ABN: 82 138 358 728 ASX: TMZ
Level 1, 80 Chandos Street, St Leonards, NSW 2065
PO Box 956, Crows Nest, NSW 1585
Tel: +61 2 9906 6225 Fax: +61 2 9906 5233
Web: www.thomsonresources.com.au

Quarter ending 31 December 2013

Quarterly Report

Highlights

- **New ELs applied for: prospective for tin, gold and base metals**
- **Previous widely spaced shallow holes at the Mt Jacob Intrusion Related Gold prospect all intersected extensive gold anomalism**
- **Best intercepts at Mt Jacob include 88m at 0.4g/t Au from surface to end of hole and 9m at 1. 4 g/t Au from surface**
- **The adjacent Basin One prospect is a tin-copper skarn with intercepts including 16m at 0.3% Sn, 1.5% Cu from 4m depth**
- **The most recent drilling at either prospect dates from 1982.**
- **The significant tin occurrence builds Thomson's tin portfolio, with the Wilgaroon and Victory Tin prospects reported last quarter**
- **Top 10 targets in the Thomson Fold Belt identified**

Exploration

Mt Jacob Project

Thomson continued to review Intrusion-Related Gold and granite-related tin opportunities during the quarter. The work has generated an attractive new project located 40km west of Kempsey, where previous exploration had identified tin skarn (Basin One prospect) and Intrusion-Related Gold mineralisation in the Mt Jacob – Willi Willi area (Figure 1). A wealth of exploration information is available from previous explorers - BHP up to 1986, CRA Exploration up to 1995 and PlatSearch NL up to June 2013. Thomson Resources has applied for an Exploration Licence (ELA 4961) over the area.

Basin One Tin Skarn Prospect

At the Basin One prospect work by CRA Exploration defined a skarn hosted tin-copper-zinc deposit over an area of 500m by 300m adjacent to the old Willi Willi copper mine. The mineralisation consists of chalcopyrite, cassiterite, sphalerite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite, and is essentially stratiform, dipping to the northwest at about 30 degrees.

The Basin One tin skarn mineralisation is hosted by early Permian Yessabah Formation limestone that has been metamorphosed to calc-silicates. These rocks have been intruded by highly fractionated I-type intrusive rocks of the coastal suite, the likely source of the mineralising fluids for skarn development.

Significantly, all drilling by CRAE in the area intersected tin-copper-zinc mineralisation. The deepest hole was only 100m deep and included a best intercept of 6.5m at 0.22% tin and 2.3% copper from 90.5m. Many of the holes were very shallow and were abandoned whilst still in mineralisation and a number of the intersections are wide. Table 1 below lists these intersections, which include narrower zones of higher grade. The drill pattern was influenced heavily by terrain, but is equivalent to an 80m x 100m drill spacing with 18 holes drilled in the mineralised area. Petrology carried out by CRAE determined that the tin is present as free fine cassiterite, usually 0.1mm in size. The tin and copper occurs in a sulphide-rich zone, together with manganiferous clay, a few metres above the base of the Yessabah Limestone Formation.

The work carried out to date by previous explorers – geology including petrology, surface geochemistry and drilling - allows an exploration target to be estimated at the Basin One prospect. The target is for a mineralised zone extending 500m in strike, 300m in dip and between 5 to 15m in width. The average width of the intercepts in Table 1 is 15m, but some are narrower and these are downhole widths, approximately 80% of true width. The weighted average grade of all intercepts in the area is 0.11% Sn and 0.3% Cu. However 7 of the 18 holes have tin grades of over 0.2% Sn and 0.5% Cu over at least 5m width. In addition, surface rock chip sampling of the exposed mineralised horizon over a 200m strike length yielded average tin values of 0.22% and copper values of 0.47%.

The exploration target estimated is **1.8 to 4.9 million tonnes with grades of between 0.1%-0.2% Sn and 0.25%-0.5% Cu (between 1,800 and 10,000 tonnes of tin and between 4,500 and 24,000 tonnes of copper).** The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. CRAE estimated similar numbers in report GS1979/348, available from the NSW Geological Survey.

To test the validity of the exploration target it is proposed to carry out further reverse circulation drilling to reduce the drill spacing to a nominal 50m x 80m spacing – about 18 holes to a depth of 50 to 100m (approximately 1,500m). Some metallurgical work needs to be done to test recoveries of tin and copper, as well as minor zinc and silver which are also present. This work would be carried out in the first two years of the term of the exploration licence, if and when it is granted.

The exploration target above does not include possible extensions. There is potential down dip, as well as further afield. Shallow hole PD81WW30, located 400m to the northeast, returned 4m at 0.2% Sn from a depth of 9m, while at the Basin Two prospect 1km to the southwest, shallow hole PD81WW33 intersected 8m at 0.35% Sn from 10m depth.

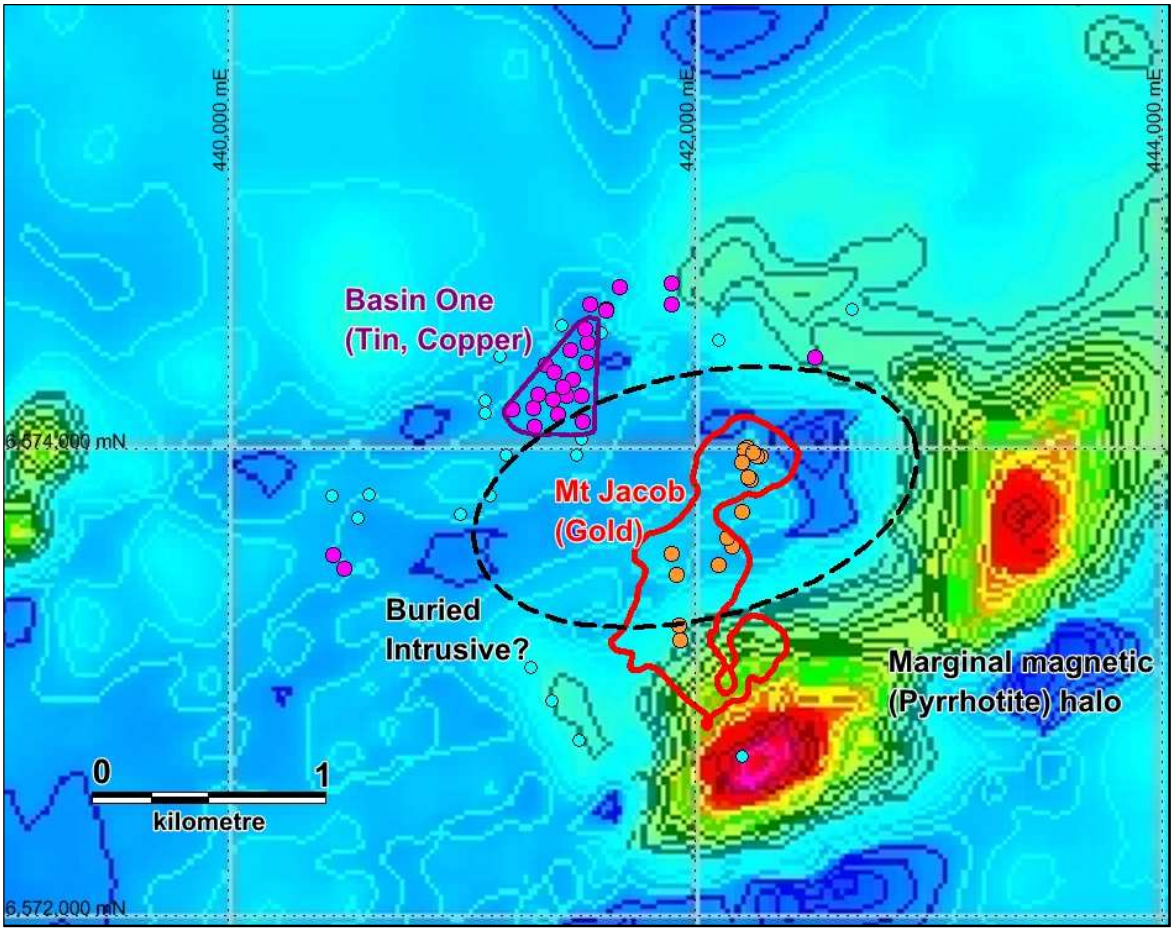

Figure 1. ELA 4961 drillholes on helicopter-borne magnetic ("helimag") image. The purple outline encloses the tin-copper anomalous holes listed in Table 1. Holes with anomalous tin are coloured purple (some occur outside the purple outline). The red outline is the 0.1 g/t gold in soil contour (see Figure 2). The drillholes coloured orange are those listed in Table 2. The black outline is interpretive of a possible intrusion. The reddish anomalies in the helimag image are likely to have been caused by the magnetic mineral pyrrhotite - extensive pyrrhotite was intersected in the southernmost drill hole on the map; the magnetic anomaly forms a halo around the gold anomaly, indicative of a possible buried intrusion. The helimag survey was flown by BHP Minerals in 1984 at 250m line spacing, ground clearance 80m and is reported in public report GS1984/275. The survey was in Australian Map Grid (AMG66) Co-ordinates (Zone 56), as were the drill holes. In Tables 1 and 2 these have been converted to the modern Map Grid of Australia. BHP and CRAE reported minor (5-50m) discrepancies in survey accuracy; these will need to be resolved by GPS methods.

TABLE 1 - Tin-copper-zinc intersections at the Basin One Prospect

Hole	MGAE	MGAN	RL	EOH	From	Width	Sn%	Cu%	Zn%
DD79WW03	441624	6574303	413	49	4	**11.3**	0.11	0.17	0.05
PD79WW06	441641	6574558	399	20	4	**16.0**	**0.29**	**1.51**	0.06
PD79WW07	441582	6574484	390	20	4	**16.0**	**0.31**	**0.40**	0.25
PD79WW08	441620	6574418	402	20	10	2.0	0.09	0.03	0.01
PD79WW09	441554	6574418	397	18	10	**8.0**	**0.12**	**1.00**	**6.83**
PD79WW10	441497	6574399	399	34	4	**30.0**	0.06	0.05	0.04

PD79WW11	441411	6574365	411	26	12	**12.0**	**0.13**	0.09	0.03
PD79WW12	441324	6574355	424	10.5	6.5	4.0	0.10	0.08	0.04
DD79WW13	441644	6574642	395	36.85	19.3	**15.1**	0.08	0.14	0.05
DD79WW14	441541	6574455	395	36.6	4	**14.5**	**0.17**	0.18	0.07
DD79WW15	441463	6574546	410	100.7	90.5	**6.5**	**0.22**	**2.34**	0.11
DD79WW16	441410	6574360	411	99.83	65.4	**26.9**	**0.14**	**0.38**	0.10
PD81WW23	441502	6574518	401	75	45	**23**	0.09	0.13	0.04
PD81WW24	441515	6574336	413	48.5	33.5	**10.0**	0.05	**0.41**	0.05
PD81WW25	441434	6574421	405	77.7	63	4.0	**0.38**	**1.00**	0.08
PD81WW26	441568	6574613	412	83.5	72	**10.0**	0.08	0.10	0.05
PD81WW28	441635	6574702	396	80	52	**21.0**	**0.12**	NA	NA
PD81WW39	441419	6574285	426	132	34	**98.0**	0.06	0.09	0.04

Table 1. Significant (+0.01% base metal) intercepts at the Basin One prospect. The table lists all holes drilled within a 500m by 300m NE trending zone. Co-ordinates are in Map Grid of Australia, Zone 56. All holes were drilled by CRA Exploration and documented in public reports GS1979/348 and 560, available from the NSW Geological Survey. All holes are vertical, several have diamond tails. Intercepts are all downhole widths – true widths would be about 80% of the downhole width given a 30 degree dip - and estimated using weighted averages. Samples were analysed using standard XRF and AAS methods at ALS Brisbane. NA means those elements were not analysed for this interval. Only sporadic gold assays were undertaken and are not reported here. Significant levels of silver, lead, bismuth, arsenic and tungsten are also present in some holes. Holes 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 39 were abandoned while still in mineralisation.

Mt Jacob Gold Prospect

The Mt Jacob gold prospect is located 800m to the southeast of Basin One, and is hosted by siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates the Youdale Formation which underlies the calc-silicates hosting the Basin One skarn. Soil sampling has defined a large elliptical gold anomaly 1,000m by 700m and 16 shallow percussion holes drilled into the anomaly all returned significant gold anomalism (Figure 2).

The best intercept recorded was Hole 14 which returned 88m at 0.4 g/t Au, and like most of the other holes, it was mineralised for its entire length and stopped in mineralisation. In addition, Hole 1 returned 9m at 1.4 g/t Au from surface as well as 4.5m at 1.1 g/t Au to the end of hole at 39.6m.

Mineralisation appears to consist of quartz vein stockworks with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, with minor pyrite, chalcopyrite and scheelite.

The elliptical shape of the magnetic anomaly, the association with scheelite (tungsten) and minor molybdenum and the adjacent skarn suggest that the Mt Jacob area is underlain by an intrusive, probably I-type similar to the Carrai granodiorite 15km to the northwest. It is believed that the gold mineralisation has been deposited as a carapace within the sediments above the intrusive, which itself maybe mineralised, as part of an Intrusive-Related Gold (IRG) system.

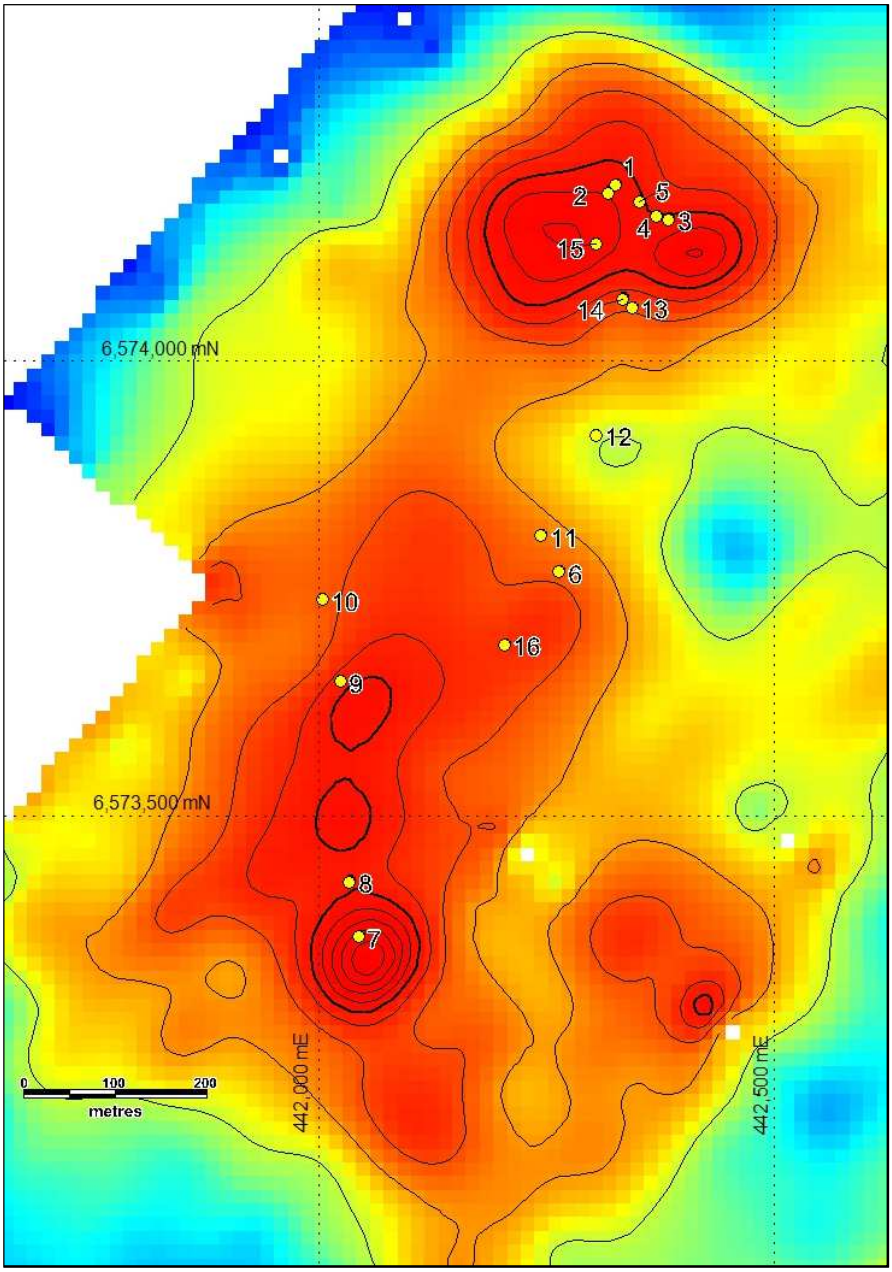

Figure 2. Image of gold-in-soil geochemistry at Mt Jacob. Samples were mostly collected by BHP, with some later sampling by CRA Exploration. Samples were collected at 50m horizontally corrected spacing on grid lines 200m apart. 2kg of -2.5mm B horizon material was sampled and assayed at ALS Brisbane by fire assay methods for gold. Details available in public report GS1984/275. On the image the orange colours represent > 0.1 g/t Au, and the contours are 0.1 g/t Au to a maximum of 0.8 g/t Au. The maximum values obtained in the soil sampling were 0.97 g/t Au in the southern high and 0.67 g/t Au in the northern high. Drill holes are annotated by sequence number – all returned significant gold anomalism, mostly for their entire length.

Gold intersections at the Mt Jacob Prospect

Hole	MGAE	MGAN	RL	Az	Dip	EOH	Gold Assay
PD82MJ01	442222	6574005	348	0	-90	40	**9m** @ **1.4 g/t Au** (0-9m) and
PD82MJ01							**4.5m at 1.1 g/t Au (to EOH)**
PD82MJ02	442214	6573996	340	0	-90	50.6	**2.8m** @ **1.5 g/t Au** (38.7-41.5m)
PD82MJ03	442280	6573967	330	0	-90	34.6	5m @ 0.7 g/t Au (6-11m)
PD82MJ04	442267	6573970	344	0	-90	32.2	1m @ 0.6 g/t Au (10-11m)
PD82MJ05	442248	6573986	349	0	-90	27.4	4m @ 0.7 g/t Au (from surface)
PD82MJ06	442160	6573580	475	120	-60	50	50m @ 0.12 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ07	441940	6573180	545	120	-50	95	95m @ 0.1 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ08	441930	6573240	545	120	-50	50	50m @ 0.2 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ09	441920	6573460	549	120	-50	50	50m @ 0.2 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ10	441900	6573550	507	120	-50	115	115m @ 0.12 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ11	442140	6573620	420	280	-50	50	50m @ 0.1 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ12	442200	6573730	385	300	-49	50	50m @ 0.11 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ13	442240	6573870	355	280	-49	114	**114m** @ **0.3 g/t Au** (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ14	442230	6573880	350	102	-55	90	**88m** @ **0.4 g/t Au** (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ15	442200	6573940	325	120	-49	50	50m @ 0.2 g/t Au (0 to EOH)
PD82MJ16	442100	6573500	480	240	-49	28	28m @ 0.2 g/t Au (0 to EOH)

Table 2. Significant (+0.1% g/t Au) intercepts at the Mt Jacob prospect. The table lists all holes drilled within a 1000m by 700m NE trending zone. Co-ordinates are in Map Grid of Australia, Zone 56. Holes 1-5 were drilled by CRA Exploration and documented in public report GS1982/395, available from the NSW Geological Survey. Holes 6-16 were drilled by BHP and documented in public report GS1986/117. All holes were open hole percussion. Intercepts are all downhole widths and estimated using weighted averages. Samples were analysed using fire assay methods at ALS Brisbane. Only holes 2, 3 and 4 were terminated in unmineralised rock – all of the others had significant anomalism at end of hole (EOH).

Future work planned includes a review of the extensive previous exploration and generation of a drilling programme to test both the Basin One tin-copper and Mt Jacob gold targets. At Mt Jacob the priority will be a deeper follow up of some of the wide, shallow intercepts at the northern end of the gold anomaly, particularly in the area around holes 13, 14 and 15.

As well as the two prospects detailed above there are numerous other mineral occurrences in the area. The area has difficult access with a heavily vegetated and rugged landscape, so any field work will be carefully planned and permitted.

Thomson Fold Belt

A review of the prospectivity of the Thomson Fold Belt resulted in a "Top 10" list of targets being compiled (see Table 3 below). Five have already been identified as large hydrothermal mineralized systems with Intrusion-Related Gold type affinities (Cut A, Cut B, F1, F8, and F17). The other five have never previously been drilled. An increasing focus on specific prospects such as these has led to Thomson substantially reducing its foot print in the southern part of the Fold Belt (Figure 1) – from 5,508 square km at maximum extent to 414 square km currently.

Geoscience Australia, in collaboration with the state geological surveys and the research community, has launched several initiatives to unlock the hidden potential of Australia's buried but prospective geology. The work will include deep drilling in the Thomson Fold Belt (in 2014-2015). Geoscientists from Geoscience Australia, and the NSW and Queensland Geological Surveys inspected the Thomson Resources drill core and collected several samples for analysis. Thomson welcomes this initiative and will co-operate to the fullest extent. Further details are available at the Geoscience Australia website (http://www.auslig.gov.au/minerals/unlocking-australias-hidden-mineral-resource-potential/regional-drilling-projects.html).

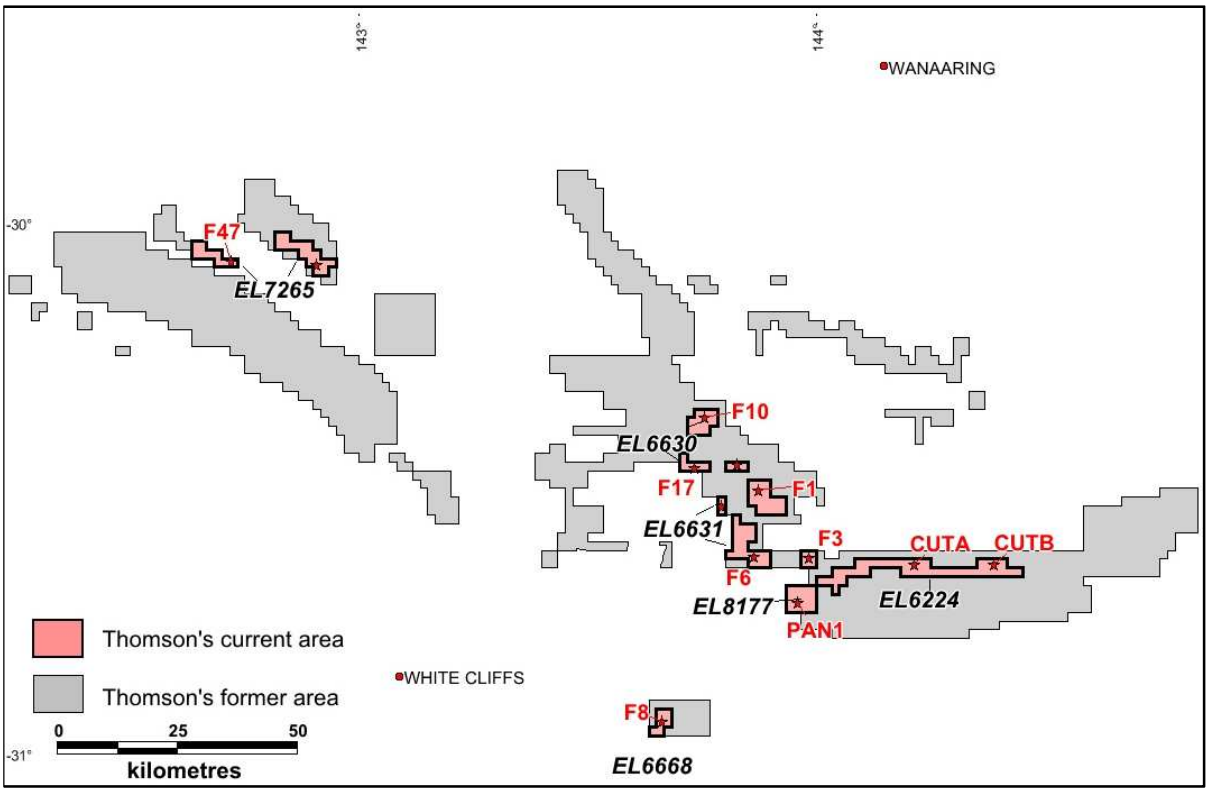

Figure 3. Top 10 prospects in the southern Thomson Fold Belt, showing current and former tenement areas.

Top 10 Targets in the Southern Thomson Fold Belt

Prospect	EL	Cover	Description
F1	6631	120	**Mineralised granite** intersected in two of three holes. Vector (barren -> tungsten (up to 0.2%) -> molybdenum (up to 0.2%) + gold (0.24 g/t)) suggests targets to the east and southeast at the apex of the secondary granite intrusion shown by the shape of the magnetic anomaly.
Cut B	6224	80	**Mineralised system** in sediment hosted veins with best polymetallic assays to date (0.36m at 0.6% W, 0.4% Pb, 53 g/t Ag, 0.2 g/t Au from 133.6m depth, 0.7m at 4.2% Zn, 0.5% Cu, 113 g/t Ag, 0.8% Sn from 411m depth and 1m at 0.53 g/t Au, 0.2% Bi from 277m depth). Further targets are at the apex of the magnetic anomaly 200m west of the previous 3 holes drilled here.
Cut A	6224	135	**Mineralised IRG system**. Up to 3.7 g/t gold (in 5.5m at 1.3 g/t Au from 448.5m depth) in sediment hosted veins associated with scheelite-mineralised granodiorite. The best target is up-dip of the gold intercept in the only hole drilled to date.
F10	6630	250	Never drilled, it is the largest discrete magnetic anomaly in the area. Its annular shape is like the Yukon IRGs. There is evidence of alteration (possibly involving magnetite destruction) on its southern margin. It lies on the same interpreted fault as F1 and F3.
PAN1	8177	60	Never drilled, it is the shallowest (least covered, at only 60m) magnetic anomaly on the Cuttaburra trend.
F47	7265	80	This bulls-eye magnetic high lies on the edge of broad elliptical near-coincident gravity and magnetic lows (15km x 10km), probably indicating a granitic intrusive. No drilling in the area to date.
F8	6668	0	0.9 g/t Au at 159m depth in the single hole drilled to date. This is a bulls-eye anomaly associated with the regional Mt Jack fault.
F6	6631	75	This is a complex fault bounded magnetic high with an annular shape. Never previously drilled.
F17	6630	177	**Mineralised system** in sediment hosted veins. One hole drilled which intercepted anomalous tungsten (190 ppm) and molybdenum (23ppm), a similar chemistry to F1 which lies 15km to the SE.

Table 3. Top ranked prospects in the southern Thomson Fold Belt, following a review. These prospects are shown in Figure 2 above. Cover means the depth below surface of basement rocks which are host to mineralisation. The cover consists of Eromanga Basin sediments, sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. The depth is estimated from drilling at the prospects or, where no drilling has taken place, from the depth to basement surface generated from water bore depths.

2014 Field Season

Preparations were made for fieldwork to investigate various top priority prospects with surface exposure. Among these is the Wilgaroon tin prospect, as well as the Wilga Downs and Mt Boorithumble base metal prospects.

Tenement Holdings

One tenement was granted (Lower Myall, EL 8177). Two tenements were applied for: ELA 4900 (Victory Tin, described last quarter) and ELA 4943 (Wilgaroon, adjacent to EL 8011 – contains the Wilgaroon, Mulga King and Furneys Tank prospects). The latter application covers an area north of the Wilgaroon tin granite described in the last quarterly. In addition one ELA was applied for in January – Mt Jacob, ELA 4961 described above. One tenement (EL 6664) was relinquished. Thomson reduced 42 units (124 square km) from an existing tenement on renewal. Overall, these changes resulted in a slight increase in the area managed by Thomson to 2,658 sq. km.

The Cuttaburra project has now been transferred to Thomson Resources and the Louth and Warraweena Projects are also being transferred to Thomson after agreements with Raptor Minerals Ltd.

Corporate

Exploration expenditure incurred during the quarter totalled $116,000. Cash at the end of the quarter was $1.0 million, with further funds of $204,000 received in early January from the Australian Government's Department of Industry research and development tax incentive.

Thomson Resources Ltd

Eoin Rothery
Chief Executive Officer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Eoin Rothery, (MSc), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rothery is a full time employee of Thomson Resources Ltd. Mr Rothery 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 Rothery consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Figure 4: Thomson Projects in the Cobar Region, coloured by Joint Venture.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tables as required under the Code

Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *21 Exploration Licences issued by the NSW Government and documented in Thomson Resources' Annual Reports. Nine of these are under joint venture with other companies. Two are in the process of being transferred to Thomson. The other 10 are 100% owned by Thomson.* • *Another three areas are currently (January 21st) under Exploration Licence Application as detailed above – ELA numbers 4900, 4943 and 4961.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Exploration results reported above for the Thomson Fold Belt include results obtained by Minotaur Exploration in 2008, documented in Thomson's 2010 prospectus.* • *Tables above give details of exploration carried out by CRAE and BHP.*
Geology	• *Thomson is working on an Intrusion-Related Gold system model for the Thomson Fold Belt. Geology information is taken from the public reports cited above. In the case of Mt Jacob the source is:* *Gilligan. L.B.. Brownlow. I.W., Cameron. R.G., and Henley. H,F. 1992. Dorrigo - Coffs Harbour 1:250.000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-10, SH/56-11: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets. 509 pp. New South Wales Geological Survey. Sydney.*
Drill hole Information	• *Drill hole data such as:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* *Is given in the Tables above or has all been documented in previous company quarterly and annual reports.*
Data aggregation methods	• *Where data has been aggregated a weighted averaging technique has been employed. No grades in need of grade truncations were intersected.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *All intercepts are quoted as downhole widths. Structural analysis of the Thomson Fold Belt veins indicate most are steep and the resultant true widths would mostly be in a range of 50% to 100% of the downhole width.*
Diagrams	• *For the Thomson Fold Belt appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been provided in previous company reports.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *For the Thomson Fold Belt other meaningful and material exploration data, including: geological observations; geophysical survey results and geochemical survey results have been provided in previous company announcements, quarterly and annual reports.* • *No bulk samples or metallurgical testing has been carried out,* • *Data on bulk density, geotechnical and rock characteristics; groundwater; and potential deleterious or contaminating substances has been collected.* • *For the Basin One exploration target no specific gravity data is available and a density of 2.4 to 2.7 has been used as typical of limestone & marble.*
Further work	• *For the Mt Jacob project further work consists of a detailed data review followed by drilling of identified targets.* • *For the Thomson Fold Belt planned drill targets are documented in Table 1.* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas have been provided in previous company announcements, quarterly and annual reports.*

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Sampling techniques	• *Drill hole sampling was by riffle split techniques for 1m or 2m samples in RC and percussion drilling or by half core for diamond drilling. Half core was orientated prior to cutting to maintain a "similar half" for sampling.*
Drilling techniques	• *All drilling in the Thomson Fold Belt was by rotary mud to solid rock, then core (HQ and NQ size) thereafter. The core was routinely orientated with the REFLEX ACT II RD tool. All drilling at Mt Jacob was initially by an uphole percussion method; 5 holes at Basin One had short diamond tails. These are identified in Table 1 by the prefix "DD". No information on orientation of that core has been found; but the core is stored by the NSW Geological Survey at Londonderry and will be inspected.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Diamond core recovery at all prospects mentioned in the text was mainly good (80-100%). Percussion drilling at Mt Jacob encountered some problems at the water table and finer particles may have been lost with excessive water. The mineralised horizon at Basin One was fine and clay rich and some material may have been lost in the drilling process. Reverse circulation or diamond drilling is recommended in future for this prospect.* • *No relationship has been determined between sample recovery and grade*
Logging	• *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.* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *Quality control procedures include use of standards and duplicate samples.* • *At Mt Jacob panned concentrates yielded several flakes of free gold, indicating that a larger sample size may be appropriate.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The assaying and laboratory procedures used consist of standard laboratory AAS, XRF and fire assay techniques and are considered appropriate and representative.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *No verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel has yet taken place.* • *No twinned holes have been drilled.* • *Primary data for Mt Jacob is the statutory reports submitted by CRAE and BHP. For the Thomson Fold Belt company data is stored in-house and backed up regularly as well as reported to the various statutory bodies. Data entry is undertaken by company geologists and verified by plotting cross sections.*
Location of data points	• *Locations and topographic control is by GPS technique and standard survey methodology.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for all Exploration Results is given in the appropriate tables above.* • *No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation has been carried out.* • *No compositing has been applied.*
Orientation of data in relation to geology	• *Orientation data is given above where appropriate.*
Sample security	• *Thomson samples are stored in a locked storage facility. No information on sample security for CRAE samples is available, but core from the CRAE diamond program is stored at the NSW Geological Survey facility at Londonderry and will be inspected.*
Audits or reviews	• *As projects are at the exploration stage, no audits have been carried out.*