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Jangamo Project Drilling Confirms Broad Mineralised Zones, Mozambique

Savannah Resources plc (AIM: SAV) announces that it has received positive initial assay results from a 27 hole, 1,812m scout drilling programme (Figure 1) at its highly prospective 180km² Jangamo heavy mineral sands project ('Jangamo' or the 'the Project'), located in a world-class mineral sands province in southern Mozambique (Figure 2).

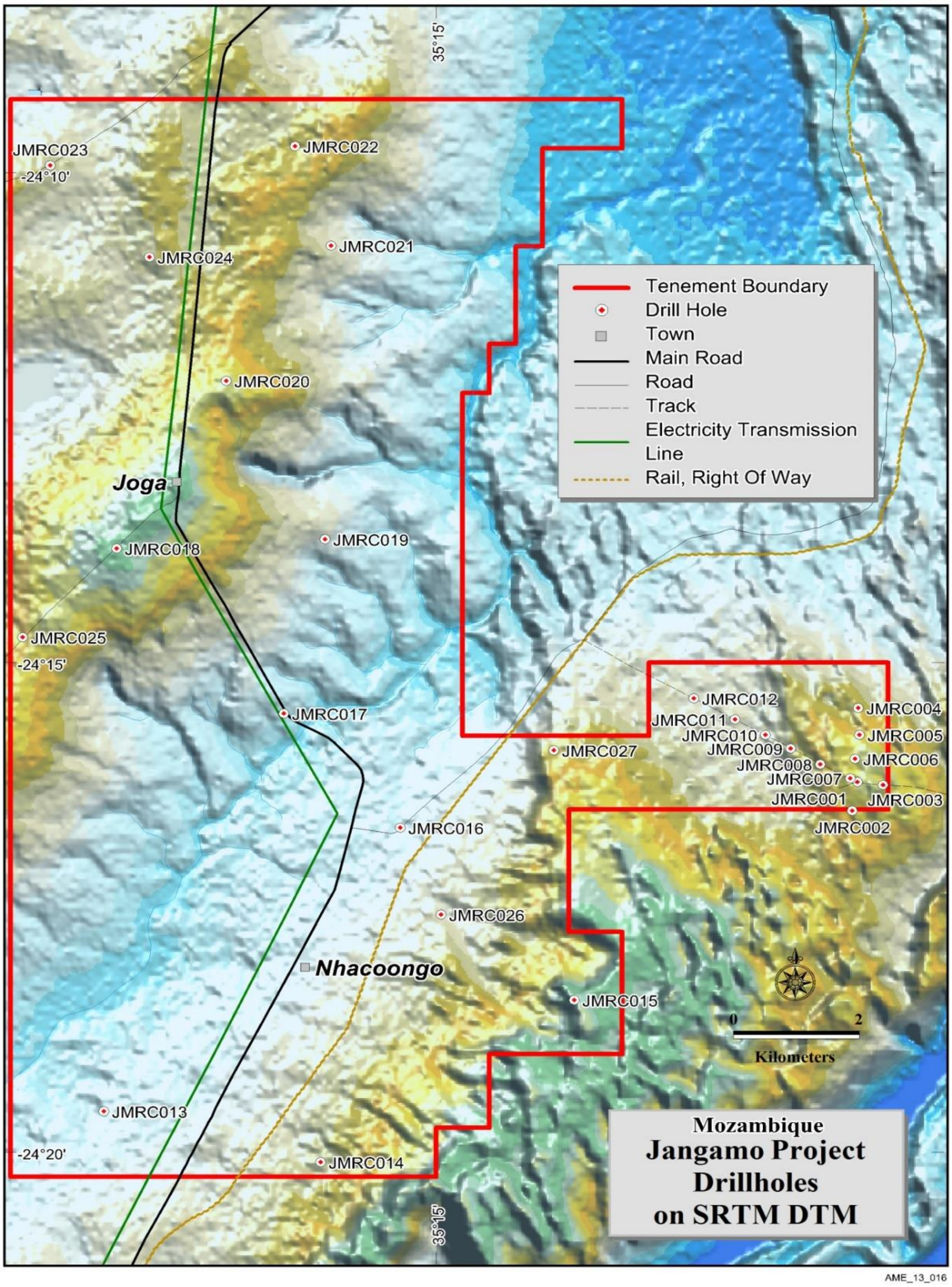
Highlights:

- Excellent progress made towards identifying a major heavy minerals system within the Jangamo tenement
- XRF assay results confirm broad zones up to 45 metres wide of anomalous titanium dioxide ('TiO_2') and zirconium dioxide ('ZrO_2')
- Low levels of deleterious elements such as chromium, uranium and thorium contaminants also recorded
- Two major mineralised dunal systems identified with strike lengths of at least 6km and 10km
- Discovered a new mineralised dune system in the north western part of the Project area, which significantly expands the exploration potential of Jangamo
- Further test work is continuing including mineralogy and metallurgy on selected anomalous intersections to determine the percentage Total Heavy Minerals ('THM') content of the intervals and the heavy mineral species present
- World class province - Jangamo is adjacent to Rio Tinto's major Mutamba[1] mineral sands deposit which, along with another licence area in Mozambique, has an exploration target of 7-12 billion tonnes at 3-4.5% THM

Savannah's CEO, David Archer said, "We are delighted with the results received to date from our initial scout drilling campaign at our flagship Jangamo Project. The initial XRF assay results have returned anomalous and highly encouraging TiO_2 and ZrO_2 numbers over some very broad widths in two major zones, with strike lengths of at least 6km and 10km. The eastern finger of the tenement has shown particularly encouraging grades and widths with a number of the holes finishing in mineralisation. Importantly, the results highlight the excellent potential for significant widths and concentrations of heavy minerals such as ilmenite, zircon and rutile to be returned with the completion of further analysis to be completed shortly.

"Given the early stage of the exploration programme and the large distances between the scout drill holes, in many cases over 5km, we have made excellent progress towards identifying a major heavy minerals system within the tenement and are confident that follow up test work to determine the percentage THM content of the key intersections will continue to underpin the value potential of the Project. Indeed, with the discovery of a new area of mineralisation within the north western part of the Project, which significantly increases the resource potential, we believe we are well placed to rapidly advance Jangamo up the value curve. We look forward to reporting the final analysis results in due course."

Figure 1 – Drill Hole Locations



Project Geology

A 1,812m reverse circulation ('RC'), scout drilling programme was completed in November 2013 to investigate the prospectivity of, and to test key dunal systems within, the Jangamo Project area. Geological reconnaissance and scout drilling work has confirmed that the Project is covered by a series of north-east trending Quaternary dunal and fluvial systems. The area has three morphological zones, composed of two inland dunes (red sands), which are the areas with the highest elevation, separated by a low lying area (alluvial sands), with different sedimentary characteristics (Figure 1).

The recent scout drill programme focused on preliminary testing each of these three morphological zones to determine their prospectivity to host mineral sands. Drilling has indicated that the most anomalous results have come from holes JMRC 018, 020 and 025 in the north-west area of the tenement and JMRC 026 and 027 in the south eastern area of the tenement. Given the spacing between the scout drill holes, in many cases over 5km, these initial results are very encouraging.

Geochemistry – XRF Analysis

Following the return of the drill samples to Perth, first pass XRF analysis was used as a cost-effective method to confirm which samples have heavy minerals in them so that a more thorough targeted analytical programme can be completed. The initial geochemistry is very positive with broad zones of anomalous TiO_2 and ZrO_2 of up to 45 metres being intersected. The preliminary assays also suggest low levels of deleterious elements such as chromium, uranium and thorium in the samples.

It is important to note when reviewing the XRF results that there is no direct correlation between the assay percentages and the percentage of the minerals (ilmenite, zircon and rutile for example) in the samples. Stage 2 of the assaying, including heavy media separation, mineralogy and metallurgy, must be completed to identify which minerals are present and to determine accurate percentages.

Common heavy minerals such as ilmenite are made up of both iron and titanium. $FeTiO_3$ is the most common form of ilmenite but can have minor amounts of magnesium and manganese, whilst zircon is a zirconium silicate ($ZrSiO_4$) for example.

Until the second analytical phase is completed, the final percentages and identities of the mineral species present will not be known.

Next Steps

Savannah is now finalising the next stage of analysis with the laboratory to determine the minerals present in the samples and the percentages in which they are present.

Given the encouraging results obtained from the initial scout drilling programme, Savannah is now beginning to plan the second phase of exploration and drilling to further define the prospectivity of the Jangamo Project area.

Figure 2 – Jangamo Project Location

Further Information

Jangamo Project - Exploration Licence 3617L

The Jangamo Project is located in Southern Mozambique within a world class mineral sands province and is highly prospective for mineral sands including zircon, ilmenite and rutile. The Project covers an area of 180km² along an extensive dune system near the village of Jangamo, about 350km to the North East of the capital, Maputo.

The Jangamo Project lies immediately to the west of Rio Tinto's ('Rio') Mutamba deposit, one of two major deposits Rio has defined in Mozambique[1], which collectively have an exploration target of 7-12Bn tonnes at 3-4.5% THM (published in 2008). Importantly, exploration work conducted at the Project to date indicates that the geology and geomorphology of Jangamo is similar to that of Rio's adjacent Mutamba deposit.

The Project area features excellent infrastructure with both grid power and the main EN1 highway cutting through the middle of the Project. The nearby town of Inhambane is serviced daily by LAMAir flights out of Maputo and there is excellent logistics in place to support operations, including a small port. The licence is valid until 10 December 2017.

Mozambique Mineral Sands

Based on extensive heavy mineral sand deposits located along most of the 2,700km long coastline, Mozambique has the potential to grow as one of the world's foremost producers of titanium and zirconium minerals. The country is currently the world's fourth largest producer of titanium feedstocks and the fifth largest producer of zircon. Furthermore, in Mozambique, FTSE 250 listed Kenmare Resources Plc has developed the producing Moma Mine, which has a Proved and Probable Ore Reserve of 869Mt @ 3.7% THM and a Measured Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 7.4Bt @ 2.9% THM. Other large deposits, which further underpin Mozambique's prospectivity, includes the Chibuto heavy sands deposit, which averages 4% THM and has a reserve of 72 million tonnes of ilmenite, 2.6 million tonnes of zircon and 400,000 tonnes of rutile, and Rio Tinto's Mutamba and Mutamago deposits, which combined have an exploration target of 7-12Bn tonnes at 3-4.5% THM.

Competent Person

Dale Ferguson: The technical information related to Exploration Results contained in this Announcement has been reviewed and approved by Mr D. Ferguson. Mr Ferguson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ferguson is a Director of Savannah Resources plc and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ferguson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of such information in the form and context in which it appears.

Notes

[1]http://www.riotinto.com/documents/ReportsPublications/Titanium_mineral_sands_exploration_target_in_Mozambique.pdf

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Notes

About Savannah

Savannah Resources Plc (AIM: SAV) is a multi-commodity focussed exploration and development company. Through its 80% ownership of Matilda Minerals Limitada it operates the Jangamo exploration project in a world class mineral sands province in Mozambique which borders Rio Tinto's Mutamba deposit, one of two major deposits Rio Tinto has defined in Mozambique, which collectively have an exploration target of 7-12Bn tonnes at 3-4.5% THM (published in 2008). In addition, Savannah owns an effective 19% strategic shareholding in Alecto Minerals Plc which provides Savannah with exposure to both the highly prospective Kossanto Gold Project in the prolific Kenieba inlier in Mali and also to the Wayu Boda and Aysid Meketel gold / base metal projects in Ethiopia for which Alecto has a joint venture with Centamin Plc. Under this joint venture, Centamin Plc is committing up to US$14m in exploration funding to earn up to 70% of each project. The Company is also evaluating additional opportunities to expand its portfolio and geographical focus.

APPENDIX 1 – Drill Hole Summary

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)
JMRC001	735112	7313889		60
JMRC002	735023	7313349		60
JMRC003	735520	7313831		60
JMRC004	735149	7315285		75
JMRC005	735159	7314777		75
JMRC006	735080	7314329		75
JMRC007	735002	7313959		75
JMRC008	734529	7314233		70
JMRC009	734062	7314539		49
JMRC010	733663	7314802		39
JMRC011	733184	7315102		69
JMRC012	732536	7315511		78
JMRC013	723025	7307877	59	48
JMRC014	726453	7306862	101	66
JMRC015	730536	7309852	168	84
JMRC016	727824	7313149	68	36
JMRC017	726005	7315332	54	27
JMRC018	723394	7318482	156	97
JMRC019	726716	7318601	62	52.5
JMRC020	725186	7321612	134	84
JMRC021	726901	7324138	95	63
JMRC022	726352	7326016	108	76
JMRC023	722453	7325723	94	71
JMRC024	724000	7323963	107	72
JMRC025	721872	7316836	124	77
JMRC026	728445	7311502	91	78
JMRC027	730293	7314569	95	96
			Total	**1812.5**

Note: GPS Zone 37

APPENDIX 2 - Sampling Procedures

Drilling occurred in 3m stages, dictated by the length of the drill rods provided by Agua Terra. The sand was collected via a hose coming directly from the RC head, into a cyclone on a stand. Two men would hold a large plastic bag, which had been numbered with the relevant finish depth, at the bottom of the cyclone and collect the sample coming out until the drill rod had travelled its course. The plastic bag was then carried over to the sampling area to be subsampled into numbered calico bags. After a new rod had been added, the driller would flush the rods and hose before starting to drill and a new plastic bag put under the cyclone.

Collecting the sample from the RC head to the cyclone

In all the holes drilled the top 3 to 12 metres was generally a dry sample, however below this level the water table had an influence on the ability for the sand to pass through the inner tube of the drilling rods due to the clay in the sand getting too sticky. At this stage water was pumped into the compressed air stream and aided in flushing the sample to the surface. This however, meant that the sample collected was water soaked. Care had to be taken to make sure there was no spillage of the sample from the bag, whilst being transferred to the sampling table.

Numbering bags at the sample table.

Prior to being sampled into a bags, a bottle cap full of sample taken from near the bottom of the plastic bag was placed in a gold panning dish and washed and panned to help visually determine the approximate concentration of heavy minerals.

Each sample interval was panned to assess the heavy mineral concentration

The samples bags were sampled using a stainless steel scoop of sand which was placed into the plastic sample bags and cut from the top down to the bottom of the bag to take a representative sample. In all cases two samples were taken and placed into separate calico bags. The primary sample was placed into a bag with a SAV sample number, which had been predetermined by printed sample sheets, and was recorded next to the depth interval of the hole. A secondary sample was also taken as a reference or backup in case of problems with the primary sample, the bag in this case was marked with the hole number and sample interval. Every 25th sample was taken as a field duplicate and given a separate sample number from the primary sample taken for the specific interval. Every 50th sample was reserved for a blank and a standard, which was added after sample preparation and the samples have been sent to Australia.

A representative spoonful of each interval was put into a chip tray for future reference

The samples from each hole were moved to permanent storage facility in Tofo, a small coastal town about an hour's drive from the project area, where they were laid out in the sun and dried prior to shipping. All the primary samples were checked and bagged ready for transport to the Bureau Veritas sample preparation laboratory in Tete. Once the samples arrived in Tete, they were dried, homogenised and split down to 500g for transport to Perth for analysis.

Appendix 3 – Summary table of selected XRF Results

It is important to note when reviewing the XRF results that there is no direct correlation between the assay percentages and the percentage of heavy minerals in the samples. Stage 2 of the assaying must be completed to identify which heavy minerals are present and to to obtain actual percentages of the identified mineral species.

Common heavy minerals such as Ilmenite are made up of both iron and titanium, FeTiO3 is most common form of ilmenite but can have minor amounts of Mg and Mn, whilst zircon is a zirconium silicate (ZrSiO4) for example. Until phase 2 of the sampling is completed final percentages and minerals present will not be known.

			TiO_2	CeO_2	ZrO_2	Fe_2O_3	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Cr_2O_3	U	Th
Detection			0.01	0.002	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	10	10
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm
JMRC001	0	3	0.69	0.006	0.04	1.88	90.8	4.63	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC001	3	6	0.64	0.008	0.04	1.97	89.7	5.23	0.04	12	-10
JMRC001	6	9	0.71	0.008	0.04	2.48	87	6.94	0.06	17	14
JMRC001	9	12	0.68	0.01	0.05	2.41	86.1	7.66	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC001	12	15	0.8	0.008	0.04	2.73	83.6	9.03	0.05	11	-10
JMRC002	0	3	0.56	0.004	0.04	1.62	89.8	5.06	0.03	11	-10
JMRC002	3	6	0.7	0.008	0.04	1.79	90.4	4.37	0.06	-10	13
JMRC002	6	9	0.66	0.006	0.03	1.85	90.2	4.84	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC002	9	12	0.8	0.004	0.04	2.51	86.4	7.22	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC002	12	15	0.74	0.004	0.04	2.45	85.4	8.1	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC004	0	3	0.64	0.006	0.04	1.59	92.4	3.33	0.05	-10	15
JMRC004	3	6	0.89	0.008	0.05	2.05	91.1	3.7	0.06	-10	-10
JMRC004	6	9	0.78	0.006	0.05	1.76	92.3	3.09	0.05	-10	11
JMRC004	9	12	1.53	0.01	0.10	2.75	90.7	3.27	0.1	10	12
JMRC004	12	15	0.48	0.006	0.04	1.28	93.4	2.76	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC005	0	3	1.17	0.01	0.08	2.44	90.4	3.61	0.06	-10	-10
JMRC005	3	6	1.16	0.008	0.06	2.42	89.6	4.75	0.06	-10	-10
JMRC005	6	9	1.91	0.01	0.12	3.39	88.6	4.04	0.1	19	14
JMRC005	9	12	2.04	0.01	0.11	3.32	89.3	3.39	0.1	-10	-10
JMRC005	12	15	1.51	0.01	0.08	2.7	89.8	3.75	0.09	-10	14
JMRC005	15	18	1.84	0.01	0.09	2.9	90.3	2.83	0.1	-10	10
JMRC007	0	3	0.76	0.008	0.04	1.94	89.8	4.97	0.06	21	-10
JMRC007	3	6	0.53	0.006	0.02	1.62	91.2	4.52	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC007	6	9	0.75	0.01	0.04	1.79	91.7	3.98	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC007	9	12	0.84	0.006	0.05	1.91	90.3	4.15	0.07	14	12
JMRC007	12	15	0.83	0.01	0.04	2.11	89.1	5.46	0.05	16	-10
JMRC007	15	18	0.77	0.008	0.04	2.47	84.9	8.23	0.04	10	16
JMRC007	18	21	0.71	0.006	0.04	2.35	84.3	8.54	0.04	-10	13
JMRC007	21	24	0.51	0.006	0.03	1.99	83.9	8.98	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC009	0	3	0.6	0.006	0.03	1.56	92	3.53	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC009	3	6	0.83	0.01	0.05	1.7	92.8	2.72	0.06	-10	-10
JMRC009	6	9	0.85	0.006	0.04	1.82	92.1	3.13	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC009	9	12	0.57	0.008	0.04	1.49	91.6	3.81	0.05	13	-10

JMRC009	12	15	1.48	0.008	0.07	2.77	89.2	4.32	0.08	-10	11
JMRC010	0	3	0.7	0.008	0.05	1.77	90.7	4.13	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC010	3	6	0.74	0.006	0.04	1.82	90.9	3.94	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC010	6	9	1.03	0.004	0.06	2.28	90.1	3.97	0.07	-10	-10
JMRC010	9	12	0.67	0.01	0.03	1.75	90.9	4.15	0.04	12	-10
JMRC010	21	24	0.68	0.01	0.04	2.28	87.5	6.33	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC010	24	27	0.56	0.008	0.04	2.01	87.4	6.12	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC010	27	30	0.75	0.006	0.05	2.33	87.3	5.76	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC010	30	33	0.8	0.008	0.05	2.42	87.6	5.75	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC010	33	36	0.85	0.006	0.06	2.06	90.1	3.95	0.06	-10	-10
JMRC012	0	3	0.69	0.008	0.04	1.77	90.2	4.46	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC012	3	6	0.76	0.004	0.05	1.91	90.7	4.53	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC012	6	9	0.75	0.01	0.04	1.9	89.8	4.69	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC012	9	12	0.59	0.008	0.05	1.45	92.9	3.51	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC012	12	15	0.53	0.006	0.03	1.97	86.9	7.05	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC012	66	69	0.73	0.004	0.05	2.66	84.5	7.81	0.03	12	-10
JMRC012	69	72	1.11	0.008	0.06	3.49	82.4	8.41	0.05	-10	-10
JMRC012	72	75	1.07	0.01	0.06	3.57	81.2	9.1	0.06	-10	-10
JMRC012	75	78	0.69	0.01	0.04	2.24	87.6	6.01	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC013	0	3	0.95	0.008	0.08	1.05	88.8	6.5	0.04	14	-10
JMRC013	3	6	1.03	0.01	0.09	2.18	79.4	12.2	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC013	6	9	1.08	0.008	0.08	4.22	77.2	12.2	0.05	-10	12
JMRC013	9	12	0.73	0.008	0.06	2.5	83.4	8.82	0.03	13	-10
JMRC014	39	42	0.79	0.008	0.05	2.75	85.9	6.87	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC014	42	45	0.67	0.008	0.04	2.42	86	7.24	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC014	45	48	0.64	0.01	0.04	2.46	86.1	7.13	0.03	-10	11
JMRC014	48	51	0.68	0.006	0.05	2.47	85.4	7.65	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC014	51	54	0.61	0.006	0.04	2.49	85	7.61	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC014	54	57	0.61	0.01	0.04	2.61	84.1	7.95	0.03	-10	-10
JMRC014	57	60	0.77	0.008	0.06	2.97	83.5	7.84	0.04	-10	-10
JMRC015	69	72	1.22	0.006	0.07	3.51	84.3	6.7	0.05	10	32
JMRC015	72	75	1.66	0.01	0.1	4.32	82.6	6.48	0.08	-10	34
JMRC015	75	78	0.77	0.008	0.04	2.4	87.2	5.64	0.03	-10	47
JMRC015	78	81	0.6	0.006	0.03	2.56	84.1	7.73	0.03	13	21
JMRC018	6	9	0.62	0.008	0.05	2.35	86.8	6.89	0.02	12	24
JMRC018	9	12	0.54	0.008	0.03	2.36	86.3	7.48	0.02	-10	32
JMRC018	12	15	0.63	0.006	0.04	2.59	85.1	8.15	0.03	14	25
JMRC018	15	18	0.72	0.006	0.05	2.81	83.7	8.94	0.03	15	25
JMRC018	18	21	0.66	0.004	0.05	2.73	83.5	9.16	0.03	15	23
JMRC018	21	24	0.51	0.008	0.04	2.44	84.7	8.38	0.02	25	31
JMRC018	87	90	0.75	0.01	0.05	3.03	85.7	6.41	0.03	-10	33
JMRC018	90	93	0.99	0.008	0.06	3.57	83.9	6.54	0.05	13	16
JMRC018	93	96	0.9	0.006	0.07	2.83	86.8	5.4	0.03	-10	33
JMRC018	96	97	1.54	0.008	0.12	3.33	86.4	5.07	0.06	16	24
JMRC019	9	12	0.54	0.01	0.04	2.16	85.7	7.93	0.02	14	16
JMRC019	12	15	0.58	0.01	0.05	2.26	85.1	8.14	0.03	-10	20
JMRC019	15	18	0.58	0.008	0.04	2.53	83.6	8.96	0.02	-10	18
JMRC019	18	21	0.6	0.008	0.04	2.38	84.4	8.34	0.03	13	18
JMRC019	21	24	0.63	0.006	0.05	2.6	83.1	8.89	0.03	-10	11
JMRC019	24	27	0.53	0.008	0.04	2.51	83.8	8.39	0.03	20	16
JMRC020	0	3	0.52	0.008	0.04	2.24	87.1	6.7	0.02	13	13

JMRC020	3	6	0.56	0.004	0.04	2.67	84.1	8.71	0.02	-10	28
JMRC020	6	9	0.56	0.004	0.05	2.33	86.6	7.17	0.02	-10	32
JMRC020	9	12	0.52	0.008	0.04	2.36	85.9	7.59	0.02	-10	15
JMRC020	12	15	0.63	0.01	0.04	2.66	84.5	8.45	0.03	10	16
JMRC020	15	18	0.75	0.008	0.05	3	82.7	9.48	0.03	-10	36
JMRC020	18	21	0.67	0.012	0.04	2.9	82.6	9.59	0.03	16	18
JMRC020	21	24	0.63	0.008	0.06	2.65	83.4	8.39	0.03	12	-10
JMRC020	24	27	0.69	0.01	0.05	2.91	84.3	7.75	0.03	16	32
JMRC023	3	6	0.76	0.01	0.07	2.36	87.5	6.28	0.04	15	13
JMRC023	6	9	0.72	0.008	0.05	2.28	87.8	5.89	0.03	14	-10
JMRC023	9	12	0.8	0.01	0.06	2.78	85.3	7.62	0.04	-10	25
JMRC023	12	15	0.76	0.012	0.05	2.89	84.7	7.99	0.03	10	24
JMRC023	15	18	0.85	0.006	0.07	3.28	83.4	8.41	0.04	-10	20
JMRC023	18	21	0.94	0.006	0.07	3.88	81.2	8.98	0.04	12	26
JMRC023	21	24	1.12	0.008	0.09	3.75	82.9	7.58	0.05	-10	24
JMRC023	24	27	1.35	0.014	0.09	3.75	84.4	6.5	0.06	-10	12
JMRC023	27	30	0.67	0.012	0.05	2.34	87.4	5.57	0.04	-10	15
JMRC023	60	63	0.58	0.006	0.07	1.52	84.7	7.38	0.03	13	23
JMRC023	63	66	0.48	0.006	0.05	1.72	83.6	7.64	0.02	-10	29
JMRC023	66	69	1.25	0.014	0.13	2.98	80.4	8.35	0.05	-10	34
JMRC023	69	71	3.27	0.022	0.27	7.8	67.3	8.81	0.11	12	51
JMRC025	0	3	0.8	0.008	0.07	2.97	85.3	7.16	0.04	15	16
JMRC025	3	6	0.73	0.01	0.06	2.77	86.5	6.67	0.03	12	33
JMRC025	6	9	0.94	0.008	0.07	3.29	84	8.07	0.04	12	21
JMRC025	9	12	0.99	0.012	0.07	3.53	82.8	8.67	0.04	15	25
JMRC025	12	15	1.07	0.008	0.08	3.74	82	9.2	0.05	-10	16
JMRC025	15	18	1.15	0.008	0.08	3.98	81	9.52	0.04	10	29
JMRC025	18	21	1	0.012	0.07	3.62	81.4	9.38	0.04	-10	23
JMRC025	24	27	0.99	0.008	0.07	3.08	84.3	7.04	0.04	16	28
JMRC025	27	30	0.9	0.01	0.07	2.71	86.1	5.93	0.05	13	21
JMRC025	30	33	1.51	0.014	0.11	3.78	85.2	5.63	0.06	-10	25
JMRC025	33	36	1.98	0.016	0.14	4.34	84.3	5.4	0.1	10	39
JMRC025	36	39	1.08	0.008	0.09	2.81	85.8	5.75	0.05	-10	29
JMRC025	57	60	0.7	0.01	0.06	1.74	89.7	4.19	0.04	10	21
JMRC025	60	63	0.75	0.008	0.06	1.95	89	5.13	0.03	-10	33
JMRC025	63	66	0.32	0.008	0.04	1.3	90.1	4.87	0.01	-10	11
JMRC025	66	69	0.52	0.008	0.05	1.79	87.7	5.71	0.03	11	24
JMRC025	69	72	0.91	0.008	0.07	2.7	86.3	5.74	0.03	16	28
JMRC025	72	75	1.54	0.01	0.14	3.15	85.3	5.56	0.06	-10	40
JMRC026	6	9	0.51	0.006	0.03	2.24	85.6	8.03	0.03	-10	18
JMRC026	9	12	0.53	0.008	0.03	2.24	85.4	8.17	0.02	18	24
JMRC026	9	12	0.54	0.01	0.03	2.29	85.2	8.27	0.03	19	15
JMRC026	12	15	0.5	0.008	0.03	2.15	85.5	8.11	0.02	14	33
JMRC026	30	33	0.83	0.008	0.06	2.93	84.3	7.88	0.03	10	31
JMRC026	33	36	0.8	0.004	0.05	3.32	81.8	9.31	0.04	-10	12
JMRC026	36	39	0.93	0.008	0.07	3.05	83.5	8.11	0.04	13	32
JMRC026	39	42	0.73	0.008	0.06	2.8	83.3	8.3	0.04	-10	25
JMRC026	42	45	0.54	0.004	0.05	2.43	84.4	8.03	0.02	17	20
JMRC026	45	48	0.51	0.008	0.04	2.87	82	8.53	0.03	-10	21
JMRC027	0	3	1.04	0.008	0.07	2.18	90.4	3.84	0.05	-10	20
JMRC027	3	6	1.12	0.006	0.07	2.28	90.1	4.22	0.05	-10	18

JMRC027	6	9	1.14	0.01	0.06	2.31	90.2	4.1	0.07	16	25
JMRC027	9	12	1.76	0.01	0.09	3.11	88.8	4.01	0.1	14	33
JMRC027	12	15	1.29	0.008	0.06	2.37	89.8	4.06	0.07	14	21
JMRC027	15	18	1.77	0.008	0.1	2.97	88.3	4.19	0.1	11	34
JMRC027	18	21	1.87	0.008	0.1	3.07	88.5	3.96	0.09	22	25
JMRC027	21	24	1.53	0.006	0.1	2.63	89.6	3.89	0.09	-10	25
JMRC027	24	27	0.86	0.008	0.05	1.85	91.2	3.63	0.04	12	15
JMRC027	27	30	0.64	0.008	0.05	2.06	87.4	6.64	0.03	-10	37
JMRC027	30	33	0.52	0.008	0.03	2.02	86.8	7.2	0.02	14	26
JMRC027	33	36	0.62	0.008	0.04	2.09	87.3	6.57	0.03	10	-10
JMRC027	36	39	1.34	0.01	0.1	3.21	85.7	5.99	0.05	19	37
JMRC027	39	42	0.57	0.002	0.04	1.76	89.3	4.89	0.04	-10	18
JMRC027	42	45	0.81	0.008	0.06	2.11	89.3	4.67	0.03	12	-10
JMRC027	78	81	0.81	0.008	0.06	2.05	89.1	4.93	0.05	14	23
JMRC027	81	84	0.58	0.008	0.04	1.64	89.4	4.99	0.02	-10	23
JMRC027	84	87	0.75	0.006	0.06	2.04	87.9	5.52	0.05	-10	29
JMRC027	87	90	1.07	0.006	0.07	2.4	88.3	4.79	0.04	-10	42
JMRC027	90	93	1.16	0.01	0.07	2.91	86.2	5.68	0.05	20	28
JMRC027	93	96	0.9	0.006	0.05	2.37	87.7	5.29	0.06	-10	13

- 500gms of sample was received at Bureau Veritas in Perth, a quarter was riffle split from the sample which was pulverised for XRF analysis.
- The remainder was retained in reserve for the second phase of the test work including mineralogical and metallurgical test work.
- XRF analysis for TiO2, Fe2O3, ZrO2, SiO2, Al2O3, SO3, MgO, MnO, CeO2, U, Th, P2O5, V2O5, Nb2O5, CaO, K2O, Cr2O3, LOI @ 1000°C.
- Both lab and Savannah QA/QC sampling was reviewed and found to have excellent repeatability.
- Only results >0.5% TiO2 over 12m with no internal dilution have been reported.
- **XRF:** X-Ray Flourescence, a method of multi element analysis.

****ENDS****