MILLENNIUM
MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Code: MOY

Corporate Details

Ordinary Shares:
780,917,069

Market Capitalisation:
~$120 million

Cash and bullion at 30 June 2017:
~$27.7 million

Debt:
NIL

ASX Code: MOY

Board of Directors

Greg Bittar
Non-Executive Chairman

Michael Chye
Non-Executive Director

Tim Kennedy
Non-Executive Director

Peter Lester
Non-Executive Director

Management

Peter Cash
Chief Executive Officer

Dean Will
Chief Operating Officer

Stacey Apostolou
Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

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27 September 2017

Drilling highlights potential for major extensions to Shearers deposit

Mineralisation identified 500m north of known deposit

- **Aggressive exploration program at the Nullagine Gold Project in WA continues to intersect strong gold mineralisation, with mineralisation intersected 500m north of the Shearers deposit**
- **Latest results from Shearers North include:**
  - **19m @ 1.10g/t Au** from 36m (FMX1740)
  - **5m @ 3.02g/t Au** from 51m incl. **1m @ 8.75g/t Au** (FMX1753)
  - **14m @ 1.76g/t Au** from 34m (FMX1759)
  - **17m @ 2.89 g/t Au** from 21 m incl. **3m @ 7.55 g/t Au** (FMX1848)
- **RC drilling continuing at Shearers North to infill identified mineralised zones and test for further extensions.**
- **Review of the existing Shearers pit indicates a potential cutback opportunity, with RC drilling underway to assess this potential.**
- **Drilling will also assess deeper mineralisation at Shearers for a potential future underground mining operation.**
- **Exploration campaign continuing at Nullagine aimed at identifying and drilling new prospects as well as reviewing near-mine opportunities, with three RC rigs and one diamond rig currently on site.**

Millennium Minerals Limited (**Millennium** or **Company –** ASX**:** MOY) is pleased to report that ongoing exploration drilling at its Nullagine Gold Project (**Nullagine** or **Project**) in WA's Pilbara Region is continuing to generate strong results which highlight the potential to increase the Project's inventory and mine life.

Drilling has intersected mineralisation 500m north of the Shearers deposit, part of the Five Mile Mining Centre (Figure 1).

Geological re-modelling has also identified a potential cutback to the Shearers pit (Figure 5).

Recent RC drilling at Shearers North has delivered a number of thick intercepts 500m north of the existing open pit, including some high-grade zones:

- **19m @ 1.10g/t Au from 36m (FMX1740)**
- **5m @ 3.02g/t Au from 51m incl. 1m @ 8.75g/t Au (FMX1753)**
- **14m @ 1.76g/t Au from 34m (FMX1759)**
- **17m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 21 m incl. 3m @ 7.55 g/t Au (FMX1848)**

The Shearers deposit is the second key area to be targeted under Millennium's Expansion Initiative, which is aimed at establishing a minimum 5-year mine life at Nullagine based on annual production of 100,000ozpa.

The positive results from Shearers follow the Company's earlier success at the Bartons deposit, where Millennium is undertaking a cutback to the pit and fast-tracking a Feasibility Study aimed at commencing underground development in Q1 2018 (see ASX Announcements 3 July 2017 and 8 September 2017).

These strong results justify Millennium's decision to increase its 2017 exploration budget from A$15 million to A$22 million to underpin its growth ambitions.

Millennium Chief Executive Peter Cash said the latest results provide more evidence that the Company's exploration strategy would create significant value for shareholders by expanding its Mineral Resource inventory and mine life.

"Following our outstanding success at Bartons, these latest results from the Shearers deposit show we are well on-track to increase our mine life and production at Nullagine," Mr Cash said.

"We've had very positive results from the two initial deposits we've assessed under our Expansion Initiative, and we are confident that the Nullagine Project will deliver further high-grade, near-surface gold intercepts in new areas, as well as extensions to our existing deposits.

"In parallel with our exploration efforts, work is also continuing on studies to assess the potential to process fresh ore at Nullagine, as well as the viability of new underground mining operations. We expect to update the market on these studies in the near future," he continued.

Shearers North

Shearers North is located within the Five-Mile Mining Centre approximately 10km from the Nullagine processing plant (Figure 1). Geological mapping and structural interpretation identified NE-trending mineralisation approximately 500m north of Shearers. Millennium's RC drilling programmes (Figures 2 and 3) have targeted these mineralised zones with results including:

- **19m @ 1.10g/t Au from 36m (FMX1740)**
- **5m @ 3.02g/t Au from 51m incl. 1m @ 8.75g/t Au (FMX1753)**
- **14m @ 1.76g/t Au from 34m (FMX1759)**
- **17m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 21 m incl. 3m @ 7.55 g/t Au (FMX1848)**

A cross-section (Figure 4) shows the mineralisation intersected to date with RC drilling still in progress to infill to 40m line spacing and extend mineralisation along strike to the north and the south.

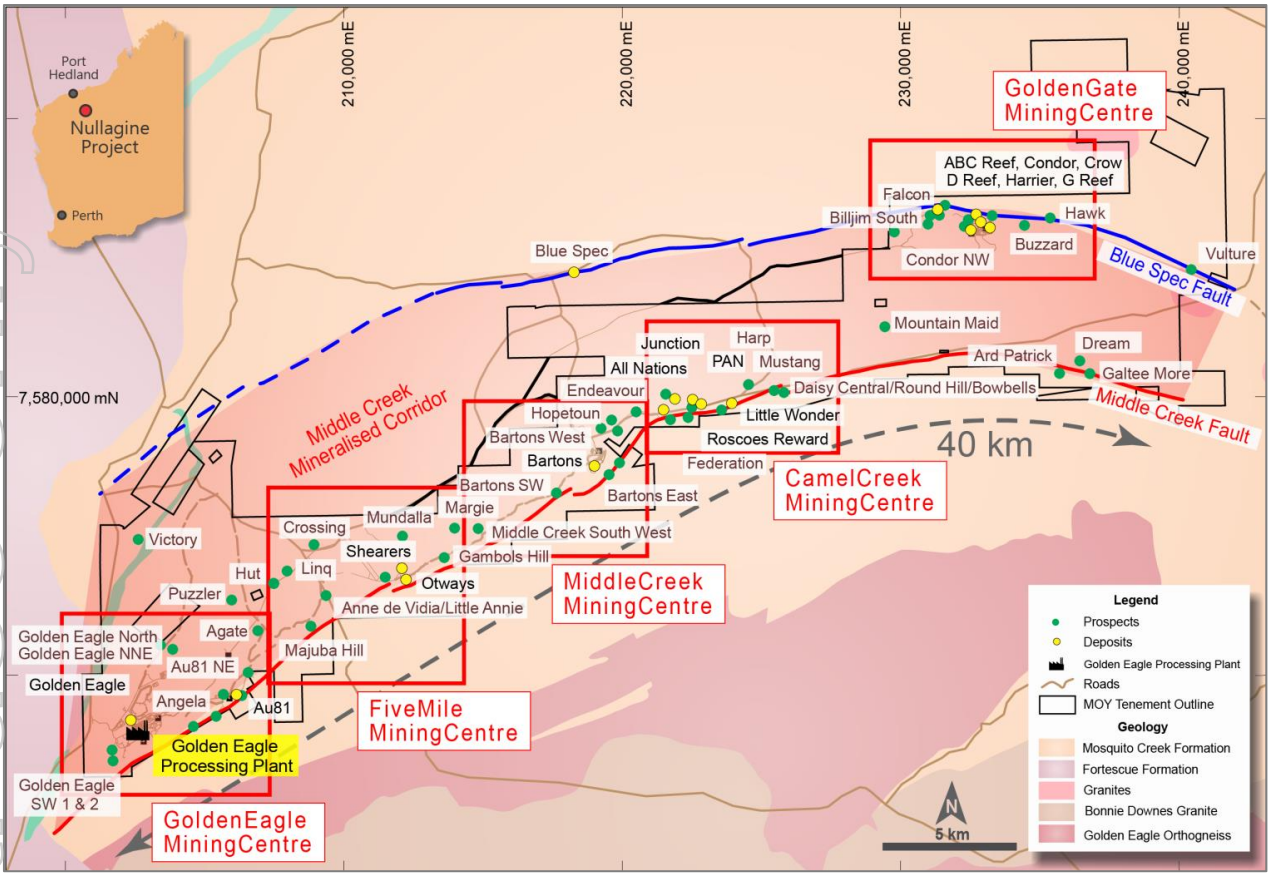

Figure 1: Nullagine Gold Project Location Plan over regional geology

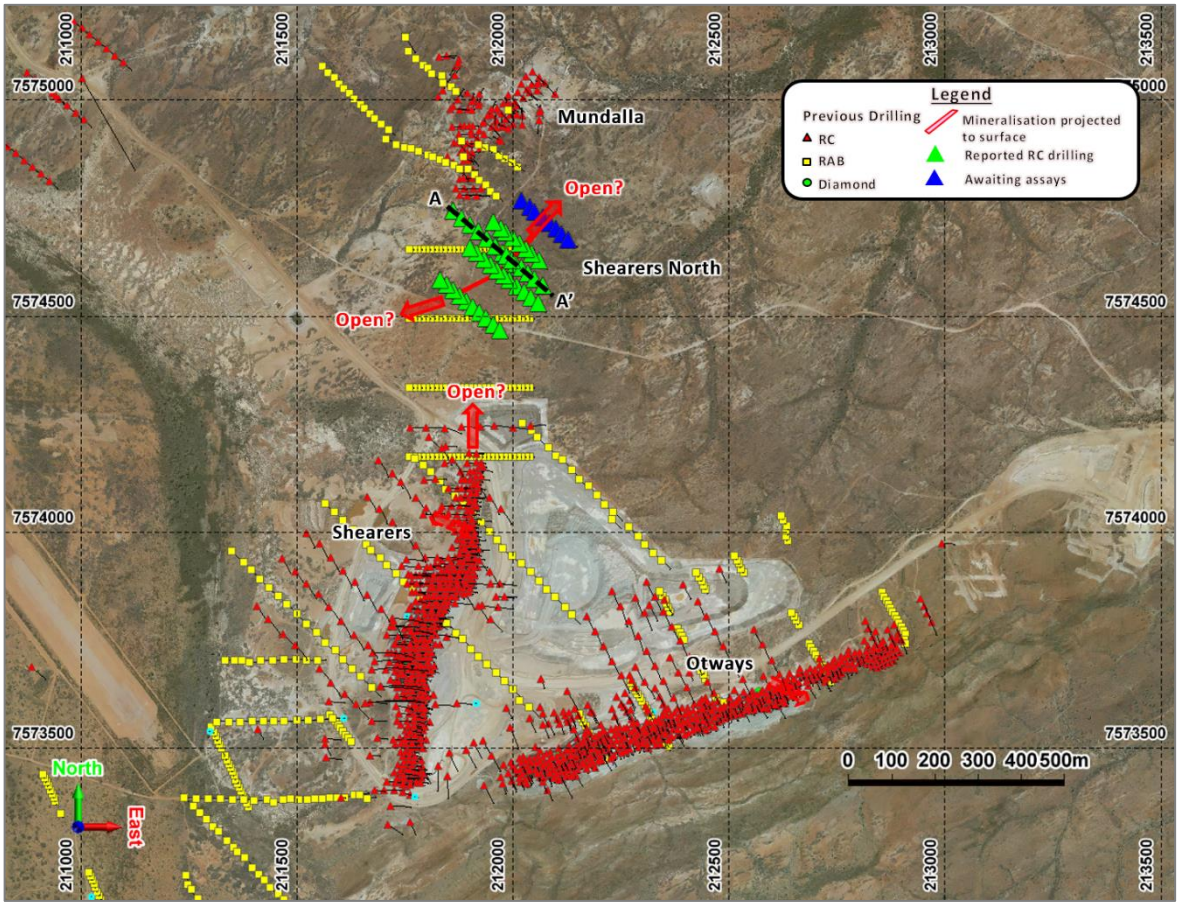

Figure 2: Shearers area drilling location plan showing Shearers North drilling

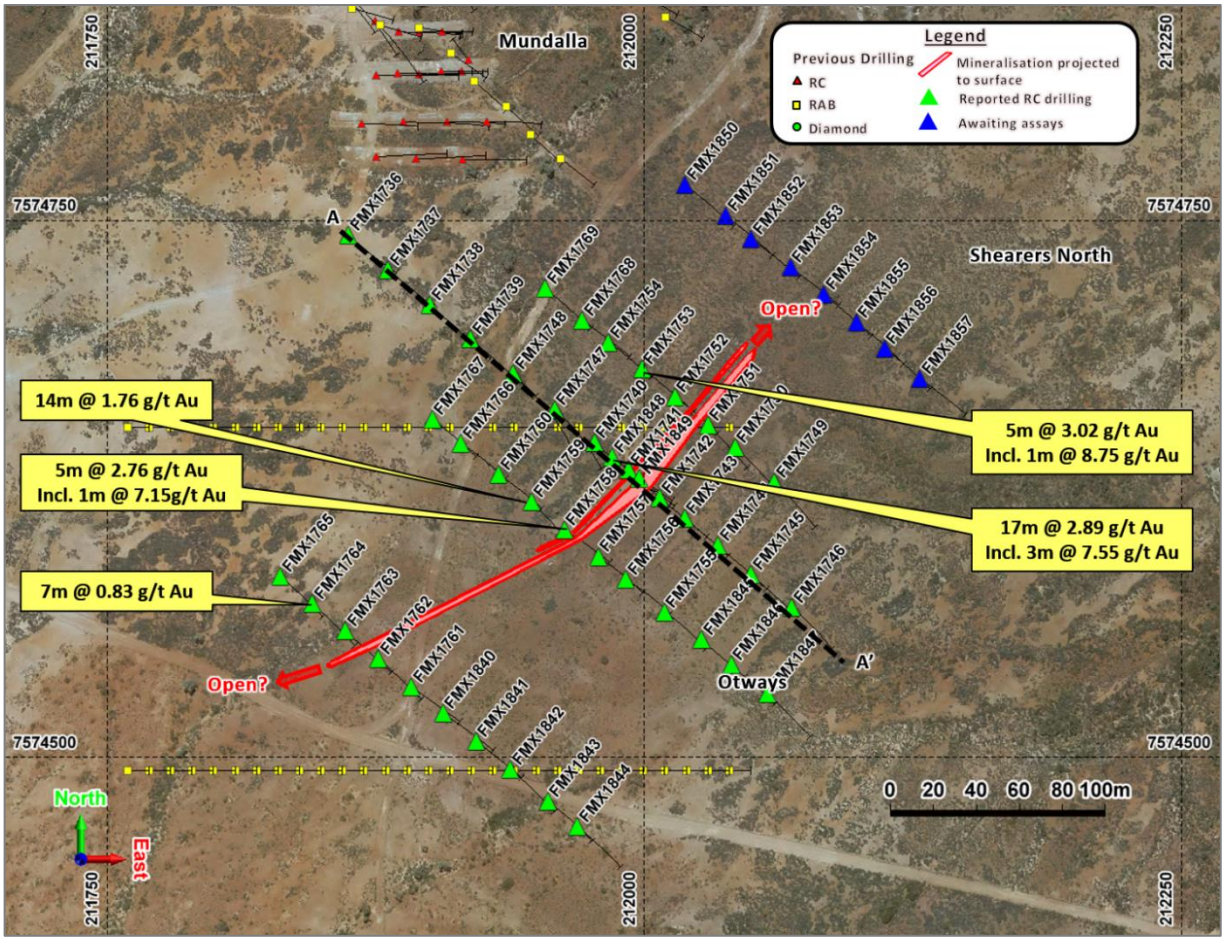

Figure 3: Shearers North drilling location and mineralisation projected to surface

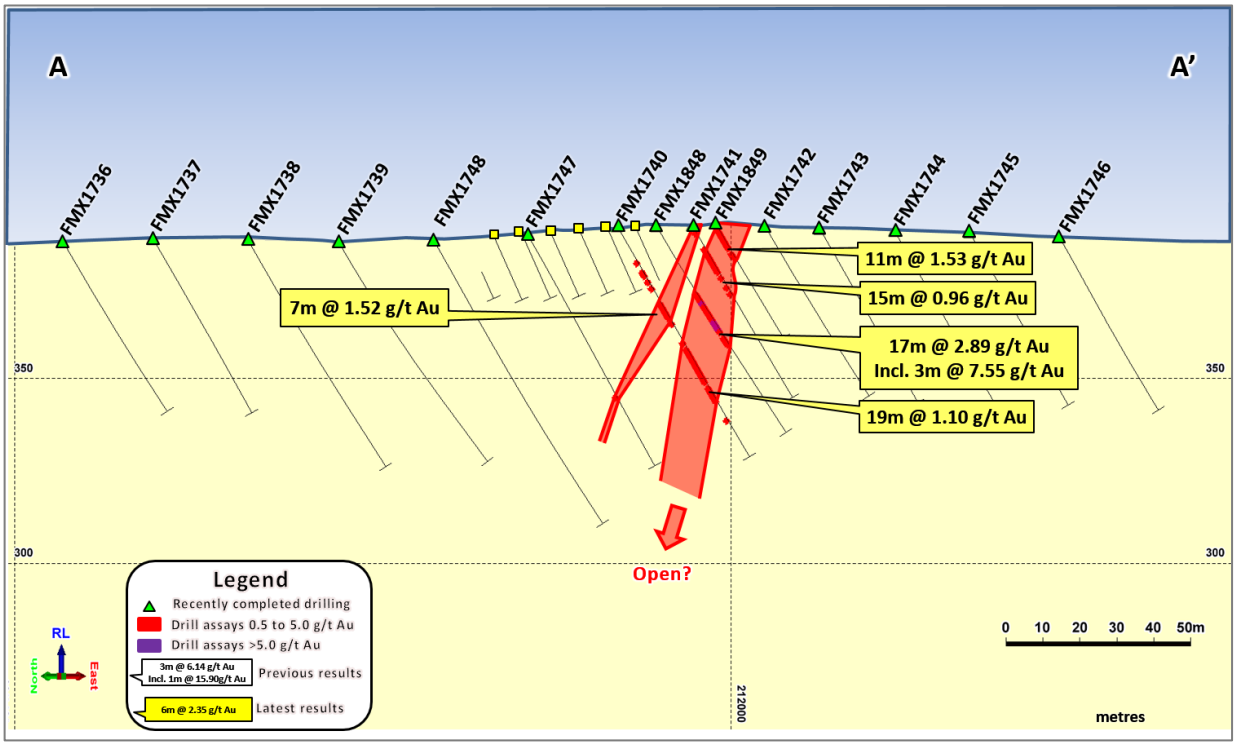

Figure 4: Shearers cross-section showing significant intercepts from RC drilling

Shearers

The Shearers pit, which is located within the Five-Mile Mining Centre approximately 10km from the Nullagine processing plant (Figure 1), was mined between May 2016 and January 2017 and produced ~21,000 oz Au.

Geological modelling and preliminary pit optimisations have indicated the potential for a cutback and drilling to define deeper mineralisation is in progress. A long section illustrating current pit, extrapolated mineralisation, proposed drilling pierce points and selected intercepts is shown in Figure 5.

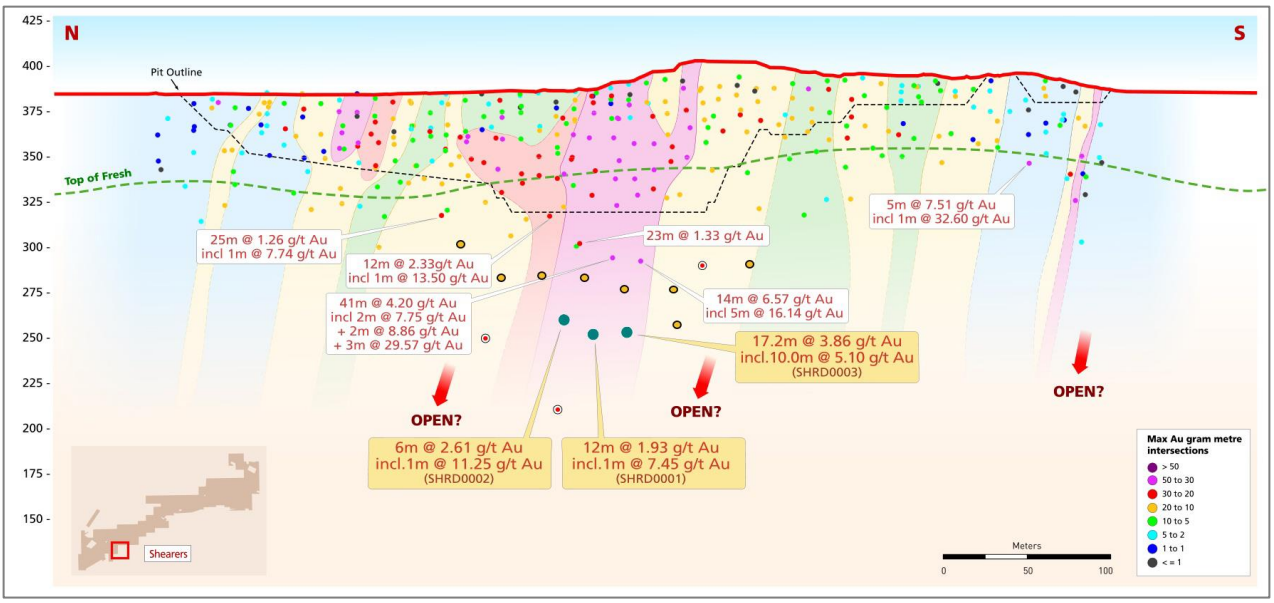

Figure 5: Shearers pit long section showing planned drilling and drill intercepts

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statements – Exploration Results

Mr Andrew Dunn (MAIG), a geologist employed full-time by Millennium Minerals Limited, compiled the technical aspects of this Report. Mr Dunn is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on 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 Dunn consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears

Appendix 1 – Table of Significant Results for Shearers North

Hole_ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram-metres
FMX1736	211862	7574743	387	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1737	211881	7574727	388	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1738	211900	7574711	388	130	-60	72				NSA		NSA
FMX1739	211919	7574695	387	130	-60	72				NSA		NSA
FMX1740	211977	7574646	391	130	-60	72		11	20	9	0.52	4.7
				130	-60			24	31	7	1.52	10.6
				130	-60			36	55	19	1.10	20.9
				130	-60			60	61	1	0.67	0.7
FMX1741	211993	7574634	392	130	-60	54		2	3	1	0.52	0.5
				130	-60			7	22	15	0.96	14.4
FMX1742	212007	7574621	391	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1743	212019	7574611	391	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1744	212034	7574598	390	130	-60	60				NSA		NSA
FMX1745	212050	7574585	390	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1746	212069	7574570	388	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1747	211958	7574662	389	130	-60	72		50	51	1	0.51	0.5
FMX1748	211939	7574678	387	130	-60	90				NSA		NSA
FMX1749	212060	7574628	389	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1750	212042	7574644	390	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1751	212030	7574655	391	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1752	212014	7574668	391	130	-60	54		12	13	1	1.44	1.4
								21	26	5	0.69	3.5
FMX1753	211999	7574681	391	130	-60	60		51	56	5	3.02	15.1
							Incl.	55	56	1	8.75	8.8
FMX1754	211983	7574693	389	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1755	212009	7574568	390	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1756	211991	7574583	391	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1757	211978	7574593	393	130	-60	54		9	10	1	0.62	0.6
FMX1758	211963	7574606	393	130	-60	54		5	6	1	0.58	0.6
						54		9	14	5	2.76	13.8
							Incl.	10	11	1	7.15	7.2
FMX1759	211947	7574619	391	130	-60	54		24	27	3	0.68	2.0
								34	48	14	1.76	24.6
FMX1760	211932	7574631	390	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1761	211892	7574533	387	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1762	211876	7574546	388	130	-60	54		25	27	2	0.89	1.8
FMX1763	211861	7574559	387	130	-60	54		14	18	4	0.77	3.1
FMX1764	211846	7574571	387	130	-60	54		42	49	7	0.83	5.8
FMX1765	211831	7574584	387	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1766	211914	7574646	389	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1767	211901	7574657	389	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1768	211971	7574703	388	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1769	211954	7574718	387	130	-60	54		43	49	6	0.79	4.7
FMX1840	211906	7574520	388	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1841	211922	7574507	387	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA

Hole_ID	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram-metres
FMX1842	211938	7574494	387	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1843	211955	7574479	387	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1844	211969	7574467	387	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1845	212026	7574555	389	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1846	212040	7574543	389	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1847	212057	7574529	388	130	-60	54				NSA		NSA
FMX1848	211985	7574640	391	130	-60	66		21	38	17	2.89	49.1
							Incl.	24	25	1	6.74	6.7
							Incl.	30	33	3	7.55	22.7
FMX1849	211998	7574630	392	130	-60	36		0	11	11	1.53	16.8
FMX1850	212019	7574766	389	130	-60	54				AA		AA
FMX1851	212038	7574752	393	130	-60	54				AA		AA
FMX1852	212050	7574741	396	130	-60	54				AA		AA
FMX1853	212068	7574728	394	130	-60	54				AA		AA
FMX1854	212083	7574715	391	130	-60	54				AA		AA
FMX1855	212099	7574703	390	130	-60	54				AA		AA
FMX1856	212112	7574690	389	130	-60	54				AA		AA
FMX1857	212128	7574676	388	130	-60	54				AA		AA

AA= Awaiting Assays. NSA = No Significant assays. Intersections are calculated with 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2 consecutive metres of internal dilution. Higher grade intersections are calculated with 5g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2 consecutive metres of internal dilution.

NSA = No Significant assays. Intersections are calculated with 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2 consecutive metres of internal dilution. Higher grade intersections are calculated with 5g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2 consecutive metres of internal dilution.

JORC 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 representatively 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.*	• *No surface samples were used in any estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves.* • *Sampling at Shearers North was carried out using the Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling.* • *Standard samples were inserted to the sampling stream at a ratio of 1:50.* • *RC drilling was carried out with a 5.5 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form a 2-3kg sub-sample. All sub-samples were fully pulverised at the laboratory to >85% passing-75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish.*
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).*	• *Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out with a 5.5 inch face-sampling bit.*
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.*	• *A record of the RC sample recovery and moisture content was recorded by on rig geologists. Overall sample weight and quality were good to very good (2 to 3.5 kg).* • *ALS records sample weights on receipt of samples. This was used to help track sample recovery.* • *There is no observed correlation between sample recovery and gold grade.*
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.*	• *All of the drilling has been captured in chip trays.* • *Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Logging is carried out for lithology, colour, grain size, regolith, alteration, weathering, veining and mineralisation. Sulphide and vein content were logged as a percentage of the interval.* • *RC chip trays are retained at site.* • *All of the intersections were logged.*
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *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*	• *The recent 1 metre RC samples were split using a rig mounted cone splitter. The vast majority of the samples were dry with moist and wet samples were recorded.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*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.*	• *The sample sizes are industry-standard and considered to be appropriate to correctly represent mineralisation at the deposits based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay ranges for gold.* • *Field duplicates were taken from the second aperture of the cone splitter at a rate of 1 in 50 with additional field duplicates taken in the expected mineralised zones.*
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 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.*	• *The industry best practice standard assay method of 50g charge Fire Assay with AAS finish was used to determine total Au content.* • *Commercially prepared, predominantly matrix-matched low, medium & high value certified reference QAQC standards were inserted at a rate of 1:50 into the sample stream.* • *The QAQC results from this protocol were considered to be acceptable.* • *No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used for these results.* • *Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.* • *Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate.*
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.*	• *Intersections were checked by alternative company personnel to check they were reported correctly.* • *No twin holes were drilled in the programme.* • *Sampling is directly uploaded to the LogChief software and it is synchronised to the database.* • *Assay results were not adjusted.*
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.*	• *Post completion of the drilling the RC collars were surveyed with a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) DGPS device to a ±10mm positional precision. All collars are then validated against planned positions as a cross check. Surveyed collar co-ordinates are uploaded into the Company SQL database.* • *Grid datum is GDA94 51K (East Pilbara).* • *Downhole surveys were completed on all holes at 30m maximum downhole intervals with a preference of an initial survey at ~12m downhole. Surveys were taken using a single shot camera or via electronic multi-shot survey tool (Reflex, Camprodual or Camteq), lithologies have negligible magnetic susceptibility (greywacke). Selected re-surveying was carried out to check the quality of measurements.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• *Aerial Photogrammetry± LIDAR was produced by Fugro Surveys (±0.2m vertical & ±0.1m horizontal). Survey control points were marked out by licensed surveyor for the Fugro Survey. An error was noted in early RC drilling collar RL co-ordinates (ellipsoid not geoid model); these holes were adjusted to the Fugro DTM surface RL and recorded as DTM RL in the SQL database; the original survey RL was retained. Otherwise there was good agreement of surveyed collars and Fugro DTM.*
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.*	• *RC drilling was conducted at nominal 100-40m x 20m spacing.* • *Thus far the drill spacing has been sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.* • *None of the reported sample intervals were composited.*
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.*	• *Geological mapping and structural measurements have been taken from the Shearers North prospect and largely confirms the interpreted orientation of mineralisation as defined by the drilling. Based upon the above information the drilling was largely perpendicular to the mineralisation.* • *No significant orientation bias has been identified in the data at this point.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were given an ID, cross checked by field personnel that they corresponded to the assigned interval. Samples were collected on completion of each hole and delivered to the onsite assay laboratory for dispatch to Perth. Monitoring of sample dispatch is undertaken for samples sent from site and to confirm that samples have arrived in their entirety and intact at their destination.* • *Sample security is managed with dispatch dates noted for each samples by the technician, this is checked and confirmed at the Perth laboratory on receipt of samples and discrepancies are corrected via telephone link up with the on-site and Perth laboratories.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data reviews.*	• *Internal lab audits conducted by Millennium have shown no material issues.*

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.*	• *All the deposits and prospects lie within fully granted Mining Leases within the Pilbara Gold Field (46), as detailed below. All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.* • *Shearers North* - M46/50 & M46/261[+] (100% MML);* **These tenements are located within the Njamal title claim (WC99/8).* *[+] A $10/oz royalty payable to Tyson Resources Pty Ltd.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and taken into account when exploring. Previous RAB drilling was conducted by Wedgetail Exploration NL. Millennium has re-drilled this area to gain high quality representative samples.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Nullagine Project deposits are structurally controlled, sediment hosted, lode Au style of deposit. They are all situated in the Mosquito Creek Basin that consists predominantly of Archean aged, turbidite sequences of sandstones, siltstones and shales.*

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.*
		• *Provided in a table that relates exploration results to the drill hole information including: hole co-ordinates, RL, dip, azimuth, end of hole depth, downhole length and interception depths.*
		• *All of the current drilling with results returned has been reported.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *All of the their significant intersections reported with a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au and maximum of two consecutive metres of internal dilution. Higher grade intersections use a lower cut-off of 5g/t Au and maximum of two consecutive metres internal dilution.* • *All samples reported were one metre in length. Thus no aggregation methods were required to derive intersections.* • *No metal equivalents were used.*
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').*	• *Only selected historic exploration data related to the included targets and prospects are presented.* • *Most of the drilling is perpendicular to the mineralisation; however, in early exploration the dip direction is sometimes uncertain and thus holes some holes can be drilled sub-parallel to the mineralisation producing longer and higher grade intersection than the true intercept. Quoted widths are down-hole widths. True-widths are likely to be approximately 70-90% of down-hole widths.* • *The drill hole orientations relative to the ore zones have ensured accurate interpretations and 3D modelling.*
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.*	• *Significant exploration results are tabulated in the release with drill hole plans to show them in context.* • *Representative maps have been included in the report along with documentation.*
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.*	• *All of the current drill results have been reported for the project.*
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 outcrops of quartz veins have been previously mapped at Shearers North. The mineralisation at Shearers North is primarily associated with a combination of quartz veining, moderate foliation, strong sericite alteration and strong limonite staining or pyrite content.*
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.*	• *Further RC drilling will be planned to extend the mineralisation along strike from current holes.*