SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 November 2017

New Drill Targets Defined at Copper Blow
Exploration Update

- **Silver City's first drilling program at Copper Blow has returned significant drill hole intersections over 600 metres in strike.**
- **Best intersections include 4 metres at 6.1% copper and 4.2 g/t gold**
- **Copper-gold occurs in south-plunging shoots which remain untested at depth**
- **Cobalt intersections include 5.2 metres at 0.14% cobalt**
- **Multiple geophysical and geochemical targets for follow-up drilling occur over four kilometres strike**
- **Latest drilling and survey results show that Copper Blow has potential to be the first documented IOCG deposit in New South Wales**

Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX: SCI) ("Silver City" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received final results from its recent exploration program at Copper Blow. This includes surface geochemical sampling, drill hole analyses and geophysical surveys.

The results from the initial program have been very encouraging returning high grade copper, gold and cobalt intersections, new and coincident geophysical targets and elevated copper, gold and cobalt in rocks at surface.

The Company has identified a prospective magnetic linear anomaly, which corresponds to a magnetite-enriched shear zone extending for over six kilometres. Surface geochemical data (RAB drilling, trenching and rock chip sampling) indicates that copper, gold and cobalt are anomalous over at least four kilometres.

At the Copper Blow prospect, drilling shows strong mineralisation over 600 metres with further potential immediately along strike. The geological interpretation suggests the copper-gold (cobalt) mineralisation is hosted in south or southwest plunging shoots within a broad, hydrothermally altered shear zone (Figure 3).

Significant Copper-rich Intersections in Silver City drilling include:

- 4 metres at 6.1% copper, 4.23 g/t Au, 13 g/t Ag and 220 ppm cobalt in hole 17CB041 from 188 metres, including 1 metres at 11.3% copper, 10.7 g/t gold, 25 g/t silver and 405 ppm cobalt from 191 metres
- 2 metres at 2.4% copper, 0.8 g/t gold, 5 g/t silver and 95 ppm cobalt in hole 17CB041 from 162 metres
- 8.22 metres at 1.9% copper and 0.53 g/t gold in hole 17CB043 from 131.78 metres, including 4 metres at 2.5% copper and 0.83 g/t gold from 131.78
- 7 metres at 3.7% copper, 1.07 g/t gold and 134 ppm cobalt in hole 17CB045 from 126 metres, including 3 metres at 7.4% copper, 2.38 g/t gold and 254 ppm cobalt from 127 metres
- 78 metres at 0.4% copper and 0.1 g/t gold in hole 17CB048 from 44 metres, including 7metres at 1.0% copper and 0.32 g/t gold from 90 metres and 10 metres at 0.9% copper and 0.27 g/t gold from 111 metres
- 45 metres at 0.4% copper and 0.14 g/t gold from 68 metres in hole 17CB050 including7 metres at 0.9% copper and 0.25 g/t gold from 68 metres

Significant Cobalt-rich (low copper) Intersections in Silver City drilling include:

- 5.2 metres at 0.14% cobalt in hole 17CB042 from 400 metres
- 2 metres at 0.08% cobalt in hole 17CB049 from 48 metres
- 0.75 metres at 0.29% cobalt in hole 17CB043 from 333.6 metres

The downplunge extensions of these shoots both north and south of the Central Fault provide excellent targets for follow-up drilling.

This style of shoot morphology is common in shear-hosted mineral systems and is characterised by limited strike length at surface and extensive down plunge continuations. This is a feature of mineralisation in mines of the nearby Cobar district.

Further to the drilling, new geophysical data and rock chip samples indicate at least four coincident and untested anomalies within a four kilometre zone. These have potential to represent copper-gold enriched plunging shoots like Copper Blow and similarly provide excellent exploration targets for follow-up drilling.

Background

The Company has undertaken an initial exploration program for copper, gold and cobalt at the Copper Blow project located approximately 20 kilometres south of Broken Hill (Figure 9). Old mine workings and trench geochemistry show strong copper anomalism to extend for approximately 1.1 kilometres along strike over a width of 160 metres. Drilling has focussed on this area.

The Silver City work included approximately 2,700 metres of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling, detailed ground gravity, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys covering six square kilometres and geological mapping and rock sampling over a strike length of ten kilometres.

Mineralisation shows strong geological similarities to iron oxide copper-gold deposts (IOCG) in Queensland such as Ernest Henry, Selwyn and Osborne.

Drilling

The Company has received results from all drilling at Copper Blow. Eleven holes were completed and significant intersections are outlined in Table 1. Drilling shows that significant copper-gold mineralisation at Copper Blow extends over a strike of 600 metres with further potential along strike.

Mineralisation can be divided into southern and northern parts separated by a northerly-trending fault (Central Fault). Ground magnetic and gravity surveys indicate the presence of the fault in a zone of poor outcrop (Figures 1 to 3).

South of the fault the rocks are characterised by a broad, steeply dipping alteration zone 150 to 200 metres wide (Figures 5 and 6). Within this, there are abundant magnetite lodes and quartz veins. These locally host high grade copper–gold mineralisation (for example 11.8 metres at 6.7% copper and 1.92 g/t gold in hole 88DDHCB09, 8 metres at 3.3% copper and 0.94 g/t gold in hole 17CB045 and 4 metres at 6.1% copper and 4.23 g/t gold in hole 17CB041).

Cobalt is locally anomalous (100 to 1400 ppm) and occurs in association with magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Geological interpretation suggests these magnetite-rich lodes are up to 15 metres wide. (Figures 3, 5 and 6). By way of comparison, resource grades at the nearby Thackaringa cobalt project are quoted at between approximately 800 and 950 ppm Co (ASX Release by Cobalt Blue 5 June 2017)

The southern mineralisation is interpreted to plunge steeply to the southwest with high grade mineralised intersections extending from 50 to 200 metres below surface.

Mineralisation north of the fault has a similarly broad halo of alteration and hosts a number of steeply dippng magnetite-rich lodes (Figure 3 and 7). In contrast to the south, there is sufficient magnetite and chalcopyrite adjacent to the more massive lodes to produce a broad halo of copper (for example 78 metres at 0.4% in hole 17CB048 and 84 metres at 0.6% in hole 97CBRC007). Cobalt is similarly elevated within a number of these zones (100 to 500 ppm range).

Like the southern zone, the distribution of the mineralisation suggests a steep southerly plunge. A preliminary geological interpretation indicates the plunging mineralisation on both sides of the fault may have been one continuous zone, now juxtaposed into two parts by vertical movement on the fault.

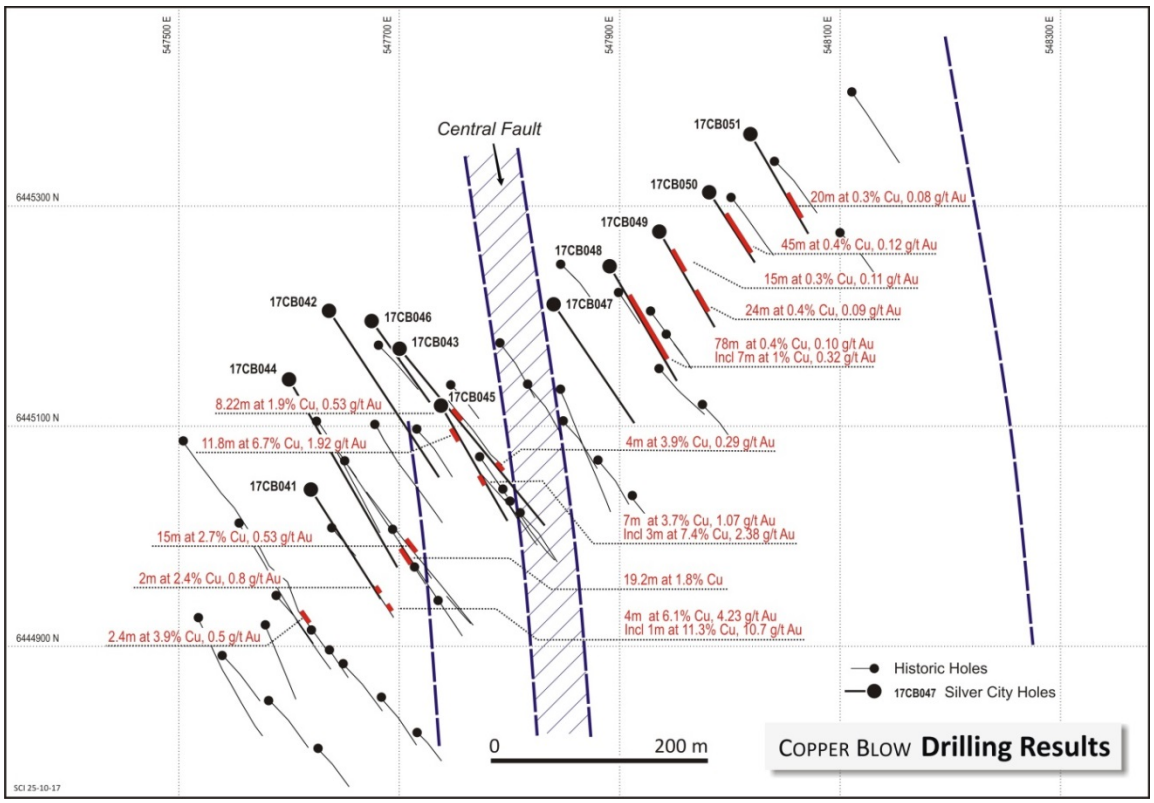

Figure 1. Copper Blow drill hole location and significant intersections. Central Fault separates high grade and deeper mineralisation in the south from broad zones of lower grade in the north.

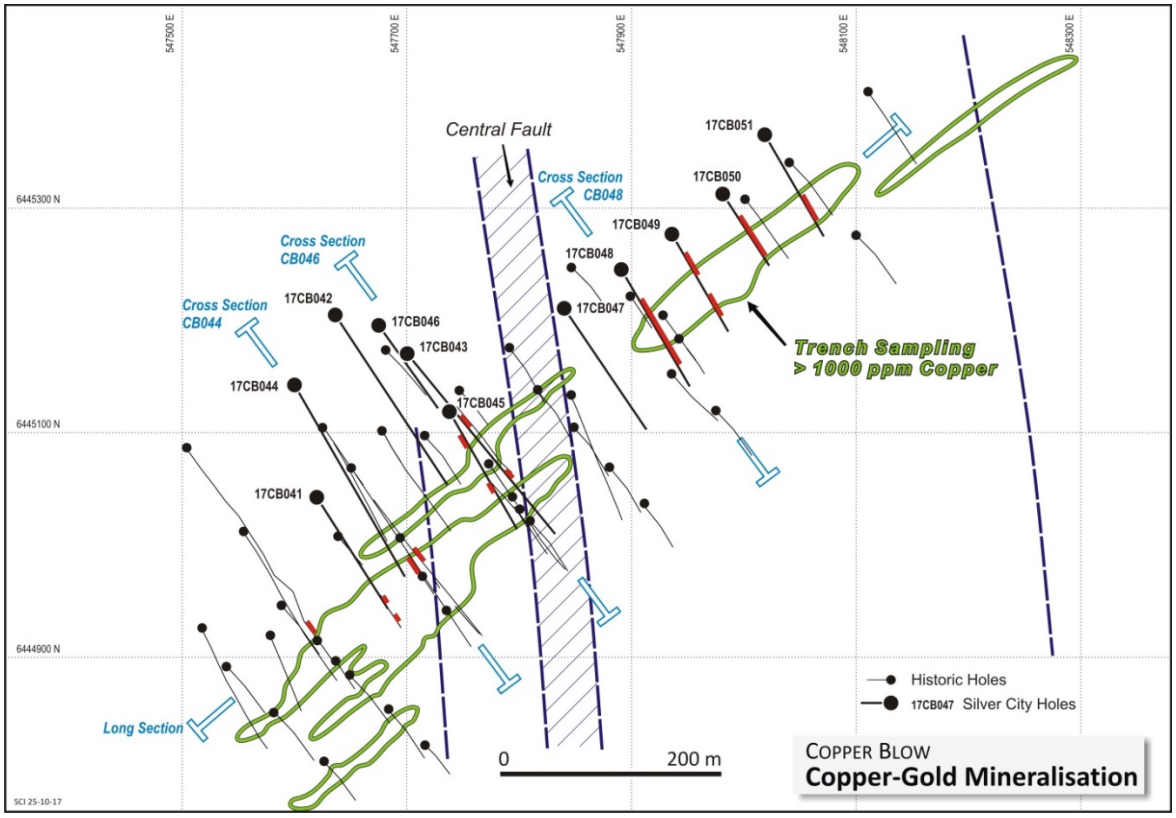

Figure 2. Copper Blow drill hole locations showing significant intersections in red, surfacetrench sampling at 1000ppm contour and locations of cross-sections and long -section

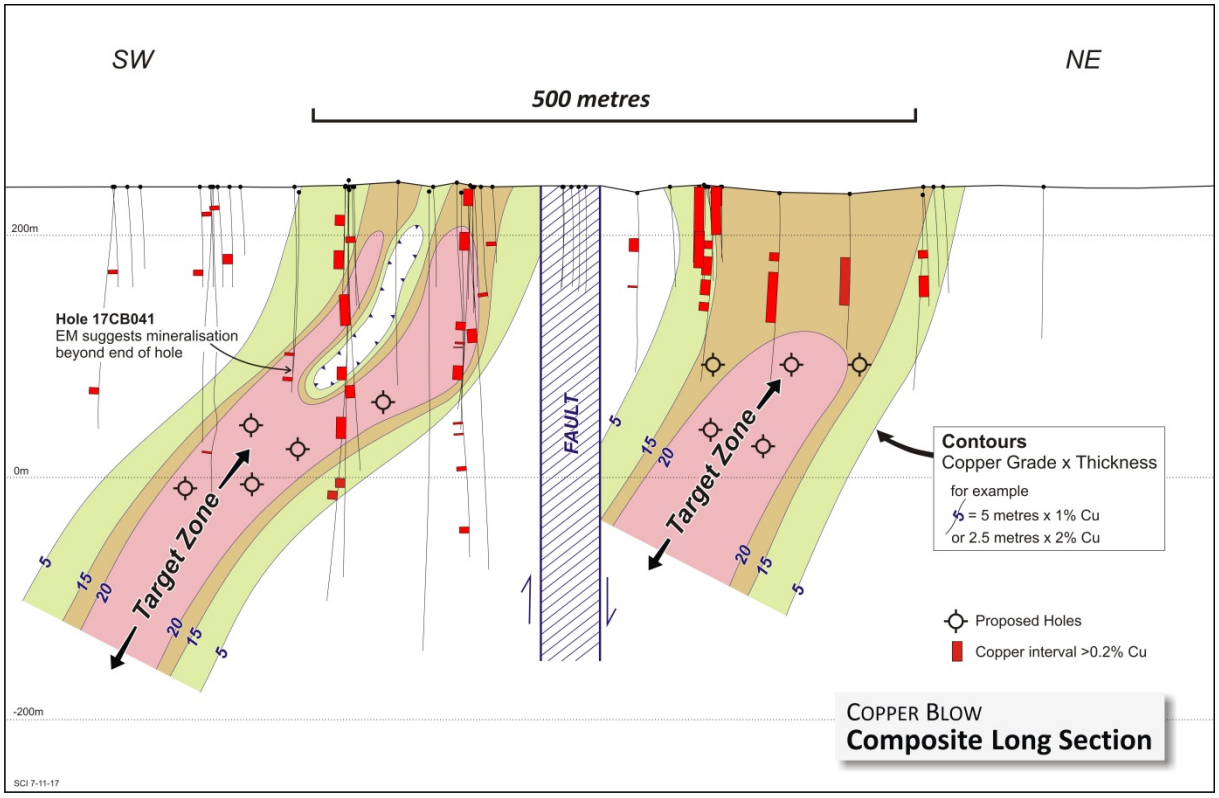

Figure 3. Long Section (from Figure 2). Composite diagram of >0.2% copper and grade x downhole thickness contours. Data suggests southerly or southwesterly plunge to mineralisation both north and south of the Central Fault. Hole 17CB041 hosts an interpreted downhole EM response indicating mineralisation off the end of the hole.

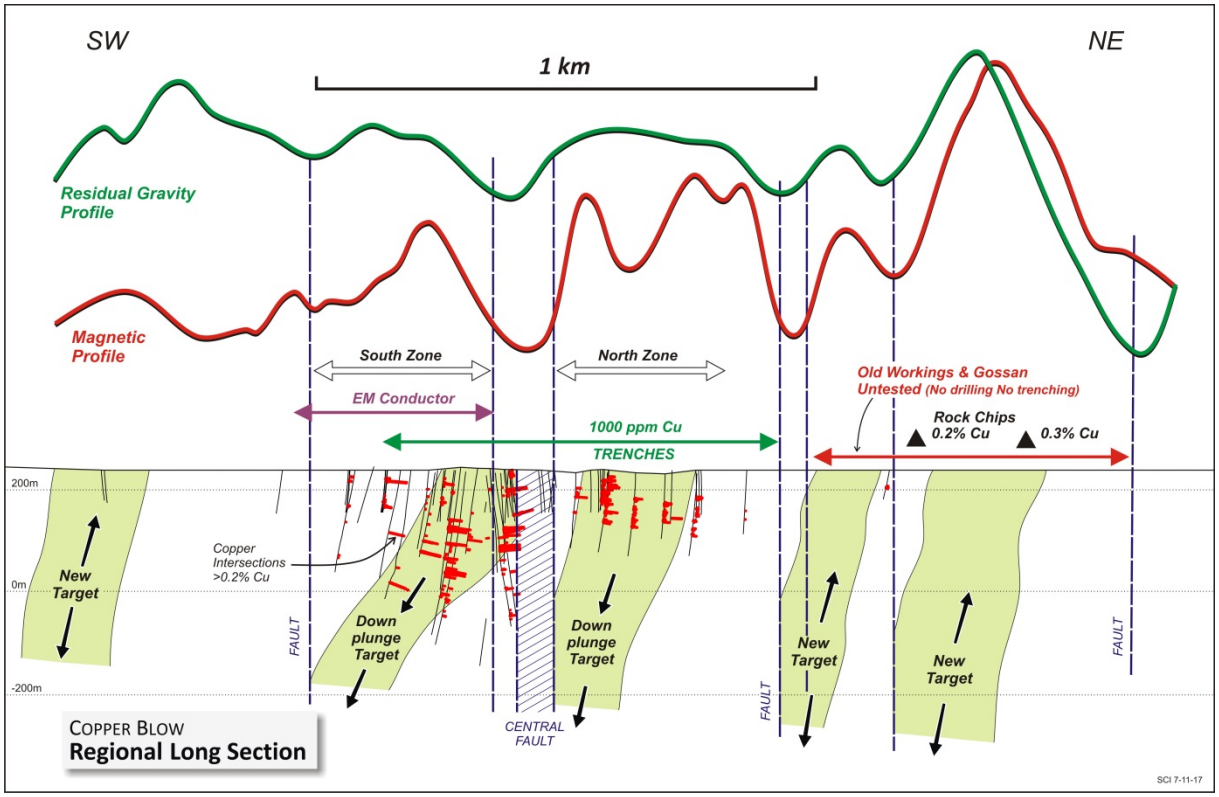

Figure 4. Regional long section of Copper Blow magnetic anomaly. Shows Copper Blow drilling and mineralisation in relation to new targets along strike.

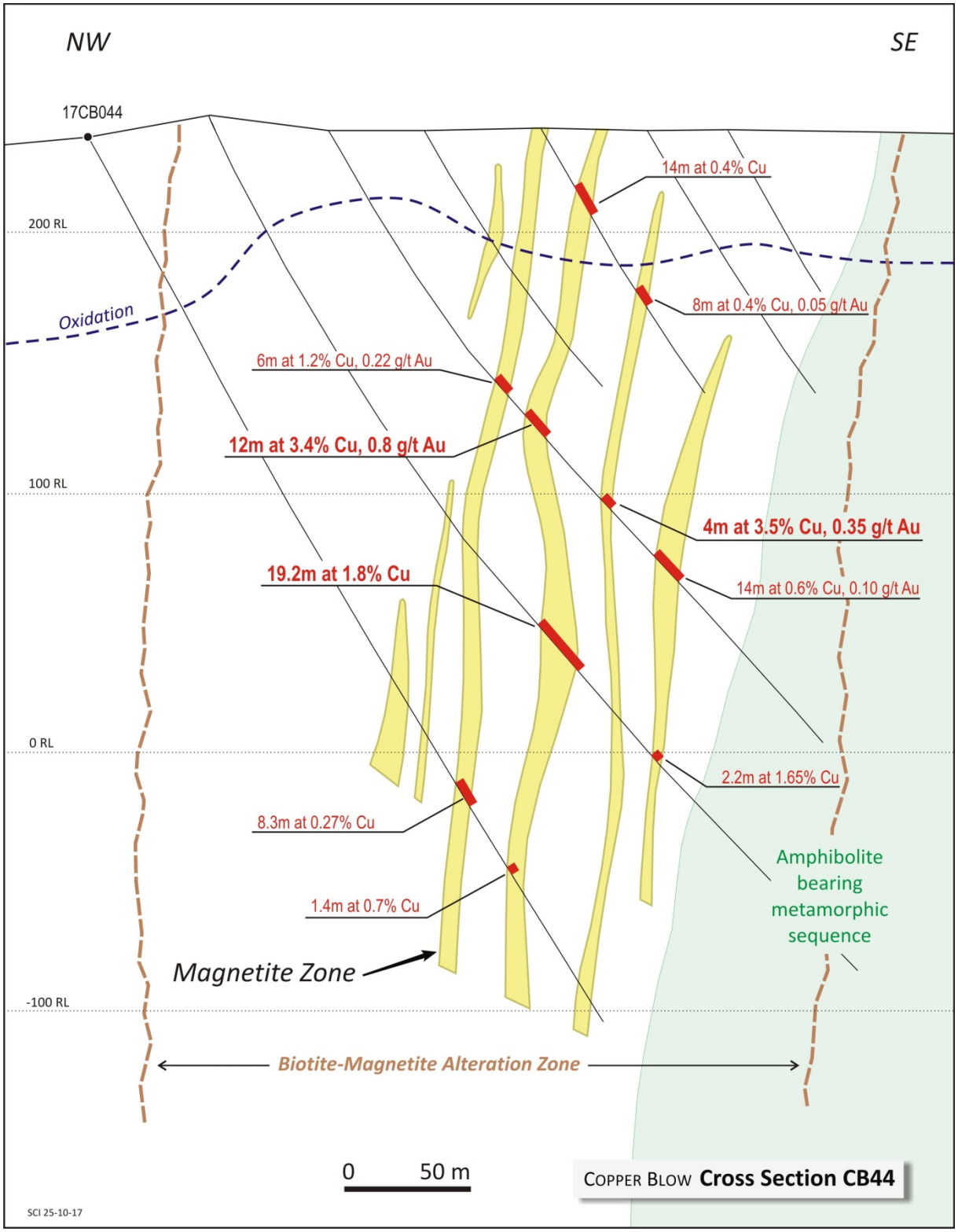

Figure 5. Copper Blow drill section CB44. South Zone.

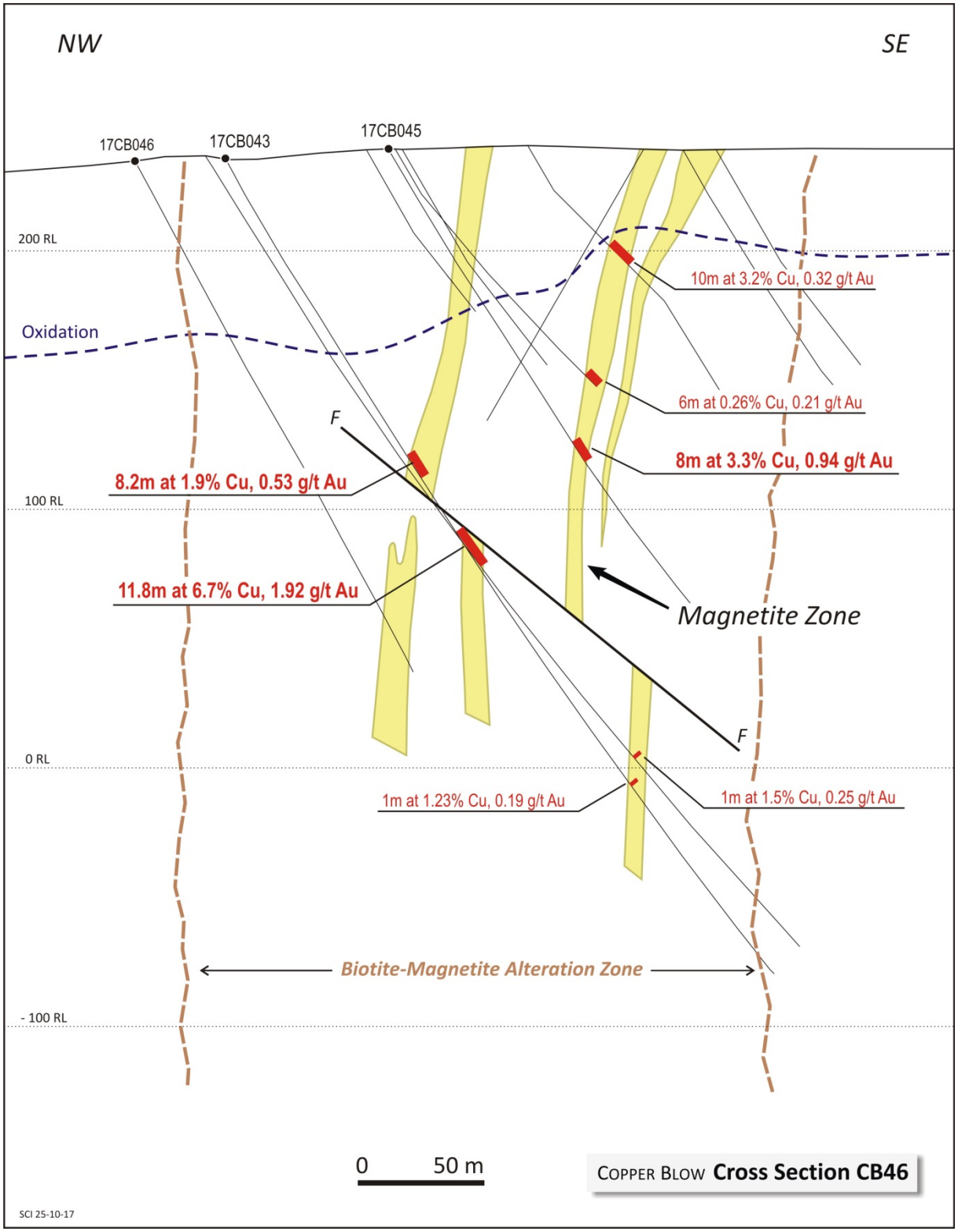

Figure 6. Copper Blow drill section CB46. South Zone

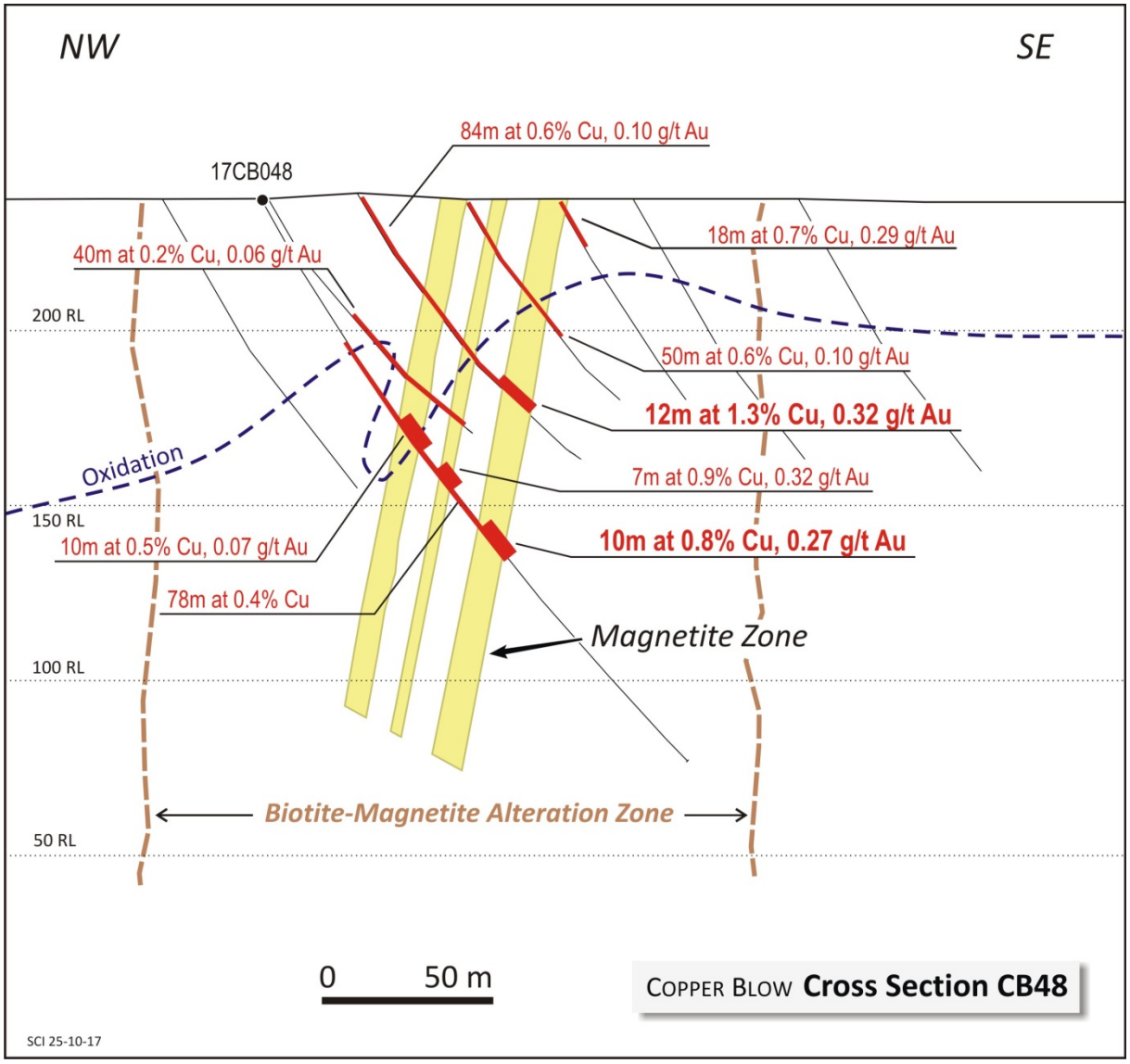

Figure 7. Copper Blow drill section CB48. North Zone.

Geophysical Surveys

Ground magnetic, gravity and moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been completed over Copper Blow and strike extensions. In addition, four holes (17CB041,43, 47 and 51) were surveyed by downhole electromagnetic methods (DHEM).

The surveys confirm that the prospective magnetic structure is cut by a series of northerly-trending faults. Where these occur there is a corresponding magnetic and gravity low with weak mineralisation (Figures 4 and 8).

In contrast, where magnetic and gravity highs occur together there is strong copper mineralisation.

In addition, where very high grade copper occurs in drill holes south of the Central Fault, there is a strong EM conductor (Figure 8). In the downhole EM data for hole 17CB043, an off-hole conductor is recognised to the south and is confirmed by an existing intersection in hole CB08 (19.2m at 1.8% copper).

In the southern-most hole drilled by Silver City (17CB041), readings between 150 and 200 metres indicate conductive material may occur beyond the end of the hole. This is a positive result as this location is where the geological interpretation suggests further mineralisation occurs (Figure 2).This hole intersected 4 metres at 6.1% copper and 4.23 g/t gold from 188 metres.

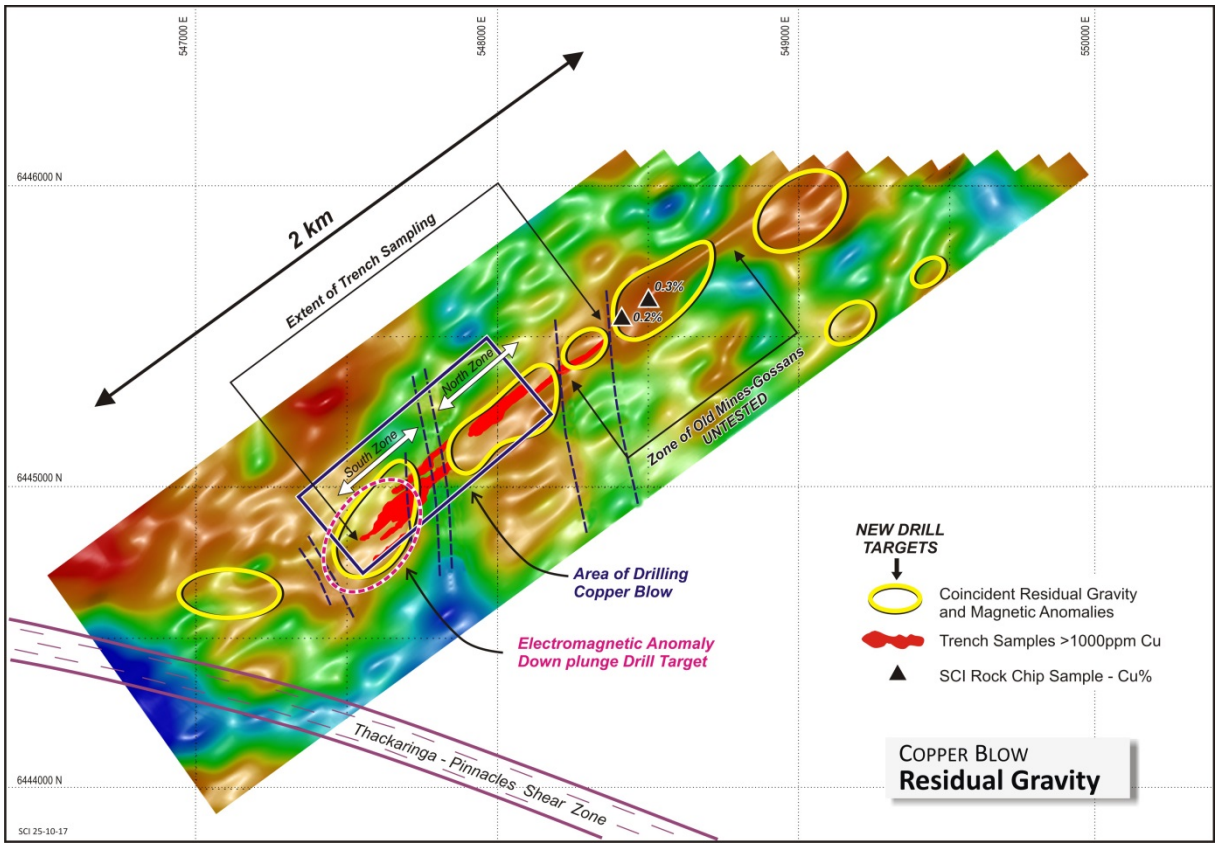

Figure 8. Copper Blow residual gravity showing the area of drilling and trench sampling in relation to new targets along strike.

Rock Chip Sampling

A total of 29 rock chip samples were collected in a recent survey along the prospective magnetic trend (Table 2). These were selective samples taken from iron-rich outcrops and mullock dumps. The sampling was designed to assess potential for mineralisation along the trend of the Copper Blow magnetic anomaly.

Of particular interest were two samples collected approximately 900 metres and 1,200 metres northeast of the Central Fault at Copper Blow. These occur in an area of old mine workings and returned highly anomalous copper, gold and cobalt (sample 30579; **0.2% copper, 0.02 g/t gold, 184.5ppm cobalt and sample 30581; 0.3% copper, 0.18 g/t gold** and 885 ppm cobalt; Plate 1, Figure 8).

Plate 1 Gossanous and copper-bearing magnetite-rich sample (no. 30581) to northeast of Copper Blow.

This area corresponds to strong coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies. It has never been tested by systematic drilling and has potential to host significant copper-gold (cobalt) mineralisation (Figures 4 and 8).

Another sample located 2.4 kilometres to the northeast of Copper Blow has returned highly elevated cobalt and gold with no significant copper (sample 30566; **1485 ppm cobalt, 0.39 g/t gold** and 13 ppm copper). Follow-up sampling in this area is planned.

Future Exploration

Silver City plans a targeted drilling campaign on downplunge mineralisation at Copper Blow and the adjacent geophysical-geochemical anomalies highlighted in its recent program. Continued geophysical surveys and RAB drilling are also envisaged.

The Company considers the belt is highly prospective for iron oxide copper-gold deposits. This style of deposit is a significant source of copper world-wide. Deposits ranges in size from nearly one million tonnes in the Tennant Creek deposits of the Northern Territory to 10 billion tonnes at Olympic Dam in South Australia.

Copper Blow is perhaps the first documented IOCG in New South Wales and has the potential to be the first modern copper mine in the Broken Hill district.

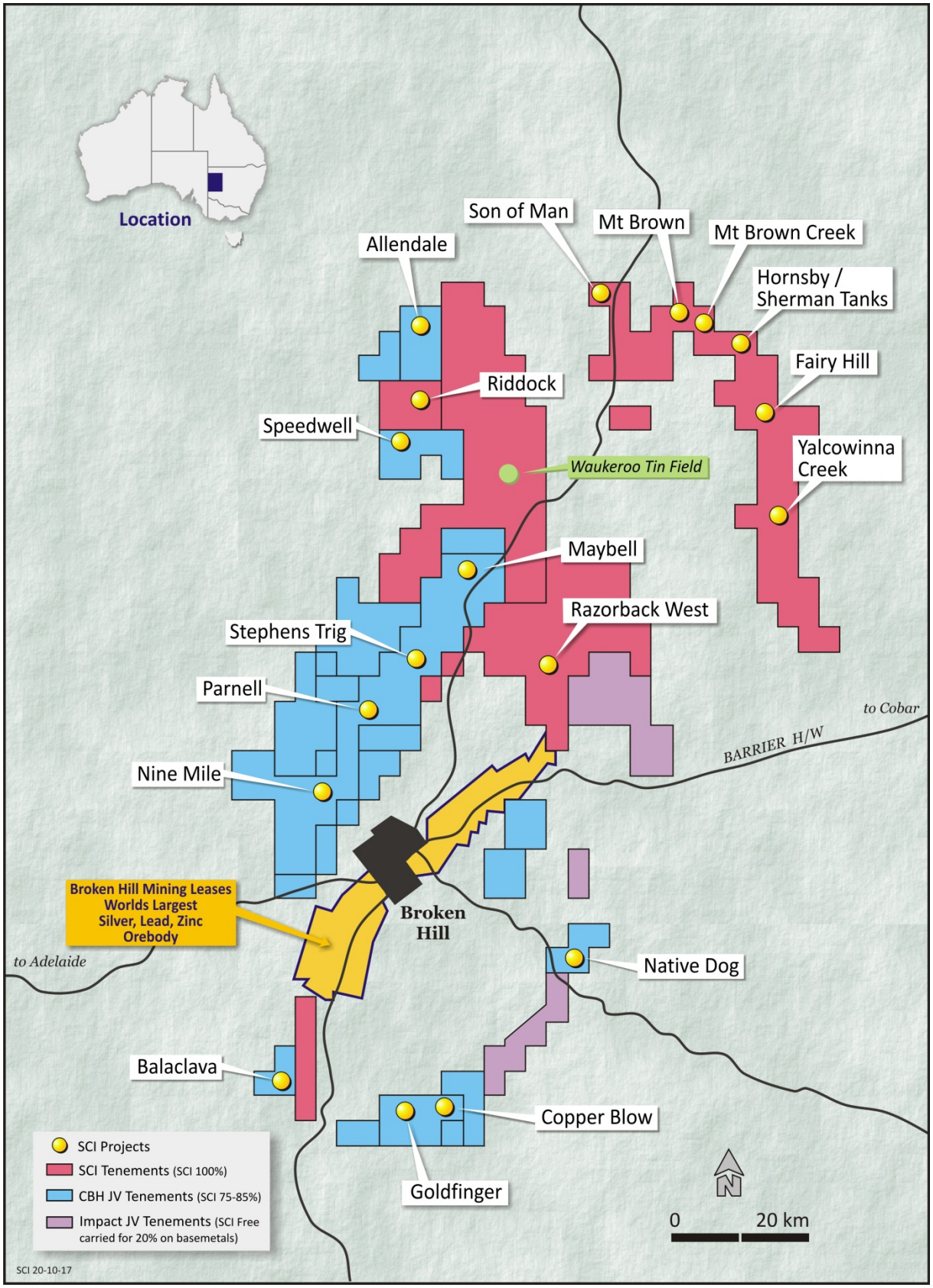

Figure 9. Silver City tenements Broken Hill

Table 1. Significant Drill Hole intersections Copper Blow

Hole Number	From (metres)	Interval (metres)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Cobalt (% only reported >0.04%)	Cut-off (% Cu)
17CB041	162	**2**	**2.4**	**0.80**	**-**	1.0
17CB041	188	**4**	**6.1**	**4.23**	**-**	2.0
including	191	**1**	**11.3**	**10.70**	**0.04**	
17CB042	400	**5.1**	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.14**	
17CB043	**131.78**	**13.32**	**1.3**	**0.36**	-	
Including	**131.78**	**8.22**	**1.9**	**0.5**	-	
Including	**134**	**4**	**2.5**	**0.8**	-	
17CB043	230	1.36	1.2	0.23	-	
17CB043	285	1.0	1.2	0.19	-	
17CB043	333.6	**0.75**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.29**	
17CB045	126	**7.0**	**3.7**	**1.07**	**-**	
Including	127	**3.0**	**7.4**	**2.38**	**-**	
17CB045	146	1.0	3.1	0.63	**0.04**	
17CB047	37	1.0	1.0	0.32	-	
!7CB048	44	78	0.4	0.10	-	0.05
Including	72	10.0	0.5	0.07	-	0.1
And	90	7.0	1.0	0.32	-	0.25
And	111	10.0	0.9	0.27	**0.04**	0.5
17CB049	48	2	<0.1	0.09	**0.08**	-
17CB049	53	15.0	0.3	0.11	-	0.1
Including	58	4.0	0.8	0.25	-	0.5
	101	24.0	0.4	0.09	-	0.1
Including	120	5.0	0.6	0.16	-	0.25
17CB050	68	45	0.4	0.12	-	0.1
Including	68	7	0.9	0.25	-	0.5

Table 2. Rock Chip Sample Copper Blow

SampleID	EAST (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	Copper (ppm)	Gold (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
30563	550273.1	6447319	13.6	<0.01	2.4
30564	550007.5	6447004	152	<0.01	42.1
30565	549869.8	6446885	179	<0.01	81.8
30566	549748.5	6446564	**13**	**0.39**	**1485**
30567	549739.6	6446824	37.9	<0.01	397
30568	549754.1	6446790	58	<0.01	58.2
30569	549654.2	6446657	13.9	<0.01	31.5
30570	549650	6446657	10.4	<0.01	112.5
30571	549697.6	6446657	101	0.02	29.7
30572	549624	6446629	6.4	0.02	17.5
30573	549481	6446420	9.9	<0.01	214
30574	549206.8	6446105	8.8	<0.01	36.7
30575	548892.1	6445960	7.6	0.09	107
30576	548872.8	6445856	7.3	0.01	38.4
30577	548896.3	6445784	5	0.02	32.2
30578	548730.8	6445806	103	0.01	144.5
30579	548374.2	6445554	**2250**	**0.02**	**184.5**
30580	548466.7	6445625	365	0.03	88.3
30581	548524.8	6445645	**2520**	**0.18**	**885**
30582	547513.9	6444716	11.5	0.02	17.2
30583	547515	6444717	11.2	0.01	23.6
30584	547422	6444770	22.1	0.01	30.5
30585	547218.2	6444723	6.9	<0.01	35.7
30586	546591	6444515	207	0.01	47.8
30587	545994.8	6444516	117.5	0.02	8.3
30588	545979.6	6444518	17.2	0.01	5.1
30589	545846.2	6444521	20.2	0.01	2.5
30590	545462.4	6444576	18.9	0.01	2.1
30591	546560.3	6444677	256	0.01	10.2

Reports

With the exception of drill holes 17CB044, 50 and 51 and results of rock chip sampling, all information in this report has previously been reported in the following ASX Releases:

4 May 2017, 19 June 2017, 11 July 2017, 26 September 2017, 27 September 2017, 5 October 2017, 10 October 2017, 26 October 2017, 1 November 2017.

SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

Christopher Torrey
Managing Director

ABOUT Silver City Minerals Limited

Silver City Minerals Limited (SCI) is a base and precious metal explorer with a strong focus on the Broken Hill District of western New South Wales, Australia. It takes its name from the famous Silver City of Broken Hill, home of the world's largest accumulation of silver, lead and zinc; the Broken Hill Deposit. SCI was established in May 2008 and has been exploring the District where it controls Exploration Licences through 100% ownership and various joint venture agreements. It has a portfolio of highly prospective projects with drill-ready targets focused on high grade silver, gold and base-metals, and a pipeline of prospects moving toward the drill assessment stage. The Company continues to seek out quality projects for exploration and development.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information.

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Silver City Minerals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Silver City's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Silver City Minerals as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future development.

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Chris Torrey (BSc, MSc, RPGeo Mineral Exploration), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Torrey is the Managing Director, a shareholder and full time employee of Silver City Minerals Limited. Mr Torrey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as "Competent Persons" as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Torrey, consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

CONTACT DETAILS

Management and Directors	
Bob Besley	Chairman
Chris Torrey	Managing Director
Greg Jones	Non-Executive Director
Ian Plimer	Non-Executive Director
Josh Puckridge	Non-Executive Director
Ivo Polovineo	Company Secretary

Registered Office

Level 1, 80 Chandos Street,
St Leonards, NSW 2065, Australia
PO Box 956, Crows Nest, NSW 1585, Australia
Ph: +61 2 9437 1737
Fax: +61 2 9906 5233
Email: info@silvercityminerals.com.au
Web: www.silvercityminerals.com.au

Annexure 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	• Reverse circulation drilling. Collecting samples at 1 metre intervals. Diamond core sampled at geological intervals nominally 1 metre. Half core cut. No use of downhole XRF • Rock chip samples selective grab samples of outcrop and old mine mullock
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• RC chips sampled on one metre intervals nominally where magnetite alteration is observed and/or where preliminary XRF analyses indicates copper greater than 500 ppm. • Rock chip samples are character samples designed to give an indication of potential mineralisation. Sampling is selective based on visual indications of mineralisation
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The assay results are Material in this Public Report. They provide information about mineralisation potential and can be used in Mineral Resource measurement
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• In RC holes 1 metre sample intervals. Samples are collected from a cyclone splitter on the rig and result in a nominal 12.5% split for 2 to 3 kg subsample. These are submitted for assay. • Compressed air was used to clean cyclone after each rod • HQ diameter core holes were cut using a diamond core saw. Half core submitted for analyses
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 drilling. RC uses a face sampling hammer. • Diamond core HQ standard double tube Hole 17CB042 RC precollar 144 metres • Orientation using Reflex Easymark
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Deviation from a mean dry sample is noted and recorded for RC samples. • Core direct measurement against drillers core blocks
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• No measures were undertaken. Core return plus 97% recovery
	• *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.*	• This is unknown at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC chips and core have been geologically logged in detail. These will be appropriate for use in Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A total of 2764 metres have been logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core sawn, half core sampled
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are considered to be of appropriate grain size for the material being sampled
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample preparation via splitting (RC chips) is of high quality and an appropriate technique. Half core sampling is an appropriate technique
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Riffle splitting reverse of circulation chips on 1 metres intervals. Split sample capture in calico bag
	• *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.*	• In RC holes duplicates were collected nominally every 20th sample
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Riffle split. Water encountered in RC holes was highly variable, from dry to very wet. Sampled under all conditions. All water flows recorded.
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.*	• Analytical method for 35 elements including base metals was aqua regia ICP-AES and for gold a 30 gram charge fire assay with an AA finish (ALS Global Codes ME-ICP41 and OG46 and Au-AA25 www.alsglobal.com) Hole CB06 and recent rock chip samples were analysed using code ME-ICP61 with 4 acid digest. • The nature and quality of the analytical methods are appropriate to style of mineralisation anticipated and are of industry standard. • The laboratory also has its own QAQC of systematic standard, repeats and duplicates. • No external laboratory checks have been undertaken. The purpose of the re-assay of hole CB06 was to assess the reliability of early sampling.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the*	• No geophysical tools spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used for analytical reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• In RC hole duplicates were collected approximately every 20th sample. Standards are inserted also every 20th sample. Analytical standards are within normal analytical ranges with no bias noted. Approximately 80% of duplicates show no bias. 20% show broad variation in results. It is unclear whether or not this is due to inhomogenous RC sample media or sample errors at site.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Alternative company personnel have verified the significant intersections
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinning of drillholes has been undertaken
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data is recorded on site using computer storage programmes and backed up at main office.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made
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.*	• DGPS survey control by registered surveyor
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Zone 54
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Regional DTM from airborne geophysical surveys and/or Shuttle Radar
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.*	• Drilling data spacing and distribution will be sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimations.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Standard compositing techniques have been applied to calculated significant intersections
	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Drilling has been oriented perpendicular to the dominant mapped geological structures and mineralised trends to optimize representative sampling
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• No known bias occurs.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected and stored at a company facility and delivered to the laboratory by a freight forwarding company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits yet undertaken

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.*	• Drill holes, rock samples and geophysical surveys outlined in this public report fall within EL 8255 and EL 8629 which are subject a joint venture between Silver City Minerals and CBH Resources. A landowner access agreements are in place. Native Title has been extinguished.
	• *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 tenure is secure under NSW legislation. There are no known impediments to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Details previously outlined in ASX Release 4 May 2017.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron oxide copper-gold deposit
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	Previously reported ASX Release 26 Oct 2017
	• *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.*	• Previously reported ASX Release 26 Oct 2017
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Standard weight averaging. No cutting of high or low samples Intervals are reported at a various copper cutoffs (Table 1).
	• *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.*	No short lengths were included. Samples predominantly 1 metres lengths.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents were reported.
Relationship between mineralisatio	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The relationship of this initial intercept to The deeper diamond holes encounter mineralisation obliquely such that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
n widths and intercept lengths		downhole width do not represent true thicknesses.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The geometry of the mineralisation outlined in this report is considered to be steeply dipping to northwest or vertical
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The reported intervals are down-hole lengths only
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.*	• Body of Report
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.*	• Mineralised intersections reported here are geologically distinctive and include only samples with abundant visual sulphide mineralisation
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.*	• No other meaningful material is documented at this time • Geophysical and geochemical survey results are reported here
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Follow-up ground geophysical surveys and target 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.*	• Body of Report