ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 March 2015

STRANDLINE
resources limited
ABN 32 090 603 642

HIGH QUALITY ASSEMBLAGE CONFIRMED AT MADIMBA HMS PROJECT IN TANZANIA

Highlights

- Mineral assemblage testwork completed on samples from the discovery drilling program at the Madimba Project
- Better drill results reported* include:
  - 7m @ 7.06% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface ending in 12.36% THM
  - 7.5m @ 4.10% THM from surface ending in 4.8% THM
  - 6m @ 3.42% THM from surface ending in 3.31% THM
- Importantly, excellent Valuable Heavy Mineral (VHM) assemblage results were returned from the Madimba Project, which include:
  - VHM contents up to 98% with an average VHM of 80.7% and low trash (contaminants)
  - Up to 13.7% Zircon in assemblage with an average of 8.8%
  - Combined Rutile and Zircon up to 16.4% with an average of 12.05%
  - Ilmenite TiO_2 content averages 55.3% TiO_2 with grainsize averaging above 100µm
- Mineralisation remains open (and often improving) at depth
- Follow up drilling planned for Q2 2015
- Discovery is close to key infrastructure, including Mtwara Port and associated facilities within 20kms

Strandline Resources Limited (Strandline) is pleased to report that it has received 13 mineral assemblage and characterisation test results from 4 holes completed at the Madimba and Madimba East prospects in southern Tanzania (Figure 1A). The results confirm the presence of high grade zircon and a high portion of Valuable Heavy Mineral (VHM) logged from the initial drill program. VHM refers to the valuable component of the Total Heavy Mineral (THM) and is important in understanding the potential unit value of the mineral assemblage and chemistry. The drill program has identified extensive zones of mineralisation starting from surface, with several holes ending in the highest Total Heavy Mineral (THM) grades encountered. Significantly, the surface footprints of the Madimba and Madimba East anomalies show size potential for higher grade zones within bulk tonnage mineralisation.

Company Facts

Strandline Resources (ASX: STA) - Exposure to major 'construction ready' Coburn Heavy Mineral Sands Project in Western Australia and emerging country-wide exploration play in Tanzania, within a major mineral sands producing corridor

Key projects:

- Coburn Heavy Mineral Sands Project, WA (100%)
- Tanzanian Heavy Mineral Sands Exploration Projects (100%)
- Mt Gunson Copper Exploration Project, SA (100%)
- Mt Gunson MG14/Windabout Copper-Cobalt-Silver Development Project, SA (100%)
- Fowlers Bay Nickel Project, SA (100%) – Western Areas Earning In

Corporate Structure

Shares on issue	624.9m
Unlisted Options	15.6m

Company Directors

Michael Folwell
Non-Executive Chairman

Richard Hill
Managing Director

Didier Murcia
Non-Executive Director

Investor Enquiries

Warrick Hazeldine
Cannings Purple
E: whazeldine@canningspurple.com.au
T: +61 (0) 417 944 616

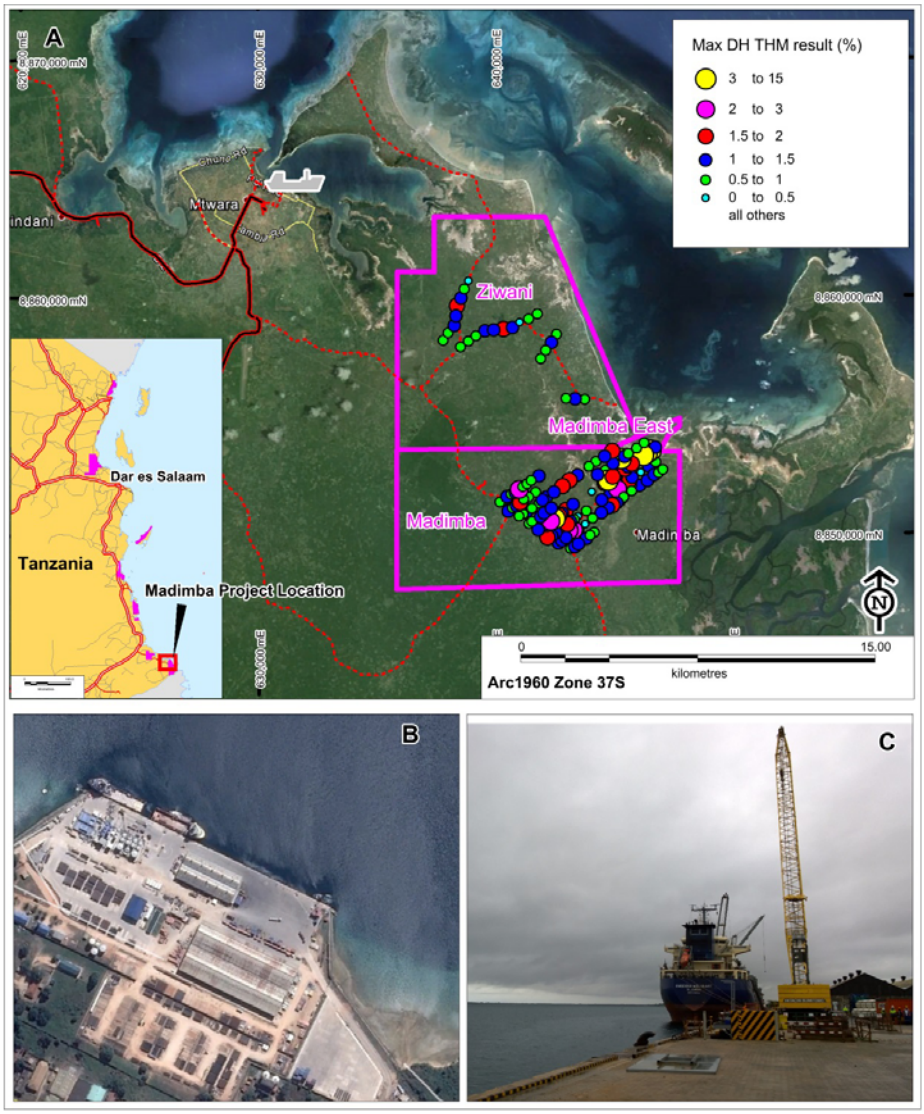

Figure 1: Ziwani and Madimba prospect location map in relation to the Port town of Mtwara, southern Tanzania

Whilst it is early days for the Madimba discovery, the results to date are very positive with the identification of some key parameters common to existing mineral sand operations including shallow high grade zones with high VHM contents, low trash and low slimes. In addition, the prospects are located less than 20km from well-developed port facilities at Mtwara (Figures 1B & C) that has capacity to export containerised high unit value concentrates or sufficient acreage to set up conveyors or other methods of bulk handling concentrate. Mtwara is currently the site of significant construction and infrastructure expansion related to the discovery and development of onshore and offshore gas.

Results

The mineral assemblage results were gathered from 13 samples taken from 2 holes at Madimba and 2 holes at Madimba East (refer to Figures 2 and 3). The two holes at Madimba East were separated by 2000m whilst at Madimba, the holes were located 750m apart. The aim of the testwork was to understand the mineral assemblage and characterise the chemistry and grainsize range for the valuable mineral species.

The results show a high percentage of the THM comprises VHM. At Madimba East, the THM% from the tested samples averages 3.54% and its VHM averages 87.9%. For Madimba, the THM% from the tested samples average 2.47% and its VHM% averages 72.1%. Ilmenite TiO_2 contents average 55.3% for the 13 samples comprising ilmenite and the higher Ti-content altered ilmenite species. Across the Madimba prospects, the average ilmenite and altered ilmenite grainsize for the +45µm fraction is 103µm.

Significantly, the **combined rutile and zircon grades average 10.85% and 13.08% R+Z** for Madimba and Madimba East respectively, with 73% comprising Zircon. Zircon has a ZrO2+HfO2 range 62.26% to 64.03%, with an average of 63.24% across the two prospects. In addition, the zircon has low aluminium, titanium, and iron oxide levels, as well as low ThO2 (average 0.19%), which makes it likely to produce a saleable product. The average grainsize of the zircon in the +45µm fraction across both prospects is 96 µm.

Further details are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Location details for drill holes from which the assemblage testwork was undertaken for the Madimba and Madimba East prospects

HoleID	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	Prospect	Total downhole THM% results (all from surface)
MTPA002	642987	8850493	46	360	-90	6	Madimba	6m @ 2.31% THM and average 23.92% slime
MTPA053	642398	8850980	51	360	-90	6	Madimba	6m @ 2.65% THM and average 24.32% slime
MTPA058	644652	8852591	18	360	-90	6	Madimba East	6m @ 2.72% THM and average 16.01% slime
MTPA066	646284	8853743	22	360	-90	7.5	Madimba East	7.5m @ 4.10% THM and average 14.09% slime, EOH 4.8% THM
Note: Datum ARC1960, Zone 37 south								

Table 2: Detailed breakdown of the VHM content from within the THM

Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	THM %	VHM% of the THM%	Ilmenite %	Ilmenite TiO_2 %	Altered Ilmenite %	Altered Ilmenite TiO_2 %	Zircon %	Rutile %	Leucoxene %
MTPA002	0	2	**2.80**	**66.7**	31.2	51.9	20.9	59.3	10.3	2.58	1.77
MTPA002	2	4	**2.67**	**45.5**	24.3	50.9	11.8	59.5	7.36	0.82	1.30
MTPA002	4	6	**1.46**	**49.8**	28.9	50.1	14.6	59.7	5.59	0.35	0.31
MTPA053	0	2	**3.55**	**98.2**	40.4	52.8	40.9	59.6	13.7	2.72	0.46
MTPA053	2	4	**1.99**	**82.1**	22.8	53	47.9	59.4	6.69	1.80	2.99
MTPA053	4	6	**2.40**	**90.3**	31.5	52.9	42.7	59.5	9.96	3.28	2.82
MTPA058	0	2	**3.05**	**81.4**	31.3	51.4	35.8	59.2	10.8	2.52	0.92
MTPA058	2	4	**3.54**	**93.0**	35	51.5	41.7	59.2	10.9	5.05	0.47
MTPA058	4	6	**1.58**	**74.5**	28.6	51.3	31.5	58.8	8.68	4.93	0.82
MTPA066	0	2	**3.90**	**89.6**	47.2	50.5	30.0	59.2	8.51	3.47	0.41
MTPA066	2	4	**3.75**	**91.9**	45.7	50.4	34.2	59.4	7.00	3.41	1.56
MTPA066	4	6	**4.13**	**91.4**	48.9	50.1	28.4	59.4	7.21	6.41	0.48
MTPA066	6	7.5	**4.80**	**93.7**	48.2	50.2	32.2	59.2	8.37	4.36	0.49
Averages for all data				**80.62**	**35.7**	**51.3**	**31.7**	**59.34**	**8.85**	**3.21**	**1.14**

Altered Ilmenite: TiO_2≥55% and <70%

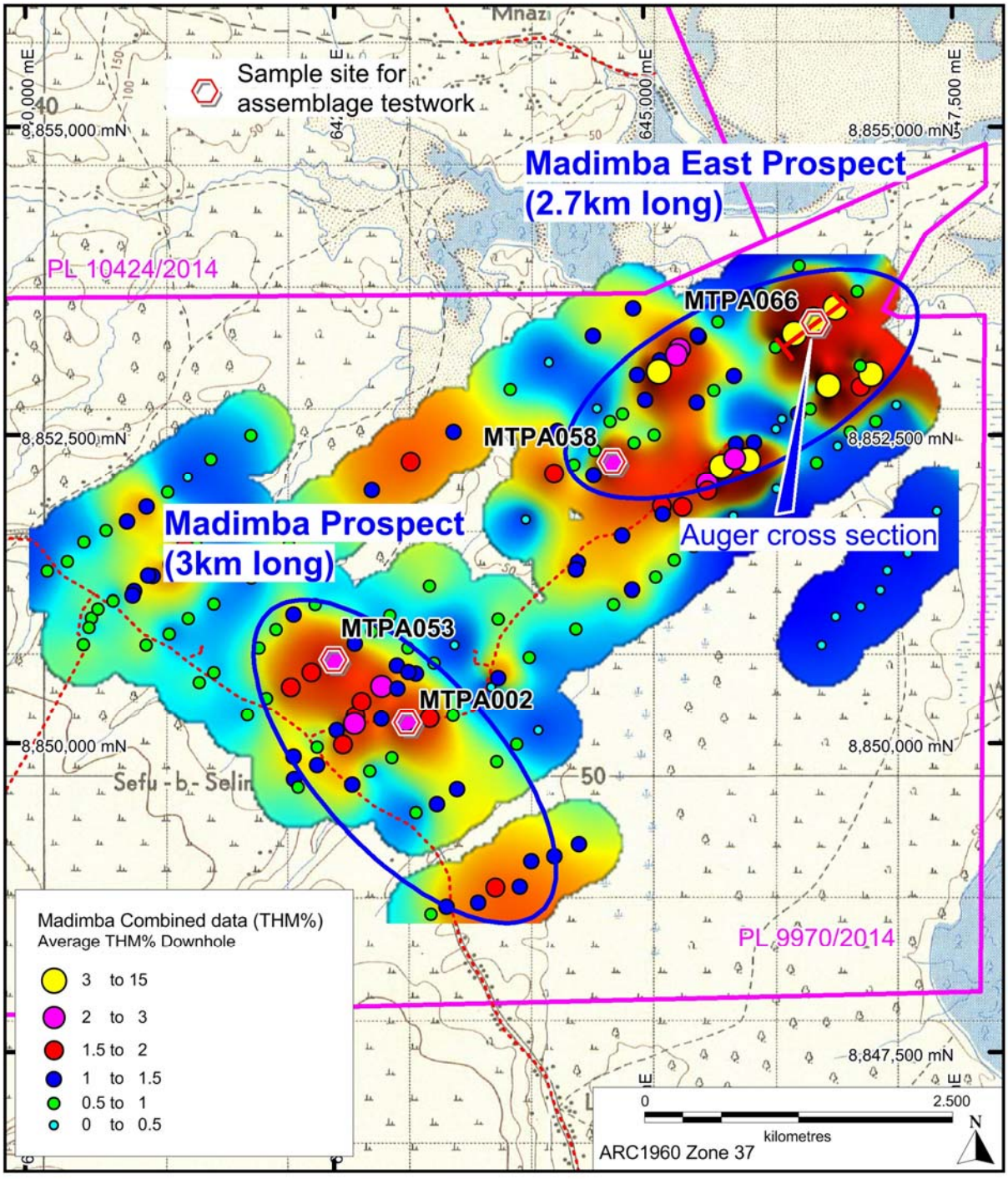

Figure 2: Soil anomaly map showing the location of the auger holes which have had mineral assemblage test-work completed.

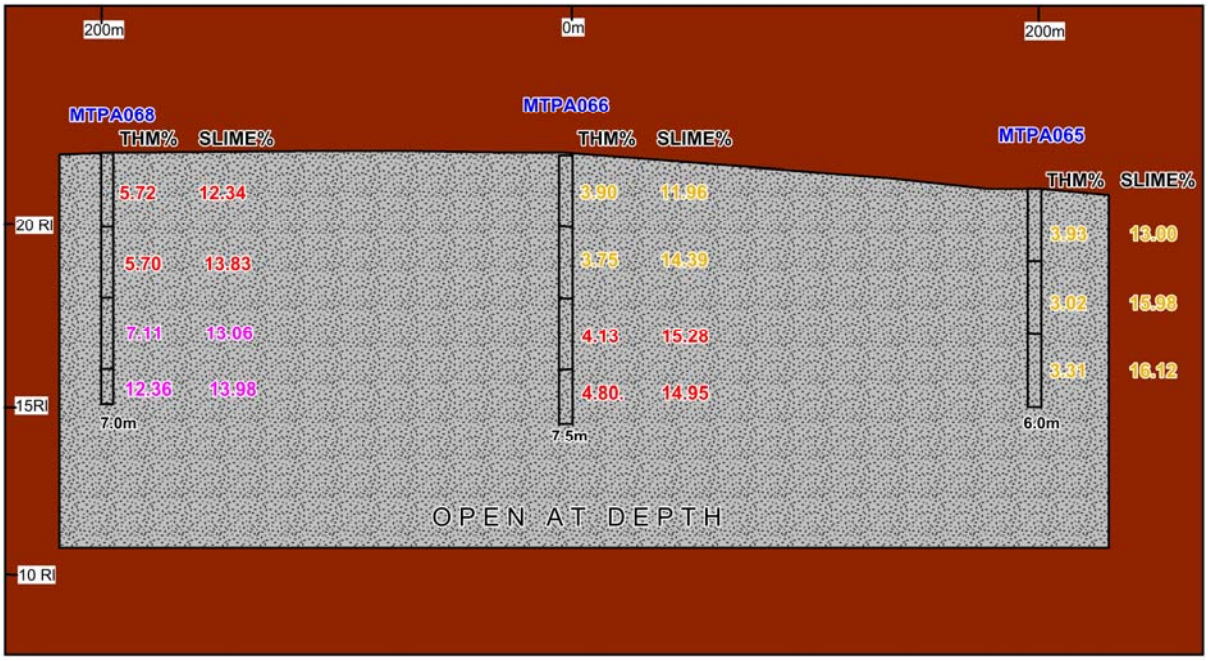

Figure 3 : Auger drill section from Madimba East with grades improving at depth. Vertical Exaggeration is 20x

Future Programs of Work

The next step for the Company is to undertake work programs to ascertain the size potential, assemblage and grade distribution of these prospects. The Company believes it has strong indications of at least two significant zones of mineral sand mineralisation and is considering a combination of the following techniques to rapidly improve its understanding of the resource potential at Madimba.

1. Quantify a JORC compliant Exploration Target to provide a range of potential tonnes and grades using the Auger drilling results completed to date;
2. Undertake a ground magnetic survey to assist in determining the orientation of the mineralisation, particularly at Madimba East;
3. Complete some close spaced auger drilling to compliment the geophysical survey and increase the confidence in geological modelling; and
4. Undertake an Aircore program to assist in defining the depth and surface extent of the mineralisation potentially leading to an Inferred Resource.

Exploration results and analysis completed to date have provided the Company with confidence that even at this early stage in the exploration process, the Madimba Prospects show considerable merit. The Company has strong indications for the potential for moderate to high grade mineralisation, low to moderate slimes, excellent VHM content, acceptable grainsizes with good TiO_2 content with low contaminants.

For further enquiries, please contact:

Richard Hill
Managing Director
Strandline Resources Limited
T: +61 8 9226 3130
E: enquiries@strandline.com.au
Website: www.strandline.com.au

Media*: *Warrick Hazeldine/Michael Vaughan
Cannings Purple Strategic Communications
T: + 61 (0) 417 944 616/+ 61 (0) 8 6314 6351
E: whazeldine@canningspurple.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The details contained in the document that pertains to exploration results, ore and mineralisation is based upon information compiled by Dr Mark Alvin, a consultant to Strandline. Dr Alvin is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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". Dr Alvin consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

**see ASX Announcement 5 February 2015*

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Modern beach samples were taken from shallow holes to depths of 30 to 40cm • Panned samples were taken from shallow holes dug with a spade to a depth of 30cm • A sample of sand, approximately 20gm, was scooped from the side of the hole • The same sample mass is used for every pan sample • The standard sized sample is to ensure visual calibration is maintained for consistency in visual estimation • The larger auger drill samples were split down in the field to approximately 2kg by the cone-and-quarter method, and then to 200gm by riffle splitter for dispatch to the processing laboratory • Selected concentrate intervals where sent to the processing laboratory for assemblage testwork
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Auger drilling using a mobile hydraulic system by Dormer Engineering • Drill rods are 1m long • 62mm open hole drilling technique
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.*	• Auger drilling is considered to be an early stage relatively unsophisticated technique of drilling • It is open hole and drill recoveries are estimated according to the volume of drill spoils that forms around the holes. • No significant losses of sample were observed due to the shallow depths of drilling (<6m.) • A very small volume of water is added to the hole if the soils become too sandy to aid recovery of the sample • Auger drilling is stopped when the sample return is deemed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		inadequate or a depth of 6m is reached • There is potential for contamination in open hole drilling techniques but sample bias is not likely due to the shallow drill hole depths
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.*	• The surface sample was wet panned to obtain an estimate of the THM content and slimes • The 2.0m drill intervals were logged onto paper field sheets prior to updating into an Excel spreadsheet. • The auger samples were logged for lithology, colour, grainsize, rounding, sorting, estimated THM, estimated slimes and any relevant comments - such as slope and vegetation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The 2m drill spoil composites were homogenized and then cone-and-quartered onsite and then split in a field camp with a single layer riffle splitter to reduce sample size • A total of 200 to 400gm was deposited into paper geochem sample bags and sent to the laboratory for analysis • The sample sizes were deemed suitable based on industry experience of the geologists involved and consultation with laboratory staff • Field duplicates of the samples were completed at a rate of 5% • The larger beach samples were split down to 200g for dispatch to the processing laboratory
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The reconnaissance surface pan samples were not assayed • The wet panning provided an estimate of the THM content which was sufficient for the purpose of determining approximate concentrations of THM at this early stage Auger Composites: • The individual 2.0m auger samples were assayed by BUREAU VERITAS in Johannesburg, South Africa, and is considered the Primary laboratory • The auger samples were analysed for Total Heavy Mineral (-1mm to +45µm), Slimes (-45µm), oversize (+1mm), Float (-1mm to +45µm) and a mass balance check • The laboratory used TBE – density range between 2.81 and 2.89 g/ml as the density medium • This is an industry standard technique

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Field duplicates of the samples were completed at a rate of 5% • BUREAU VERITAS completed its own internal QA/QC checks that included bulk standards and duplicates very 20 twentieth sample prior to the results being released • The density medium was checked every morning and then after every 20 samples by volumetric flask • The adopted QA/QC protocols are acceptable for this early stage exploratory testwork • No testwork has been undertaken at a Secondary laboratory Assemblage and characterisation samples were submitted Process Mineralogical Laboratories, in British Columbia, Canada. The method of analysis was a Scanning Electron Microscope (Tescan Vega 3) fitted with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (SEM-EDS) and equipped with Tescan Integrated Mineral Analyser (TIMA) and Oxford INCA Feature software capable of searching and quantifying the elemental composition of a statistically representative number of Ti-species including rutile, ilmenite, Ti-magnetite, pseudorutile and leucoxene. Mineral assemblage and Characterisation comprise: • Total heavy mineral % determined by heavy liquid separation with Lithium Metatungstate at a density of 2.85g/cm3 • Samples were reduced with a micro riffle splitter to approximately 2-5gm for preparation of a polished section • Total oxide geochemistry on a grain-by-grain basis • Mineral species determination by chemical analysis • Mineral species mass % calculated from the grain spherical volume (derived from exposed grain surface area) multiplied by the mineral density • Approximately 2000-3000 grain counts, sizing and probing for mineral chemistry analysis for each sample • Titanium deportment for each titanium species • Zircon – total oxide mineral geochemistry for zircon analysis • A separate sub-sample of each was analysed by standard XRF techniques to ensure quality control of the SEM analysis by comparing actual XRF whole rock analysis with the SEM calculated whole rock analysis for each sample • The laboratory undertook duplicate and standard reference material analysis

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.*	• All results are checked by the Chief Geologist and the Principal consulting geologist • A process of laboratory data validation using mass balance is undertaken to identify entry errors or questionable data • Field duplicate data (THM/oversize/slime) are plotted against primary sample data to identify potential quality control issues • No twinned holes have been completed due to the early nature of the auger drilling technique • The data has been manually updated into a master spreadsheet which is appropriate for this early stage in the exploration program
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.*	• Down holes surveys for shallow auger holes are not required. • A handheld GPS was used to identify the positions of the pan sample in the field • The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m • The datum used is Arc1960 zone 37S • The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this early stage exploration
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.*	• Various grid spacing was used in the Auger program approximating 400 x 200m • The 200m spaced Auger holes are sufficient to provide a moderate degree of confidence in geological models and grade continuity within the top 6m • Closer spaced drilling will be undertaken at the appropriate stage of exploration to increase confidence • The data has not been used for resource estimation
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.*	• Pan samples were taken on a regional scale so their orientation to geologic structure is unknown. • The beach samples were taken from modern beach settings and it is assumed the palaeo geographic features that host mineralisation will have a similar trend • The Auger drilling was oriented perpendicular to the current coast line which approximates the orientation of any potential palaeo-strandline or dunal structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No samples were submitted for geochemical analysis using the surface pan samples concentrates • The beach samples were sent to the mineral processing laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using DHL from door to door. No samples were lost or tampered with upon arrival • Auger samples remained in the custody of Company representatives until they were transported to Dar Es Salaam for final packaging and securing • The samples were then sent using DHL to Johannesburg and delivered directly to the laboratory • The laboratory inspected the packages and did not report tampering of the samples. • DHL was used to export and import the samples from Johannesburg and into British Columbia
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 exploration work was completed on tenements that are 100% owned by the Company in Tanzania or are able to be acquired for 100% ownership • The assemblage samples were taken from tenement PL10424/2014. • All granted tenements have a four year term • Traditional landowners and village Chiefs of the affected villages were supportive of the pan sampling program.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration work was completed by Tanganyika Gold in 1998 and 1999 • The Company has obtained the hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this information • The historic data comprises surface sampling, limited AC drilling and mapping • The historic results are not reportable under JORC 2012
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Two types of heavy mineral sand style are possible in Tanzania 1. Thin but high grade strandlines which may be related to marine or fluvial influences

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2. Large but lower grade deposits related to windblown sands • The coastline of Tanzania is not well known for massive dunal systems such as those developed in Mozambique, however some dunes are known to occur and cannot be discounted as an exploration model. Palaeo strandlines are more likely and will be related to ancient shorelines or terraces in a marine or fluvial setting. In Tanzania three terraces have been documented and include the Mtoni terrace (1-5m ASL), Tanga (20-40m ASL) and Sakura Terrace (40 to 60m ASL). Strandline mineral sand accumulations related to massive storm events are thought to be preserved at these terraces above the current sea level.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information has been previously released and presented in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• The assemblage data is presented in Table 2.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there*	• Auger holes are thought to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralisation • Downhole widths are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Figures and plans are displayed in the main text
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• A summary of the material assemblage data is presented in Tables 1 and 2.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other material exploration information has been gathered by Strandline resources. • Historic information for the area around Madimba has shown the Ti content of the ilmenite to average 55.7% TiO2 • Historic information has shown the VHM of some samples from this area contain between 8% and 11% combined rutile and zircon
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include additional auger sampling, infill auger sampling with potentially some ground magnetics • Should sufficient targets be generated an AC drill program is planned • Additional mineral and assemblage analysis will also be undertaken on suitable composite HM samples to determine valuable heavy mineral • As the project advances TiO2 and contaminant test work will also be undertaken • Satellite image acquisition and LIDAR radar imaging is also being considered