SUMMARY OF THE JORC CODE

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The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statements in this document have been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code. The JORC Code is one of the internationally accepted Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve classification systems established in Australia, which was first published in February 1989 and last revised in December 2012. This is commonly used in Competent Person's Report and competent person's reports for reporting Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve for public companies reporting to the Stock Exchange. This is used by the competent person to report the resources and reserves of our mines in this document.

The JORC Code defines "Mineral Resource" as a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality) and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are subdivided in order of increasing geological confidence into the following categories:

- *Inferred Mineral Resource* — is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.
- *Indicated Mineral Resource* — is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

  Geological evidence — is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered; and
- *Measured Mineral Resource* — is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

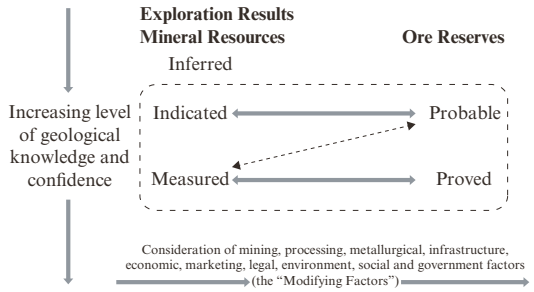
  Geological evidence — is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

The JORC Code defines "Ore Reserve" as the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

Ore reserves are sub-divided into the following categories:

- *Probable Ore Reserve* — is the economically mineable part of an Indicated Mineral Resource, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Ore Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proved Ore Reserve; and
- *Proved Ore Reserve* — is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proved Ore Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

The following diagram summarizes the general relationship between Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves under the JORC Code:



Source: the JORC Code, 2012

Reserves are generally quoted as comprising a portion of the total resources rather than the resources being additional to the reserves quoted. Under the JORC Code either procedure is acceptable, provided the method adopted is clearly identified. The Compenent Person's Report in this document reports all of the reserves as part of the resources.