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QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the period ended 31 December 2013

About Crater Gold Mining Limited
(ASX CODE: CGN)

Crater Gold Mining Limited ("CGN" or "the Company") is focussed on development at the potentially world class Crater Mountain gold project in PNG, at Fergusson Island in PNG and at the A2 polymetallic and Golden Gate graphite projects at Croydon in Queensland, Australia

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KEY POINTS

Crater Mountain - Papua New Guinea

- Exploration in Quarter focussed on the High Grade Zone (HGZ)
- Bonanza Gold Grades up to 847g/t (27.2 oz/t) Au intersected over 0.2m of mineralised vein at HGZ
- High gold grades confirmed in numerous structures
- Drilling program to commence at the HGZ in February 2014
- HGZ Mining lease application to be lodged in the March quarter 2014

Corporate

- Underwritten Non-Renounceable 1 for 4 Rights Issue raised $2,182,965

CRATER MOUNTAIN, PNG

Key developments during the Quarter

High Grade Zone development

Bonanza Gold Grades intersected

- Underground development intersected bonanza grade gold mineralisation up to 847g/t (27.2 oz/t) Au over 0.2m of mineralised vein
- High grade gold in numerous narrow structures within broad 10 – 15m wide zone
- Abundant coarse visible free gold
- More than 5 strong north - south trending gold-bearing structures within a 15m wide zone
- HGZ Drilling program to commence in February
- Small scale gravity separation test equipment has been ordered to conduct limited bulk sampling and processing of the ore

During the quarter very high ("bonanza") grade gold was intersected in separate narrow mineralised structures underground in the High Grade Zone ("HGZ").The relevant intersections are tabled below. All are true widths and uncapped gold grades: (Refer to Figure 1 for locations).

- 0.2m @ 847 g/t (27.2 oz/t) Au in No1 East Cross Cut left hand wall (Link structure)
- 1.0m @ 554 g/t (17.8 oz/t) Au in No1 East Cross Cut left hand wall (NS structure)
- 0.2m @ 525 g/t (16.9 oz/t) Au in No 1 East Cross Cut left hand wall (NS structure)
- 0.2m @ 523 g/t (16.9 oz/t) Au in No 1 East Cross Cut right hand wall (Link structure)
- 0.2m @ 233 g/t (7.5 oz/t) Au in Main Drive right hand wall (NS structure)
- 0.2m @ 166 g/t (5.3 oz/t) Au in No 1 East Cross Cut left hand wall (NS structure)
- 0.2m @ 109 g/t (3.5 oz/t) Au in No 1 East Cross Cut face (EW structure)
- 1.0m @ 63 g/t (2.0 oz/t) Au in Main Drive right hand wall (NS structure)
- 0.2m @ 77 g/t (2.5 oz/t) Au in Main Drive face (NS structure), and
- 0.2m @ 56 g/t (1.8 oz/t) Au in Main Drive right hand wall (EW structure)

A broad 15 metre wide zone of intense brecciation and alteration trending north south has been identified in underground exploration development at the company's Crater Mountain HGZ project. This zone hosts numerous narrow (up to 30cm wide) auriferous structures of intense clay, limonite, hematite and pyrite alteration with quartz and frequent coarse visible free gold. Refer to Figure 1.

Within this zone there are several discrete well developed gold-bearing structures containing increased clay, hematite alteration with manganese traced over 5 – 10 metres strike in the development to date. Bonanza gold grades up to 847g/t (27.2 oz/t) Au have been recorded from channel samples taken where these structures cut through the walls of the adit and cross cut development. Figure 1 shows the location of the significant structures intersected to date with their respective assay results and widths

The predominant trend is approximately N-S trend for the broader 15m wide zone. There are also a number of steeply dipping cross cutting mineralised structures with an approximate EW orientation. Underground observations have also been made of relatively shallow dipping structures noted to be link structures between the NS and EW sets. All of these sets of structures have returned high gold values. The intersection of the steeply dipping NS and EW structures together with the occurrence of shallow dipping link structures is considered to play an important role in the control to mineralisation resulting in bonanza gold grades.

The intersection of these structures correlates very well with previous artisanal mining in shallow surface workings some 30m directly above the current exploration development. There is also good correlation with previous surface diamond drilling which intersected 2m at 98g/t Au approximately 70m below the development. Results to date provide confirmation of reports of significant quantities of gold being extracted by local artisanal miners from shallow surface workings

The focus of the exploration development is to intersect these narrow mineralised structures and to individually evaluate them with channel sampling with a view to possible future underground mining. The veins of relevant interest are those recording significant grades and which might be extracted using small scale, highly selective, narrow vein mining techniques. Channel samples of individual structures are taken perpendicular to the structure, representing true width, along the sidewalls of the drive and cross cut development. Owing to the narrow nature of the structures, channel samples taken across the entire structure, but subject to a minimum sample width of 0.20m, represent the true width and grade of the structure

Drive development is continuing to determine continuity and strike extent of overall gold mineralisation along NS structures identified. Drive and cross cut development carried out east of the 15m wide mineralised zone has not intersected similar prominent gold-bearing structures although it continues to be brecciated and altered. This is providing confirmation that high grade mineralisation is concentrated within the 15m wide N-S trend which will be the focus of development going forward.

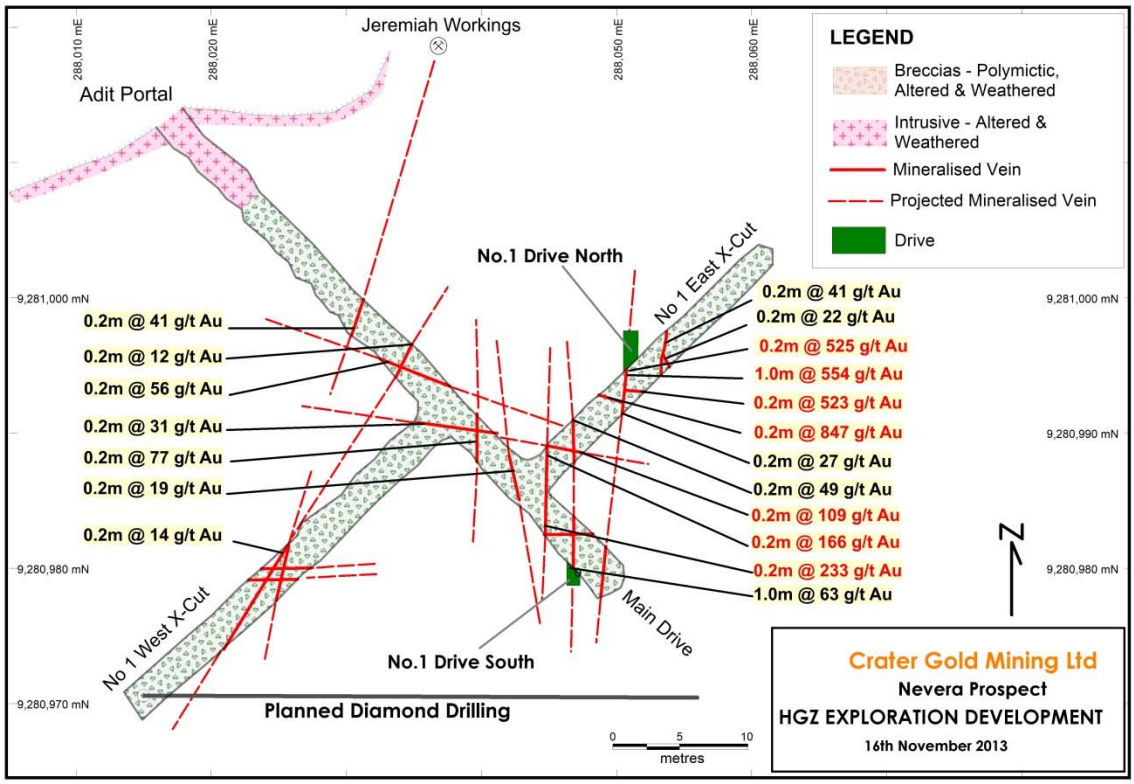

Figure 1 - HGZ Exploration Development showing mineralised structures and channel sampling results

Background

The High Grade Zone (HGZ) is an area of recent artisanal gold mining in which an estimated 15,000 ounces of gold was produced by local miners largely from shallow underground workings and simple gravity processing between 2005 and early 2013. It is located high on the west flank of the Nevera Prospect ridge in EL 1115 about 5km south of Guasa airstrip, and occupies the base of a narrow spur rising steeply eastwards from a small tight gully: the workings cover an elongate area up the spur with a horizontal footprint of about 50m by 30m.

A decision was made by Crater Gold Mining Limited early in 2013 to assess the potential of the HGZ for fast-tracking small to medium-scale gold production, with the strategy of reinvesting profit into the on-going exploration of the Nevera Prospect's larger-scale potential associated with the drill-identified carbonate-base metal sulphide-gold and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation.

Because of the difficulty and cost of trying to test the HGZ by diamond drilling from the surface, a "Variation of Approved Programme" was applied for and granted on May 6th 2013 to permit the driving of an exploration adit into the spur underneath the former artisanal workings, with cross-cuts to locate the boundaries of the mineralisation and underground drilling fanned out both upwards and downwards to block out the resource to 100m depth. After preparatory earthworks to secure the portal area, and the mobilisation of mining equipment onto site by helicopter, development of an adit commenced in mid-August 2013.

Mining is being carried out by using simple rock drill, blasting and hand mucking methods, using wheelbarrows which are pushed out of the adit and tipped onto a dump for possible future recovery and processing.

Figure 2 - HGZ adit portal area

Sampling is channel sampling of walls and face as well as character sampling of veins and enveloping wallrock to assess average grades and thicknesses.

Diamond Drilling

An underground diamond drill has been mobilised. Drilling expected to commence in February 2014 from a drill platform situated at the end of the No1 West Cross Cut. A total of some ten diamond drill holes will be drilled from this site in three fans of holes providing potential drill coverage for 120m strike and 100 – 120m of dip extension of the projected mineralised zone.

Further diamond drilling will be carried out from additional drill platforms to be established as the Main Drive development progresses, and also from the surface north of the adit portal to test the northern extensions of the mineralisation.

Mining Lease Application (MLA)

Following underground development in the HGZ, the Company has generated sufficient geological and assay information to complete a Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) with encouraging results, as a precursor to the Mining Lease application process for the HGZ. A Mining Lease Application will be lodged in the March 2014 quarter.

HGZ Mining

The method of underground mining will be by conventional rail-bound mucking and hauling equipment and hand held rock drills from adits accessing the mineralised zone.

Simple gravity methods are considered to be sufficient to recover a significant proportion of the gold from the HGZ. Bulk samples up to several cubic metres in size will be taken from various mineralised structures for trial processing on site. This processing is likely to include washing and screening, hand sorting and crushing of high grade oversize and recovery of a gravity concentrate which can be directly smelted.

This activity is under the supervision of Mining Engineer Mr Richard Johnson, who is the Company's Papua New Guinea country manager. Mr Johnson has extensive hands-on experience with underground narrow vein mining in Papua New Guinea. In particular he was Divisional Director of DRDGold responsible for Tolukuma Gold Mine in PNG's Central Province from 2002 to 2005. Tolukuma is an underground vein system gold mine similar to the Company's HGZ project.

See the Appendix for background information on the Crater Mountain Project.

FERGUSSON ISLAND PROJECT, PNG

Key developments during the Quarter

Fieldwork at Gameta, Fergusson Island

EL 1972, Gameta project, a field camp was rebuilt and historic drill sites, trenches and tracks located.

See the Appendix for background information on the Fergusson Island Project.

CROYDON GOLD & GRAPHITE PROJECT – QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

The Company announced in July last year that it had entered into an agreement with Global Resources Corporation Limited ("Global") to acquire from Global a 94% interest in an Exploration Permit for Minerals in the Croydon District in North Queensland. At the time the relevant Exploration Permit was under application by Global. The exploration Permit has now been granted to Global by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines. The appropriate steps are now being taken for the Exploration Permit to be transferred to CGN, less a 6% interest to be reserved to Global.

See the Appendix for background information on the Croydon Gold and Graphite Project.

CORPORATE

Key developments during the Quarter

Underwritten Non-Renounceable 1 for 4 Rights Issue

The Company undertook a non-renounceable pro rata rights issue of one (1) share for every four (4) shares held at A$0.08 (8 cents) per share to raise up to $2,182,965 before costs .Funds raised are being used to progress exploration and development of the Crater Mountain, PNG Project's High Grade Zone with the objective of commencing production mid-2014, as well as to cover the costs of the rights issue and for working capital generally.

- The Company's major shareholder, Freefire Technology Ltd (Freefire) agreed to take up its full pro rata entitlement under the Rights Issue
- Freefire also agreed to underwrite half of any Rights Issue shortfall at the issue price of $0.08 (8 cents) per share.
- Bloom Star Investment Limited agreed to underwrite the other half of the Rights Issue shortfall at the issue price of $0.08 (8 cents) per share.

Rights Issue - Results

The Company's 1 for 4 non-renounceable rights issue closed on 16 December 2013. Application funds totalling $1,898,861.28 were received and therefore the issue was undersubscribed by $284,103.84. As the rights issue was fully underwritten, the co-underwriters of the rights issue took up the shortfall.

Annual General Meeting – Outcome of Resolutions

At the Company's Annual General Meeting in November 2013, all the resolutions put to shareholders were passed.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

This information is extracted from the report entitled "Bonanza Gold Grades intersected at High Grade Zone, Crater Mountain, PNG" created on 19 November 2013 and is available to view on www.cratergold.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information contained in this report relating to Exploration Results at Crater Mountain PNG is based on information compiled by Mr R Johnson, PNG Country Manager of Crater Gold Mining Limited. Mr Johnson is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon 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 Johnson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report that relates to exploration results at Croydon, Queensland is based on information compiled by Mr J V McCarthy, MAusIMM, consulting Geologist. Mr McCarthy is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon 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 McCarthy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Background to the Company's projects

Crater Mountain Project - PNG

The Company's flagship Crater Mountain gold project is located in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea ("PNG") near the eastern end of the New Guinea Orogen geological province, which lies along the northern edge of the Australian continental plate and occupies the mountainous backbone of the island of New Guinea. The New Guinea Orogen hosts a number of world-class copper-gold deposits including the world's largest copper-gold mine at Grasberg in Indonesia's Papua Province, and Ok Tedi, Frieda River, Yandera and Wafi-Golpu in Papua New Guinea, as well as the Porgera and Hidden Valley gold deposits in Papua New Guinea. All of these deposits share a common geological mode of formation in large mineralised hydrothermal systems underlying variably eroded volcanic complexes from mid-Miocene to recent in age.

The Crater Mountain tenement block comprises andesitic volcanic rocks of the ancestral Pliocene Crater Mountain stratovolcano which grew to an immense size before undergoing caldron collapse on a ring fracture system 20 kilometres in diameter, perhaps 4 million years ago. This event was followed by a long period of volcanic quiescence and deep erosion which continued until about 1 million years ago when renewed andesit cones principally within and east of the northeast quadrant of the collapse structure. The volcanic rocks were intruded through and deposited on a rugged basement of Chim Formation Mesozoic marine shales, with intermittent reactivation of north-easterly-, northerly- and north-westerly-trending deep crustal fractures in the basement controlling the geometry of the sub-volcanic magmatic and hydrothermal activity and mineralisation.

Exploration by the Company at Crater Mountain is focused principally at the northern end of the large Nevera Prospect, one of four prospects identified within the Company's licences since exploration commenced in the region in the 1970s.

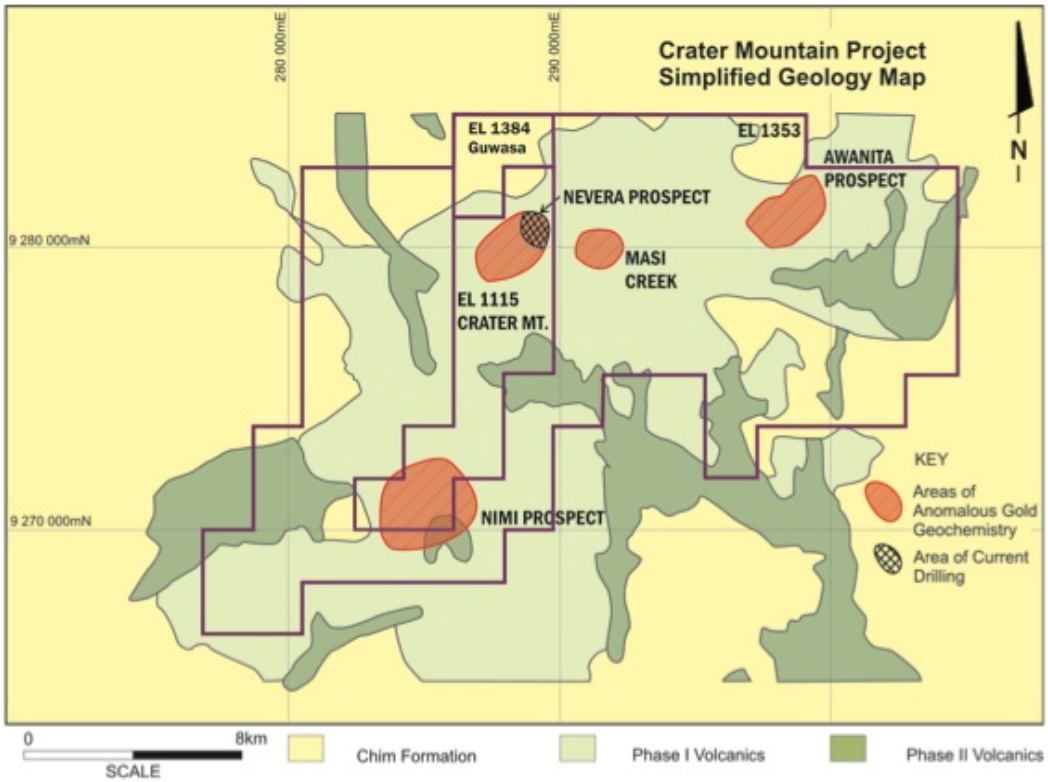

Figure 5 - Prospect map Crater Mountain

The results of mechanical benching and diamond drilling conducted by the Company around the end of a prominent ridge at the northern end of the Nevera Prospect indicate that the Prospect lies within a typical large and complex New Guinea Orogen mineralised hydrothermal system, with excellent

potential to host a number of deposits within its bounds. Mineralisation is associated with sub-volcanic magmatic activity related to the locally-prominent Nevera Igneous Complex, and four different types of mineralisation have been identified:

- The relatively shallow Main Zone or Mixing Zone lying 150m to 300m below the northern end of the Prospect ridge, which comprises low-sulphidation epithermal carbonate-base metal sulphide-gold mixing zone mineralisation in excess of 600m long by 250m wide by 150m thick (with similarities to the Hidden Valley deposit in the nearby Morobe Goldfield).
- Note: A JORC compliant inferred resource of 24Mt at 1.0 g/t Au using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off for 790,000 ounces has been defined in the Main Zone; this includes 9.4Mt at 1.46 g/t using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off for 440,000 ozs (this inferred resource is open laterally and perhaps to depth, following down a possible steep plunge to the northeast)
- The High Grade Zone ("HGZ") high grade high-sulphidation epithermal quartz-pyrite-gold mineralisation, extending from surface to several hundred meters depth (possibly in excess of 500m); local artisanal miners produced an estimated 15,000 ounces from a small area of shallow workings (maximum 50m depth) in the base of a steep mineralised spur from 2005 to 2012
- A large porphyry copper-gold system identified by drilling at +800m depth below the northern end of the ridge ("Golpu" type from Wafi-Golpu in the Morobe Goldfield)
- A possible lead-zinc related quartz-carbonate-base metal sulphide-gold stockwork vein and breccia feeder zone (for the Mixing Zone mineralisation) at the margin of the deep intrusion (+600m) which is causing intense baking and fracturing of the sub-volcanic basement shales underlying the Mixing Zone (Porgera "Waruwari" type).

MINERALISATION AT THE NORTHERN END OF NEVERA PROSPECT

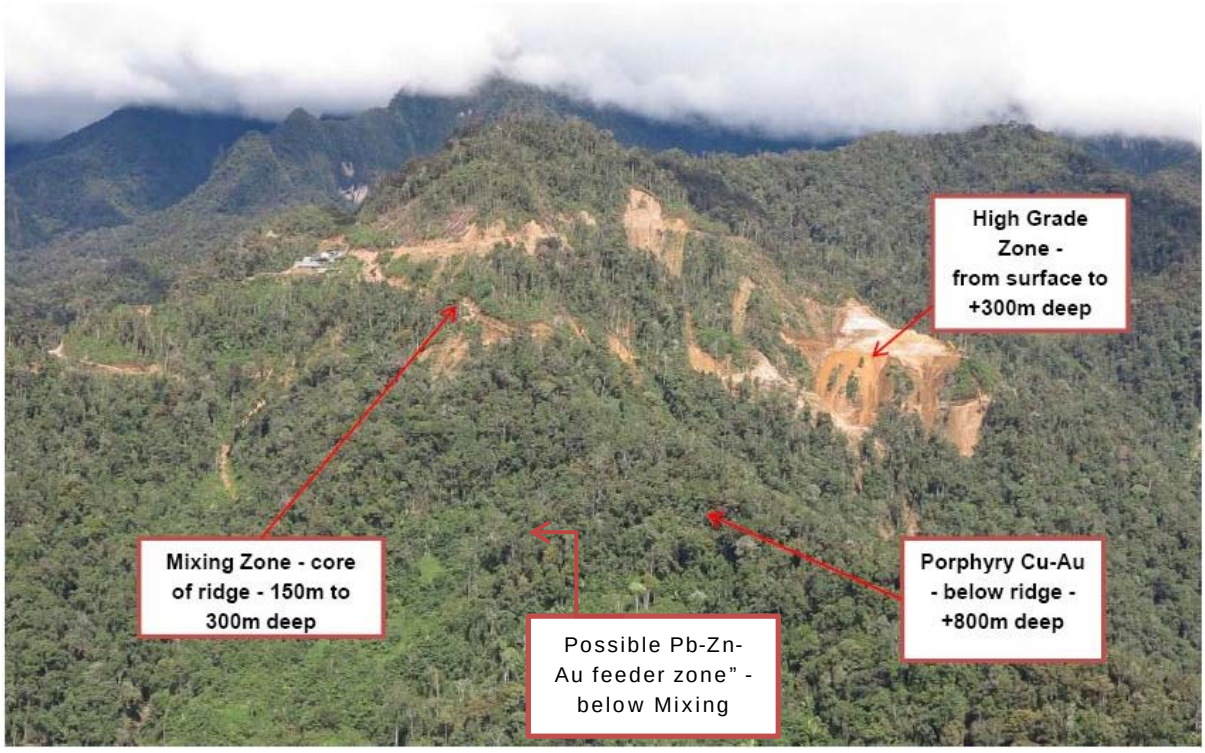

Figure 6 - Nevera Prospect

High Grade Zone

The Company is assessing the feasibility of generating a fast-track small scale gold mining development in the High Grade Zone to fund ongoing exploration of the projects large scale potential

Based on artisanal miners' production using very simple mining and gravity separation methods, assays from historic surface trench and bench sampling, and the Company's limited drill results, the High Grade Zone has been assessed as an area where development of small scale, high grade underground mining could be undertaken. It is estimated that there could be gold in the fractures and ore shoots which are known to extend down at least 100m from surface and potentially extend many hundreds of metres deeper to the underlying magmatic source identified during the nearby drilling of the Mixing and Porphyry Zones.

The Company believes that the most effective way to test the potential of the HGZ is by driving an adit into the zone.

Surface earthworks for an adit with crosscuts through the HGZ from a portal in the gully at the base of the mineralised area are progressing corrently. Underground drill stations will be established in the cross-cuts to fan out numerous small-diameter diamond drill holes 60 to 100m long, horizontally and inclined upwards and downwards, using a compressed air operated underground drill rig. By carrying out detailed geological mapping and sampling (in particular plotting the mineralised fractures and identifying the distinctive zoned alteration which surrounds the steeply plunging high grade ore shoots), it will be possible to derive a clear 3-dimensional picture of the mineralisation and assess its potential tonnage and grade to a depth of 60m to 70m below gully level and up to 30m above gully level. Quarrying of benches on the spur will also expose the outcropping structures for detailed mapping and sampling to tie in with the underground results.

Based on the high grade high-sulphidation vertical ore shoot nature of the mineralisation, current indications are that the main potential of the High Grade Zone lies below the artisanal workings in the base of the mineralised spur, extending to an unknown depth but possibly many hundreds of metres. The mineralisation comprises several sets of gold-mineralised sub-vertical narrow rubbly fractures with associated near-vertical bonanza-grade ore shoots up to one metre wide at their intersections, within a steeply-plunging elongate envelope at least 40m wide and more than 60m long related to a high sulphidation epithermal gold mineralising event sourced in the deep intrusions underlying the northern end of the Nevera Prospect.

The Company believes that the Crater Mountain project has both the potential for near term low cost production as well as large scale, bulk tonnage for long term development. With financial markets still displaying volatility for the junior resource end the Company will focus on generating cash flow from the High Grade Zone.

Fergusson Island Project - PNG

The Gameta gold deposit and the Wapolu gold deposit, located in close proximity to each other on the north-coast of Fergusson Island in Papua New Guinea, comprise the Company's Fergusson Island Project, upon which over $15M has been spent since1996.

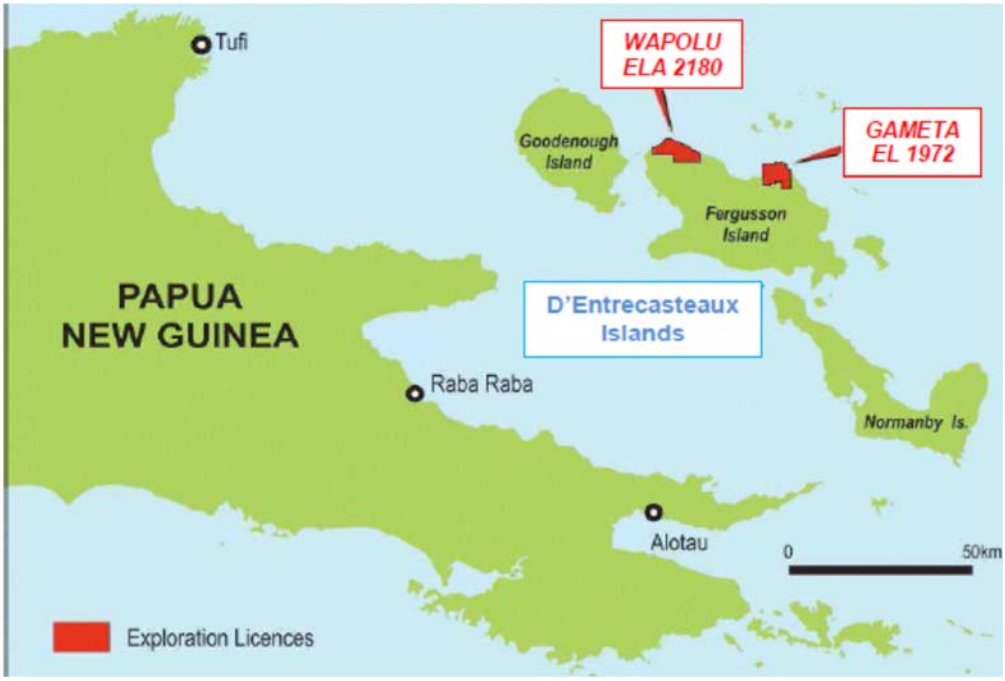

Figure 7– Location of Gameta and Wapolu deposits, Fergusson Island, PNG

The Fergusson Island Project comprises two drilled gold deposits, Gameta and Wapolu. The Company previously announced its first resource estimate reported in accordance with the JORC Code for the Gameta deposit, an Inferred Resource of 5.1 million tonnes at 1.8 g/t for 295,000 ounces of gold at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold. Further drilling down-dip can be expected to increase the size of the resource.

The Gameta gold deposit lies close to the coastline in the north east of Fergusson Island in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands of Papua New Guinea's Milne Bay Province and is located about 30 kilometres east of the Wapolu gold deposit.

The D'Entrecasteaux Islands comprise a number of metamorphic core complexes which form prominent tectonic domes of probable Cretaceous age. The domes consist of a core of high-grade crystalline rocks surrounded by a layered outer zone, between 1 and 2 km thick, composed of amphibolite facies gneisses. This layered zone is separated from over-thrust sub-seafloor oceanic mantle by a decollement (Detachment Fault Zone); overlaying ultramafic rocks of the obducted block are largely serpentinised dunites, harzburgites, and pyroxenites. Thick colluvial deposits of landslide and slump debris mantle the margins of the domes and are prominent at Wapolu.

Mineralisation at Wapolu and Gameta is hosted in the Detachment Fault Zone and within the footwall dioritic gneiss and appears to be both fracture and dyke-related, and sulphide hosted. The overlying ultramafic plate, though strongly dyked, altered and fractured, carries only patchy and sporadic low-grade gold mineralisation.

The two properties have been explored for gold since the early 1980's during which time a total of 296 RC and air core holes (11,646m) and 97 diamond holes (6,401m) have been drilled at Wapolu (EL 2180) and 195 RC holes (10,179m) and 33 diamond holes (4,181m) have been drilled at Gameta (EL 1972). Much of the data from this drilling has not been subject to QA/QC and does not measure up to JORC reporting standards.

On the strength of a feasibility study completed in 1993 on the Wapolu Deposit by Macmin/ Union Resources based on their 1992 resource model a mining operation was initiated at Wapolu in December

1995. The operation was based on an estimated mining reserve of 2.0 Mt at 2.4 g/t Au and was planned to process 500,000 tonnes per annum for a 4 year mine life. Following crushing and grinding the process plant combined CIP (200,000 tpa) and NaCN vat leach (300,000 tpa) with overall gold recoveries predicted to be approximately 80% (resulting in roughly 30,000 ounces per year gold recovery). Mining was abandoned in 1997 due to poor performance arising from lower processing throughput than budgeted (including unforseen bouldery and clayey feed problems), and lower feed head grade and lower gold recovery than was predicted.

Croydon Gold and Graphite Project - Queensland Australia

A potentially large graphite deposit is located within EPM 8795 and EPMA 18616 at the Golden Gate Project at Croydon, North Queensland.

In July 2004, the Company, when named Gold Aura Ltd, undertook preliminary assessment of a large graphite deposit located at the Golden Gate gold mine. The graphite deposit was systematically drilled as part of a regional gold exploration program in the late 1980's by Central Coast Exploration (CCE). Three vertical reverse circulation holes were also drilled by the Company between 2005 and 2007 that confirmed that a thick graphite zone was present at Golden Gate.

The Golden Gate graphite project is located partially on Exploration Permit Mining EPM8795 and continues onto the contiguous EPMA18616. The graphite deposit has undergone electromagnetic geophysical surveys and systematic drilling during the late 1980's and limited drilling and testwork by CGN in 2004. Typical RC drill intercepts from CCE drilling in 1989 are presented in Table 1.

SUMMARY OF RC DRILLING RESULTS AT GOLDEN GATE NOVEMBER 1989 (CCE Report #192/90)

Hole #	Co-ordinates		End of Hole	Graphite Intercept	Width (m)	Average %C @ 2% cut-off
GGRC 2001	24201N	9550E	50m	44 - 50	6	3.5
GGRC 2002	23998N	9584E	44m	-	-	-
GGRC 2003	24000N	9701E	91m	48 - 78	30	7.3
GGRC 2004	23859N	9642E	76m	32 - 74	42	6.6
GGRC 2005	24101N	9773E	97m	37 - 93	56	6.0
GGRC 2006	24200N	9799E	93m	60 - 89	29	4.5
GGRC 2007	24200N	9699E	60m	3 - 56	53	5.8
GGRC 2008	24300N	9649E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2009	24399N	9699E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2010	24699N	9799E	30m	3 - 7	4	3.6
GGRC 2011	24901N	9700E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2012	25000N	9949E	48m	2 - 40	38	4.8
GGRC 2013	24999N	10049E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2014	25200N	10050E	80m	55 - 78	23	4.8/3.3
GGRC 2015	23799N	9324E	48m	5 - 24	19	3.8
GGRC 2016	25384N	9898E	48m	17 - 24	7	2.5
GGRC 2017	25599N	10099E	48m	7 - 28	21	3.8
GGRC 2018	24395N	10312E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2019	26600N	10400E	60m	-	-	-

Table 1 - Drill intercepts reported by Central Coast Exploration from drilling in 1989 at Golden Gate (NOTE: all drill holes reverse circulation and vertical orientation with chip sample intervals 2m and %C determined by method GRAV6 at Amdel Laboratories, Adelaide)

The deposit has a north-westerly strike and shallow easterly dip Hydrothermal or magmatic graphite deposits are an important source of graphite with examples being mined in Sri Lanka and Sweden that produce both flake and amorphous graphite.

Since the Golden Gate graphite deposit is reasonably well defined, the Company's exploration program will focus on collection of fresh drill core samples for modern metallurgical testwork. Past testwork done on RC chip samples and near surface grab samples with contradictory results.

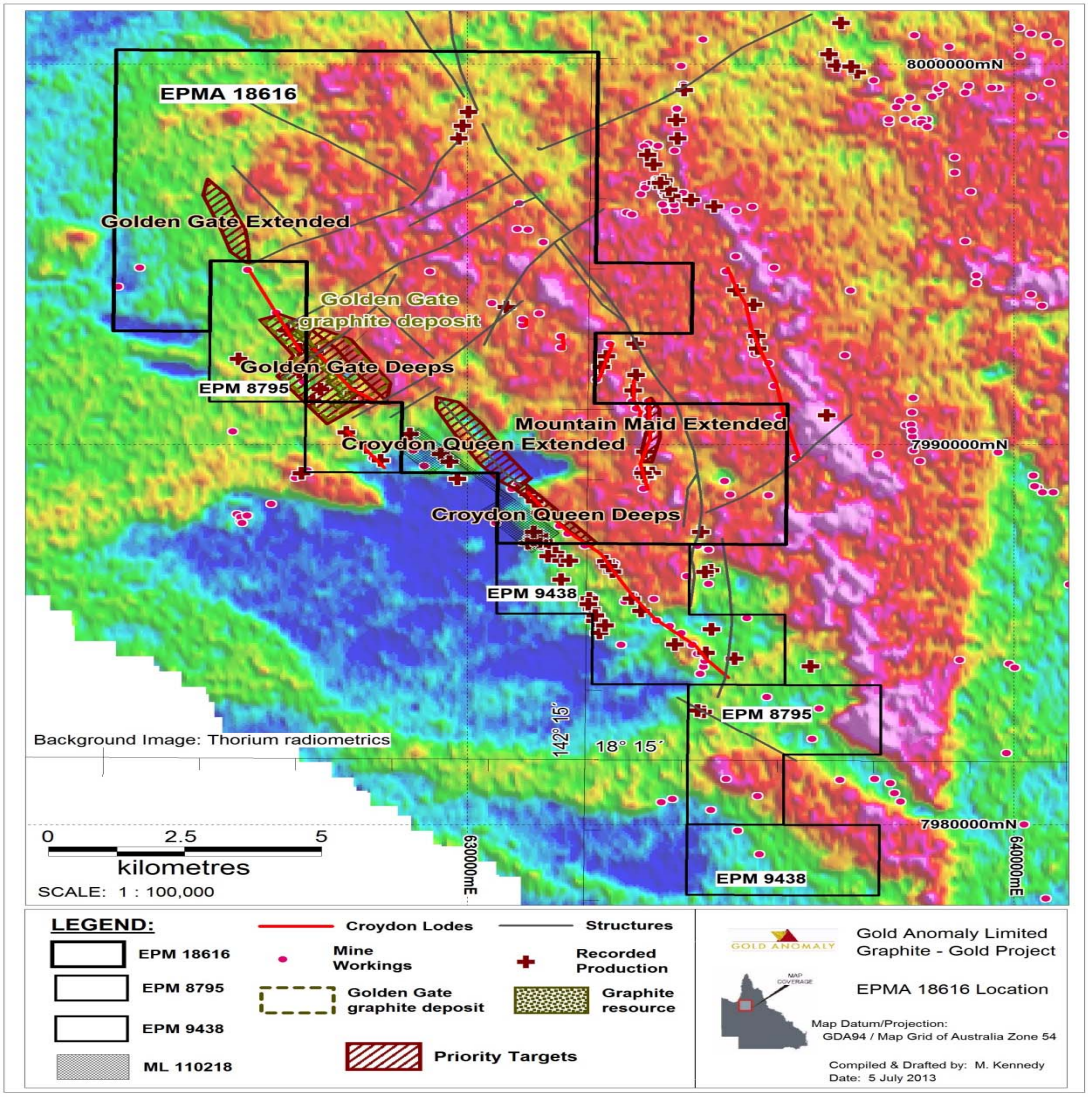

Figure 8 - Location Map of EPM18616 showing the Golden Gate graphite deposit as well as principal gold exploration targets

The acquisition of EPM18616 will consolidate the length of the Golden Gate lode within tenements held by CGN. Five priority exploration targets along the trend of the Golden Gate lode have been identified. These areas were selected as having potential for gold mineralisation under shallow cover. Future exploration will involve ground geophysics (IP & EM surveys) across target trends followed by drilling.