MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

20 July 2018

ASX Release

Drilling campaign expanded along Jericho copper system at Eloise JV, Cloncurry

Minotaur Exploration Ltd (ASX: MEP, 'Minotaur') is pleased to report that the extended drilling program along the Jericho 'J1' and 'J2 North' copper conductors at the Eloise JV southeast of Cloncurry, Queensland (Figures 1 and 2) has been further expanded, upon geological interpretation of drill core.

The scope of the drilling campaign has been increased from the announced[1] 1,700m to 2,500m for a total of 7 holes, along the J1 and J2 North conductors.

Key Points

- Initial 2018 drill campaign for 5,000m completed
- Drilling continues at J1 and J2 North with additional 7 holes for 2,500m
- New holes into J1 conductor all intersected copper sulphide mineralisation along 3.3km of strike
- J2 North mineralisation extended to at least 900m
- J1 and J2 North zones are open and drilling remains widely spaced

Jericho

J1 and J2 North

Recent lab assays for intersections from the initial 2018 drill campaign of 5,000m revealed Jericho's J1 conductor delivered high grade copper-gold values[2], upgrading the potential of J1.

The joint venture's decision to keep drilling extended the 5,000m program initially by 1,700m and then to 2,500m for 7 more holes along J1 and J2 North. The new holes, as depicted on the long section view (Figure 3), will reduce gaps in the drilling along the J1 and J2 North systems to between 150 and 300m (see later comment concerning footprint of the Eloise orebody, for comparison). Of the entire 7,500m drill program 4,100m has been directed at the Jericho sequence of conductive plates; the balance to regional EM anomalies.

[1] MEP report to ASX 14 June 2018, *Expansive copper-gold system proven at 'Jericho' for Eloise JV*

[2] MEP report to ASX 14 June 2018, *Expansive copper-gold system proven at 'Jericho' for Eloise JV*

Both Jericho's J1 and J2 North conductors continue to deliver strong results and 5 holes of the extended campaign are complete (EL18D15-EL18D19). Each hole successfully intersected mineralisation at J1. Two of the holes (EL18D15 and EL18D17) pushed through to test J2 North, also intersecting copper sulphides, thereby extending its mineralised length to >900m (previously 300m). Assays for these 5 holes are awaited, however visual inspection of core indicates the tenor of mineralisation is consistent with earlier holes (see Figure 4 for an example). The remaining two holes will be completed early August 2018.

Mineralisation intersected demonstrates persistently strong similarities to the nearby Eloise copper deposit. The main Eloise lodes (Elrose and Levuka lodes) exhibit an orebody footprint spanning only some 200m north-south, whereas the lodes plunge to significant depth; in the case of the Levuka lode to +1400m below surface. It is clear that many of the gaps between drill holes on both J1 and J2 North offer potential for discovery of an Eloise scale deposit, particularly given the focus of drilling to date has been constrained to shallower levels of the structures.

J2 South and J3

Drill holes EL18D11-EL18D14 (Figures 1 and 2) probed the J3 conductor and hole EL18D14 pushed on to pass through J2 South. Sulphides were intersected at each conductor position - adequately resolving the anomaly. In each case the principal sulphide was pyrrhotite with only small amounts of chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) present. Sulphide bearing intervals have been sampled for geochemical analyses and assays will inform further attention, however the holes are not expected to contain significant copper mineralisation.

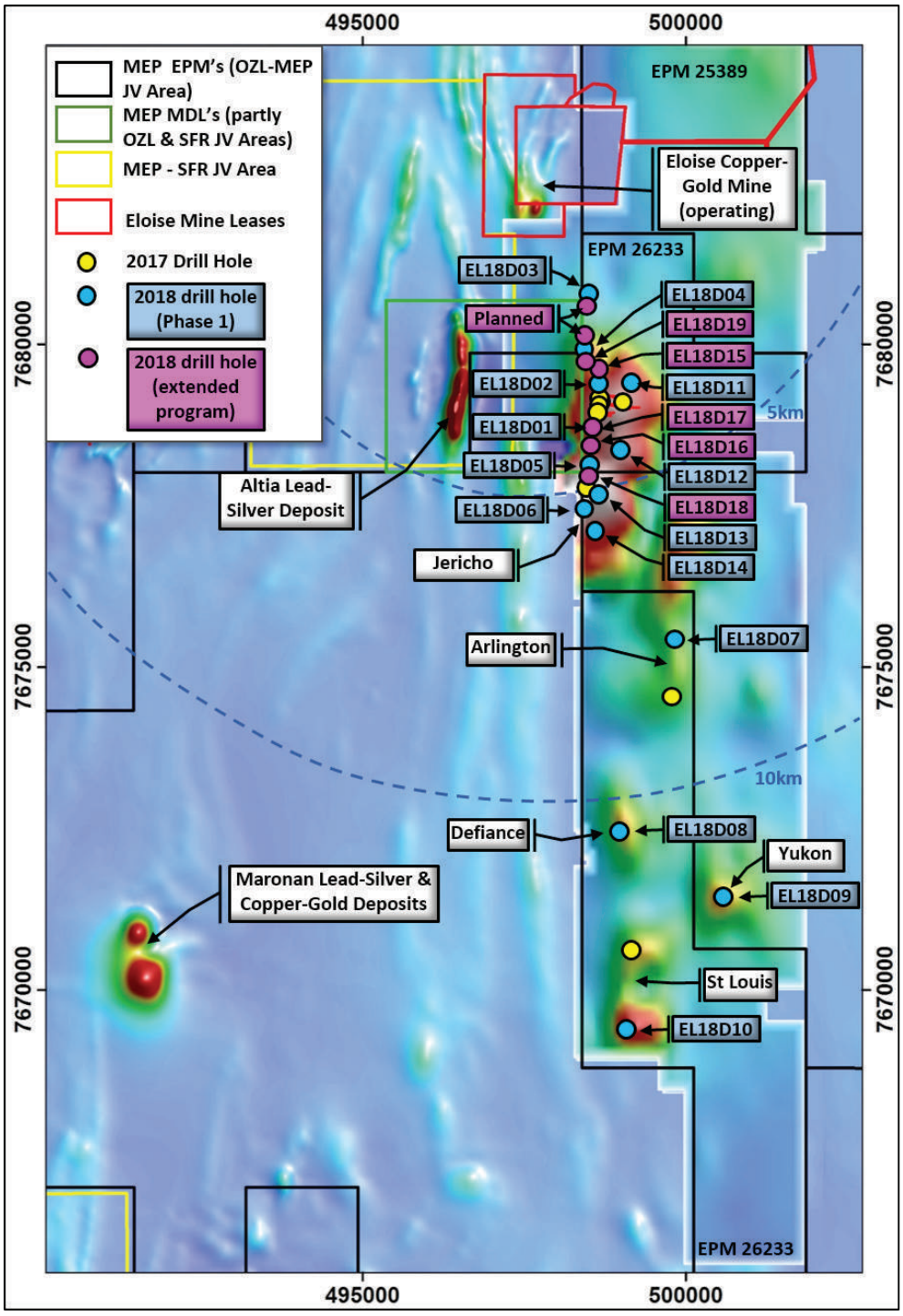

Figure 1: EM conductors and drill collar locations over magnetics

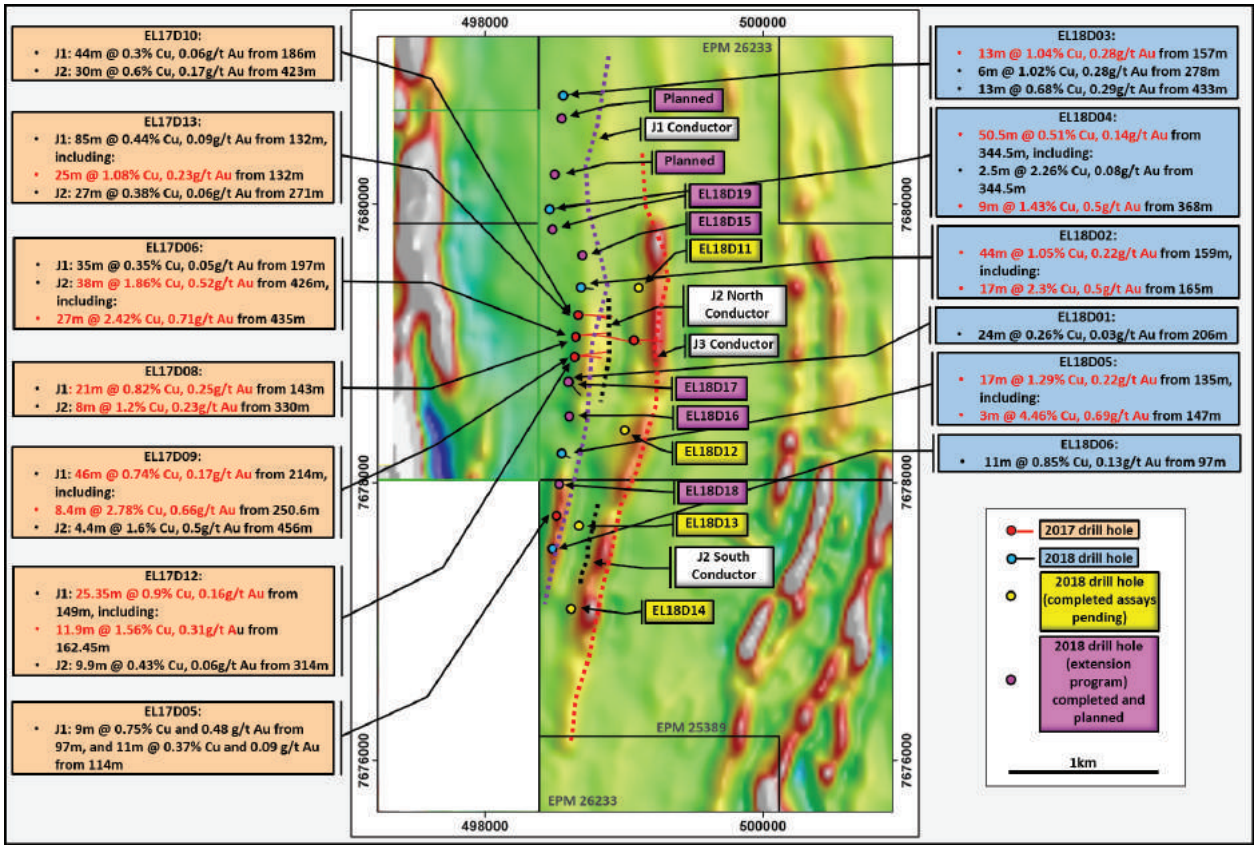

Figure 2: Jericho prospect with EM conductors and drill hole traces over magnetics

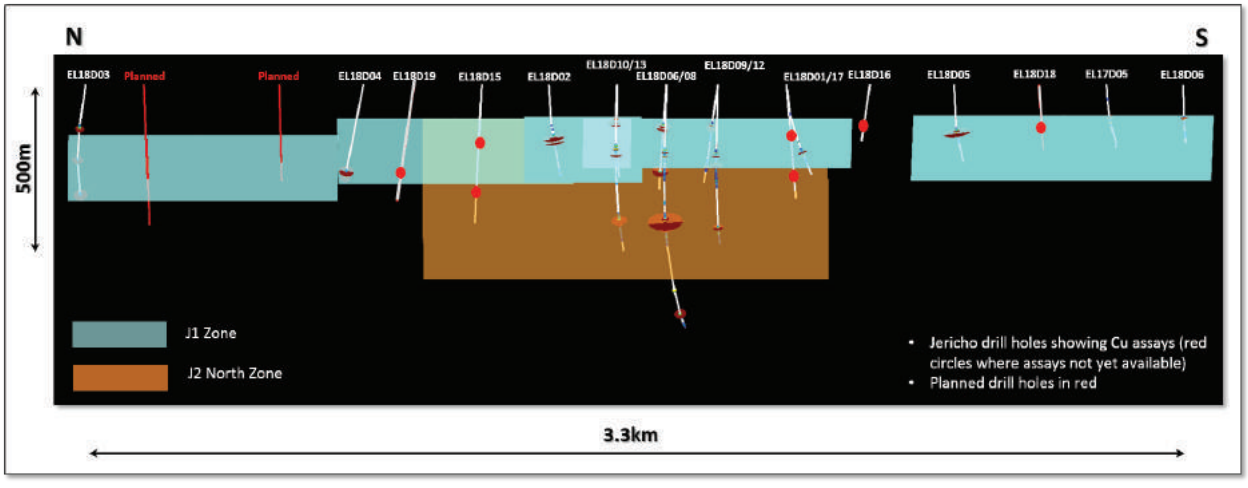

Figure 3: Long Section view of Jericho J1 & J2 zones, viewed East, showing drill holes

Figure 4: Mineralisation from J1 at Jericho. Top image is of EL18D18 from 101.28-110.32m (assays not yet available) compared to bottom image of EL18D02 from 163.7-170.51m (Cu-Au assays in red text)

Table 1: Jericho drill hole collar details. Coordinates are in GDA94, Zone 54

Hole No.	Target	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
EL18D11	J3	499075	7679397	203	- 60	93	305.7
EL18D12	J3	498987	7678348	204	- 65	101	264.8
EL18D13	J3	498649	7677669	201	- 65	91	450.8
EL18D14	J2 South/J3	498588	7677068	200	- 75	75	474.9
EL18D15	J1/J2 North	498702	7679597	201	- 70	72	438.8
EL18D16	J1	498578	7678451	204	- 55	78	208.3
EL18D17	J1/J2 North	498605	7678697	200	- 55	84	450.8
EL18D18	J1	498526	7677948	200	- 75	91	168.8
EL18D19	J1	498449	7679798	206	- 55	64	465

Project Background

The Eloise project, 55km south-east of Cloncurry, is a joint venture ('Eloise JV') between Minotaur and OZ Minerals Ltd (ASX: OZL). OZ Minerals, having completed its A$5M Stage 1 earn-in, now has 51% beneficial interest in the tenements. Work currently underway forms part of the Stage 2 earn-in where OZ Minerals may earn additional 19% equity by spending further A$5M. Minotaur is manager and operator on behalf of the joint venture.

The Eloise JV is seeking Eloise-style copper-gold and Cannington-style silver-lead-zinc mineralisation, with both styles evident in the well-endowed mineral camp around the Eloise, Altia and Maronan deposits (refer to Figure 1). The tenor of copper values and mineralising characteristics from the J1 and J2 North plates continues to provide encouragement that the Jericho system has potential to host copper mineralisation of a scale similar to lodes within the Eloise mine.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Glen Little, who is a full-time employee of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Little has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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 (JORC Code). Mr. Little consents to inclusion in this document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	Comments about new mineralisation in the body of this document pertain to nine drill holes EL18D11-EL18D19 from the Jericho Prospect 'J1', 'J2' and 'J2' targets within the Eloise Joint Venture. Comments relating to mineralisation in other holes has been presented previously. Samples from EL18D11-EL18D16 have been sent to the laboratory and assay results from these holes will be reported in due course. Holes EL18D17-EL18D19 have not yet be sampled and sent for analyses. All holes were drilled RC through the cover sequence into basement then changed to HQ, then reduced to NQ2 core to end of hole. The drill bit sizes employed to sample the zones of interest are considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation during the early exploration phase. Further details of the sampling will be provided when assay data is available and reported.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Further details of the sampling will be provided when assay data is available and reported.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The entire length of drill holes EL18D11-EL18D19 has been geologically logged in detail. All drill core has magnetic susceptibility and portable XRF measurements systematically recorded every 1m, specific gravity measurements recorded every 4-5m, core orientation determined where possible and photographs taken of all drill core trays plus detailed photography of representative lithologies and mineralisation. This detailed information is used to determine zones of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation for assay and appropriate sample lengths. Whilst there are no assays available to report, there is not expected to be any correlation between ground conditions and assay grade when assays are received due to good core recoveries. Comments in this report relating to mineralisation within EL18D11-EL18D19 drilled at Jericho are based on visual estimates of chalcopyrite content only and do not represent actual copper content of any given part of the hole. The mineral chalcopyrite contains approximately 1/3 copper; thus for example if 1% chalcopyrite is visually estimated over a 1 metre interval, then that 1m interval will contain approximately 0.35% copper.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Further details of the sampling will be provided when assays data is available and reported.
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).*	Drilling contractor DDH1 completed all drill holes reported here. Drillholes EL18D11-EL18D19 at Jericho were drilled RC through the cover sequence into basement then changed to HQ, then reduced to NQ2 core to end of hole. The drill bit sizes employed to sample the zones of interest are considered appropriate to indicate the degree and extent of mineralisation. A north-seeking gyro downhole survey system was used every ~30m by drilling contractors DDH1 to monitor drillhole trajectory during drilling. The NQ2 cored portions of the drillholes have been oriented for structural logging using the Reflex ACT III

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core orientation tool. The drilling program was supervised by experienced Minotaur geological personnel.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill core recovery is determined by measuring the length of core returned to surface against the distance drilled by the drilling contractor. Core recovery is likely to be >98% for all intervals reported here however that detailed information will be reported when assays are available.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ground conditions in basement rocks were suitable for standard RC and core drilling. Recoveries and ground conditions have been monitored during drilling. There was no requirement to conduct drilling with triple tube when diamond drilling.
	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.	No assays results are presented here for new drill holes, however there is not expected to be any relationship between sample recovery and metal grade within drillholes EL18D11-EL18D19 and thus no sample bias is expected to occur when samples are assayed.
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.*	Geological logging of the cover sequence and the cored basement has been conducted by Minotaur staff geologists. The level of detail of logging has been sufficient for this early stage exploration drilling. The drill core has been oriented where possible and structural data have been recorded. No geotechnical logging has been conducted as the holes are early stage exploration drillholes. Magnetic susceptibilities have been recorded at 1 metre intervals along the entire cored length and specific gravity measurements have been taken at approximately 4-5m intervals for the entire cored length. No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative. Magnetic susceptibility, specific gravity and structural measurements are quantitative. Core tray photos have been taken for the entire cored section of each

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed drillhole.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes have been logged for their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core has been cut/will be cut using an industry standard automatic core saw. Half core samples have been/will be sent to the laboratory for analyses. Further information will be provided when assay are available and reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable to this announcement.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample sizes from Jericho drillholes EL18D11-EL18D19 are/will be typically 1 metre or 2 metre length which is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted, particularly at this early stage of exploration.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Detailed logging of the drillcore was conducted to sufficient detail to maximize the representivity of the samples when determining sampling intervals.
	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.	No duplicate sampling was/will be conducted in drillholes EL18D11-EL18D19.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The grainsize of mineralisation in Jericho drillholes EL18D11-EL18D19 varies from disseminated sub-millimetre sulphides to >5mm sulphide aggregates. Geological logging indicated that 1-2 metre samples are appropriate for the grain size of the mineralisation.
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.*	Assay for new drill holes EL18D11-EL18D19 are not reported here and therefore not applicable to this announcement. Information relating to mineralisation in other holes has been presented previously.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Quality control procedures adopted during sampling of holes EL18D11-EL18D19 will be described in future relevant announcements.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been completed as the exploration program is at an early stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All geological logging data and sampling data for EL18D11-EL18D19 have been validated using Minotaur's data entry procedures and uploaded to Minotaur's geological database for further validation and data storage. As data collection from holes EL18D17-EL18D19 is not yet finalised, Minotaur's data entry and data validation protocols will be applied when that data is complete.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not applicable
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.*	Drill collar positions are located with a handheld GPS. The level of accuracy of the GPS is approximately +/- 3m and is considered adequate for this early level of exploration drilling. Downhole orientation surveys have been conducted by drilling contractor DDH1 at 30m intervals using a north-seeking gyro. The survey data spacing is considered adequate for this stage of exploration.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid system used is GDA94, Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The area at Jericho is flat lying with less than 5m of elevation change over the extended prospective area. Detailed elevation data are not required for this early

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		stage of exploration in flat-lying topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill core has been/will be typically sampled at intervals of 1 metre length through the main zone of mineralisation and 2 metres length outside of the main zones of visible sulphides. Some samples may not be full metres; sample sizes match geological boundaries where necessary. These data spacing intervals are appropriate for early stage prospect assessment and for reporting geochemical 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.	This document does not relate to a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. The level of data spacing detailed above is sufficient to enable an initial interpretation of the drilling data and allow refinement of the geological model for Jericho. These drilling results and subsequent interpretations will provide a guide for future drilling. The Jericho prospect remains at an early stage of exploration.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not applicable.
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.*	Holes EL18D11-EL18D19 at Jericho have been drilled to test modelled EM conductors and in each case have drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the modelled EM plates given the available access for drill sites. Structural logging of the core from holes EL18D11-EL18D19, and the location of the mineralised sections relative to the modelled plate, indicates that the holes are placed in the most favorable orientation for testing the targeted structures.
	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.	Assays are not yet available however there is not expected to be any sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core is stored at Minotaur Exploration premises in Cloncurry. Samples for assay have been/will be securely transported directly from Cloncurry to the receiving ALS laboratory in Mt Isa.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of geochemical sampling techniques and data have been undertaken at this time.

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 drilling data reported herein are from drill holes within tenements EPM 26233 and EPM 25389 which are jointly owned by OZ Minerals (OZL) (51%) and Minotaur Exploration (MEP) (49%) as part of a Joint Venture agreement. A registered native title claim exists over both EPMs (Mitakoodi and Mayi People #5). Native title site clearances were conducted at each drill site prior to drilling. Conduct and Compensation Agreements are in place with the relevant landholders.
	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.	EPM's 26233 and 25389 are secure and compliant with the Conditions of Grant. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the extended prospect area around Jericho.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Prior to Minotaur's drilling, the only pre-existing exploration data available for the Jericho area were open file aeromagnetic data and ground gravity data. The open file aeromagnetic data were used to interpret basement geological units to aid Minotaur's regional targeting. The Jericho target was delineated solely by work completed by Minotaur as part of the Joint Venture with OZL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style*	Within the eastern portion of Mt Isa Block targeted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of mineralisation.	mineralisation styles include: • iron oxide Cu-Au (IOCG) and iron sulphide Cu-Au (ISCG) mineralisation associated with ~1590–1500Ma granitic intrusions and fluid movement along structural contacts e.g. Eloise Cu-Au; and • sediment-hosted Zn+Pb+Ag±Cu±Au deposits e.g. Mt Isa, Cannington.
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.*	Collar easting, northing and RL plus drillhole azimuth, dip and final depth for drill holes EL18D11-EL18D19 are presented in Table 1 of the body of this document.
	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.	No data deemed material to the understanding of the exploration results from drillholes EL18D11-EL18D19 have been excluded from this document. Logging and sampling are still in progress for drillholes EL18D17-EL18D19, however all currently available data for these drillholes have been included in this document. Minotaur reiterates that the information provided in the report about visual copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) within drillholes EL18D11-EL18D19 is estimated only and should not be viewed as an accurate representation of the mineralisation. The assay data and any additional material information will be described in future relevant announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this document.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill holes have been drilled to test modelled EM conductors and in each case have drilled as close as possible to perpendicular to the EM plates. Structural logging of the core from drillholes EL18D11-EL18D16, and the location of the mineralised sections relative to the modelled Jericho J1 plate, indicates that holes EL18D11-EL18D16 are placed in the most favorable orientation for testing the targeted structure. Logging and sampling are still in progress for drillholes EL18D17-EL18D19, however all currently available data for these drillholes indicate that those holes were drilled in favorable orientations for testing the targeted structures.
	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 with respect to the drill holes is uncertain in this early stage of exploration however logging of oriented drill core suggests that mineralisation at Jericho is likely steeply west dipping.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	Assays and drill hole length of mineralisation are not reported here.
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.*	The location of the Jericho EM target and all drill holes completed at Jericho, including holes EL18D11-EL18D19, are presented in Figures 1-2. Figure 2 shows enough details of the drilling for these early-stage exploration holes given that they are widely spaced at generally 200-400m apart. A long-section is presented in Figure 3 for holes penetrating J1 and J2 North conductors only. Holes intersecting J3 conductor are not included as there is no known mineralisation of any significance associated with that conductor. A photo of 2 core trays from each of holes EL18D02 and EL18D18 are included in Figure 4 as a visual comparison only; there is no assay data yet available for EL18D18.
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.*	Geological information for holes EL18D11-EL18D19 is relatively brief due to the early stage of exploration drilling and that no assays are yet available for comment. Detailed information on drill assay results will be provided once it becomes available.
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 meaningful and material exploration data have been omitted.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Drilling continues and is explained in the text of this report. The need for any follow-up drilling will be assessed as the current drill program progresses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Figures 2 and 3 of the main body of the report to show where drilling has been conducted at the prospect scale. As results are still being assessed, there are no diagrams provided showing future work as this has not yet been determined.