TOPTUNG LIMITED
ABN 12 118 788 846
Level 8, 46 Edward Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
PO Box 15505, City East, Brisbane QLD 4002
Australia
Tel: (07) 3232 3405 - Fax: (07) 3232 3499
info@toptung.com.au - www.toptung.com.au

Australia Securities Exchange
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

11 October 2017

TORRINGTON TUNGSTEN AND TOPAZ PROJECT UPDATE

Highlights:

- ***Assays from final holes include:***

  Hole 385: 6m at 0.34% W (4,280ppm WO_3) from 25 to 31m

  Hole 396: 8m at 0.32% W (4,030ppm WO_3) from 27 to 35m; and,

  4m at 0.22% W (2,770ppm WO_3) from 41 to 45m

- ***Mining Licence application being compiled for lodgement***
- ***Federal Government ARC Linkage Grant funds received by the UNSW***
- ***New high-temperature furnace purchased for the topaz fibre research project to be installed and commissioned late October***
- ***Two post-doctoral scientists appointed for the UNSW topaz fibre research project***
- ***Commencement of a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate based on the 2017 drill results***
- ***Significant recent increases in the tungsten price***

Summary:

The completion of the 2017 drill programme at Torrington and the increasing tungsten price has led to the Company reassessing the strategic pathway for the development of the Project.

This change in strategy involves commencing the application process for a Mining Lease; the start-up of the main topaz research programme at UNSW; and, completing a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate based on the 2017 drill results.

Given the importance to have access to mined product for the supply of topaz concentrate in the event the topaz research is successful in the short-term, the Company's Mining Lease application will be based on a staged development with an initial lower tonnage plant throughput.

Drilling

XRF assay results have been received and checked for the final 32 Reverse Circulation percussion holes mostly drilled to delineate the extent (margins) of the tungsten mineralised silexite bodies outlined by the earlier drilling on the Wild Kate Prospect area see **Figure 1 (Appendix 1)**. The drilling also included a few infill and scissor holes as follow-up to previously reported high grade mineralisation. Significant intercepts within the mineralised zone include:

Hole 385: 6m at 0.34% W (4,280ppm WO_3) from 25 to 31m

Hole 396: 8m at 0.32% W (4,030ppm WO_3) from 27 to 35m; and,

4m at 0.22% W (2,770ppm WO_3) from 41 to 45m

Discussion: Tungsten mineralisation at Torrington occurs within a silexite host rock, a quartz-topaz greisen associated with the regional Mole Granite basement. The silexite occurs as intrusive pipes, dykes and sills and tungsten mineralisation is highly variable in grade and distribution within the silexite.

Hole 385 was drilled to test for an extension of the multiple mineralised intercepts centered on Hole 125 located at the western end of Section 1 as shown in **Figures 1 and 2 (Appendix 1).** The intersection of 6m at 0.34% W (4,280ppm WO_3) from 25 to 31m typifies the mineralised silexite sill style rather than the pipe-like body of mineralisation seen to the west.

Hole 396 is an undercut of vertical diamond core Hole 277C which intersected 25m at 0.51% W (6,464ppm WO_3) from 19m (ASX 13th September 2017). The location of Hole 396 is shown in **Figures 1 and 3 (Appendix 1).** High grade mineralisation as intersected in holes 277C and 396 appear to represent a pipe-like zone within lower grade mineralised silexite.

The variable styles of mineralisation occurring within the Wild Kate Prospect will be confirmed by the resource modelling.

Mining Licence application

The Company has outlined and surveyed an area over which to lodge an application for a Mining Licence. This area will encompass the current JORC Code 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for the Torrington Project (ASX 12 August 2015) which comprises Indicated and Inferred Resources as given in **Table 1** totaling 2,146,000 tonnes at 0.23% WO_3 for 4,965 tonnes at 0.063% WO_3 cut-off. These Resources comprise the Wild Kate, Mt Everard, Burnt Hut and Fielders Hill Prospects.

Consultants and contactors to undertake the necessary ecological, heritage and other studies have been sought and groundwork is planned to commence late October.

Topaz research programme at the University of New South Wales (UNSW)

- Approval in August 2017 of the three-year Federal Government ARC Linkage Grant co-funding;
- Appointment of two contracted post-doctoral scientists for the study and;
- Programme to commence late October once a new high temperature furnace has been installed and commissioned.

TopTung through its 100% owned subsidiary Topfibre Pty Ltd is conducting advanced research at the UNSW School of Materials Science and Engineering on the production of single mullite fibres from the topaz found at Torrington.

Topaz is an aluminosilicate mineral that contains about 20% F (fluorine) which is released during the thermal decomposition of the topaz. The F will be re-utilised completely in a closed system to generate sodium silicofluoride, which is a widely used fluoridiser for drinking water.

The scoped research programme has outlined two challenges:

1. Large fibre diameter. This is a function of determining suitable time and temperature conditions (length is not an issue as it's easy to grow long fibres); and,
2. Fibres that are separable. The strategy is to grow them parallel using a template as the fibres form intergrowths under normal circumstances. However, this presently relies upon the use of existing or developed templates suitable for epitaxial growth, which is the only real wild card.

While waiting for the Federal Government's decision, the Company sole-funded research into producing an oriented template for the fibre production which was completed in September. The template work showed very clearly the proof-of-concept and will be a major focus of the near-term work.

JORC Resource Estimation

The Company's first drilling programme at Torrington was completed on 13th August 2017 with 384 Reverse Circulation percussion holes being drilled for 10,679m and 16 HQ diamond core holes for 538.5m. All drilling was within the area approved by the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) covering the Wild Kate, Burnt Hut and Mt Everard Prospects. It is a credit to the drilling contractor and all others involved that the programme was completed with no lost time injuries.

Now that all the assay results have been received for the 2017 drill programme the Company's consultants Resolve Geo Pty Ltd can commence an update of the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate.

The current JORC Code 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for the Torrington Project (ASX 12 August 2015) comprises Indicated and Inferred Resources as given in **Table 1** totalling 2,146,000 tonnes at 0.23% WO_3 for 4,965 tonnes WO_3 (at 0.063% WO_3 cut-off).

These Resources comprise the Wild Kate, Mt Everard, Burnt Hut and Fielders Hill Prospects. Access to drill the Burnt Hut Prospect was restricted owing to heavy rain filling the abandoned pit area. The Fielders Hill Prospect was not included in the 2017 programme.

Table 1: Summary Indicated and Inferred Tungsten Resources – Torrington Project

Resource Category	Silexite(t)>0.05%W	Grade (%W)	Grade (%WO_3)	W (t)	WO_3 (t)
Indicated	422,000	0.20	0.25	827	1,043
Inferred	1,724,000	0.18	0.23	3,110	3,922
Total (Rounded)	**2,146,000**	**0.18**	**0.23**	**3,937**	**4,965**

(*A cut-off grade of 0.05% W was used in the JORC Resource estimation and is equivalent to 0.063% WO_3 (the conversion factor for W to WO_3 is 1.26). Also, percentages e.g. 0.23% WO_3 can be expressed as 2,300ppm WO_3 (1% = 10,000ppm).*
For, and on behalf of, the Board of Directors of TopTung Limited

Dr Leon Pretorius
Executive Chairman
TopTung Limited

For any enquiries please contact

Martin Kavanagh on 0419 429 974, or

Leon Pretorius on 0419 702 616

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to exploration results and activities for the Torrington Project has been compiled by Dr Leon Pretorius. The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical testwork for the Torrington Project is being conducted under the supervision of Dr Leon Pretorius. Dr Pretorius has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of beneficiation plant under consideration and to the activities being undertaken.

Dr Pretorius is the Executive Chairman of TopTung Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Dr Pretorius as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Dr Pretorius consents to the inclusion of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Pretorius holds 8.48% of shares on issue in TopTung Ltd.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Torrington Project Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources was prepared Mr Gordon Saul. Mr Saul is a full-time employee of Resolve Geo Pty Ltd a company that was engaged by TopTung Limited to prepare the documentation for the Torrington tungsten and topaz deposits on which its JORC Code 2012 report is based. Mr Saul is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Saul as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Saul consents to the inclusion of information in this report

in the form and context in which it appears. Resolve Geo Pty Ltd holds 14.88% of shares on issue in TopTung Limited.

Attachments

Appendix 1 – Figures and Drilling Information.

Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1

APPENDIX 1 – FIGURES AND DRILLING INFORMATION

Figure 1: Wild Kate Drill Hole Location Plan

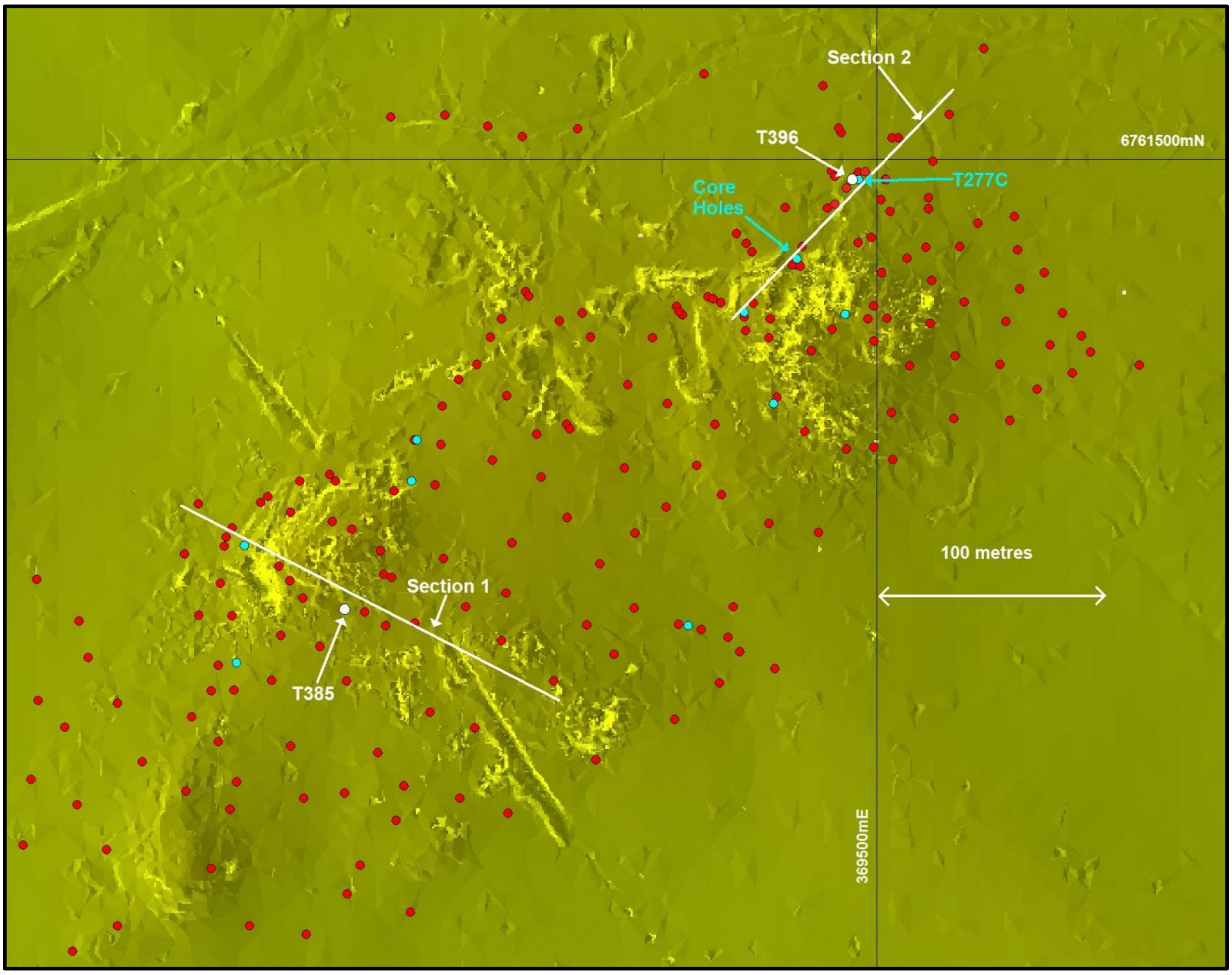


Table 2: Wild Kate RC Percussion Drill Hole Location Information

Hole No.	mE	mN	Azi.	Dip	RL*	Depth(m)
TOR 385	369,263	6,761,300	0	-90	1067	34
TOR 396	369,478	6,761,481	055	-60	1064	49

*AHD - Coordinates GDA 94 UTM Zone 56 (South)

Figure 2: Wild Kate Drill Section 1

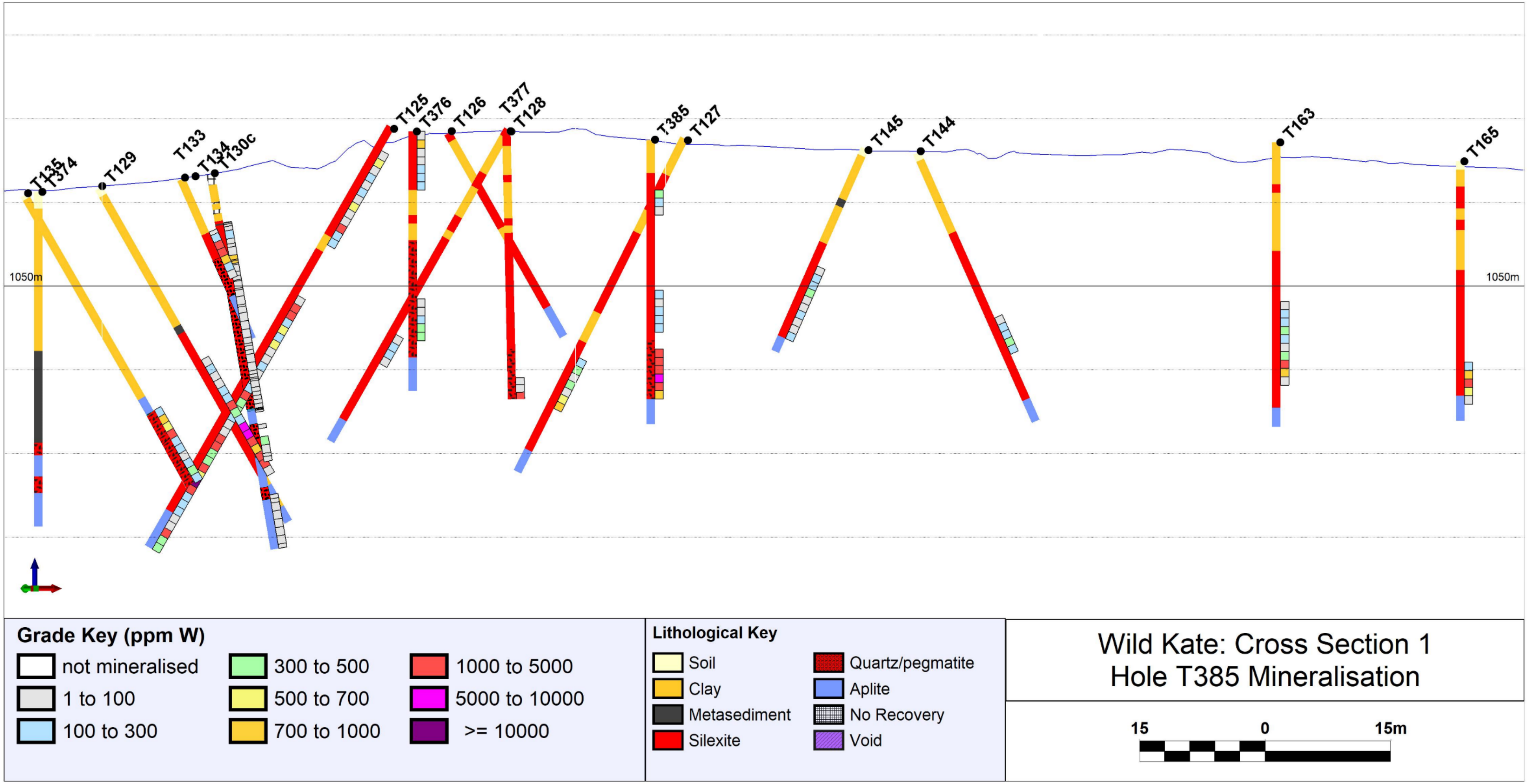
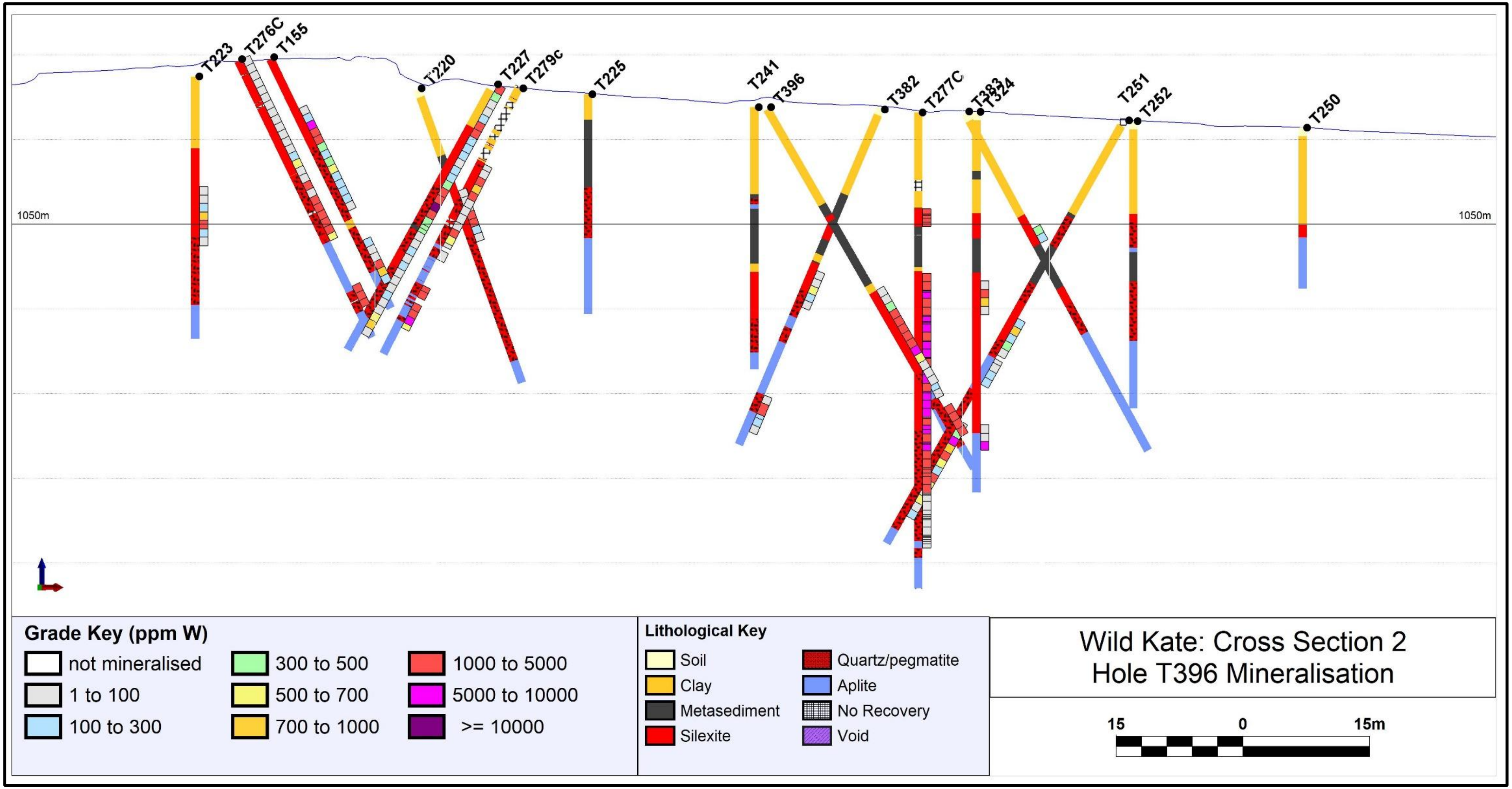


Figure 3: Wild Kate Drill Section 2



APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 30g 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.*	• The RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone in green plastic bags in 1m intervals. A 1kg representative sample is passed through a cyclone and cone splitter system, collected in a calico bag and placed on top of the green plastic for that metre interval. • All sampling of RC holes was undertaken using TopTung's sampling procedures and QAQC in line with industry best practice which includes standard and duplicate samples on average every 20 samples. • The RC rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 1kg sample is collected from the cone splitter which is representative of that metre drilled. • Each calico bag is scanned with a portable XRF analyser for tungsten (W) content as a guide to selection of samples to be submitted to the laboratory for XRF analysis. • Drill core is cut with a diamond saw and half core samples submitted to the laboratory for XRF analysis. Full core was also submitted for assay with representative chips retained after crushing in chip trays for each metre.
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).*	• RC Percussion drilling as vertical or 60º angle holes varying in depth from 15 to 50m. The face-sampling RC hammer bit has a diameter of 5.25inches (133mm). • Diamond Core (DC) drilling as vertical or 60º angle holes varying in depth from 15 to 50m. Drilling to date has been HQ core size. • Both drill rigs are owned and operated by Orange (NSW) based Chief Drilling Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• **RC:** The RC samples were collected dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be 100%, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. All RC holes have been dry. • **DC:** Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using three metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Generally 100% recoveries were achieved. • No sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
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.*	• Resolve-Geo contract geologists geologically logged all chips and drill core, using TopTung's logging scheme. • Sample logging is both qualitative e.g. logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology and alteration type; and quantitative e.g. % mineral present depending on the feature being logged. • **RC:** Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. **DC:** Logging of drill core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the TopTung database. • All holes were logged in full at the drill site and data entered into digital templates at the project office.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in core trays. The 50%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	• *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.*	sampling is considered appropriate for the majority of mineralisation intersected to date. • Dependent on the style of mineralisation full core was also submitted for assay with representative pieces of each metre sampled being retained. • All RC sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter as part of the trailer mounted cyclone system. All samples are dry and pass through the cyclone – splitter system as required. • The trailer mounted cone splitter is adjusted to ensure that the 1m split sample weighs on average 1kg. The cyclone and cone splitter is cleaned using an air nozzle after every drill rod – 6m. Sampling equipment and sample bags are kept clean at all times. • TopTung's sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples. • TopTung has undertaken an analysis of the QAQC of the Torrington drilling which has included the use of certified reference materials (standards) and unmineralised samples (blanks). • The 1kg sub-samples are considered appropriate for the style of tungsten mineralisation being targeted at Torrington. • Some duplicate sampling has also been undertaken. • Half core and full core samples over 1m length were crushed ALS in Brisbane or at Townes Contracting Tenterfield NATA laboratory to 100% passing 5mm and a representative 1kg sub-sample split off for assay. • At the ALS Brisbane, the 1kg sub-samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75 microns from which a pressed powder aliquot was prepared for assay.
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,*	• Samples from drilling were submitted to ALS in Brisbane. Samples were analysed for tungsten (W) by pressed powder XRF. Samples with W values >5,000ppm were re-assayed by fusion XRF. • External quality assurance of the laboratory assays was monitored by the insertion of blanks, duplicates and certified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	reference materials (**CRM**). • Field duplicates consisting of a split sub-sample of the original crushed sample material are also submitted for assay. • Two **CRMs** are alternated through the sample stream and where possible matched to the material being drilled. • Two blanks are inserted into the sample sequence • No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage. • The Company uses a handheld XRF analyser to select samples for laboratory assay. This instrument is calibrated twice daily using **CRMs**. For the first batch of samples submitted to ALS for assay a comparison between the laboratory XRF results and the scanned values show excellent correlation.
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.*	• The Competent Person **(CP)** is TopTung's Executive Chairman Dr. Leon Pretorius is personally supervising the drilling and sampling. • The **CP** and TopTung's Technical Director have reviewed the laboratory data and have confirmed the calculation of significant intersections. • At least two different company personnel and the contract geologist have visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed. • Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core samples. • No twin holes have been drilled at this early stage in the programme. • No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in GDA94 Zone 56 (Southern Hemisphere) using a handheld GPS. • The drill hole collars will be re-surveyed by a qualified surveyor using a differential GPS which may result in minor adjustments to coordinate data. • Vertical holes and shallow angle holes were not downhole surveyed. • Topographic control is from a detailed LiDAR survey flown over the Project area. The laser system provided vertical accuracy of ± 6cm. • The LiDAR survey also mapped the abandoned workings, waste dumps, shallow trenches and tracks from the historic mining.
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.*	• Drill hole location is in part determined by access to the historic workings. Drilling away from workings was initially on a 25 by 50m grid, but that has been abandoned in favour of targeted drilling. • Insufficient assay data has been collected to map grade distribution at this time although such drilling is in part complete. • No assay compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Angle holes were drilled perpendicular to perceived mineralisation trends defined by historical workings. • Both vertical and angle holes test the depth extent of the silexite host rock within larger bodies of mineralisation. • Vertical holes test for the presence of silexite host rock beneath the flat laying metasediment cover. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The **CP** manages the chain of custody of RC sub-samples and drill core delivered to the Company's exploration facility in Torrington (7km from site) daily. Once processed, samples are bagged and transported by the **CP** to ALS Brisbane. • Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS Brisbane as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		an interim measure and collected for return to Torrington base as return loads. • In Torrington, samples are kept in a secure yard fitted with CCTV. Tracking sheets have been set up online to monitor the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory. Representative chip trays from the RC drilling and drill core are securely stored in a shipping container.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme. • For the first batch of samples submitted for assay by ALS both powder and fusion XRF analyses were done on each sample before deciding on using powder XRF with random and routine checks by fusion XRF. The ALS results compare well to the sample scanning / selection method from the Company's portable XRF analyser.

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 Torrington Tungsten and Topaz Project comprises granted EL 8258 and EL 8355 owned by Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed TopTung Limited (TTW). • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Company's website (www.toptung.com.au) details historical mining and exploration at Torrington

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tungsten mineralisation at Torrington is hosted by silexite in the Torrington Pendant. Silexite is a quartz-topaz the late intrusive phase of the Mole Granite. • Tungsten occurs mainly as ferberite, the Fe rich wolframite end member. It appears as either disseminated euhedral-anhedral (fine to coarse grained) crystals in silexite bodies and quartz veins or as euhedral crystals <5cm in length and in bungs within silexite bodies or quartz veins. • Topaz which constitutes between 15-20% of the silexite may add positive economic value to the project.
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.*	• Refer to Table 2 in Appendix 1 of this ASX release.
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.*	• Intercepts presented only include intersections with a minimum 3m width averaging over 1,200ppm W. Widths in excess of 6m averaging over 1,000ppm W are also presented. No high-grade cuts have been applied to the assay data at this stage. • There are no metal equivalents used.
Relationship	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of*	• All intersections reported are downhole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	• Only assumed widths (i.e. vertical extent) of the silexite bodies are known. True widths of the silexite dykes/veins intersected will only be known after further drilling to determine the geometry of the mineralisation.
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.*	• Drill hole location plans are shown as Figure 1 in Appendix 1.
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.*	• Significant results only are reported in the text at this time. Narrow and low grade intercepts will be targeted by follow-up drilling.
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.*	• The Company's website (www.toptung.com.au) details historical mining and exploration, geology, mineralisation, JORC Resources and exploration and recent metallurgical testwork completed by the Company at Torrington.
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.*	• Follow up drilling is in progress as discussed in the text.