results are within expectations with minor to moderate base metal mineralisation.

- **NMD087:** 14.7m @ 0.1% Cu, 0.3% Pb and 0.6% Zn from 381.5m, and 43.3m @ 0.2% Cu, 0.4% Pb and 0.6% Zn from 401.7m

Final planning is underway for an extensive exploration campaign at Nymagee for 2014, including beneath the main Nymagee Deposit and further drilling at Nymagee North.



YTC's Managing Director, Rimantas Kairaitis commented: "We are very pleased with continued good progress on the Hera development which remains on schedule. With exploration drilling now in full swing we look forward to delivering our key project milestones together with exploration updates through 2014"

Table 1: Collar summary for Hera drill holes in this release

Hole	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL	DIP	AZI_MGA	Depth (m)	Comments
HRUD002	436381	6447300	132	-51.5	288.5	139.66	Delineation drilling from 185SP.
HRUD003	436381	6447300	132	-57	296.3	148.8	Delineation drilling from 185SP
HRUD004	436381	6447301	132	-45	312	180.4	Delineation drilling from 185SP- Main North Lode
HRUD005	436381	6447300	132	-42	302.3	139.6	Delineation drilling from 185SP- Main North Lode

Table 2: Intersection summary for Hera drill holes in this release

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Est true width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comments
HRUD002	109	115	6	5.5	0.2	-	0.8	1.08	5	Main North Lens
HRUD003	132	137	5	4.7	0.5	0.2	3.8	5.3	22	Main North Lens
	137	145	8	7	6.9	-	0.5	0.4	3	Main North Lens
HRUD004	155	165	10	8.5	0.39	-	3.2	4.4	19	Main North Lens
HRUD005	119	126	7	6.5	7.4	0.25	5.1	9.2	26	Main North Lens

Table 3: Collar summary for Nymagee drill holes in this release

Hole	GDA_E	GDA_N	DIP	AZI_MGA	Depth	Comments
NMD087	434177	6452990	-83	140.3	631	Nymagee North

Table 4: Intersection summary for Nymagee drill holes in this release

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	True Width (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comments
NMD087	381.5	396.2	14.7	Not determined	0.1	0.3	0.6	6	
and	401.7	445	43.3	Not determined	0.2	0.4	0.6	9	

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rimas Kairaitis, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rimas Kairaitis is a full time employee of YTC Resources 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Kairaitis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



ABOUT THE HERA-NYMAGEE PROJECT

The Hera-Nymagee Project represents YTC's flagship Project and consists of the Hera gold-base metal deposit (YTC 100%) and the Nymagee copper deposit (YTC 95%), and is located approximately 100km south-east of Cobar, in central NSW. The deposits are hosted in the Cobar Basin, which also host the major mineral deposits at CSA (Cu-Ag), The Peak (Cu-Au) and Endeavor (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag).

YTC completed the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") on the Hera Gold Project in June 2011, which confirmed the technical and financial viability of the development of the Hera deposit as a shallow underground mine and processing plant producing gold and silver doré bars and a bulk lead-zinc concentrate for sale. YTC subsequently received Project Approval from the NSW State Government in August 2012 and shareholder approval for a major funding transaction with Glencore in March 2013.

YTC is now in full scale development of the Hera project with first production due in the September quarter 2014.

The Company is also currently evaluating the Nymagee copper deposit, located 4.5km to the north, with a view to demonstrating an integrated development of the Hera and Nymagee deposits.

YTC maintains a commitment to the ongoing exploration of the Hera-Nymagee Project and considers both deposits have the potential to evolve into very large "Cobar style" mineral systems.



Hera Boxcut and Portal

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – NYMAGEE PROJECT

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Sampling is by sawn half core HQ & NQ core or quarter PQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. Samples are transported to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. During resource drill out programmes duplicate splits of the coarse reject fraction of the crushed core are assayed every 20 samples.
	<i>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.</i>	Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples of nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.5-1.5m. Core samples are cut in half, dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (Method Au – AA25) with a detection level of 0.01ppm. For Base Metals a 0.5g charge is dissolved using Aqua Regia Digestion (Method ICP41-AES) with detection levels of: Ag-0.2ppm, As-2ppm, Cu-1ppm, Fe-0.01%, Pb-2ppm, S-0.01%, Zn-2ppm. Overlimit analysis is by OG46-Aqua Regia Digestion with ICP-AES finish. Coarse gold samples greater than 0.5g/t were reassayed by screen fire assay (Method Au-SCR22) using the entire sample.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Drilling is by diamond coring. Surface holes generally commence as PQ core until fresh rock is reached. The PQ rods are left as casing thence HQ or NQ coring is employed.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Measured core recovery against intervals drilled is recorded as part of geotechnical logging. Recoveries are greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Triple tube drilling employed to maximise recovery.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A since recoveries exceeds 95%.

Logging	<i>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.</i>	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. All core is digitally photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All core is geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is sawn with half core submitted for assay. Sampling is consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay. PQ core is ¼ sampled.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N/A
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side are reassayed. ALS conduct internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals. These are checked by YTC employees. Assay grades are compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences detected a reassay can be carried out by either: ¼ core of the original sample interval, reassay using bulk reject, or the assay pulp.
	<i>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.</i>	No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples are cut in ½ for down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.5-1.5m. This is considered representative of the insitu material. The sample is crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate. If visible gold is observed gold assays are undertaken by both a 30g fire assay and a screen fire assay using the entire available sample (up to several kg).

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au-AA25). For samples with a gold value greater than 0.5ppm the entire remaining sample is screen fire assayed using wet screening to 75 microns. Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested in aqua regia then analysed by ICPAES (method ME-ICP41). Comparison with 4 acid digestion indicate that the technique is considered total for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn. Fe may not be totally digested by aqua regia but near total digestion occurs.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A
	<i>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.</i>	Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Ore Research and Exploration, Gannet Holdings Pty Ltd and Geostats Pty Ltd. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials are used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of elements: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu, Fe S and As. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined by at least two company personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twinned holes have not been used since this work is intended to test areas not previously explored.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, orientation methods, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, structural, geotechnical, density, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet is emailed to the geological database administrator, the data is validated and uploaded into an SQL database. Assay data is provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data is validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Using an SQL based query the assay data is merged into the database. Hard copies of the assay certificates are stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assay data is not adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars are initially located using hand held GPS to $\pm 5m$. Upon completion collars are located with differential GPS to $\pm 5cm$.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is considered adequate. There is no substantial variation in topography in the area with a maximum relief of 50m present. Local control within the Hera and Nymagee Mine areas is based on accurate mine surveys.

Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill results are exploratory in nature with only a single piece points spacing within the mineralised structure here reported.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The mineralised areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. Holes are drilled from both the footwall and hangingwall of the mineralisation. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by YTC. Samples are placed in tied calico bags with sample numbers that provide no information on the location of the sample. Samples are delivered by YTC personnel to the assay lab or transported by courier.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – NYMAGEE PROJECT

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Nymagee Deposit is located on PLL846. The land comprising PLL846 along with ML53, ML90, ML5828, ML5295 is within EL4458. The Nymagee Mine and surrounding exploration leases are held in Joint Venture between YTC Resources Ltd. and Ausmindex Pty Ltd. YTC Resources Ltd (YTC) is the manager of the Nymagee Joint Venture Project and currently holds a 95% interest in the project. The tenements are situated around the township of Nymagee which is located approximately 110km northwest of Condobolin, and 75km southeast of Cobar, NSW
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	PLL846 along with ML53, ML90, ML5828, ML5295 is a granted mining lease that expires in Dec 2021.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The area has a 50 year exploration history involving reputable companies such as Ausminda, Cyprus Mines, Grace Ore and Mining, Buka, ESSO Minerals, CRAE, Pasmenco, Triako Resources and CBH Resources. Previous exploration data has been ground truthed where possible. Historic drill hole collars have been relocated and surveyed. Most of the drill core has been relocated and re-examined and resampled. This is particularly the case in older drilling where Au assays were sparse or non-existent. Some of the current staff were previously employees of Triako and CBH Resources hence retain corporate memory of activities and the quality of this work.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	All known mineralisation in the area is epigenetic "Cobar" style. Deposits are structurally controlled quartz + sulphide matrix breccias grading to massive sulphide. In a similar fashion to the Cobar deposits, the Nymagee deposits are located 1km to 3km to the west of the Rookery Fault, a major regional structure with over 300km strike length. The deposits are about the boundary of the Devonian Lower Amphitheatre Group and the underlying Roset Sandstone. Both units show moderate to strong ductile deformation with tight upright folding coincident with greenschist facies regional metamorphism. A well-developed sub vertical cleavage is present. The deposits are located in high strain zones. Metal ratios are variable but there is a general tendency for separate Pb+Zn+Ag±Au±Cu and Cu+Ag±Au ore bodies. These are often in close association with the Pb+Zn lenses lying to the west of the Cu lenses. Formation temperatures are moderate to high. The presence of Fe-rich sphalerite, non-magnetic pyrrhotite and cubanite indicates formation temperatures between 350°C and 400°C. Recognised at Hera are quartz + K-feldspar veins, scheelite, and skarn mineralogy, (garnet, amphiboles) which suggest a possible magmatic input. Deposit timing is enigmatic. Much of the sulphide halo mineralogy has been rotated into the cleavage showing that mineralisation is at least in part syn-deformation. The main mineralisation occurs as brittle sulphide matrix breccias with silicification grading to ductile massive sulphides that crosscut both bedding and cleavage. This is interpreted as mineralisation straddling the point where the rock mass cooled below the brittle – ductile transition and brittle failure allowed rapid release of mineralising fluids from depth. Mineralisation at the Nymagee Mine has been previously subdivided into three main mineralised zones (Paterson, 1974) described below and illustrated in Figure 4. 1. The Eastern Zone comprises stringers and veins of chalcopyrite/pyrrhotite, associated

		<p>1. The Eastern Zone comprises stringers and veins of chalcopyrite/pyrrhotite, associated with narrow quartz veins. The mineralised veins are typically aligned within cleavage and fracture planes. The zone extends approximately 400m along strike and is up to 100m wide with and subvertical. Primary mineralisation intersected to date within the mineralised zone is generally low grade (<1.5% Cu). Drilling has identified some new higher grade areas in this footwall zone at depth, (e.g. Royal Lode and Club House Lode)</p> <p>2. The Western Zone comprises massive to multiple veins of sphalerite/galena + chalcopyrite with sporadic pyrrhotite/chalcopyrite veins. The mineralised zone is believed to extend approximately 900m along strike and is approximately 30m wide with a steep westerly dip. Narrow zones of significant Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation have been intersected in this zone (e.g. CDDH3: 2.67m @ 33.0% Zn, 17.5% Pb and 275ppm Ag from 146.53m and NMD068: 7m @ 6.8% Zn, 3.4% Pb, 47ppm Ag from 207m).</p> <p>3. The Main Zone consists of a series of overlapping Zn-Pb+/-Cu and Cu-rich ore horizons. The individual ore horizons typically pitch steeply to the south and occur within a broad halo of disseminated pyrrhotite and quartz veining. The complete zone extends approximately 500m along strike and is up to 30m wide. The mineralised zone typically exhibits a sharp western contact with a diffuse eastern contact into the Eastern Zone mineralisation. The western horizons are generally more Zn-Pb rich, and the Cu rich horizons occur in the east. Alteration assemblages vary between horizons, biotite, chlorite, quartz, talc, stilpnomelane, pyrrhotite, and magnetite are all commonly observed with lesser garnet, pyroxene and tremolite.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	See table in body of report.
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	N/A
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p>	All reported assays have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% in either Cu, Pb or Zn have been used to calculate intercepts. 5g/tAg and 0.5g/tAu are considered anomalous in the geological setting. No high cutoff has been applied. Intervals of less than 0.1% Cu, Zn and Pb are not included, except when Au>0.2g/t, Ag>5g/t
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.

	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalences quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Orientated drill core used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Orientation of the Hera and Nymagee deposits is well constrained by extensive drilling and mine exposures.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	See table in body of report.
	<i>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').</i>	See table in body of report.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	See body of report.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	See table in body of report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	See body of report.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	See body of report.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See figures in body of report.

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – HERA PROJECT

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Sampling is by sawn half core HQ ,NQ, LTK60 core or quarter PQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. Samples are transported to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. During resource drill out programmes duplicate splits of the coarse reject fraction of the crushed core are assayed every 20 samples.
	<i>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.</i>	Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples of nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.5-1.5m. Core samples are cut in half, dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (Method Au – AA25) with a detection level of 0.01ppm. For Base Metals a 0.5g charge is dissolved using Aqua Regia Digestion (Method ICP41-AES) with detection levels of: Ag-0.2ppm, As-2ppm, Cu-1ppm, Fe-0.01%, Pb-2ppm, S-0.01%, Zn-2ppm. Overlimit analysis is by OG46-Aqua Regia Digestion with ICP-AES finish. Where specified, coarse gold samples greater than 0.5g/t were reassayed by screen fire assay (Method Au-SCR22) using the entire sample.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Drilling is by diamond coring. Surface holes generally commence as PQ core until fresh rock is reached. The PQ rods are left as casing thence HQ or NQ coring is employed. Underground holes are LTK60 sized drill core from collar.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Measured core recovery against intervals drilled is recorded as part of geotechnical logging. Recoveries are greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Surface holes use triple tube drilling employed to maximise recovery. Underground LTK60 core is double tube drilling.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A since recoveries exceeds 95%.

Logging	<i>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.</i>	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. All core is digitally photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All core is geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core is sawn with half core submitted for assay. Sampling is consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay. PQ core is ¼ sampled.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N/A
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples are dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side are re-assayed. ALS conduct internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals. These are checked by YTC employees. Assay grades are compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences detected a re-assay can be carried out by either: ¼ core of the original sample interval, re-assay using bulk reject, or the assay pulp. Submission of pulps to a secondary laboratory (Genalysis, Perth) to assess any assay bias.
	<i>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.</i>	No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples are cut in ½ for down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.5-1.5m. This is considered representative of the insitu material. The sample is crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.
<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate. If visible gold is observed in surface drilling, gold assays are undertaken by both a 30g fire assay and a screen fire assay using the entire available sample (up to several kg).	

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au-AA25). For samples with a gold value greater than 0.5ppm the entire remaining sample is screen fire assayed using wet screening to 75 microns. Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested in aqua regia then analysed by ICPAES (method ME-ICP41). Comparison with 4 acid digestion indicate that the technique is considered total for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn. Fe may not be totally digested by aqua regia but near total digestion occurs.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A
	<i>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.</i>	Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Ore Research and Exploration, Gannet Holdings Pty Ltd and Geostats Pty Ltd. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials are used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of elements: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu, Fe S and As. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined by at least two company personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twinned holes have not been used since this work is intended to test areas not previously explored.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, orientation methods, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, structural, geotechnical, density, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet is emailed to the geological database administrator, the data is validated and uploaded into an SQL database. Assay data is provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data is validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Using an SQL based query the assay data is merged into the database. Hard copies of the assay certificates are stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Assay data is not adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars are initially located using hand held GPS to $\pm 5m$. Upon completion collars are located with differential GPS to $\pm 5cm$.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is considered adequate. There is no substantial variation in topography in the area with a maximum relief of 50m present. Local control within the Hera and Nymagee Mine areas is based on accurate mine surveys.

Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill results are infill stope delineation holes in nature with piece points between 15m and 20m spacing within the mineralised structure.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The mineralised areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. Holes are drilled from both the footwall and hangingwall of the mineralisation. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by YTC. Samples are placed in tied calico bags with sample numbers that provide no information on the location of the sample. Samples are delivered by YTC personnel to the assay lab or transported by courier.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - HERA PROJECT

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The Hera Deposit along with the Hebe, Zeus and Athena Prospects are located on ML1686. The land comprising ML1686 is part of "The Peak" property with is a perpetual lease held by YTC Resources.</p> <p>Production of the first 250000 ounces of gold from the Hera Deposit is subject to a 5% royalty payable to CBH Resources Ltd. as part of the purchase of the project.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	ML1686 is a granted mining lease that expires in 2031.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The area has a 50 year exploration history involving reputable companies such as Cyprus Mines, Buka, ESSO Minerals, CRAE, Pasmenco, Triako Resources and CBH Resources. Previous exploration data has been ground truthed where possible. Historic drill hole collars have been relocated and surveyed. Most of the drill core has been relocated and re-examined and resampled. This is particularly the case in older drilling where Au assays were sparse or non-existent. Some of the current staff were previously employees of Triako and CBH Resources hence retain corporate memory of activities and the quality of this work.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>All known mineralisation in the area is epigenetic "Cobar" style. Deposits are structurally controlled quartz + sulphide matrix breccias grading to massive sulphide. In a similar fashion to the Cobar deposits, the Nymagee deposits are located 1km to 3km to the west of the Rookery Fault, a major regional structure with over 300km strike length. The deposits are about the boundary of the Devonian Lower Amphitheatre Group and the underlying Roset Sandstone. Both units show moderate to strong ductile deformation with tight upright folding coincident with greenschist facies regional metamorphism. A well-developed sub vertical cleavage is present. The deposits are located in high strain zones. Metal ratios are variable but there is a general tendency for separate Pb+Zn+Ag±Au±Cu and Cu+Ag±Au ore bodies. These are often in close association with the Pb+Zn lenses lying to the west of the Cu lenses. At Hera Zn is usually more abundant than Pb.</p> <p>Formation temperatures are moderate to high. At Hera the presence of Fe-rich sphalerite, non-magnetic pyrrhotite and cubanite indicates formation temperatures between 350°C and 400°C. Recognised at Hera are quartz + K-feldspar veins, scheelite, and skarn mineralogy, (garnet, amphiboles) which suggest a possible magmatic input. Deposit timing is enigmatic. Much of the sulphide halo mineralogy has been rotated into the cleavage showing that mineralisation is at least in part syn-deformation. The main mineralisation occurs as brittle sulphide matrix breccias with silicification grading to ductile massive sulphides that crosscut both bedding and cleavage. This is interpreted as mineralisation straddling the point where the rock mass cooled below the brittle – ductile transition and brittle failure allowed rapid release of mineralising fluids from depth.</p> <p>Recent age dating on micas and galena gives an age of ~382Ma for the Hera deposit.</p>

Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	See table in body of report.
	<i>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.</i>	N/A
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	All reported assays have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% in either Cu, Pb or Zn have been used to calculate intercepts. 5g/tAg and 0.5g/tAu are considered anomalous in the geological setting. No high cutoff has been applied. Intervals of less than 0.1% Cu, Zn and Pb are not included, except when Au>0.2g/t, Ag>5g/t
	<i>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.</i>	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalences quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Orientated drill core used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Orientation of the Hera and Nymagee deposits is well constrained by extensive drilling and mine exposures.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	See table in body of report.
	<i>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').</i>	See table in body of report.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	See body of report.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	See table in body of report.

<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	See body of report.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	See body of report.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See figures in body of report.