ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3 March 2015

STRANDLINE
resources limited
ABN 32 090 603 642

NEW VERY HIGH GRADE HMS DRILL TARGETS CONFIRMED IN TANZANIA

Highlights

- ***Mafia Island Project*** **- Very high grade** results from 3 separate locations at Mafia Island returned:
  - **81.1%, 26.3% and 7.48%** Total Heavy Mineral (THM)
  - **Excellent (range 59% to 80%)** Valuable Heavy Mineral (VHM) content of the THM
  - Including high grade zircon (up to **17.9%)** and high portion of high titanium content "altered Ilmenite" within the VHM
  - Low contaminants.
- ***Kiswere Project*** - Surface sample associated with potential strandline feature with up to 30km of potential strike returned up to 3.45% THM with good mineralogy and low contaminants.
- ***Ziwani Project*** – Auger drilling defines a 2.85km long HMS anomaly 8 km along strike from the high grade Madimba East mineralised zone.
- Newly discovered prospects represent high priority drill targets.

Background

Late in 2014 the Company completed a two week mapping and sampling programme across a number of priority target areas in its extensive 2,000km^2 Tanzanian mineral sands portfolio. Two of the priority locations included Mafia Island (central Tanzania) and the Kiswere Project (southern Tanzania). From that initial survey, a total of 4 surface samples, 3 from Mafia Island and 1 from Kiswere, were submitted for THM grade, mineral characterisation and assemblage tests.

The important characterisation and assemblage tests were completed to firstly quantify the percentage of total heavy minerals (THM) in the surface samples and then to establish the percentage of valuable heavy mineral (VHM) which excludes any trash (non-valuable) component of the THM.

THM and VHM results are presented in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Strandline Resources Managing Director, Richard Hill said, "our first stage sampling programmes are proving to be exceptionally encouraging."

"With some surface sampling results testing over 80% THM and with excellent VHM contents ranging from 59% to 80%, we are very keen to drill these new high priority drill targets as soon as possible in 2015."

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

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Table 1. Location of surface sample sites and THM results from the reconnaissance field trip to Mafia Island and Kiswere.

Sample Number	East_UTM	North_UTM	THM%	Estimated Slimes %	Project	Sample type
ACT003	568584	9119493	**7.48**	<5%	Mafia island	Heavy mineral concentrate from drainage
ACT004	567263	9119701	**81.1**	<1%	Mafia island	Heavy mineral concentrate from current beach
ACT006	582130	9136237	**26.3**	<1%	Mafia island	Heavy mineral concentrate from current beach
ACT007	568374	8968651	**3.45**	15 -20%	Kiswere	Surface channel sample of sand

Nb Datum ARC1960 Zone 37 South and slime content was visually estimated from pan samples

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

Sample Number	THM%	VHM% of the THM%	Ilmenite%	Altered Ilmenite %	Low Ti Ilmenite %	Zircon %	Rutile	Leucoxene	Quartz	Project
ACT003	7.48	76.9	42.7	10.8	1.68	17.9	2.35	1.51	8.5	Mafia island
ACT004	81.1	79.8	55.7	14.0	2.80	4.47	1.81	0.98	3.13	Mafia island
ACT006	26.3	59.0	27.7	23.8	0.52	3.58	1.88	1.53	4.88	Mafia island
ACT007	3.45	51.5	38.1	5.4	0.34	5.78	1.10	0.77	34.3	Kiswere
ACT007*	3.45	84.95	62.8	8.92	0.57	9.54	1.8	1.27	Removed	Kiswere

*Normalised results

The Mafia Island samples were gathered from current beach environments, while at Kiswere the sample was taken from a locality where heavy mineral sand was observed to be liberating from loosely consolidated soils.

Mafia Island

The mineral assemblage and mineral chemistry data presented by the Company are the first known detailed analyses for HMS mineralisation on Mafia Island. For the Mafia Island samples, VHM ranges from 59% (ACT006) to 80% (ACT004), with an average of 72% VHM, **an excellent result**. Ilmenite is the most abundant titanium-mineral, and combined ilmenite+altered ilmenite in VHM varies from 51.3% to 69.7%. Rutile varies from 1.81% to 2.35%. Average grainsize for ilmenite and altered ilmenite, in the >45µm to -1mm fraction that was analysed is quite coarse in size ranging from 94µm to 135µm. For rutile and zircon in the same size fraction, grainsize averages from 80µm to 107µm, and 77µm to 98µm, respectively.

Altered ilmenite is a high-titanium mineral species with between 55 and 70% TiO2.

Sample ACT003 contains a very high proportion of zircon in the VHM, at 17.9%.

The TiO2 deportment is generally dominated by ilmenite, although in ACT006 it is split roughly 50/50 to ilmenite and high titanium altered ilmenite. In terms of TiO2 within Ti-oxide minerals, the ilmenite fraction typically contains 44.6% to 44.7%, and altered ilmenite contains 51.5% to 54.3%. Importantly, the ilmenite and altered ilmenite contain low contaminants such as chrome and alkalis which have an impact on the potential processing routes, and therefore, value of the raw product.

Evidence of modern accumulations of high grade mineralisation was identified at a number of coastal locations within the Mafia Island tenement (see Figure 1). The significance of the high tide concentrations on the current beaches are evidence that firstly, there is a significant source of heavy mineral eroding from the mixed sediments forming topographic highs on the island, and secondly, modern shore line processes are concentrating the heavy mineral as strandlines. Given these observations, it is possible to interpret that older paleo-strandlines could have developed in the low-lying coastal plain environment as the shoreline has migrated seaward.

Figure 1, inset A shows an example of a modern heavy mineral accumulation at the high water mark on the southern coast of the island. The heavy mineral strandline extends for 700m along the shoreline. Figure 1, inset B is a photograph taken from another location on the western side of the island. The image shows very high grade heavy mineral mineralisation at surface and at the bottom of the hole. Mineralisation was identified along a 2km stretch of beach at three locations.

It is anticipated that any older strandlines discovered by the Company will have similar ratios and percentages of the valuable heavy mineral species. This is a high priority target and exploration to be carried out in the short term will involve auger drilling the coastal plain environments targeting the older palaeo-strands which may contain significant high grade tonnages of HMS.

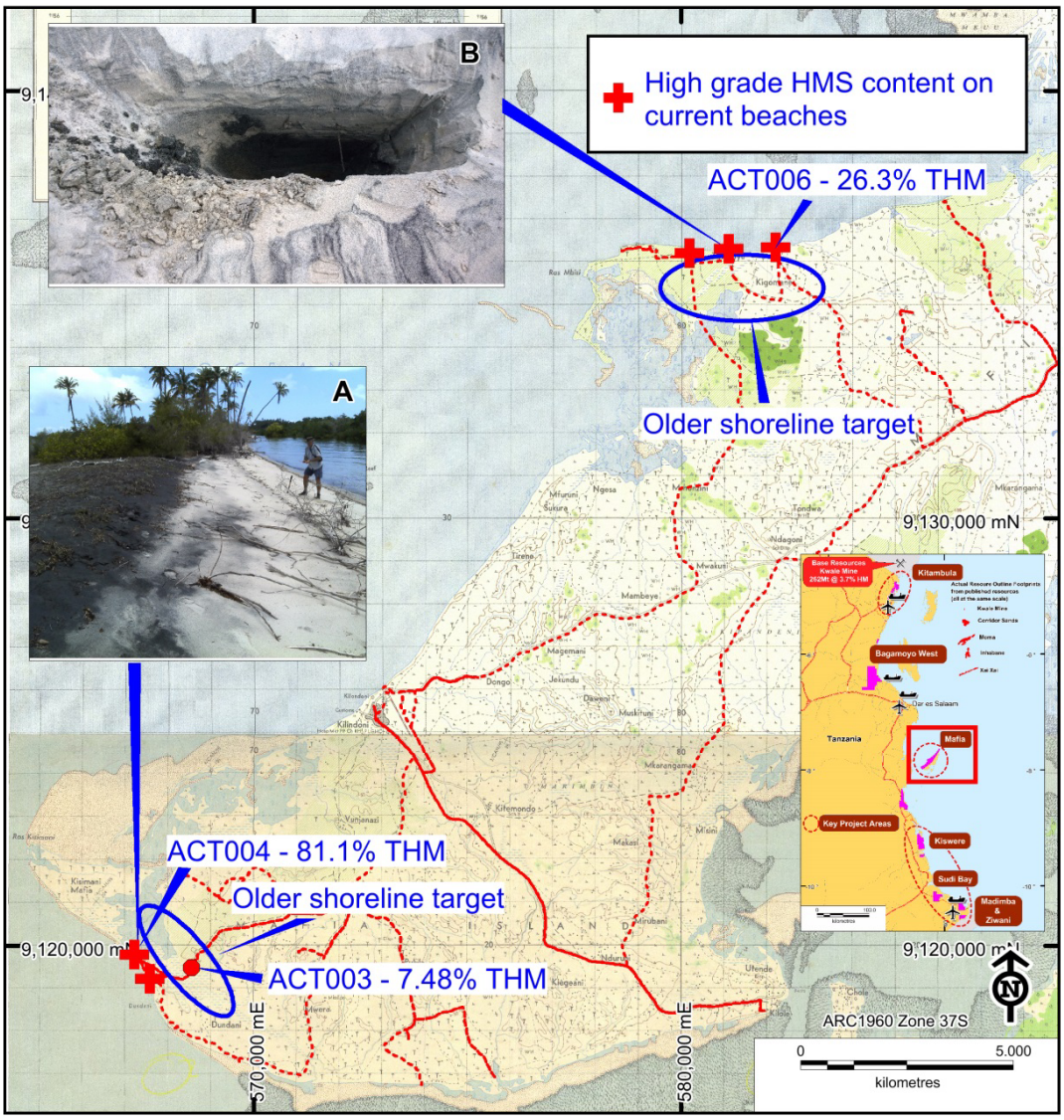

Figure 1. Location of high grade current beach samples sites for mineral assemblage testwork. Inset A: high grade strandline which yielded 81.1% THM and Inset B: that yielded 26.3% THM.

Kiswere
The Kiswere sample, ACT007, after normalisation* for the quartz dilution returned a **VHM assemblage of 85%**.

Ilmenite comprises 62.8% of VHM in the normalised data. Average ilmenite TiO2 from this one sample is 47.3% which is within typical 45% – 58% TiO2 parameter for sulphatable ilmenite. In terms of deleterious elements the ilmenite and altered ilmenite contain low contaminants such as chrome and alkalis. Average grainsize of the ilmenite in the >45µm to -1mm fraction, is 100µm.

Zircon comprises 9.54% of the THM after normalisation and has an average grainsize of 92µm in the >45µm to -1mm fraction. Rutile content is 1.8% in the normalised THM data.

It should also be noted that the Kiswere sample was not a concentrate sample, but a standard surface channel sample. Thus the 3.45% THM grade for that sample when combined with mineralogy and chemistry data is an important exploration outcome for the Company as the sample site coincides with an interpreted paleo-marine terrace and may represent mineralisation associated with a palaeo-strand.

The historic sampling at Kiswere is very sparse (see Figure 2.) and the Company has 30km of strike along the current and paleo-coastlines, representing a significant target area warranting further investigation. This will involve reconnaissance auger drilling the interpreted paleo-marine terrace focusing around the mineralisation discovered by the Company.

*Normalisation: normalising involves the removal of dilutionary quartz and other silicates which should not be part of the typical heavy mineral suite. The removal of the silicates has the effect of increasing the VHM content within the THM. Normalising is only undertaken where there is an unusually high component of silicates in the heavy concentrate.

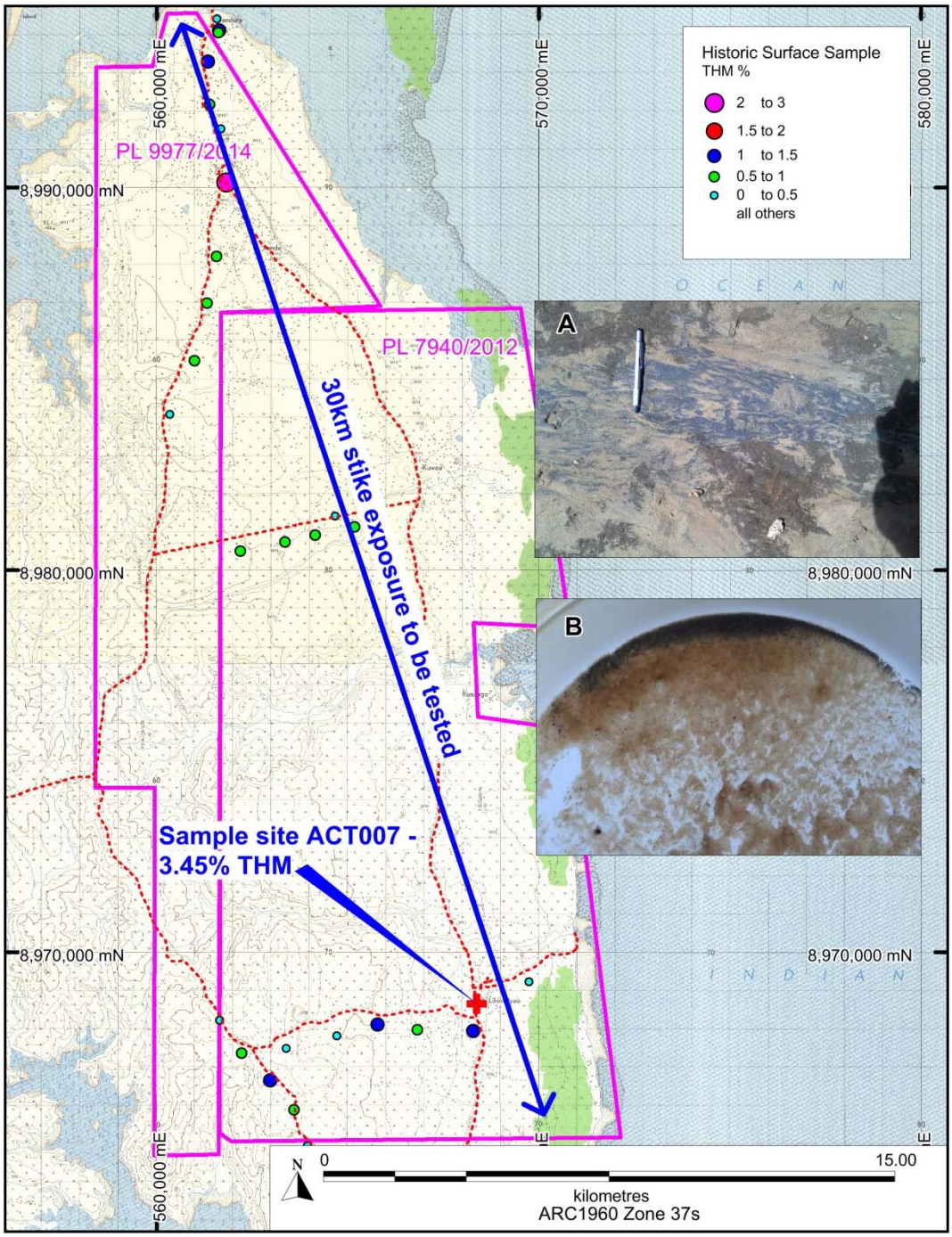

Figure 2. Kiswere project showing the location of ACT007 which yielded 3.45% THM.

Ziwani Auger Results

Results have been received from the shallow, wide spaced auger drill program that was completed over the Ziwani tenement in Southern Tanzania. The program comprised 25 holes for 135.2 metres with an average depth of 5.4m. The drill spacing was irregular and followed existing tracks approximately 1 to km apart along strike. Holes were drilled on a broad spacing of 400m apart on the lines.

The program was an extension of the auger drilling that was completed at Madimba and Madimba East prospects, located directly to the south of Ziwani that encountered high grade THM results. As previously reported the Madimba results include the following (refer to the ASX announcement dated 5 February 2015 for further details):

- 7m @ 7.06% 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

The Ziwani anomaly is large at approximately 2.85km long and extends in a northwest orientation located 5km inland from the current shoreline. The Ziwani mineralised zone is thought to reflect an ancient shoreline and requires further drilling to prove depth extent and grade potential.

Additional samples will be sent for mineral assemblage and characterisation testwork. There may be some synergies between the high grade discovery at Madimba East and larger bulk tonnage potential anomalies at Ziwani and Madimba. The projects are located only 25km from the port of Mtwara.

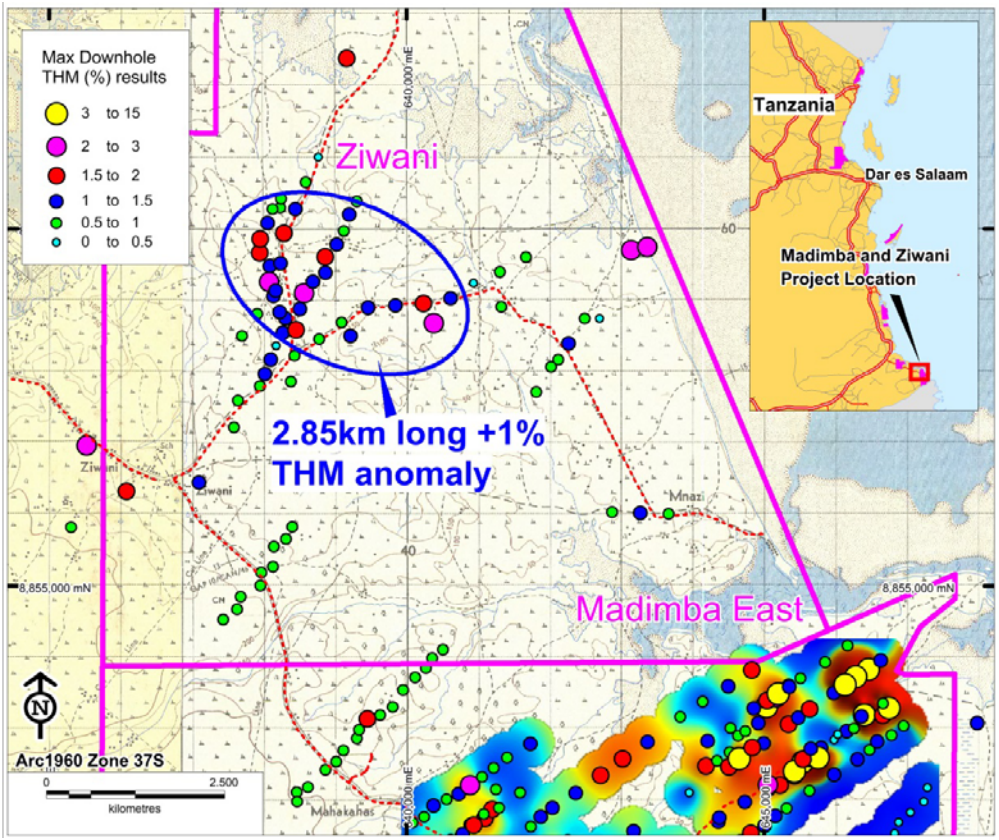

Figure 3. Combined historic surface samples and maximum downhole THM results from the auger program completed at Ziwani

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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.

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 depth of 30 to 40cm • Panned samples were taken from shallow holes dug with a spade to a depth of 30cm • A small cap of sand was scooped from the side of the hole • The same cap is used for every pan sample • The standard sized cap sample is to ensure visual calibration is maintained for consistency in visual estimation • The larger samples were split down to 200g for dispatch to the processing laboratory
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, visual THM, 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 homogenized 2m drill spoil composites were quarter-coned 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 bags and sent to the laboratory for analysis • The sample sizes were deemed suitable based on industry experience of the geologists involved • 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 surface pan samples was 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 2m auger samples were assayed by BUREAU VERITAS in Johannesburg, South Africa • The auger samples were analysed for Total Heavy Mineral (-1mm to +45micron), Slimes (-45micron), oversize (+1mm), Float (-1mm to +45micron) and a mass balance check • The laboratory used TBE – density range between 2.81 and 2.89 g/ml as the density medium

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• This is an industry standard technique • 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 external laboratory testwork has been undertaken Mineral assemblage and Characterisation: • Total heavy mineral % • Total oxide geochemistry • Mineral species determination by chemical analysis • Approximately 2000 grain counts, sizing and probing for whole rock analysis for each samples • Titanium deportment for each titanium species • Zircon – whole rock geochemistry for zircon analysis • The laboratory undertook duplicate and standard reference material analysis
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 Principle consulting geologist • 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the*	• Various grid spacing was used in the Auger program approximating 1000 x 400

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
distribution	*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.*	• The 400m spaced Auger holes are sufficient to provide a moderate degree of geological 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 paleo strands will have a similar trend • The Auger drilling was oriented perpendicular to the current coast line which approximates the potential orientation of the 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 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.
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*	• 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 tenement from which surface or auger sampling has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	mentioned in this release include PL10424/2014 • The beach samples were taken from PL 8197/2012 • Within the southern boundaries of PL 8197/2012 there is some overlap with the Mafia Island Marine Park which is managed by Marine Parks & Reserves Authority (Tanzania). The Mafia Island Marine Park is a protected marine nature reserve around Mafia Island but does encroach onto the land in the southern tip of the island • All granted tenements had a four year term • Traditional landowners and Chiefs of the affected villages were supportive of the pan sampling program. • On Mafia Island the local authorities were pleased to allow Strandline to undertake sampling
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 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*	• See Appendix 2 for auger collar information. • The material mineral assemblage and characterisation data is released in full with Tables 1 and 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Normalisation of the mineral assemblage data has been undertaken to remove quartz dilution which should not be in the heavy mineral concentrate • Down hole widths are reported • The raw assay data is presented in the Appendix 3
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Auger holes are thought to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralisation • Downhole widths are reported
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.*	• All raw data is presented and available for review in Appendix 2 and 3
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 • Processing of regional 1km spaced magnetic data is also planned

Appendix 2 - Drill collar information

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Datum	UTMZone	License	End Hole
MTPA116	638431	8858238	37	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	2.7
MTPA117	638777	8858473	48	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA118	639092	8858705	45	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA119	639463	8858915	43	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA120	639843	8858943	44	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA121	640235	8858970	41	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA122	640619	8859042	35	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA123	640933	8859260	26	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA124	641308	8859413	22	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	3.7
MTPA125	641672	8859620	12	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	4.5
MTPA126	642490	8858761	23	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA127	642265	8858410	30	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA128	642024	8858086	30	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA129	641814	8857735	24	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	3.2
MTPA130	643667	8856023	19	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	3.2
MTPA131	643271	8856037	27	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA132	642872	8856051	13	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	5
MTPA133	637698	8858520	35	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA134	637909	8858826	34	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA135	638172	8859149	42	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA136	638240	8859533	47	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA137	638284	8859953	38	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA138	638448	8860292	29	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6
MTPA139	638589	8860670	22	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	4.9
MTPA140	638768	8861021	19	ARC1960	37S	PL 10424/2014	6

Appendix 3 - THM assay information

HoleID	From	To	THMSink-1mm+45_ %	Slimes-45_%	Oversize+1mm_%
MTPA116	0	2	0.72	10.75	6.64
MTPA116	2	2.7	0.33	20.49	7.81
MTPA117	0	2	0.58	17.93	0.91
MTPA117	2	4	0.59	25.72	0.93
MTPA117	4	6	0.57	25.51	1.58
MTPA118	0	2	0.75	18.55	0.79
MTPA118	2	4	0.81	23.59	1.05
MTPA118	4	6	0.69	24.33	1.49
MTPA119	0	2	1.11	22.39	0.98
MTPA119	2	4	1.12	31.60	1.98
MTPA119	4	6	0.99	30.56	1.66
MTPA120	0	2	1.18	18.91	1.09
MTPA120	2	4	0.75	27.07	1.80
MTPA120	4	6	0.73	26.27	2.78
MTPA121	0	2	1.51	19.75	0.90
MTPA121	2	4	1.20	28.14	1.31
MTPA121	4	6	1.22	28.30	1.84
MTPA122	0	2	1.25	22.68	1.69
MTPA122	2	4	0.98	29.23	3.01
MTPA122	4	6	0.41	40.22	1.33
MTPA123	0	2	0.39	12.42	7.65
MTPA123	2	4	0.29	17.83	6.86
MTPA123	4	6			
MTPA124	0	2	0.44	13.49	8.39
MTPA124	2	3.7	0.55	13.25	16.54
MTPA125	0	2	0.80	23.29	4.16
MTPA125	2	4	0.89	25.74	13.17
MTPA125	4	4.5	0.72	22.19	18.07
MTPA126	0	2	0.40	9.76	9.48
MTPA126	2	4	0.29	12.45	12.60
MTPA126	4	6	0.51	12.79	35.80
MTPA127	0	2	1.01	15.33	5.24
MTPA127	2	4	0.84	20.12	6.75
MTPA127	4	6	0.64	18.08	12.42
MTPA128	0	2	0.81	14.71	4.82
MTPA128	2	4	0.70	16.37	6.16
MTPA128	4	6	0.55	16.99	11.23
MTPA129	0	2	0.92	14.33	7.31
MTPA129	2	3.2	0.63	16.06	20.66
MTPA130	0	2	0.58	7.21	8.90
MTPA130	2	3.2	0.41	9.89	14.45
MTPA131	0	2	1.08	16.61	4.04
MTPA131	2	4	0.76	18.52	6.76
MTPA131	4	6	0.59	18.93	8.09
MTPA132	0	2	0.63	29.88	3.55

MTPA132	2	4	0.73	48.42	2.47
MTPA132	4	5	0.41	60.09	0.50
MTPA133	0	2	0.53	10.06	6.16
MTPA133	2	4	0.55	15.81	7.07
MTPA133	4	6	0.40	17.27	7.13
MTPA134	0	2	0.59	11.26	9.64
MTPA134	2	4	0.43	13.49	11.58
MTPA134	4	6	0.57	13.41	12.10
MTPA135	0	2	1.12	19.00	0.98
MTPA135	2	4	1.33	28.48	1.34
MTPA135	4	6	1.03	29.22	1.47
MTPA136	0	2	0.85	17.70	1.22
MTPA136	2	4	1.19	26.73	2.21
MTPA136	4	6	0.70	28.10	1.74
MTPA137	0	2	1.62	14.70	2.01
MTPA137	2	4	1.00	24.31	3.76
MTPA137	4	6	1.30	28.79	1.24
MTPA138	0	2	0.86	27.64	1.59
MTPA138	2	4	0.80	40.57	1.90
MTPA138	4	6	1.46	48.11	1.46
MTPA139	0	2	0.16	66.33	0.76
MTPA139	2	4	0.34	76.78	0.17
MTPA139	4	4.9	0.53	64.34	0.25
MTPA140	0	2	0.49	22.24	4.08
MTPA140	2	4	0.38	27.35	6.83
MTPA140	4	6	0.23	42.99	10.60