ASX RELEASE **24 October 2018**
ASX: PTR

DRILLING EXTENDS SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC MINERALISATON AND IDENTIFIES NEW NICKEL PROSPECTIVE ZONE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Zone of anomalous silver, lead and zinc extended in aircore drilling at the Corunna project in South Australia.
- Anomalous silver-lead-zinc has been defined over a 300m x 500m zone associated with clay, sericite, chlorite and silicic alteration along structures.
- Results include:
  - **12m @ 20.0g/t Ag, 0.8% Pb and 0.2% Zn from 20m (CO18AC10)**
  - **4m @ 13.0g/t Ag, 0.6% Pb and 0.3% Zn from 32m (CO18AC11)**
  - **20m @ 12.0g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb and 0.2% Zn from 12m (CO18AC12)**
  - **12m @ 9.0g/t Ag, 0.5% Pb and 0.3% Zn from 20m (CO18AC17)**
  - **12m @ 16.0g/t Ag, 0.03% Pb and 0.05% Zn from 0m (CO18AC29)**
  - **8m @ 13.0g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb and 0.06% Zn from 16m (CO18AC40)**
  - **8m @ 16.5g/t Ag, 0.07% Pb and 0.3% Zn from 36m (CO18AC40)**
- Anomalous nickel-chromium-cobalt identified in aircore drilling adjacent historic prospector's pit.
- Results include:
  - **16m @ 0.3% Ni, 0.2% Cr and 0.01% Co from 8m (CO18RC38)**
  - **12m @ 0.4% Ni, 0.7% Cr and 0.01% Co from 4m (CO18RC42)**
- Expanded land position with new 700 km^2 tenement granted.

Petratherm Limited ("Petratherm" or "the Company") (ASX: PTR) is pleased to announce that it has intersected anomalous silver, lead and zinc from aircore drilling at Corunna. Petratherm signed a letter agreement to acquire 75% interest in the Corunna Project (EL5497) with Musgrave Minerals Limited in December 2017 (refer to Petratherm's 15/12/2017 ASX release for further details).

The Corunna Project occurs in the emerging Ag-Pb-Zn province of the Southern Gawler Craton which hosts the Menninnie Dam Zn-Pb-Ag deposit and the Paris epithermal silver deposit (Figure 1). The tenement covers 260km^2 and is well positioned in regards to infrastructure and proximity to the coast, being located approximately 50km west of Port Augusta.

Aircore drilling tested five structural targets defined during Petratherm's August 2018 infill ground magnetic survey (refer to Petratherm's 14/09/2018 ASX release for further details). The best results from Area 1 include 12m @ 20.0g/t Ag, 0.8% Pb and 0.2% Zn from 20m in drill hole CO18AC10; 4m @ 13.0g/t Ag, 0.6% Pb and 0.3% Zn from 32m in drill hole CO18AC11, 20m @ 12.0g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb and 0.2% Zn from 12m in drill hole CO18AC12); 12m @ 9.0g/t Ag, 0.5% Pb and 0.3% Zn from 20m in drill hole CO18AC17; 12m @ 16.0g/t Ag, 0.03% Pb and 0.05% Zn from 0m (surface) in drill hole CO18AC29; 8m @ 13.0g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb and 0.06% Zn from 16m in drill hole CO18AC40 and 8m @ 16.5g/t Ag, 0.07% Pb and 0.3% Zn from 36m in drill hole CO18AC40.

These results extend the zone of silver-lead-zinc anomalism previously defined by Musgrave Minerals (refer to Musgrave Minerals 27/08/2015 ASX release for further details) across a 300m x 500m zone (Figure 2 to Figure 9), which remains open in all directions.

In addition, two aircore drill holes tested discrete, high intensity, magnetic targets on the southern side of the project area (Figure 2), adjacent to a historic prospector's pit (refer to Petratherm's 14/09/2018 ASX release for further details). The best results returned included 16m @ 0.3% Ni, 0.2% Cr and 0.01% Co from 8m in drill hole CO18RC38 and 12m @ 0.4% Ni, 0.7% Cr and 0.01% Co from 4m in drill hole CO18RC42. Although the drill rig was unable to penetrate fresh rock, this geochemical anomalism suggests the magnetic bodies could represent ultramafic intrusives, a potential host rock for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides.

42 holes were drilled (Figure 2) for a total of 1573m, with hole depths varying from 4m to 62m. All significant results are shown in Appendix 1.

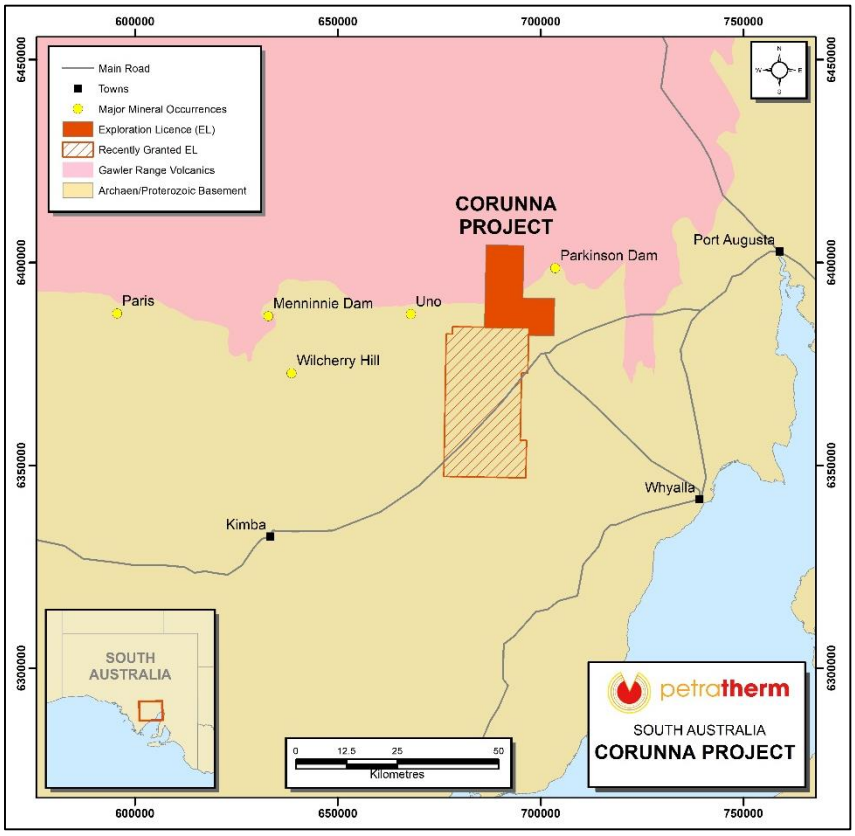

Figure 1 – Corunna Project Location Map and Regional Minerals Occurrences.

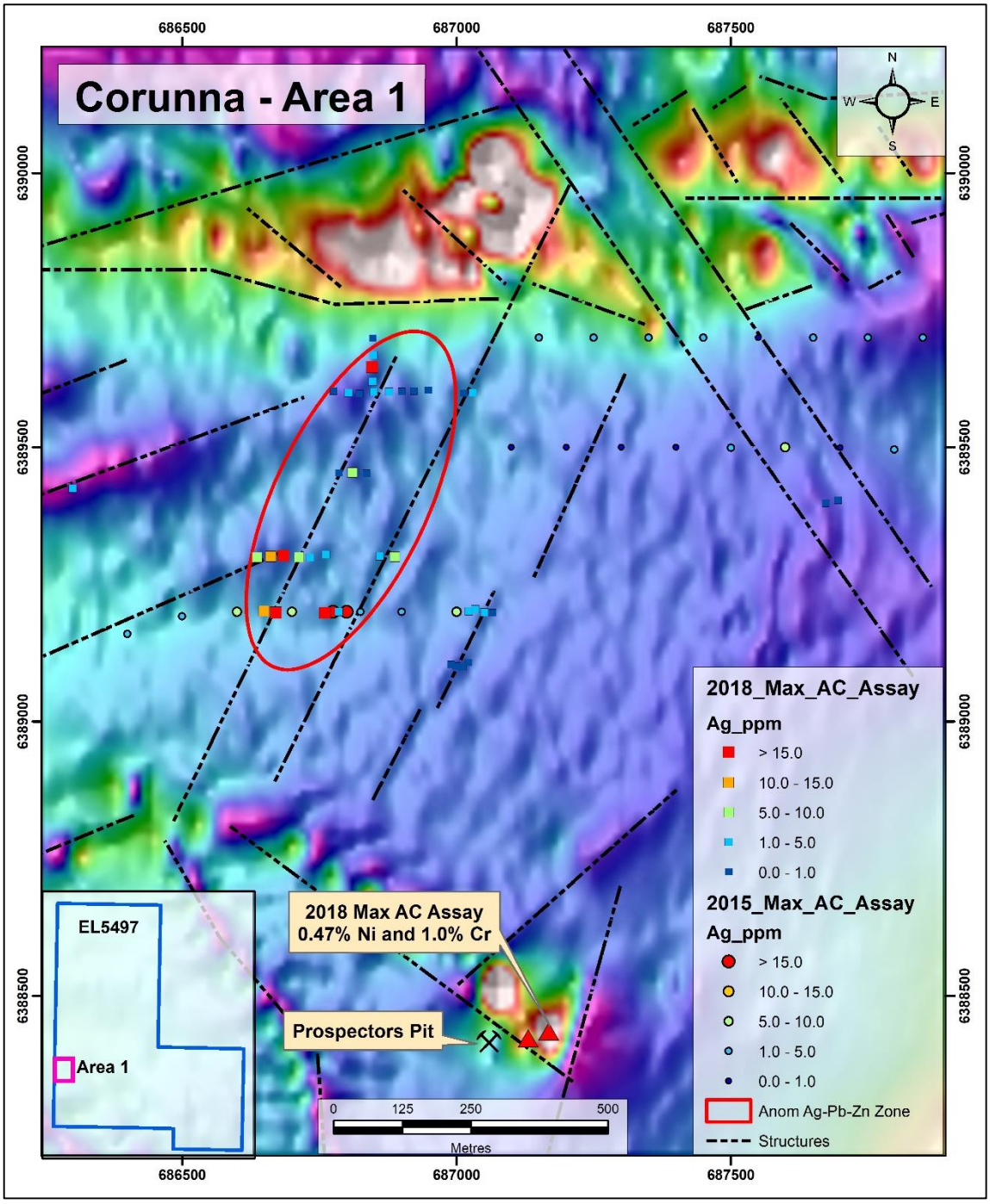

Figure 2 – Aircore drill hole collar locations shown on gridded ground magnetic survey (50m line spacing, east-west orientation, VRMI filter) with anomalous Ag-Pb-Zn zone highlighted.

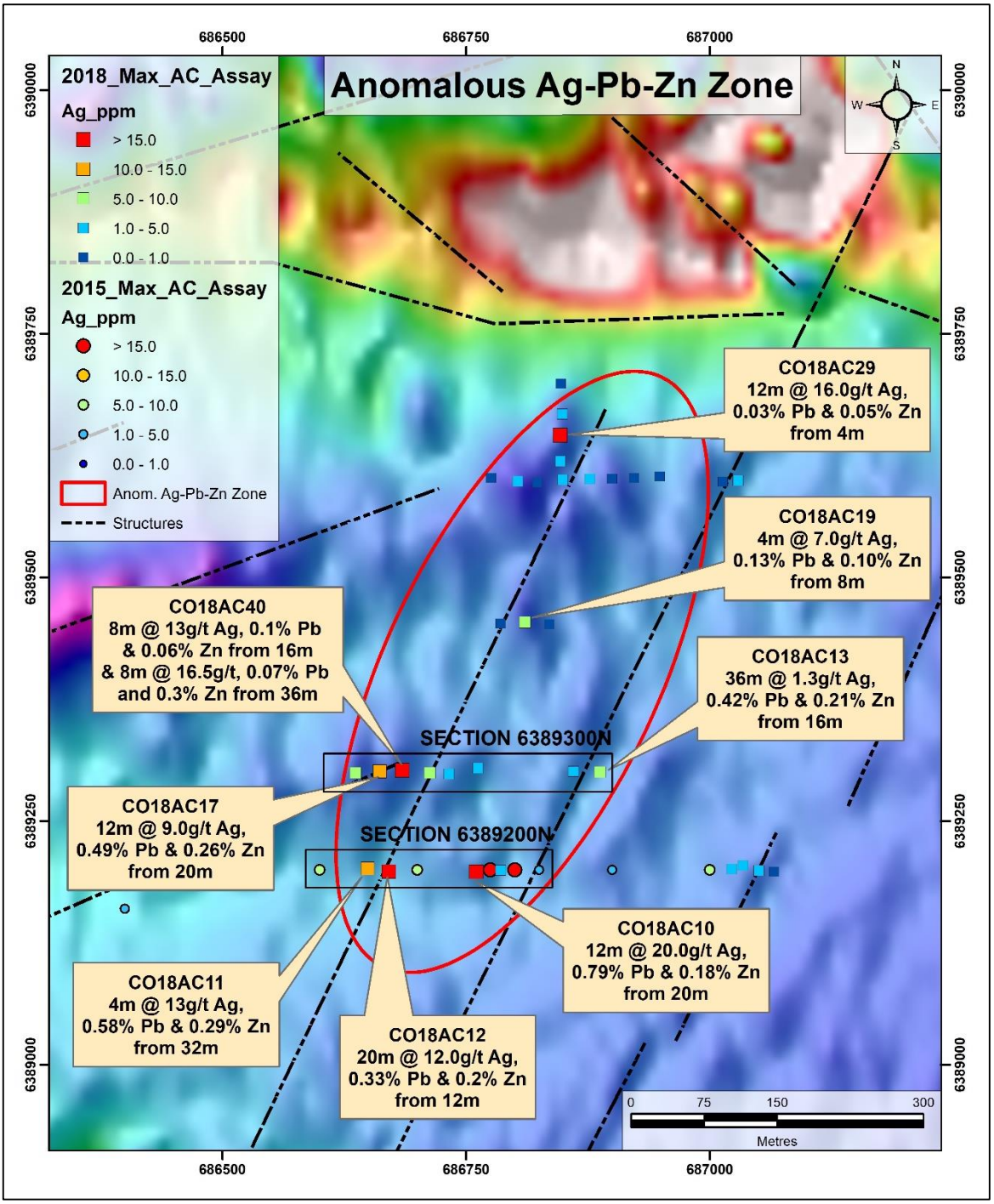

Figure 3 – Aircore drill hole collar locations shown on gridded ground magnetic survey (50m line spacing, east-west orientation, VRMI filter) zoomed in on anomalous Ag-Pb-Zn zone.

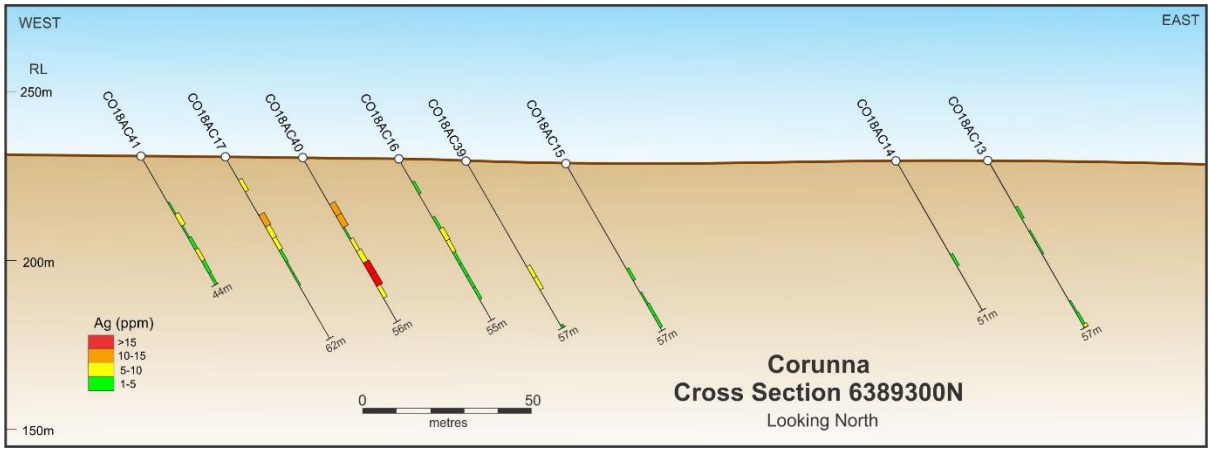

Figure 4 – Schematic drill section (Line 6389300N) with Ag ppm.

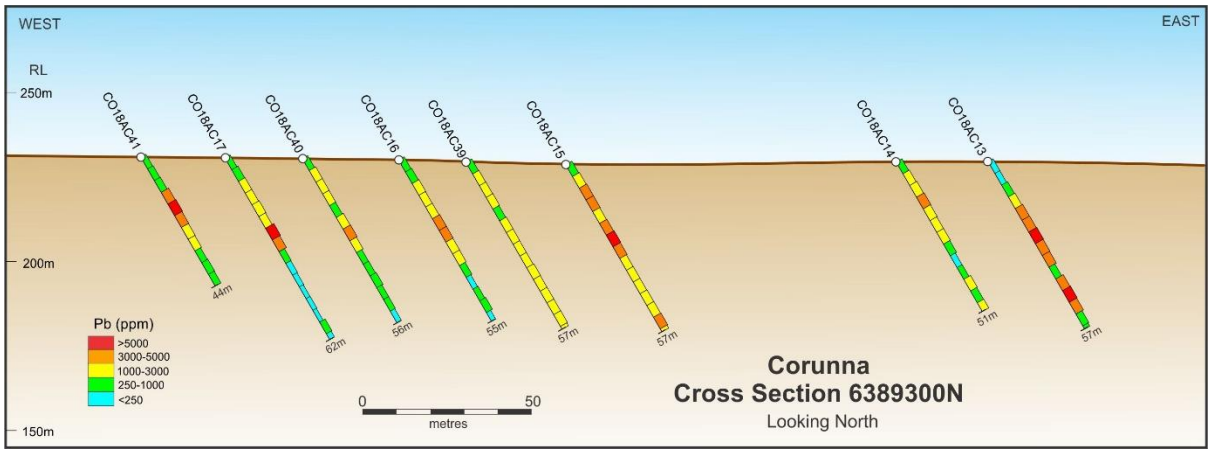

Figure 5 – Schematic drill section (Line 6389300N) with Pb ppm.

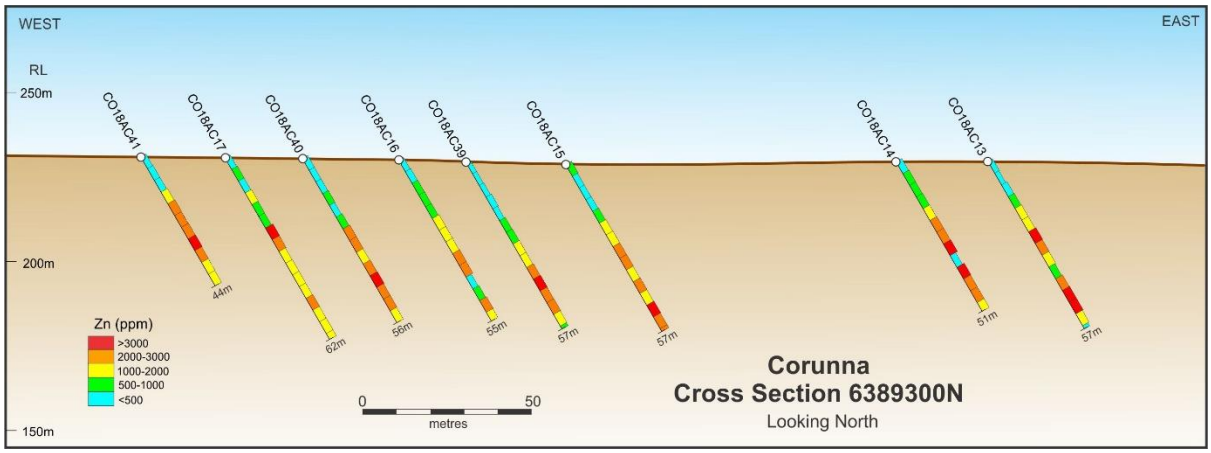

Figure 6 – Schematic drill section (Line 6389300N) with Zn ppm.

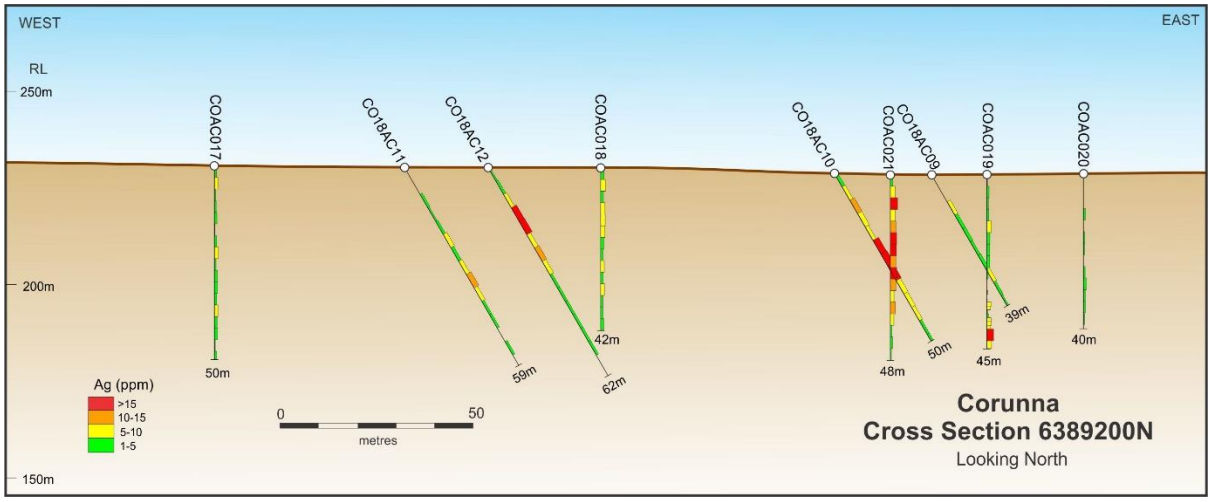

Figure 7 – Schematic drill section (Line 6389200N) with Ag ppm. Note: vertical holes drilled in 2015.

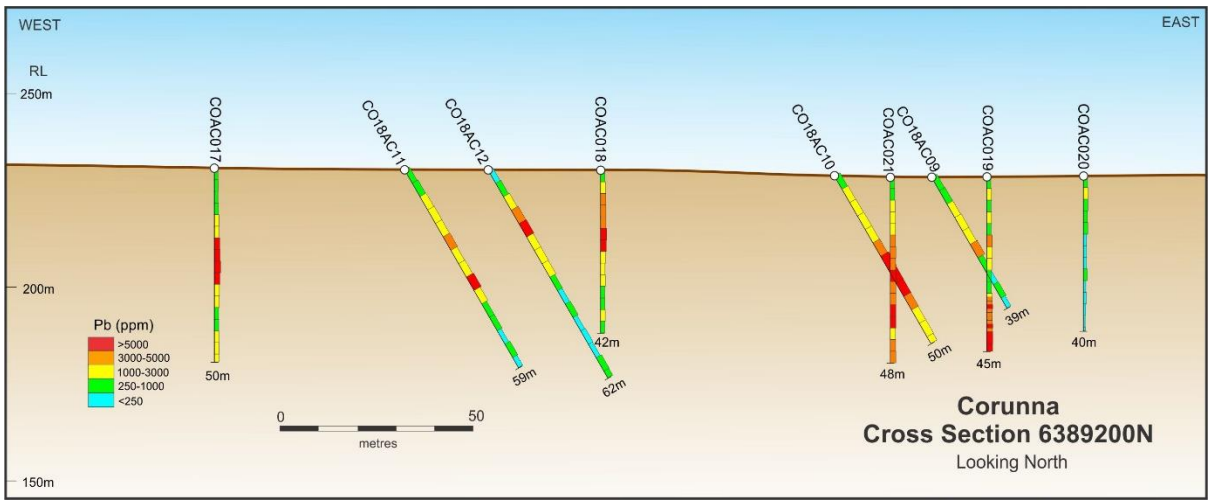

Figure 8 – Schematic drill section (Line 6389200N) with Pb ppm. Note: vertical holes drilled in 2015.

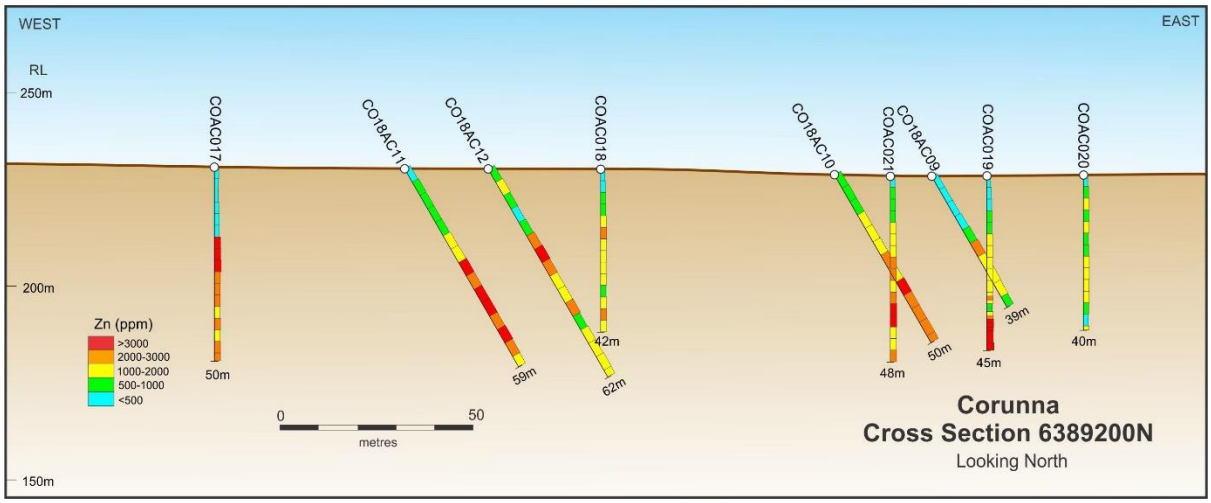

Figure 9 – Schematic drill section (Line 6389200N) with Zn ppm. Note: vertical holes drilled in 2015.

Figure 10 – Aircore drill rig at Corunna.

The Company was recently granted a new tenement EL6229 (Gilles Downs), which covers 700 km^2 and abuts the southern margin of Corunna (Figure 1). The tenement occurs over similar geology and will allow the Company to expand its exploration in the region for base and precious metals. The immediate exploration focus will be to follow up the nickel mineralisation intersected in the recent drilling, with a ground electromagnetic (EM) geophysical survey, to search for potential nickel sulphides at depth.

For further information, please contact:

Peter Reid
Exploration Manager
Tel: (08) 8133 5000

Competent Persons Statement: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Christine Lawley, who is a Competent Person, and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Lawley is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the historical exploration results included in this report. Ms Lawley is a contractor to Petratherm Ltd. Ms Lawley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Ms Lawley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Summary of Corunna Aircore Drill Hole Locations and Significant Results.

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
CO18AC01	AC	687021.9	6389107.2	90	-60	227.1	5.3	NSA				
CO18AC02	AC	687011.6	6389099	90	-60	227.2	26.5	NSA				
CO18AC03	AC	686999.6	6389100.7	90	-60	227.2	26.5	NSA				
CO18AC04	AC	686990	6389103.3	90	-60	227.3	33	NSA				
CO18AC05	AC	687065.8	6389198	90	-60	226.7	34	28	4	**X**	**0.57**	**0.41**
CO18AC06	AC	687050.7	6389199.2	90	-60	226.8	45	NSA				
CO18AC07	AC	687034.2	6389204.4	90	-60	227.0	46	NSA				
CO18AC08	AC	687022.8	6389200.9	90	-60	227.0	45	NSA				
CO18AC09	AC	686785.7	6389199.6	90	-60	228.4	39	20	4	**3.0**	**0.38**	**0.20**
CO18AC10	AC	686760.5	6389197.8	90	-60	228.8	50	20	12	**20.0**	**0.79**	**0.18**
								8	32	**12.6**	**0.48**	**0.18**
CO18AC11	AC	686649.3	6389201.3	90	-60	230.3	59	32	4	**13.0**	**0.58**	**0.29**
								20	24	**6.5**	**0.24**	**0.27**
								48	4	**1.0**	**0.01**	**0.40**
CO18AC12	AC	686670.9	6389198.2	90	-60	230.3	62	12	20	**12.0**	**0.33**	**0.20**
CO18AC13	AC	686887.5	6389300	90	-60	229.4	57.1	16	36	**1.3**	**0.42**	**0.21**
								56	2	**6.0**	**0.03**	**0.03**
CO18AC14	AC	686860.3	6389301.1	90	-60	229.3	51	12	4	**1.0**	**0.42**	**0.10**
								28	4	**1.0**	**0.09**	**0.31**
								36	4	**1.0**	**0.03**	**0.32**
CO18AC15	AC	686762.4	6389304.4	90	-60	228.5	57	8	24	**0.5**	**0.34**	**0.11**
								48	8	**3.0**	**0.28**	**0.27**
CO18AC16	AC	686713	6389299.2	90	-60	229.9	55	20	12	**5.0**	**0.28**	**0.17**
CO18AC17	AC	686661.6	6389301	90	-60	230.5	62	20	12	**9.0**	**0.49**	**0.26**
CO18AC18	AC	686835.5	6389452.1	90	-60	230.7	28.2	NSA				
CO18AC19	AC	686810.6	6389453.9	90	-60	230.9	45	8	4	**7.0**	**0.13**	**0.10**
								28	4	**3.0**	**0.28**	**0.37**
CO18AC20	AC	686785.5	6389452.8	90	-60	231.1	42	NSA				
CO18AC21	AC	686300.6	6389424.6	180	-60	237.0	60	NSA				
CO18AC22	AC	686803.1	6389598.8	270	-60	231.3	40	28	4	**4.0**	**0.40**	**0.17**
CO18AC23	AC	686775.7	6389602.1	270	-60	231.6	6.2	NSA				
CO18AC24	AC	686823.1	6389597.4	270	-60	231.3	33	NSA				
CO18AC25	AC	686849.1	6389600.5	270	-60	231.5	24	NSA				
CO18AC26	AC	686877.1	6389601	270	-60	231.7	41.5	NSA				
CO18AC27	AC	686899.9	6389601.4	270	-60	231.8	32	NSA				
CO18AC28	AC	686846.9	6389619.4	180	-60	231.8	57	32	4	**5.0**	**0.12**	**0.19**
CO18AC29	AC	686846.6	6389645.8	180	-60	232.1	20	4	12	**16.0**	**0.03**	**0.05**
								0	20	**12.2**	**0.04**	**0.05**
CO18AC30	AC	686848.9	6389667.8	180	-60	232.4	24.2	NSA				
CO18AC31	AC	686847.4	6389698.8	180	-60	232.8	18	NSA				
CO18AC32	AC	686922.4	6389602.2	270	-60	231.8	33.5	NSA				
CO18AC33	AC	686948.7	6389603.7	270	-60	231.8	6	NSA				
CO18AC34	AC	687013.5	6389598.4	270	-60	230.1	27	NSA				
CO18AC35	AC	687029.4	6389599.4	270	-60	229.7	38	16	4	**5.0**	**0.08**	**0.09**
CO18AC36	AC	687672.6	6389397.4	270	-60	222.9	4	NSA				
CO18AC37	AC	687695	6389403	270	-60	222.8	28	NSA				
CO18AC39	AC	686732.9	6389298.6	90	-60	229.2	57	36	8	**5.0**	**0.24**	**0.26**
CO18AC40	AC	686684.5	6389302.2	90	-60	230.3	56	16	8	**13.0**	**0.14**	**0.06**
								36	8	**16.5**	**0.07**	**0.34**
								16	32	**10.1**	**0.14**	**0.20**
CO18AC41	AC	686636.6	6389299.3	90	-60	230.8	44	12	24	**3.5**	**0.29**	**0.25**
Drill Hole ID	**Drill Type**	**Easting (m)**	**Northing (m)**	**Azi (degrees)**	**Dip (degrees)**	**RL (m)**	**Total Depth (m)**	**From (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Ni (%)**	**Cr (%)**	**Co (%)**
CO18RC38	RC	687130.6	6388422.5	45	-60	235.9	39	8	16	**0.26**	**0.18**	**0.01**
								28	11	**0.17**	**0.23**	**0.01**
CO18RC42	RC	687168.2	6388435.3	0	-90	235.1	16	4	12	**0.43**	**0.66**	**0.01**

Notes
1. An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts is not yet known
2. All intervals recorded in Appendix 1 above are >5ppm Ag or >0.3% Pb, or >0.3% Zn, or >0.2% Ni, or >0.2% Cr or >0.01% Co and contain no more than 4 metres of internal dilution (i.e. 1 composite sample)
3. All analytical results are determined from 4m composite samples and none of the anomalous results have been re-analysed on 1m intervals.
5. NSA (no significant assay) – No assay above 5ppm Ag or 0.3% Pb or 0.3% Zn or 0.2% Ni or 0.2% Cr or 0.01% Co.
6. No high grade cut was used
7. g/t (grams per tonne)
8. ppm (parts per million)
9. ppb (parts per billion)
10. X = below detection limit

EL 5497 (Corunna Project) JORC 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity 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 (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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices. • Aircore sample intervals are set at 4m composites and sampled on site before being transported and analysed in Adelaide. • Drill hole co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z53) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±4 metres. • Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples which were analysed at 4m intervals. Samples were dried and pulverised, then analysed using Multi-element analysis by Aqua Regia Digest (AAS, ICP-AES & ICP-MS), Peroxide Fusion (ICP-AES & ICP-MS) and Lead Collection Fire Assay (ICP-AES) for base metals and precious metals. • Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • See Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for historic AC details.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.).*	• Aircore drilling was used with a blade and RC with a hammer was used to penetrate hard zones within the regolith. • Previous exploration drilling includes: • **Diamond:** ST 1 – 2 (Broken Hill, 1971) & DDHCC1 & 2 (SADME, 1979). • **Rotary Percussion:** 03_1 – 12 (Aberfoyle, 1991) • **Rotary Air:** ESSORC10, 43, 69, 87, 118 & 126 (Esso, 1980) & BILLITONHB1 - 2, BILLITONRTP1 & BILLITON RHB45-67 (Shell, 1983) • The above results in this Report are historical and as such additional details are unknown. • In addition, Musgrave Minerals completed 49 AC drill holes. See Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for details.
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.*	• Only visual sample recovery methods were used. • An effort was undertaken to ensure samples stayed dry and were collected using a plastic scoop. • No bias has been observed between sample recovery and grade. • See Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details.
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 geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database. • Logging of lithology, colour, degree of weathering, grainsize, texture, structure, alteration, mineralisation, veining and other features of drill samples are undertaken on a routine basis. • All drill holes are logged in full on completion.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• See Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 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.*	• No core sampling has been undertaken. • All intervals are sampled using a plastic scoop. • Sample preparation and base metal and precious metal analysis was undertaken by Bureau Veritas Minerals (BVM) in Adelaide, South Australia. Sample preparation by drying and pulverisation to <3kg. • Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards, duplicates and blanks at appropriate intervals. • Sampling was carried out using PTR protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples are routinely checked against originals. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the commodities and elements being explored and analysed for. • See Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Drill sample analysis was undertaken by Bureau Veritas Minerals (BVM) in Adelaide, South Australia. Multi-element analysis by Aqua Regia Digest (AAS, ICP-AES & ICP-MS), Peroxide Fusion (ICP-AES & ICP-MS) and Lead Collection Fire Assay (ICP-AES) to acceptable detection limits. Analysis for a total of 35 elements is recorded. • No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or elemental percentages. • In addition to PTR standards, duplicates and blanks, BVM incorporate laboratory QAQC including

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		standards, repeats and blanks as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted are inserted at regular intervals. • See Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details.
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.*	• At least two company representatives verify significant intersections including either the Exploration Manager or Senior Geologist. • No twin holes have yet been drilled by PTR. • Primary data is hand written and collected using a standard set of paper logging tables. Paper copies of logging codes are used for reference. Geological logging is undertaken at 1m intervals. Data is digitised and verified before being stored in the database. Geological logging of all samples was undertaken. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported by PTR. • See Appendix 1 and Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details.
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.*	• All maps and locations are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z53) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±4 metres. • No down-hole survey data was collected. All holes are angled at -60 with the exception of CO18RC42 which was vertical. • Drill hole co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z53). • Drill hole RLs have been acquired via projection of drill collars onto a digital terrain model (Open Source SRTM). The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		SRTM has similar accuracy to a handheld GPS, but provides better constraint on the relative collar height.
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.*	• Variable drill hole spacing has been used to adequately test targets. • The mineralisation has not yet been demonstrated to have sufficient continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and Reserves under the classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Composite samples on 4m intervals were undertaken for all drilling intervals, both within and outside of visually mineralised zones to determine background responses.
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.*	• The precise dip and strike of the mineralisation is not yet known and it is unclear at this stage whether any sampling has a set bias. • The geological strike is variable due to post emplacement deformation but the overall trend of stratigraphy is north north-east. No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Petratherm. Samples are stored on site and transported to Bureau Veritas Minerals (BVM) in Adelaide, South Australia by a licenced reputable transport company. When at BVM, samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis using the Lab Track system. Samples are collected in individually numbered calico bags.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of modelling techniques and data have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been 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.* • *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.*	• Petratherm has signed a Letter of Agreement to acquire up to a 75% interest of EL 5497 (Corunna North) from Musgrave Minerals Ltd. See ASX:PTR announcement 15 December 2017 for further details. • EL 5497 is located approximately 50 km west of Port Augusta overlapping Wartaka and Corunna Pastoral Stations. • The southern half of the tenement overlaps the Corunna Range Geological Monument. • **Native Title Claims:** SC1996/004 Barngarla, SCD2016/001 Barngarla (Determination) • **ILUAs:** SI2013/001 Cultana Expansion Area, SI2013/002 Middleback Ranges SA • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration work includes surface geochemistry, mapping, structural interpretation, SIROTEM, ground magnetics, Hymap and exploration drill holes (4 diamond, 12 Rotary Percussion & 32 Rotary Air). • In addition, Musgrave Minerals completed 49 AC drill holes. See Appendix 1 and Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Petratherm is primarily exploring for epithermal-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		style Ag-Pb-Zn (e.g. Paris), volcanogenic carbonate-replacement Pb-Zn-Ag (e.g. Menninnie Dam) and metasomatic sedimentary-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu within the Hutchison Group of the Gawler Craton, South Australia.
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.*	• A summary of drill collars and other drill hole information is presented in Appendix 1. • See Appendix 1 and Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details
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.* • *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.*	• Cut off grades used for the reported intervals in Appendix 1 are >5ppm Ag or >0.3% Pb or >0.3% Zn or >0.2% Ni or > 0.2% Cr or >0.01% Co and contain no more than 4m of internal dilution (i.e. 1 composite sample). • No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results. • See Appendix 1 and Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• An accurate dip, strike and controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined. The true width of the intercepts is not yet known. • See Appendix 1 and Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details.
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.*	• Refer to figures in the body of this report. • See Figures from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill holes are recorded in Appendix 1 and all significant results are reported. • See Appendix 1 and Table 1 from ASX: MGV announcement, 27 August 2015 for AC details
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.*	• All material results from geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling related to these prospects have previously been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• A range of exploration techniques are being considered to progress exploration including drilling. • Refer to figures in the body of this report.