ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 13th December 2013

Goldphyre Resources Limited

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Board and Management:
Ron Punch – Executive Chairman
Brenton Siggs – Non Executive Technical Director
Chris Clegg – Non Executive Director
John Ribbons – Company Secretary

Street Address:
37 Colin Street,
West Perth, WA 6005
Australia

Postal Address:
PO Box 1941
West Perth, WA, 6872
Australia

Tel: +61 8 9422 9502
Fax: +61 8 9389 2199

Email: info@goldphyre.com.au
Web: www.goldphyre.com.au

Projects:

Lake Wells: gold, nickel, base metals, PGE, uranium
Laverton Downs: gold, base metals
Gambier Lass: gold, base metals
Kilkenny: gold, base metals
Iguana: gold, base metals
Yamarna: gold, PGE, uranium
Mailman Hill: gold, base metals

" Targeting large new gold and base metal deposits in overlooked and underexplored greenstone belts in Western Australia"

SIGNIFICANT SHALLOW GOLD FROM LAVERTON DOWNS PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill program completed at the Laverton Downs, Gambier Lass and Mailman Hill projects (combined 62 holes totaling 3,068 metres)

- Encouraging significant and high grade composite gold intercepts recorded from Laverton Downs including:
  - **8m @ 3.50 g/t gold from 20m including 4m @ 6.13 g/t gold from 20m (LDRB025)**
  - **16m @ 0.50 g/t gold from 24m including 4m @ 1.28 g/t gold from 28m (LDRB030)**
  - **8m @ 0.53 g/t gold from 40m (LDRB038)**
  - **4m @ 0.64 g/t gold from 32m (LDRB034)**

- Elevated copper and zinc values

FURTHER PLANNED EXPLORATION

- Priority one metre split samples from anomalous and significant gold intervals to be collected from the field and submitted to the assay laboratory

- Followup RAB drilling is planned for the March 2014 quarter to further investigate the along trend potential of the significant shallow gold intercepts at Laverton Downs

LAVERTON DOWNS PROJECT – 100% Goldphyre Resources Limited

Goldphyre Resources Limited (ASX:GPH, Goldphyre or the Company) is pleased to announce encouraging composite gold results from the recently completed RAB drilling program (42 holes, 2172 metres) at its 100% owned Laverton Downs Project, located 15 km north of Laverton. The Goldphyre drilling (Figure 1, Table 1-2, Appendix 1-2) targeted historic drill-hole gold anomalies, recent elevated Goldphyre basemetal geochemistry values and a prospective north trending structure.

The Laverton Downs project is situated in the central part of the prospective Laverton Tectonic Zone which is host to several significant gold deposits[1].

This first round of shallow RAB drilling by Goldphyre has demonstrated significant gold mineralisation in the area of historic gold anomalies (up to 0.9 g/t gold[2], refer ASX GPH Release 15/11/2013) and is considered very encouraging for along strike and depth potential. Reconnaissance lines of holes at 40-80 metre centres were completed to the north and south of historic drill hole anomalies.

Table 1. Drill Status Table

Hole	Drill Type	Project	Holes	Metres
GLRB001-010	RAB	Gambier Lass	10	543
MHRB001-010	RAB	Mailman Hill	10	353
LDRB001-042	RAB	Laverton Downs	42	2172
		TOTAL	**62**	**3068**

Table 2. Laverton Downs Project – Significant Gold Intercepts table

Hole	Hole Type	Northing(m)	Easting(m)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Interval		Width(m)	Gold (g/t)	Hole Depth (m)
							From (m)	To(m)			
LDRB003	RAB	6852450	443580	479	60	270	20	28	8	0.20	31
LDRB004	RAB	6852450	443620	478	60	270	28	32	4	0.16	33
LDRB015	RAB	6852590	443700	480	60	90	16	24	8	0.22	47
LDRB018	RAB	6852590	443580	479	60	90	32	36	4	0.31	70
LDRB021	RAB	6853160	443880	479	60	270	28	32	4	0.10	58
LDRB024	RAB	6853160	444000	481	60	270	24	28	4	0.18	50
LDRB025	RAB	6853160	444040	483	60	270	20	28	8	3.50	48
						incl.	**20**	**24**	**4**	**6.13***	
LDRB030	RAB	6853160	444240	486	60	270	24	40	16	0.50	71
						incl.	**28**	**32**	**4**	**1.28**	
LDRB032	RAB	6853080	443880	475	60	270	20	24	4	0.21	64
LDRB034	RAB	6853080	443960	479	60	270	32	36	4	0.64	59
LDRB038	RAB	6853650	444130	484	60	270	40	48	8	0.53	52
LDRB041	RAB	6851400	443950	480	60	270	12	16	4	0.13	69

*Fire Assay (FA50AAS) repeat result of 6.19 g/t gold demonstrates good assay repeatability.

The Company is particularly focused on the north trend potential of significant gold intercepts from holes LDRB025 and LDRB030 (both 6853160N line) 400 metres northward to a single strongly anomalous RAB hole (LDRB038) drilled to test beneath a historic costean. The gold intercepts from LDRB025 and LDRB030 are interpreted to be hosted in moderately weathered, chlorite-biotite schistose mafic rocks. Further drilling is also required to test the open area to the east of LDRB030, located on the eastern end of a reconnaissance drill line.

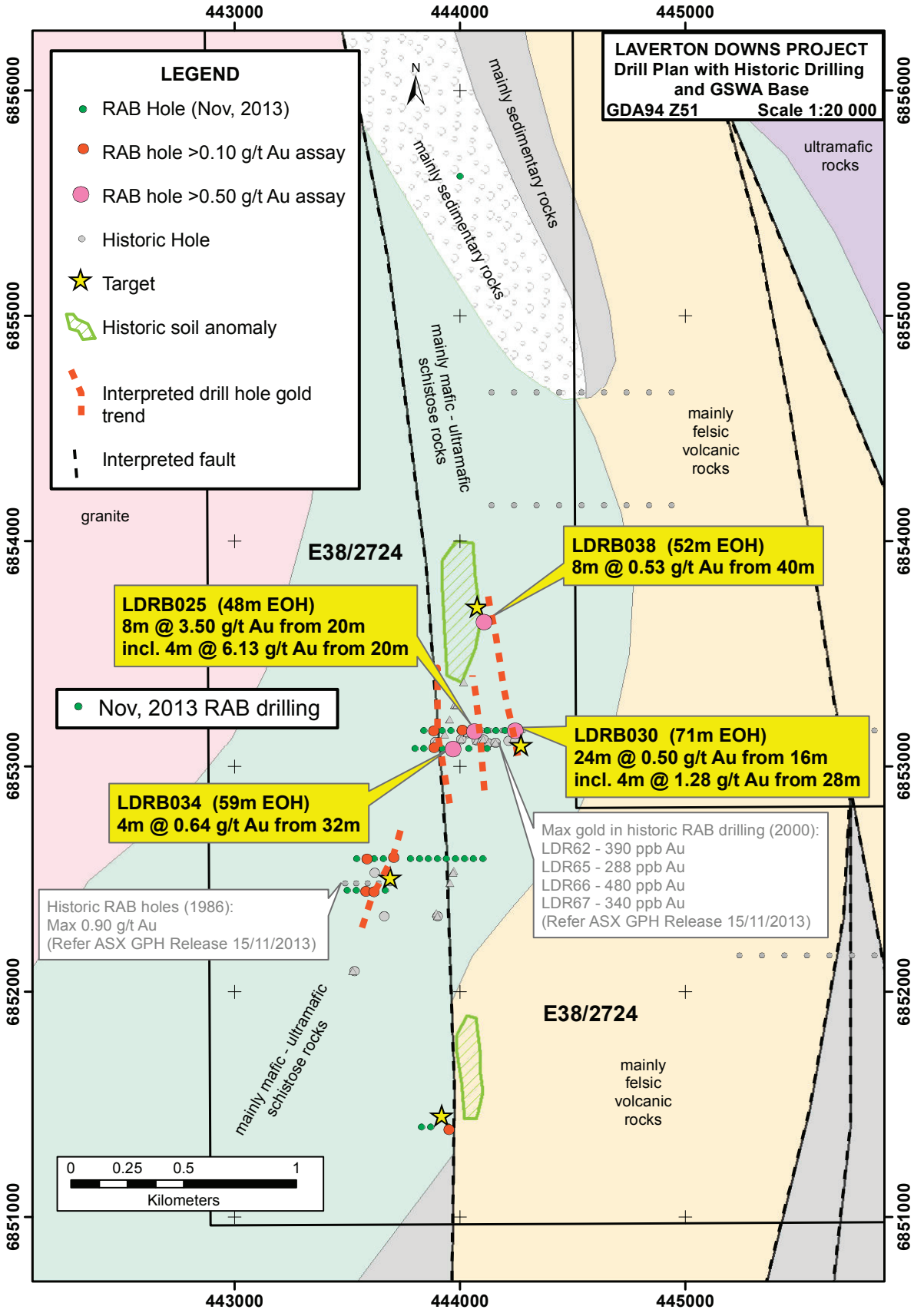
Elevated basemetal values were also recorded in the Laverton Downs drilling with a coincident elevated copper value of 269 ppm Cu with the 4m @ 0.51 g/t gold intercept from 40 metres in LDRB038. An anomalous zinc result of 0.12% Zn was recorded from the 1 metre EOH sample (40-41 metres) in LDRB026.

All Goldphyre drill holes penetrated through the weathering profile to Archaean basement and sample return was generally very good. Samples from the bottom of the majority of RAB holes were moist or wet, however, the two significant gold intercepts from LDRB025 and LDRB030 were high recovery, dry samples.

[1] Website references: www.anglogold.com , www.portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo , www.regisresources.com.au

[2] A20641. Annual Technical Report. Laverton Downs Project. Exploration Licences 38/5,38/37,Prospecting Licences 38/457, 38/458, Mineral Claim 38/7984 for the period 1/1/86-31/12/86. Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd. 1986

Figure 1. Laverton Downs Drill Hole Plan



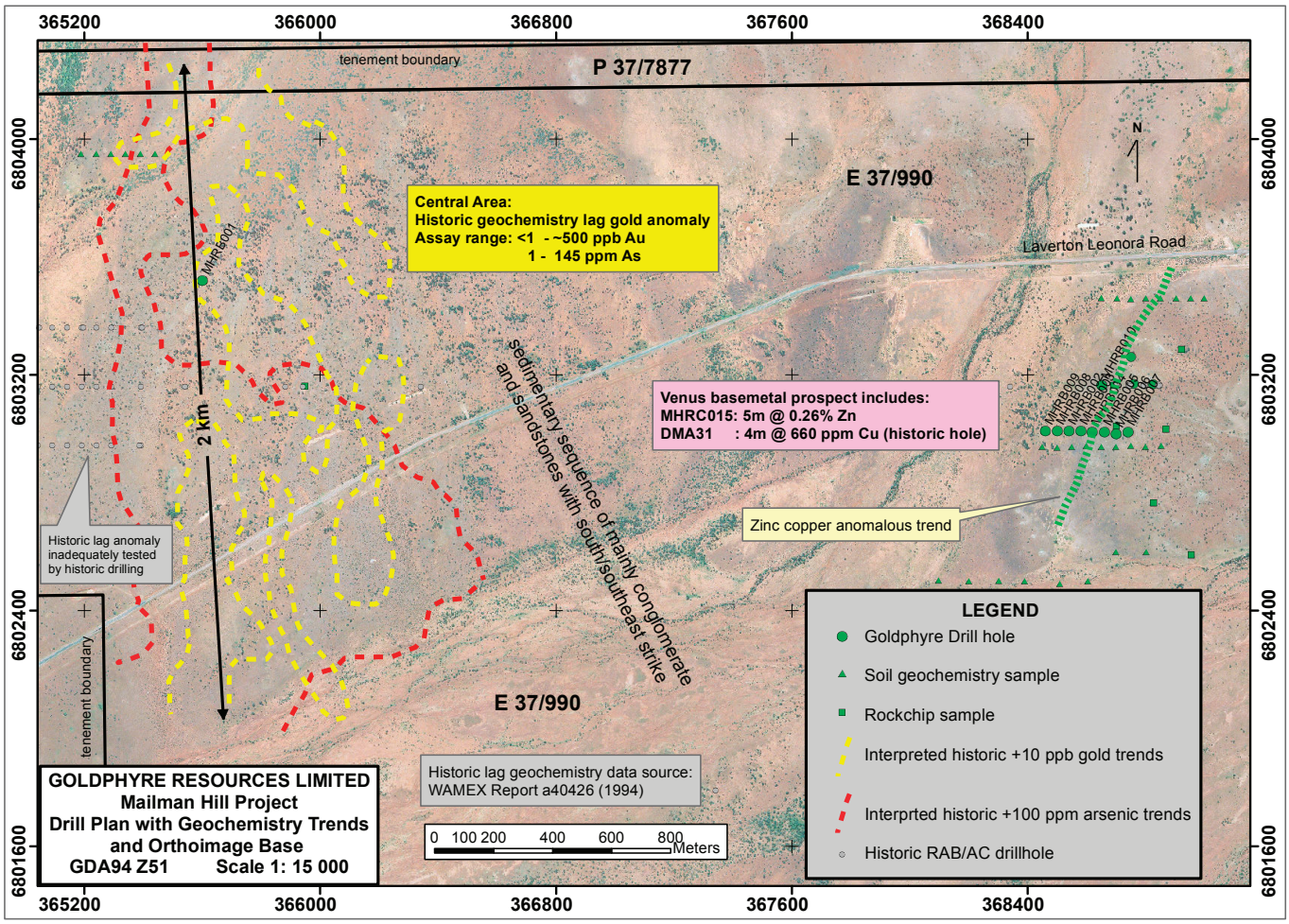
MAILMAN HILL PROJECT – 100% Goldphyre Resources Limited

Reconnaissance RAB drilling (10 holes, 353 metres) was completed on Goldphyre and historic base metal drilling and geochemistry values at the Venus Prospect (Table 1, Figure 2, Appendix 1-2). All holes (except for one hole abandoned in a puggy clay zone) penetrated through the weathering profile to Archaean basement.

No significant gold or base metal values were received with only elevated values recorded.

Several other gold/base metal targets on the Mailman Hill Project require further review to prioritise drill program planning.

Figure 2. Mailman Hill Drill Hole Plan



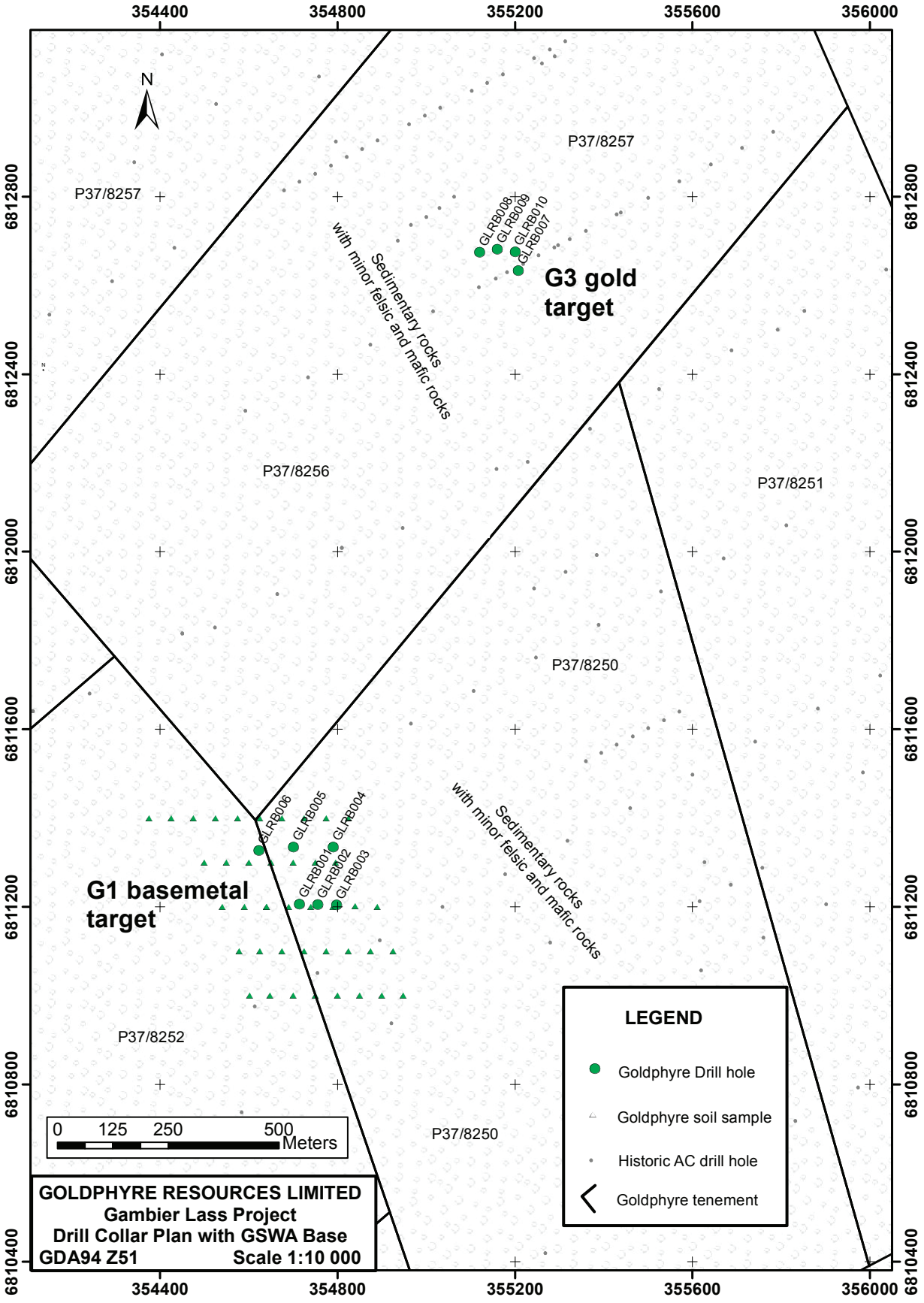
GAMBIER LASS PROJECT – 100% Goldphyre Resources Limited

A reconnaissance RAB drill program (10 holes, 543 metres) was completed at selected targets on the Gambier Lass Project (Table 1, Figure 3, Appendix 1-2), located 15 kilometres northeast of Leonora.

Goldphyre drill tested the G1 basemetal target and a historic drill hole gold anomaly at the G3 target. All holes penetrated through the weathering profile to Archaean basement. No significant gold or base metal values were received with only slightly elevated values recorded. The maximum copper result was 4 metres @ 145 ppm Cu from 40 metres in GLRB008 and the maximum zinc result was 4 metres @ 277 ppm Zn from 44 metres in GLRB009.

The Company will assess other gold/base metal targets on the project to prioritise future drill program planning.

Figure 3. Gambier Lass Drill Hole Plan



Contact:

Brenton Siggs

Technical Director

Goldphyre Resources Limited

Ph (08) 9422 9502

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Brenton Siggs who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Siggs is contracted to the Company through Reefus Geology Services and is a Non-Executive Director (Exploration Manager) of Goldphyre Resources Limited. Mr Siggs has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Siggs consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT DISCLAIMER

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL COLLAR DATA (All gold intercepts >0.10 g/t gold reported in Table 2)

Project	Hole	Hole Type	Northing(m)	Easting(m)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)
Gambier Lass	GLRB001	RAB	6811206	354714	401	60	270	42
	GLRB002	RAB	6811205	354755	402	60	270	45
	GLRB003	RAB	6811204	354798	402	60	270	47
	GLRB004	RAB	6811335	354790	403	60	270	42
	GLRB005	RAB	6811335	354700	403	60	270	43
	GLRB006	RAB	6811327	354622	402	60	270	47
	GLRB007	RAB	6812634	355207	398	60	270	84
	GLRB008	RAB	6812675	355120	398	60	270	61
	GLRB009	RAB	6812682	355160	398	60	270	68
	GLRB010	RAB	6812676	355200	400	60	270	63
Mailman Hill	MHRB001	RAB	6803520	365600	386	90	0	39
	MHRB002	RAB	6803010	368540	387	60	270	36
	MHRB003	RAB	6803010	368580	390	60	270	15
	MHRB004	RAB	6803006	368618	392	60	270	23
	MHRB005	RAB	6803006	368660	393	60	270	15
	MHRB006	RAB	6803000	368700	394	60	270	13
	MHRB007	RAB	6803006	368740	399	60	270	30
	MHRB008	RAB	6803010	368500	386	60	270	57
	MHRB009	RAB	6803010	368460	386	60	270	68
	MHRB010	RAB	6803165	368652	394	60	270	57
Laverton Downs	LDRB001	RAB	6852450	443500	475	60	270	65
	LDRB002	RAB	6852450	443540	478	60	270	43
	LDRB003	RAB	6852450	443580	479	60	270	31
	LDRB004	RAB	6852450	443620	478	60	270	33
	LDRB005	RAB	6852450	443668	476	60	270	34
	LDRB006	RAB	6852590	444102	481	60	90	56
	LDRB007	RAB	6852590	444060	482	60	90	59
	LDRB008	RAB	6852590	444020	483	60	90	53
	LDRB009	RAB	6852590	443980	480	60	90	20
	LDRB010	RAB	6852590	443940	480	60	90	74
	LDRB011	RAB	6852590	443900	479	60	90	50
	LDRB012	RAB	6852590	443860	478	60	90	65
	LDRB013	RAB	6852590	443820	479	60	90	50
	LDRB014	RAB	6852590	443780	480	60	90	47
	LDRB015	RAB	6852590	443700	480	60	90	47
	LDRB016	RAB	6852590	443660	480	60	90	53

Project	Hole	Hole Type	Northing(m)	Easting(m)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth(m)
	LDRB017	RAB	6852590	443620	480	60	90	40
	LDRB018	RAB	6852590	443580	479	60	90	70
	LDRB019	RAB	6852590	443542	478	60	90	65
	LDRB020	RAB	6853160	443840	479	60	270	39
	LDRB021	RAB	6853160	443880	479	60	270	58
	LDRB022	RAB	6853160	443920	481	60	270	49
	LDRB023	RAB	6853160	443960	483	60	270	44
	LDRB024	RAB	6853160	444000	481	60	270	50
	LDRB025	RAB	6853160	444040	483	60	270	48
	LDRB026	RAB	6853160	444080	485	60	270	41
	LDRB027	RAB	6853160	444120	492	60	270	41
	LDRB028	RAB	6853160	444160	488	60	270	54
	LDRB029	RAB	6853160	444200	488	60	270	70
	LDRB030	RAB	6853160	444240	486	60	270	71
	LDRB031	RAB	6853080	443840	475	60	270	58
	LDRB032	RAB	6853080	443880	475	60	270	64
	LDRB033	RAB	6853080	443920	478	60	270	58
	LDRB034	RAB	6853080	443960	479	60	270	59
	LDRB035	RAB	6853080	444040	480	60	270	54
	LDRB036	RAB	6853080	443800	478	60	270	33
	LDRB037	RAB	6853080	444120	484	60	270	59
	LDRB038	RAB	6853650	444130	484	60	270	52
	LDRB039	RAB	6855620	444000	491	90	0	32
	LDRB040	RAB	6851400	443870	479	60	270	58
	LDRB041	RAB	6851400	443950	480	60	270	69
	LDRB042	RAB	6851400	443830	479	60	270	56

APPENDIX 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – JORC (2012) REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA– LAVERTON DOWNS PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• LAVERTON DOWNS PROJECT - No geochemistry samples collected.
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)*	• Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling completed by Kennedy Drilling. RAB blade and RAB hammer bit achieved hole diameter size of 104mm (4 ¼ inch).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) recorded. • Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Logging carried by inspection of washed cuttings at time of drilling with end-of-hole (EOH) samples and any unusual lithologies collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No core drilling • Composite samples of 1-4m were collected by PVC spear in pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2.5 - 3 kg. Wet samples bagged separately in plastic bags prior to placing in plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory. Scoop used for wet sample collection. • All samples are pulverised utilising Essa LM1, LM2 or LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample. Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. • A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Field duplicates collected as part of QA/QC process which also involved the use of two STANDARD samples (supplied by ORE Pty Ltd, Melbourne) and one BLANK sample (supplied by ORE Pty Ltd, Melbourne).
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.*	• The samples were collected for gold and base metal analysis and this analysis work was completed at MINAnalytical, Perth. Following the Sample Preparation outlined in the previous section above, Lab Code AR25MS (25g Aqua Regia Gold Analysis by MS with 1ppb gold Detection Limit) was completed along with a multielement suite (Lab Code AR2510) including (but not limited to; Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, V, Zn). Aqua Regia Digest is an economical and effective total digest analysis technique for target elements. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) is also recognised as an effective, reasonably priced technique for low level gold and base metal detection. Samples over the upper AR25MS limit of 4000 ppb Au were reassayed using FA50AAS method. Composite gold intercepts calculated with primary Au gold values with Au1 repeat values excluded. Gold intercepts calculated with lower cut 0.10 g/t Au, no upper cut. • Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy .

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• QA/QC procedures include certified Standard Sample(s), a Blank sample and a field duplicate submitted to the Assay Laboratory with the field samples as described above. The Ratio of Standards/ Blanks/Duplicates in the soil sampling program is 1 in approximately every 25 field samples. Internal laboratory standards are completed as a matter of course. • Sample data was captured in the field and data entry completed in the Company's Perth office. Sample data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were surveyed by handheld Garmin 60 GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-5m. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic elevation using published GSWA geological maps and hand held GPS with Z range +-15m suitable for relatively flat terrain.
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.*	• Hole spacing varied from 40m-80m spaced east-west drill traverses to followup along trend potential of historic gold-in-hole RAB drill anomalies and recent arsenic-zinc geochemistry anomalies. • RAB drill samples composite range 1-4m.
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.*	• East-west drill traverses considered effective to intersect interpreted north to north north west striking structures and Archaean rock sequence.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected from the field delivered by field team direct to drop off point in Kalgoorlie for despatch to Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews completed on this batch of samples.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA– MAILMAN HILL PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• MAILMAN HILL PROJECT - No geochemistry samples collected.
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).*	• Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling completed by Kennedy Drilling. RAB blade and RAB hammer bit achieved hole diameter size of 104mm (4 ¼ inch).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) recorded. • Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Logging carried by inspection of washed cuttings at time of drilling with end-of-hole (EOH) samples and any unusual lithologies collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No core drilling • Composite samples of 1-4m were collected by PVC spear in pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2.5 - 3 kg. Wet samples bagged separately in plastic bags prior to placing in plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory. Scoop used for wet sample collection. • All samples are pulverised utilising Essa LM1, LM2 or LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample. Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Field duplicates collected as part of QA/QC process which also involved the use of two STANDARD samples (supplied by ORE Pty Ltd, Melbourne) and one BLANK sample (supplied by ORE Pty Ltd, Melbourne).
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.*	• The samples were collected for gold and base metal analysis and this analysis work was completed at MINAnalytical, Perth. Following the Sample Preparation outlined in the previous section above, Lab Code AR25MS (25g Aqua Regia Gold Analysis by MS with 1ppb gold Detection Limit) was completed along with a multielement suite (Lab Code AR2510) including (but not limited to; Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, V, Zn). Aqua Regia Digest is an economical and effective total digest analysis technique for target elements. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) is also recognised as an effective, reasonably priced technique for low level gold and base metal detection. • Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy.
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.*	• QA/QC procedures include certified Standard Sample(s), a Blank sample and a field duplicate submitted to the Assay Laboratory with the field samples as described above. The Ratio of Standards/ Blanks/Duplicates in the soil sampling program is 1 in approximately every 25 field samples. Internal laboratory standards are completed as a matter of course. • Sample data was captured in the field and data entry completed in the Company's Perth office. Sample data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were surveyed by handheld Garmin 60 GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-5m. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic elevation using published GSWA geological maps and hand held GPS with Z range +-15m suitable for relatively flat terrain.
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.*	• Hole spacing on reconnaissance east west orientated drill lines with 40m spaced holes to followup along trend potential of historic and recent Goldphyre copper-zinc AC/RC drill anomalies. • RAB drill samples composite range 1-4m.
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.*	• East-west drill traverses considered effective to intersect interpreted northwest striking structures (eastern margin of the Keith Kilkenny Fault Zone) and Archaean rock sequence.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected from the field delivered by field team direct to drop off point in Kalgoorlie for despatch to Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews completed on this batch of samples.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA– GAMBIER LASS PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• GAMBIER LASS PROJECT - No geochemistry samples collected.
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).*	• Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling completed by Kennedy Drilling. RAB blade and RAB hammer bit achieved hole diameter size of 104mm (4 ¼ inch).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) recorded. • Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Logging carried by inspection of washed cuttings at time of drilling with end-of-hole (EOH) samples and any unusual lithologies collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No core drilling • Composite samples of 1-4m were collected by PVC spear in pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2.5 - 3 kg. Wet samples bagged separately in plastic bags prior to placing in plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory. Scoop used for wet sample collection. • All samples are pulverised utilising Essa LM1, LM2 or LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample. Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. • A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Field duplicates collected as part of QA/QC process which also involved the use of two STANDARD samples (supplied by ORE Pty Ltd, Melbourne) and one BLANK sample (supplied by ORE Pty Ltd, Melbourne).
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.*	• The samples were collected for gold and base metal analysis and this analysis work was completed at MINAnalytical, Perth. Following the Sample Preparation outlined in the previous section above, Lab Code AR25MS (25g Aqua Regia Gold Analysis by MS with 1ppb gold Detection Limit) was completed along with a multielement suite (Lab Code AR2510) including (but not limited to; Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, V, Zn). Aqua Regia Digest is an economical and effective total digest analysis technique for target elements. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) is also recognised as an effective, reasonably priced technique for low level gold and base metal detection. • Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy.
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.*	• QA/QC procedures include certified Standard Sample(s), a Blank sample and a field duplicate submitted to the Assay Laboratory with the field samples as described above. The Ratio of Standards/ Blanks/Duplicates in the soil sampling program is 1 in approximately every 25 field samples. Internal laboratory standards are completed as a matter of course. • Sample data was captured in the field and data entry completed in the Company's Perth office. Sample data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were surveyed by handheld Garmin 60 GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-5m. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic elevation using published GSWA geological maps and hand held GPS with Z range +-15m suitable for relatively flat terrain.
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.*	• Hole spacing on reconnaissance east west orientated drill lines with 40m spaced holes to followup along trend potential of historic gold-in-hole and copper-zinc RAB drill anomalies. • RAB drill samples composite range 1-4m.
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.*	• East-west drill traverses considered effective to intersect interpreted northwest striking structures (eastern margin of the Keith Kilkenny Fault Zone) and Archaean rock sequence.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected from the field delivered by field team direct to drop off point in Kalgoorlie for despatch to Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews completed on this batch of samples.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – LAVERTON DOWNS PROJECT

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 LAVERTON DOWNS PROJECT, located 15 km north of Laverton, Western Australia consists of tenement: E38/2724. The tenement is held 100% by Goldphyre Resources Limited. There is no Native Title Claim registered in respect of the project tenure. Accordingly, there is no requirement for a Regional Standard Heritage Agreement to be signed. • The tenement has an expiry date of 17/1/2018.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous shallow reconnaissance RAB drilling and auger sampling has been completed on much of the project area, with a focus on the northern portion. • Companies that have completed previous exploration in the region include Delta Gold Ltd, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd and Ashton Gold (WA) Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is shear hosted gold mineralisation associated with the interpreted north north west trending Admiral Hill Shear. Other target types are Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) Cu-Zn mineralisation and ultramafic Ni hosted mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *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.*
	• *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.*
		• This is the first phase of drilling completed by Goldphyre Resources Limited. Collar information for the drill holes are included in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Intercepts are reported as down-hole length (whole metres in the case of RAB,AC and RC drilling) and average metal or element intercept values > 0.10 g/t Au. • Higher grade values are included in the intercepts table and assay values > 1 ppm Au have been stated on a separate line below the intercept assigned with the text 'includes' . • No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All results are based on whole down-hole metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams with Scale and North Point shown is/are included in the accompanying report above.
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 gold (>0.10 g/t) values for the samples collected are displayed in table(s) included in the accompanying report above.
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.*	• Recent reconnaissance soil and rockchip sampling (GPH ASX Release 5/8/13 p7) has assisted the recent RAB drill targeting. Drill hole collars are annotated on a geological figure in the body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Based on results returned **and *Other Substantive Exploration data*** summarised above, the design of further RAB+-RC drill programs (if justified) will be completed.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – MAILMAN HILL PROJECT

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 MAILMAN HILL PROJECT, located 25 km east of Leonora, Western Australia consists of tenements: E37/990 and P37/7877. All tenements held 100% by Goldphyre Resources Limited. • At time of writing, the tenements have expiry dates ranging between 30/9/14 and 1/12/14. The tenements are affected by the Kurrku Native Title Claim (WC10/18) registered after grant of the subject licences. Exploration is undertaken having regard for the compliance with the statutory obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA).*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous shallow reconnaissance RAB drilling and soil sampling has been completed on the project area. Goldphyre Resources Ltd has completed reconnaissance RC drilling and generated elevated zinc-copper values. This data was reported in 2012. Goldphyre ASX Announcements 1/8/12 and 17/5/12 provide further details. Companies that have completed previous exploration in the region include Newcrest Mining Ltd, Jindalee Resources NL, Johnson's Well Mining NL and Goldfields Exploration Ltd. Previous shallow reconnaissance RAB drilling has been completed on much of the project area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is shear hosted gold mineralisation associated with the interpreted north north west trending Keith Kilkenny Fault Zone and associated spays. Another target type is Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) Cu-Zn+-Pb+-Ag mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *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.*
	• *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.*
		• Collar information for the drill holes are included in Appendix 1.
		• Reconnaissance RC drilling was completed to the north of the project area by the Company in 2012 and this information was released in an ASX Announcement dated 1/8/12.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Intercepts are reported as down-hole length (whole metres in the case of RAB,AC and RC drilling) and average metal or element intercept values > 0.10 g/t Au. • Higher grade values (if any) are included in the intercepts table and assay values > 1 ppm Au have been stated on a separate line below the intercept assigned with the text 'includes' . • No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All results are based on whole down-hole metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams with Scale and North Point shown is/are included in the accompanying report above.
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 gold (>0.10 g/t) values for the samples collected are displayed in table(s) included in the accompanying report above.
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.*	• Recent reconnaissance soil and rockchip sampling (GPH ASX Release 5/8/13 p7) has assisted the recent RAB drill targeting. Drill hole collars are annotated on a geological figure in the body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Based on results returned **and *Other Substantive Exploration data*** summarised above, the design of further RAB+-RC drill programs (if justified) will be completed.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – GAMBIER LASS PROJECT

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 GAMBIER LASS PROJECT, located 15 km northeast of Leonora, Western Australia consists of tenements: E37/1140, P37/8250-P37/8267, P37/8276-P37/8277, P37/8330-P37/8333 and P37/8336-P37/8337. The tenements are held 100% by Goldphyre Resources Limited. There is no Native Title Claim registered in respect of the project tenure. Accordingly, there is no requirement for a Regional Standard Heritage Agreement to be signed. • The tenements have expiry dates ranging from 7/2/2017-3/2/2018.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous shallow reconnaissance RAB drilling has been completed on much of the project area. • Companies that have completed previous exploration in the region include RGC Exploration Pty Ltd, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd and Golden State Resources Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is shear hosted gold mineralisation associated with the interpreted north north west trending Keith Kilkenny Fault Zone and associated splays. Another target type is Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) Cu-Zn mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *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.*
	• *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.*
		• This is the first phase of drilling completed by Goldphyre Resources Limited. Collar information for the drill holes is included in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Intercepts are reported as down-hole length (whole metres in the case of RAB,AC and RC drilling) and average metal or element intercept values > 0.10 g/t Au. • Higher grade values (if any) are included in the intercepts table and assay values > 1 ppm Au have been stated on a separate line below the intercept assigned with the text 'includes' . • No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All results are based on whole down-hole metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams with Scale and North Point shown is/are included in the accompanying report above.
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 gold (>0.10 g/t) values for the samples collected are displayed in table(s) included in the accompanying report above.
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.*	• Recent reconnaissance soil and rockchip sampling (GPH ASX Release 5/8/13 p7) has assisted the recent RAB drill targeting. Drill hole collars are annotated on a geological figure in the body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Based on results returned **and *Other Substantive Exploration data*** summarised above, the design of further RAB+-RC drill programs (if justified) will be completed.