North River Resources plc / Ticker: NRRP / Index: AIM / Sector: Mining

North River Resources plc ("North River" or the "Company")

Project update and latest Namib resource drilling results: high grade hits including an intersection of 57.1 metres (true width 8.5 metres) at 28.6% zinc

North River Resources plc, the AIM quoted resource company, wishes to provide the early results from the ongoing underground diamond drilling at its flagship Namib Project in Namibia together with an update on project activities.

Highlights

- Initial drill results from the Northern Orebody show significant intersection of mineralisation
- An outstanding high grade intersection of 57 metres (true width 8.5 metres) at 28.6% zinc, extending mineralisation 80 metres below level 5 in the North
- 3,800 metre drilling programme progressing well towards completion at end of June 2016
- 5 Level development tunnel over 95% complete
- Other project workstreams remain on hold pending clarity on the timing and conditions attaching to both the Mining Licence and the proposed Namibian broad based empowerment legislation
- Working capital fundraising required shortly

High grade intersections indicate continued mineralisation below the existing North orebody

Drilling is currently being undertaken from the 5 Level development drive below the current North resource to test the extensions at depth of these ore envelopes. The drilling campaign also envisages infill and extension drilling in the existing Southern resource.

Further to the drilling results announced on 12 February 2016, the Company wishes to provide initial results from its ~3,800 metre drilling campaign. 14 holes totalling 1,472 metres have been drilled by the Company's own Kempe U3-9BQ together with a larger Diamec 262 rig under contract. Eight holes have been reported in Table 1 below. A further three holes are awaiting assay results and three holes are awaiting sampling. The Kempe is being used to search for shallower targets up to ~80m below the modelled envelopes while the more powerful Diamec rig is used for drill holes up to 200m deep. The drilling campaign is targeted for completion by end of June 2016.

Significant mineralisation was intersected in four holes:

- NLDD067: 57.1m (true width of 8.5 metres) at 28.6% zinc and 33g/t silver*;
- NLDDK074: 3.0m (true width of 1.5 metres) at 35.0% zinc and 11.9m (true width of 6.0 metres) at 20.8% zinc;
- NLDDK075: 8.7m (true width of 4.0 metres) at 19.5% zinc and 3.0m (true width of 2.0 metres) at 12.2% zinc; and
- NLDDK076: 3.6m (true width of 1.3 metres) at 9.8% zinc, 2.6% lead and 42g/t silver, plus 8.1m (true wdith of 2.5 metres) at 6.7% zinc, 7.6% lead and 101g/t silver

*Silver results are provisional, awaiting QAQC checks

Assays are awaited for 3 additional holes (NLDD068, NLDD069 and NLDDK077). All these holes visually indicate mineralised intercepts with preliminary XRF Niton analysis supporting high grade massive sulphide mineralisation.

The early results from the drilling campaign indicate the continuation of mineralisation 80 metres below the existing Northern part of the orebody, providing support for the Company's confidence in delivering an increased resource estimate for the Namib project following completion of the drilling campaign. As would be standard practise, all grade intercepts will be critically evaluated as part of the update to the Mineral Resource Estimate in due course, to ensure that lower angle drill intercepts returned (those with very high intercept lengths relative to true widths) do not bias the resulting grade estimation.

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Galen White, Principal Geologist of CSA Global (UK) Ltd and a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM). Mr White has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. White consents to the inclusion in this release, of matters based on his information, in the form and context which it appears.

North River CEO James Beams commented, "It is very pleasing to see our confidence in the further geological potential of the Namib project being borne out by these initial results from the drilling campaign carried out from the 5-level development drive. Whilst NLDD067 is only one drill hole, with a low angle to the trend of the intersection, the exceptional grade and consistency of mineralisation augurs well as we look to grow the resource base. I look forward to releasing further drilling results as we progress with the programme towards a larger resource base and longer mine life."

Figure 1: Long section of the Mine Looking North East

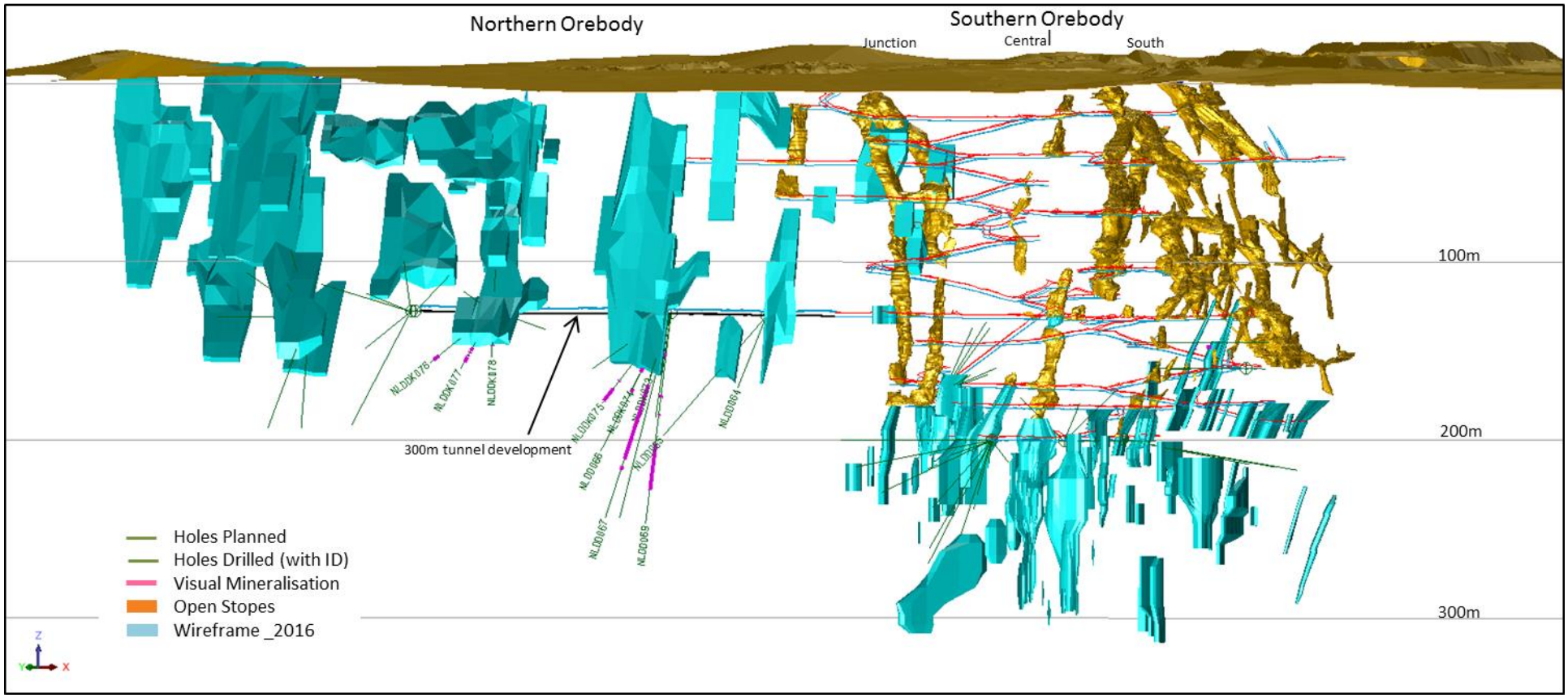

Figure 2: Core photos from part of the long intersections in hole NLDD067 (A) and hole NLDD069 (B).

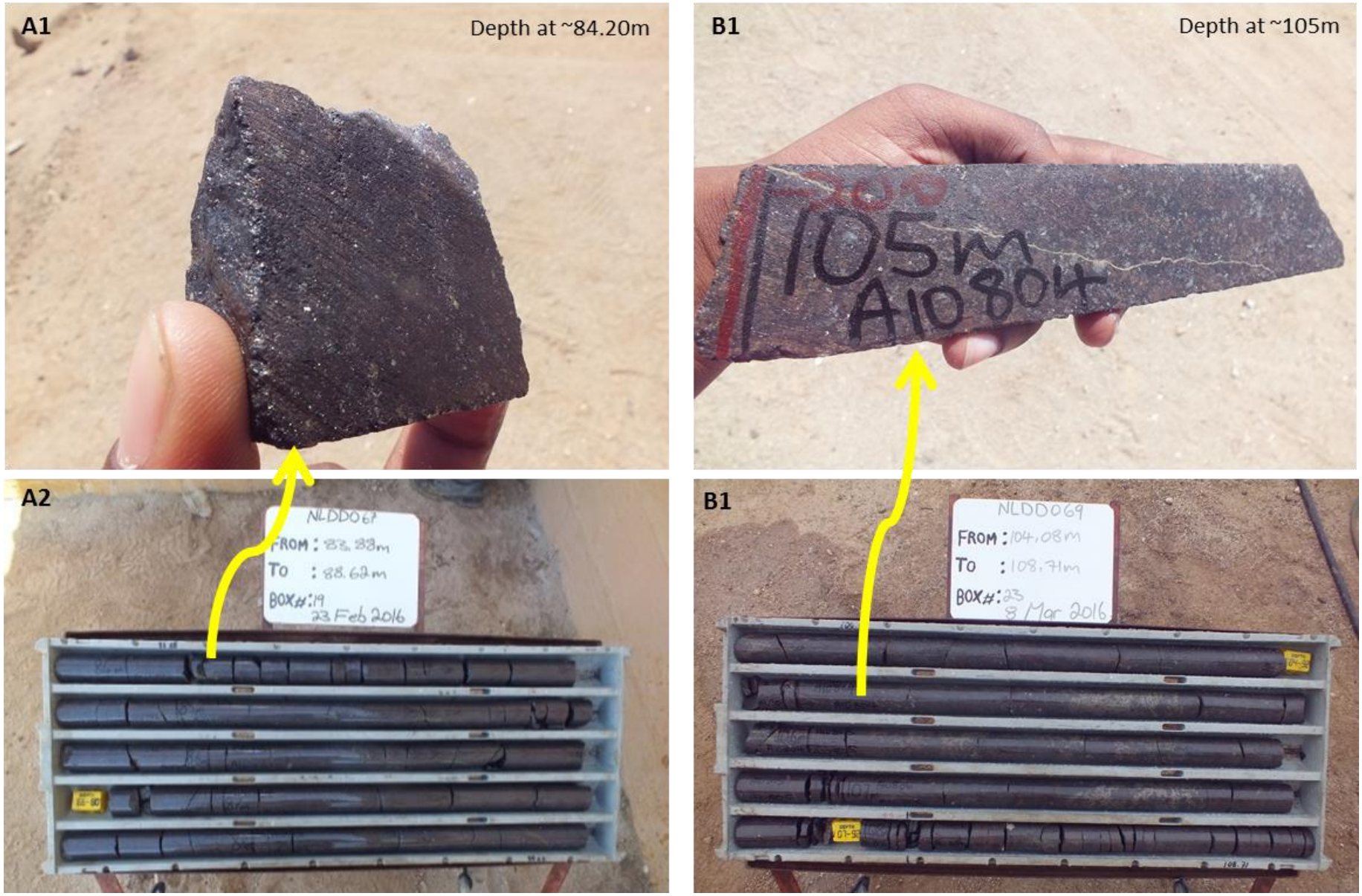

Figure 3: Core photos of the 61.9m intersection in hole NLDD067

Table 1: Significant intercepts table

Location	Hole Type	Hole ID	NAT East	NAT North	NAT RL	Max depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval width (m)	True width (m)	Zinc %	Lead %	Silver ppm	Iron %
North	DD	NLDD067	475143,41	7509859,95	170.8	168.0	-43	232	57.9	115.0	57.1	8.5	28.6	0.07	33*	24.0
North	DD	NLDDK074	475145,62	7509861,66	169.5	79.5	-35	230	43.4	46.4	3.0	1.5	35.3	0.13	**	22.8
North	DD	NLDDK074	475145,62	7509861,66	169.5	79.5	-35	230	49.60	61.5	11.9	6.0	20.8	0.04	**	18.4
North	DD	NLDDK075	475145,42	7509861,70	169.5	94.5	-35	244	79.5	88.2	8.7	4.0	19.5	0.87	**	18.9
North	DD	NLDDK075	475145,42	7509861,70	169.5	94.5	-35	244	89.5	92.5	3.0	2.0	12.2	0.10	**	39.1
North	DD	NLDDK076	475053,31	7509903,90	171.6	79.5	-21	243	28.9	32.5	3.6	1.3	9.8	2.60	42	14.7
North	DD	NLDDK076	475053,31	7509903,90	171.6	79.5	-21	243	67.6	75.7	8.1	2.5	6.7	7.59	100	33.9
North	DD	NLDD064	475186,16	7509826,94	169.5	82.8	-41	228			No significant intercepts					
North	DD	NLDD065	475185,94	7509827,65	169.5	110.8	-35	245			No significant intercepts					
North	DD	NLDD066	475143,31	7509860,24	170.9	173.8	-40	240			No significant intercepts					
North	DD	NLDDK073	475146,17	7509860,57	169.5	78.0	-31	226			No significant intercepts					

* Provisional results for silver as being re-assayed due to laboratory CRMs under reporting by approximately 5%

** Ag results not available (pending)

Significant Intercepts are based on the following criteria:

- Minimum intercept length: 3 metres
- Maximum internal waste: 1 metres
- Cutoff Lead/zinc combined: 1 %
- True thickness lengths were obtained by measuring intercepts manually from a perpendicular-to-dip sectional review. Lengths are approximate due to the variable nature of the lodes.

Update on forward project work programme

As previously announced, the Company has accepted the Namibian Ministry of Mines ("the Ministry") notice of preparedness to grant a mining licence for the Namib Project and now has a sixty day period (expiring on 26 April 2016) to submit a proposal to the Ministry addressing the supplementary terms and conditions to be agreed between the Company and the Ministry before the mining licence is issued. In parallel the Company also continues to examine the implications of the Government of Namibia's proposed introduction of broad based empowerment legislation. The extent to which this proposed legislation would place additional obligations on the Namib Project, and the timeframe for finalising and enacting this legislation, is not yet clear but undoubtedly remains an area on which the Company will need further clarity in due course.

As a result of this ongoing uncertainty in timing and terms under which the mining licence may be issued as well as the timeframe for gaining clarity over the potential implications of the proposed empowerment legislation, the Company has revised its short term work programme for the Project to focus on growing the mineral resource base to support a longer initial mine life and improved project economics in a more challenging commodity price environment:

- Development of the 5-level drive: This mine development is required for resource drilling access at depth in the North orebody. The development is progressing well and is over 95% complete. Completion is expected ahead of the scheduled end of March 2016 target. No further mine development is planned in the short term, however a reduced mining team will be retained to support the ongoing underground drilling programme;
- Drilling programme: The 3,800m resource drilling campaign continues as planned and remains scheduled for completion at the end of June 2016. This programme is continually being assessed and refocused as drill data is collected.

Other workstreams required to advance the project towards a construction decision, including front end engineering and design ("FEED"), remain on hold pending further clarity on the timing and conditions attaching to the Mining Licence and the proposed broad based empowerment legislation in Namibia. As a consequence and in order to conserve cash resources, the Project Director, Andrew Little, will be leaving the Company, and the project team will be reduced by 6 people. The Company has implemented further corporate cost saving measures commensurate with a lower level of project activity.

During this period, the Company's primary focus shall be securing the mining licence for Namib under appropriate terms and with clarity over the implications of the proposed empowerment legislation on the Project.

Funding update

The Company will shortly require further working capital funding to cover ongoing corporate costs and the revised project work programme. The Company is evaluating options for this funding and expects to provide a further update shortly.

Appendix: Assay Quality Assurance Quality Control

Diamond core samples were half core samples and are selectively sampled based on observable sulphide mineralisation. Approximately one metre of waste is sampled either side of mineralisation.

Samples were prepared and analysed for iron, lead and zinc at Bureau Veritas Namibia (Swakopmund). They were fused with sodium peroxide, dissolved in dilute HCL and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Silver samples are dissolved in a multi acid digest and assayed by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry.

The assay Quality Assurance Quality Control (QAQC) programme included certified reference materials (CRMs) from African Mineral Standards (AMIS) in Johannesburg, South Africa; blanks and duplicate samples. Assay QC results were monitored and where issues were noted, the laboratory is requested to re-assay the affected samples. Silver results from hole NLDD067 are being re-assayed due to the laboratory internal standards under-reporting by approximately 5%. No other significant issues were noted with the QC samples for the drill holes in this press release.

ENDS

For further information please visit www.northriverresources.com or contact:

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About North River Resources: North River Resources (AIM ticker: NRR) is a multi-asset mining exploration and development company with projects located in Namibia and Mozambique. The Company's primary focus is bringing its flagship Namib project into production. The Namib project is the restart of a high grade zinc-lead underground mine located in Namibia.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>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.</td><td>7 Diamec DD (diamond) for 947 m and 7 Kempe DD (diamond) for 525 m. Assays have been received for 7 holes, 1 hole not sampled as no mineralised intersection, 3 holes are awaiting assays and 3 holes haven't been sampled yet.
Underground holes are often drilled in fans due to drill rig accommodation and access issues.
Sampling was selective over mineralized intervals and samples were collected at 1 m intervals or to geological boundaries, from which an average of 1.6 – 1.8 kg of sample was collected for analysis.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) were followed to ensure samples are representative.
Holes are selectively sampled based on observable sulphide mineralisation. Samples are sent for assay.
Approximately 1m of apparent waste is sampled either side of mineralisation's.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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.).</td><td>DD (NQ and BQ for Diamec holes), BX (40mm, Kempe Drilling);
<table>
<tr><th>HTYPE</th><th>No. Holes</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD - Diamec</td><td>7</td><td>947</td></tr>
<tr><td>DD - Kempe</td><td>7</td><td>525</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grand Total</td><td>66</td><td>1,472</td></tr>
</table>
Core is not orientated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>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.</td><td>Recovery data was collected for drill core and reviewed for the 2014 MRE. Conclusions were that core recovery was excellent, averaging 95% recovery within the mineralisation. Recovery dropped in breccias to 76%, however, within the mineralised lodes, recovery was over</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	90%. Only 3 holes (NLDDK073 to NLDDK075) being reported have recovery data in the database and recoveries are in line with previous analysis. • The relationship between recovery and grade of all available diamond drilling was investigated during the last MRE update, and no sample bias was observed. An updated review in this area will be completed during MRE update work in due course. Deviation from the conclusions previously drawn is not expected to occur. • The majority of the mineralised rock masses drilled are in competent rock and new drilling is predominantly underground. Recovery is not considered an issue.
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 was undertaken (or is in process) for all holes in the Exploration Update using standardised logging codes which describe material drilled, texture, grain size and colour. Mineralisation is logged where applicable. • Core photography is undertaken for all drilling. • Currently four holes in this Exploration Update have logging data in the database.
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.*	• Diamond core samples are half core cut with a diamond saw along an orientation line to prevent preferential sampling of core as described in the SOP. Samples are weighed. • The laboratory splits the coarse crushed samples to obtain duplicate samples which are analysed within the sample batch. • The sample sizes are appropriate given the grain size of the material
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*	• Samples from the current drill campaign were sent to Bureau Veritas, Swakopmund for lead, zinc and iron analysis. Samples were fused with Sodium Peroxide and dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid for analysis by ICP (OES). • Silver samples were digested with a four acid digest (Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric) and analysed with an ICP (OES)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	finish. • Density measurements are taken by the lab on the half core samples sent to the lab –Archimedes method. • Blanks and CRMs were inserted in the sample stream on site. Duplicates were taken from laboratory coarse crush samples. No external checks have been undertaken at this stage. • No issues were noted with the North River reference material performance. However Bureau Veritas internal silver standards for hole NLDD067 under reported by approximately 5% and these have been re-assayed (results pending). • Silver results for holes NLDDK074 and NLDDK075 are still pending
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.*	• No twinned holes have been drilled. • Site visit completed for previous MRE update included a review of drill core and visual confirmation of significant mineralisation matching assay results • Assay certificates for significant intersections have been verified by CSA Global. No other physical external verification has taken place. Significant intersections are logged by a senior geologist and verified by the NRR Geology Manager. • Data is captured in excel spreadsheets. NRR is in the process of moving to a SQL relational database (hosted by CSA Global). • Procedures are in place, but it is advised that these are reviewed and updated to reflect current practices. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data, apart from overwriting assay data that failed QAQC, which has been re-assayed and QAQC passed.
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.*	• A surveyed topography of the immediate mine area was provided by NRR. The surface topography was surveyed and the collar positions of drillholes were also surveyed by NRR using a Leica Robotic Total Station TCRA1205, R100. • Holes have been surveyed downhole with an Electromind Sonde Probe (BDVG42) which measures magnetic deviation. • Due to the steep to near-vertical nature of the lodes downhole surveying is critical to project mineralisation intercepts correctly. • The grid system for all data points is WGS84 Zone 33S.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Holes in the Northern Extension were drilled on a 15m x 40m grid. • Data spacing in the South Mine varied. • No sample compositing has been used.
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.*	• All holes were drilled to try and intersect the orebody, though not all are perpendicular due to the practical necessity of underground fan drilling. • Due to the vertical/sub-vertical nature of the lodes and the limited underground access positions from which to drill, drilling can often intersect mineralisation at away from the perpendicular, resulting in longer than 'true-width' intersections. • Down-plunge targeting is challenging due to the steepness and irregularity of the shoots. • Drilled intercepts (and their relationship to true widths, and therefore representivity) will be critically evaluated during subsequent Mineral Resource Estimation update study to address any sampling bias that may exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample pulps are stored in a locked shed on-site, where there is security on duty at all times.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data was imported into an SQL database and validated. QAQC reports were produced and reviewed. Issues were sent to the laboratory for comment and where relevant, samples were re-assayed. QAQC was reviewed again and where passed, the database was updated. • Site visit completed for previous MRE update included a review of SOPs and sampling procedures.

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	• *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,*	• NRR announced on the 1 February 2016 that they had received a Notice of Preparedness to Grant the mining license from the Namibian Ministry of Mines and Energy (dated 28 January 2016). The area

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	covered by the Mining License application (ML185) is located within the Namib Lead and Zinc Mining (Propriety) Limited 100% owned EPL2902.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous drilling on the deposit was completed by ISCOR in the late 1980's to early 1990's and by Kalahari Resources in 2008.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The NLZP is an intrusive-related Zn-Pb-Ag deposit, stratabound within the distinctive Mine Marble Unit, located within the Karibib Fm. of the Swakop Group. • The Swakop Group was deposited within the Damaran Basin between 770 Ma to 600 Ma and was then incorporated into the Central Zone of the Damaran orogenic belt at 550—490 Ma. • Mineralisation post-dates ductile deformation while brittle disruption has resulted in overturning in the western end of the South Orebody and results in greater complexity in the 'Junction Zone'. • The Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation with anomalous Cu, Sn and In as well as F suggests a granite-related system. No causative intrusion has been identified.

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.*
		• 8 holes have been included in this press release of which 4 had significant intercepts, 1 had no mineralized intersection and was not sampled and 3 did not have significant intercepts. The press release notes that another 3 holes are pending assay results and 3 holes have been drilled but not yet sampled.
		• Azimuths and Dips vary significantly due to the underground fan drilling of a steeply dipping to near-vertical mineralization.
		• Hole lengths ranged between 62.80 to 173.80 m (Diamec) and 58.5 to 94.5 m (Kempe).
		• All collars are located within the NLZP and been captured using UTM WGS 1984, Zone 33 South.
		• Minimum and maximum positions are displayed below:
		
		Min Easting: 475053.31
		Max Easting: 475346.02
		Min Northing: 7509655.43
		Max Northing: 7509903.97
		Min RL: 150.42

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Max RL 171.66
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.*	• Significant Intercepts were calculated on a minimum of a 3 m drill hole intercept with 1 % combined Pb and Zn and a maximum internal waste of 1 m. Weighted averages were used. • Core samples from 10 holes (NLDD064 not sampled as no intersection and 3 holes awaiting sampling) ranged from 0.26 to 1.8 m (average 0.96m). 57 % of core samples were 1 m in length.
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').*	• Drilling of underground holes; drill intercepts vary and may be parallel to mineralisation strike which is unavoidable due to the limited access underground. • True thickness widths were obtained by measuring manually from a perpendicular-to-dip sectional review. Lengths are approximate due to the variable nature of the lodes, but are considered appropriate and representative.
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.*	• A long section showing drillholes is included in the press release.
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.*	• Comprehensive table of intercepts in press release.
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.*	• Density is analysed by the laboratory using the Archimedes principle [dry weight / (dry weight – wet weight)]. • Based on a 6.5 % zinc and 2.5 % lead plant feed grade the recoveries based on completed metallurgical test work should be 87 % and 85 % for zinc and lead respectively. Ag that is mostly associated with lead should be about 80 % recovery (not calculated in the studies).
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.*	• NRR are currently continuing an underground drill program in both Area North and South. • The objective of the 2016 drilling programs is to: • Target resource extensions down dip of the lodes in Area North and Area South.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Potentially upgrade portions of the Area South from Inferred Mineral Resource to Indicated Mineral Resources.