

21 MARCH 2016

# ASX Release

## Prominent Hill delineation drilling off to a flying start



### Summary:

- Assays complete from seven underground diamond infill holes drilled at the eastern end of the Prominent Hill ore bodies and outside of the current Reserve
- Significant results from this program include (uncut and true widths):
  - 68.5m @ 3.2 percent copper, 0.5 grams per tonne gold
    - Including 13.4m @ 3.9 per cent copper, 0.7 g per tonne gold
    - Including 23.6m @ 5.6 per cent copper, 0.5 g per tonne gold
  - 29.3m @ 2.5 percent copper, 0.7 grams per tonne gold
    - Including 9.4m @ 4.1 per cent copper, 0.9 g per tonne gold
  - 16.8m @ 3.4 per cent copper, 0.7 grams per tonne gold
  - 15.2m @ 2.0 per cent copper, 1.0 grams per tonne gold
  - 32m @ 2.9 grams per tonne gold

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OZ Minerals is spending \$4 million in 2016 on a diamond drill program to increase the confidence level of the existing Inferred Mineral Resources by infill drilling to a vertical depth of 700m below the surface. The strategy is to target areas with potential for future Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve conversion.

The first phase of drilling commenced in Q4 2015 and finished in January 2016. The first program of work on the eastern end of the Prominent Hill ore bodies has returned strong results, including 68.5m @ 3.2 per cent copper, 0.5 grams per tonne gold (located 40 metres east of the previous domain interpretation and outside of the existing classified Mineral Resource).

"These results are very encouraging and a 68 metre drill intercept at over 3 per cent copper is a world class result," said Andrew Cole, Managing Director and CEO.

"Although this is a first step, it is an important and encouraging first step.

"These intersections demonstrate the quality of the deposit and with a second decline currently being constructed, we expect to boost the production capacity of the Prominent Hill underground operation up to 4mtpa. We are also aiming to extend the life of the mine beyond 2026," said Mr Cole.

The fully completed assays for the latest resource delineation diamond holes, designed to test the eastern margins of the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, have

highlighted that the mineralisation is open down dip and that there is clear potential for mineralisation grades comparable to and above those seen in the defined 2015 Prominent Hill Mineral Resources<sup>1</sup> (see Figures 1, 2 and Appendix 2). The highlight of the program was an intercept of 68.5m @ 3.2 percent copper including 23.6m @ 5.6 percent copper, 40 metres east and outside of the reported 2015 Prominent Hill Mineral Resources<sup>1</sup>, hosted in brecciated haematitic sandstone.

Drillhole data from the recent program will be incorporated into the 2016 Mineral Resources update for the Prominent Hill Underground – Malu area, planned for release in late 2016.

This preliminary phase of drilling consisted of selected holes to test both the Mineral Resource and optimise the positioning of future mine development and ventilation infrastructure. A more comprehensive delineation drilling program is planned for Q4 2016, once mine development has progressed to a point where further drilling will be both better positioned and more cost effective to target mineralisation.

The focus of resource delineation drilling activities has now been moved to the west between the Malu and Kalaya Mineral Resources.

The current \$4 million infill drilling program is focused on establishing sufficient confidence in the existing Inferred Mineral Resources at Prominent Hill down to the 9400RL, to allow upgrading to Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classifications and, if shown to be economic, provide the opportunity for future Ore Reserve definition.

The drilling programs will be continuing throughout 2016 and into 2017 (Figure 3).

For further information please contact:

#### **Investors**

Tom Dixon  
T 61 8 8229 6628  
M 61 450 541 389  
[tom.dixon@ozminerals.com](mailto:tom.dixon@ozminerals.com)

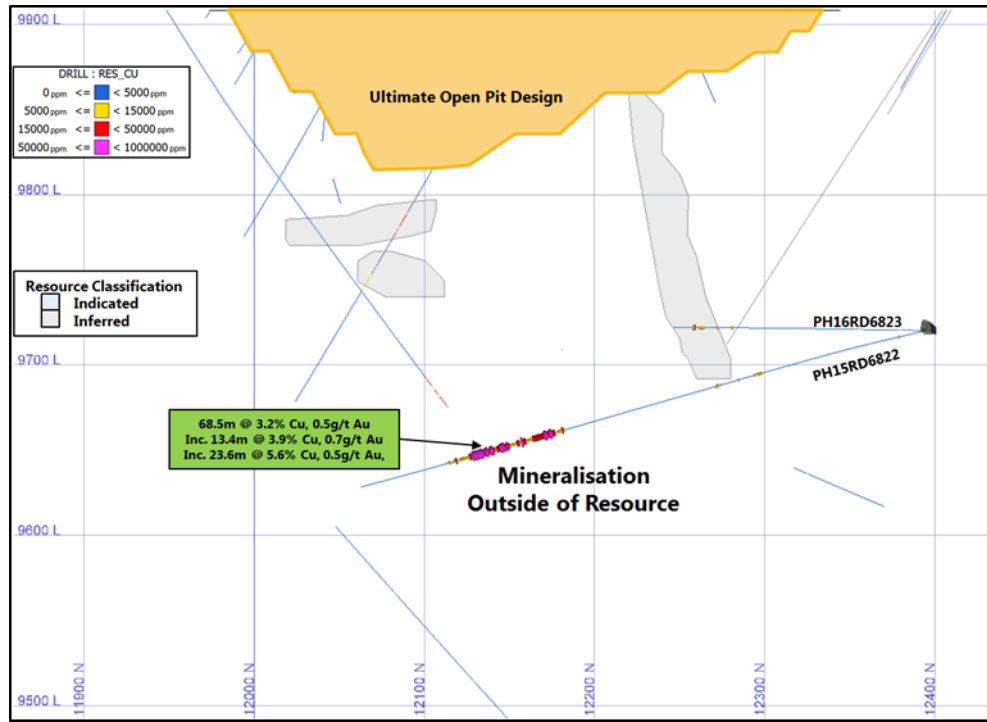
#### **Media**

Emma Schwartz  
T 61 8 8229 6679  
M 61 423 492 914  
[emma.schwartz@ozminerals.com](mailto:emma.schwartz@ozminerals.com)

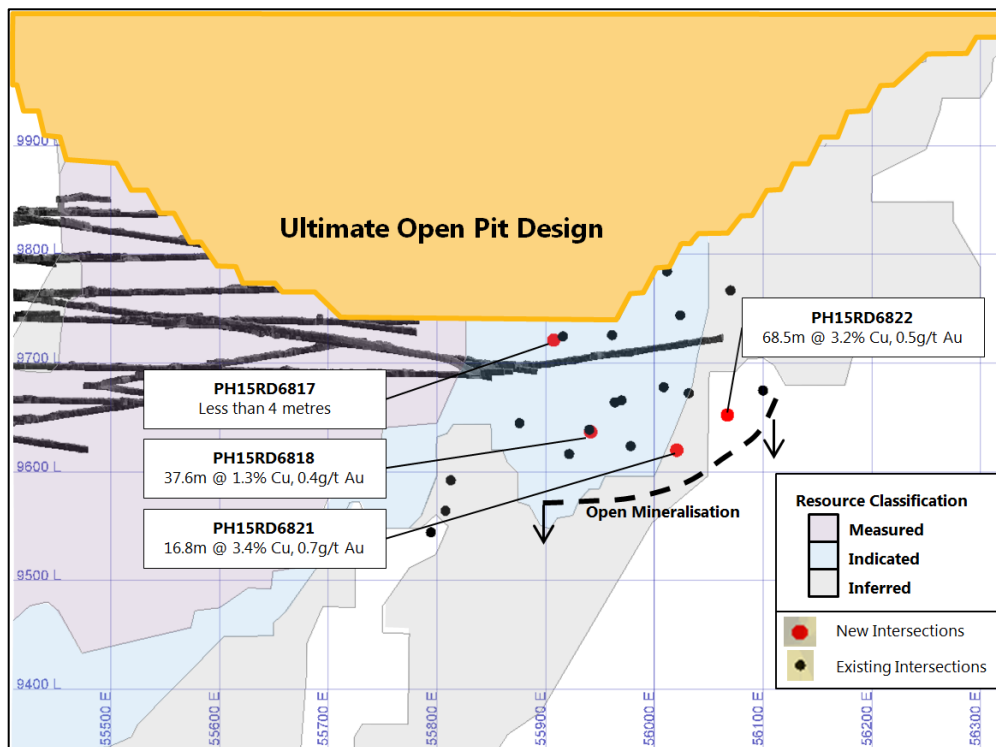
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<sup>1</sup> Full summary of information relating to Prominent Hill Mineral Resources is set out in the 'Annual Resource and Reserve Update for Prominent Hill' released 04 November 2015 and is available at [www.ozminerals.com/operations/resources---reserves.html](http://www.ozminerals.com/operations/resources---reserves.html).

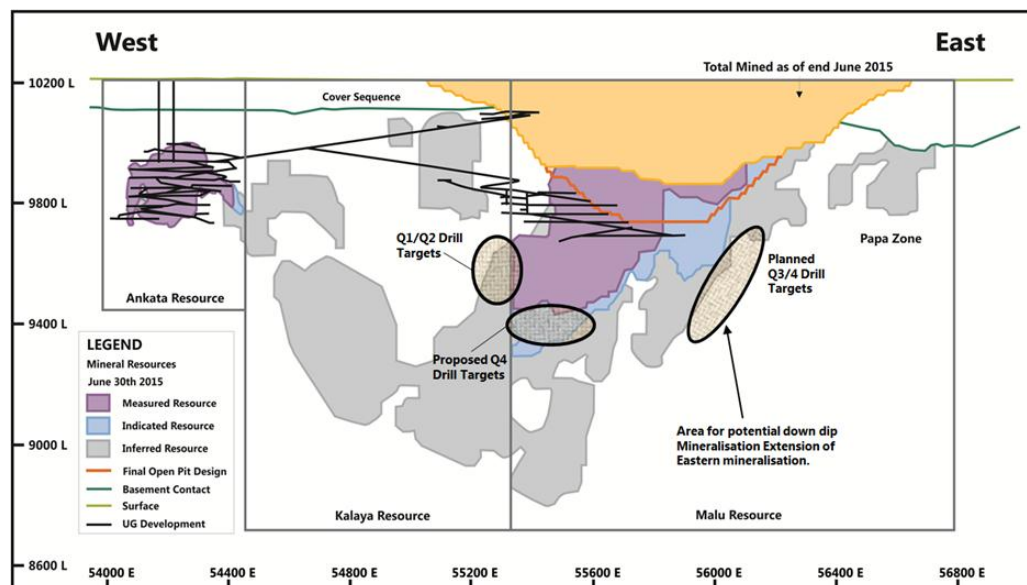
**Figure 1:** Cross Section 56075 East (capture window  $\pm 25\text{m}$ ) showing recent drill holes and the position of the 2015 Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>.



**Figure 2:** Long section view (looking north) of existing (black) and new (red) drill results relating to the southern side of the Malu Area Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>.



**Figure 3:** Long sectional view (looking north) of existing 2015 Prominent Hill Mineral Resources<sup>1</sup>, highlighting the area of potential mineralised extensions to the current drilling and other planned/proposed drilling targets for 2016.



### Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Colin Lollo, a competent person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lollo is a full time employee of OZ Minerals Limited. Mr Lollo is a shareholder of OZ Minerals and is entitled to participate in the OZ Minerals Performance Rights Plan. Mr Lollo 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'. Mr Lollo consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

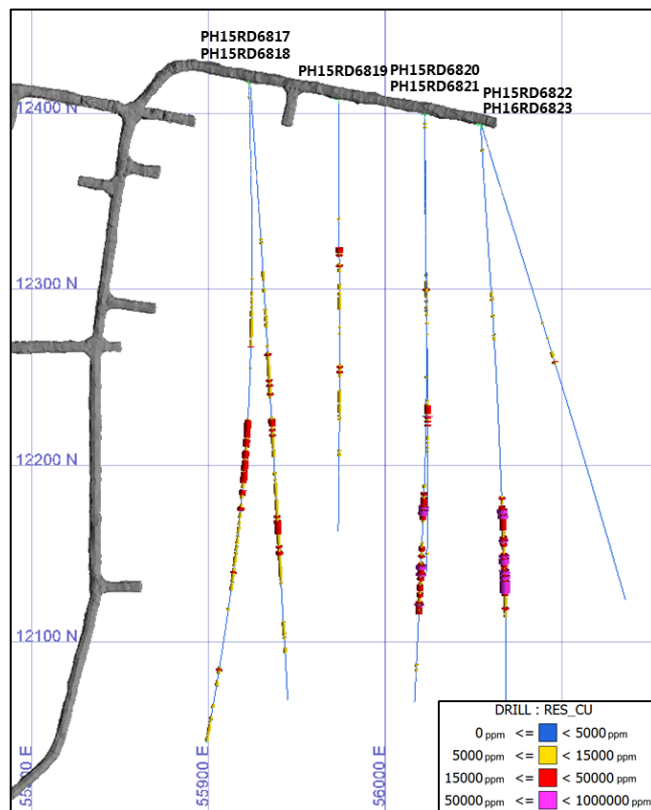
Appendix 1 – Drilling Results

Prominent Hill Significant Intersections														
Drill Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	Elevation (Mine Grid)	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees, Mine Grid)	End of Hole Depth (Metres)	Intercept Type	Downhole From (metres)	Downhole To (Metres)	Downhole Intersection Length (Metres)	Cu (percent)	Au (grams per tonne)	Estimated True Thickness (Metres)	Mineral Domain
PH15RD6817	55923	12418	9701	0	180	380	Copper	127.0	150.7	23.7	0.8	0.7	23.7	PHSZ
PH15RD6817	55923	12418	9701	0	180	380	Gold	152.0	173.0	21.0	0.2	2.6	21.0	PHSZ
PH15RD6817	55923	12418	9701	0	180	380	Copper	191.0	237.0	46.0	1.9	1.1	45.7	PHSZ
PH15RD6817	55923	12418	9701	0	180	380	Copper	239.8	290.0	50.2	0.7	0.2	49.7	PHSZ
PH15RD6817	55923	12418	9701	0	180	380	Copper	364.0	379.0	15.0	0.7	0.3	11.0	VOLC
PH15RD6818	55924	12418	9700	-10	176	360	Copper	157.0	183.8	26.8	1.2	0.5	26.2	PHSZ
PH15RD6818	55924	12418	9700	-10	176	360	Copper	195.0	218.0	23.0	1.2	0.5	22.4	PHSZ
PH15RD6818	55924	12418	9700	-10	176	360	Copper	231.0	292.0	61.0	1.2	0.4	59.5	PHSZ
						Including:		252.3	263	10.7	2.4	0.7	10.4	
PH15RD6818	55924	12418	9700	-10	176	360	Copper	253.4	292.0	38.6	1.3	0.4	37.6	SNST
PH15RD6818	55924	12418	9700	-10	176	360	Copper	314.0	324.0	10.0	0.9	1.2	9.8	SNST
PH15RD6818	55924	12418	9700	-10	176	360	Gold	343.6	360.0	16.4	0.1	2.5	16.0	SNST-Au
PH15RD6819	55974	12408	9710	-5	180	248.3	Copper	85.1	89.9	4.8	1.7	1.7	4.8	PHSZ
PH15RD6819	55974	12408	9710	-5	180	248.3	Copper	94.0	99.0	5.0	0.8	0.9	5.0	
PH15RD6819	55974	12408	9710	-5	180	248.3	Copper	106.0	120.8	14.8	0.7	1.4	14.6	PHSZ
PH15RD6819	55974	12408	9710	-5	180	248.3	Copper	152.0	159.2	7.2	1.2	0.8	7.1	PHSZ
PH15RD6819	55974	12408	9710	-5	180	248.3	Copper	167.0	184.0	17.0	0.7	2.9	16.8	PHSZ
PH15RD6820	56023	12399	9715	0	180	260	Copper	162.0	177.2	15.2	2.0	1.0	15.2	PHSZ

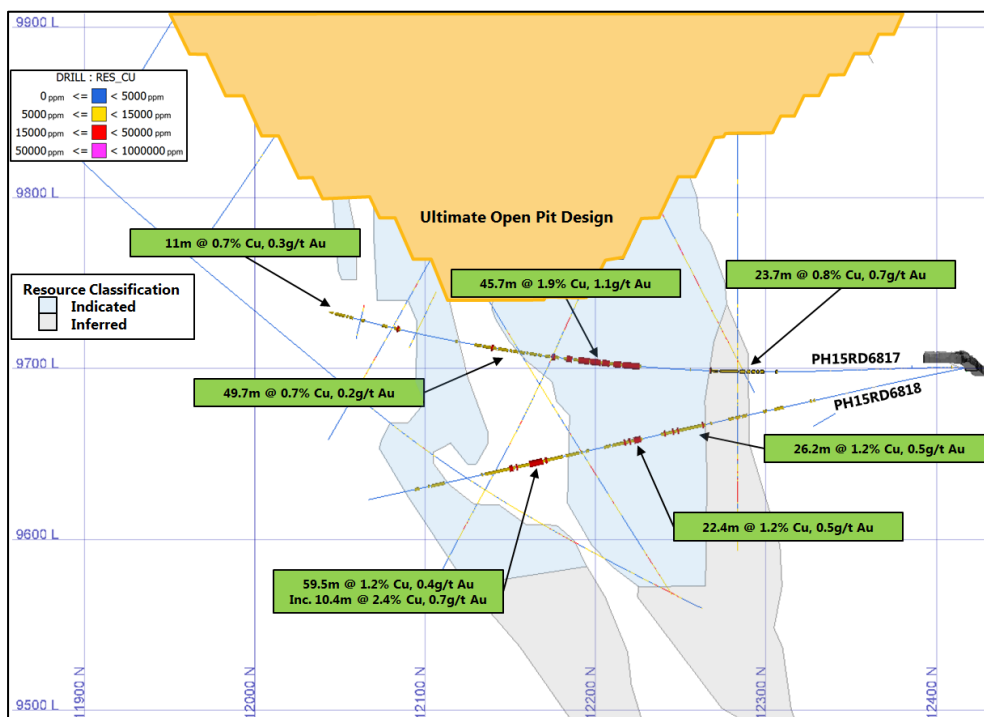
Prominent Hill Significant Intersections														
Drill Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	Elevation (Mine Grid)	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees, Mine Grid)	End of Hole Depth (Metres)	Intercept Type	Downhole From (metres)	Downhole To (Metres)	Downhole Intersection Length (Metres)	Cu (percent)	Au (grams per tonne)	Estimated True Thickness (Metres)	Mineral Domain
PH15RD6820	56023	12399	9715	0	180	260	Gold	179.0	191.0	12.0	0.4	2.9	12.0	PHSZ
PH15RD6820	56023	12399	9715	0	180	260	Gold	228.0	260.0	32.0	0.1	2.9	32.0	300-Au
PH15RD6821	56023	12399	9715	-19	180	357	Copper	101.0	111.0	10.0	0.9	0.5	9.3	PHSZ
PH15RD6821	56023	12399	9715	-19	180	357	Copper	230.0	248.0	18.0	3.4	0.7	16.8	SNST
PH15RD6821	56023	12399	9715	-19	180	357	Copper	260.0	269.0	9.0	1.3	0.3	8.4	SNST
PH15RD6821	56023	12399	9715	-19	180	357	Copper	272.0	303.3	31.3	2.5	0.7	29.3	SNST
						Including:		273.0	283.0	10.0	4.1	0.9	9.4	
PH15RD6821	56023	12399	9715	-19	180	357	Gold	310.0	317.1	7.1	0.0	2.6	6.6	300-Au
PH15RD6822	56054	12394	9720	-12	177	344.4	Copper	219.0	290.3	71.3	3.2	0.5	68.5	SNST
						Including:		225.1	239	13.9	3.9	0.7	13.4	
						Including:		253.0	277.6	24.6	5.6	0.5	23.6	
PH16RD6823	56055	12393	9720	2	164	281.8	No significant results greater than or equal to 4 metres							

Copper intercepts are length weighted downhole at grades of  $\geq 0.5\%$  Cu with  $\leq 2\text{m}$  consecutive downhole internal dilution. Gold intercepts are length weighted downhole at grades  $\geq 1.0\text{g/t}$  Au with  $\leq 2\text{m}$  consecutive downhole internal dilution. Gold intercepts are exclusive of copper intercepts, and where crossover may occur, the gold intercept is terminated and a copper intercept reported in its place. Minimum reported estimated intercept true thickness is four metres.

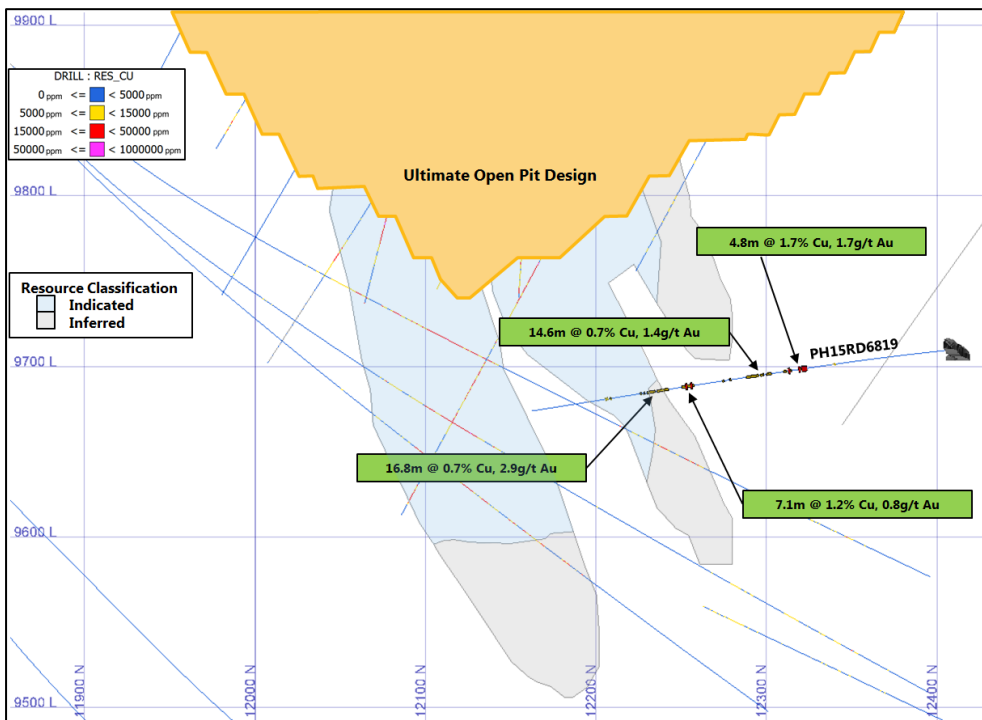
Appendix 2 – Drilling Plan and Cross Sections  
Level plan of the drill holes collared from  
the Malu East Incline during the recent drill program.



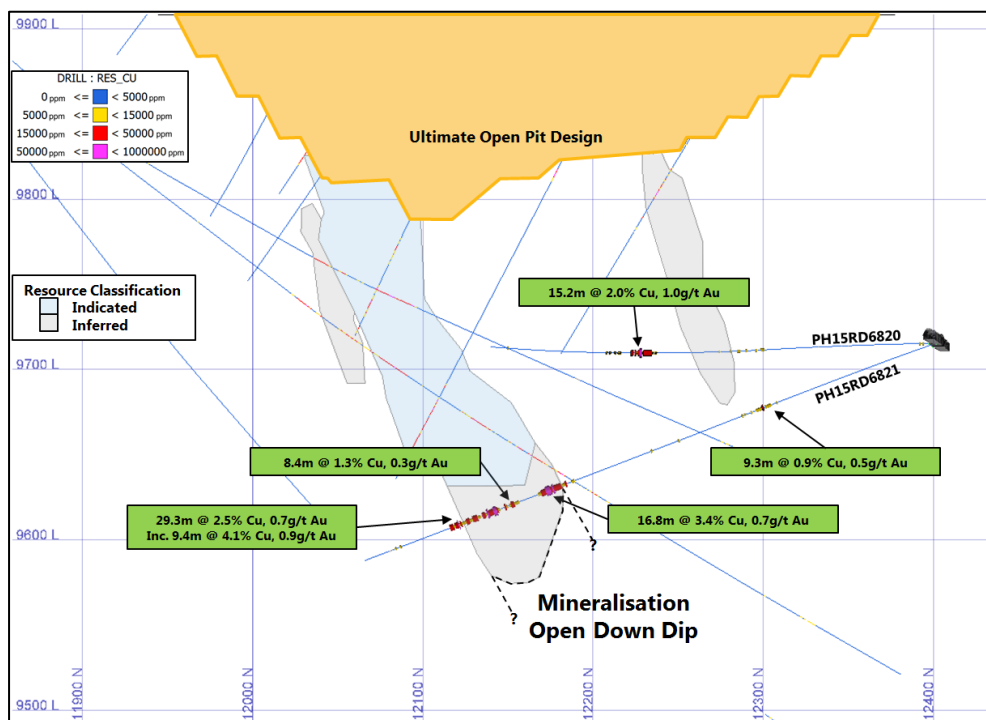
Cross Section 55925 East (capture window  $\pm 25\text{m}$ ) showing recent drill holes and the position of the 2015 Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>.



Cross Section 55975 East (capture window  $\pm 25\text{m}$ ) showing recent drill holes and the position of the 2015 Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>.

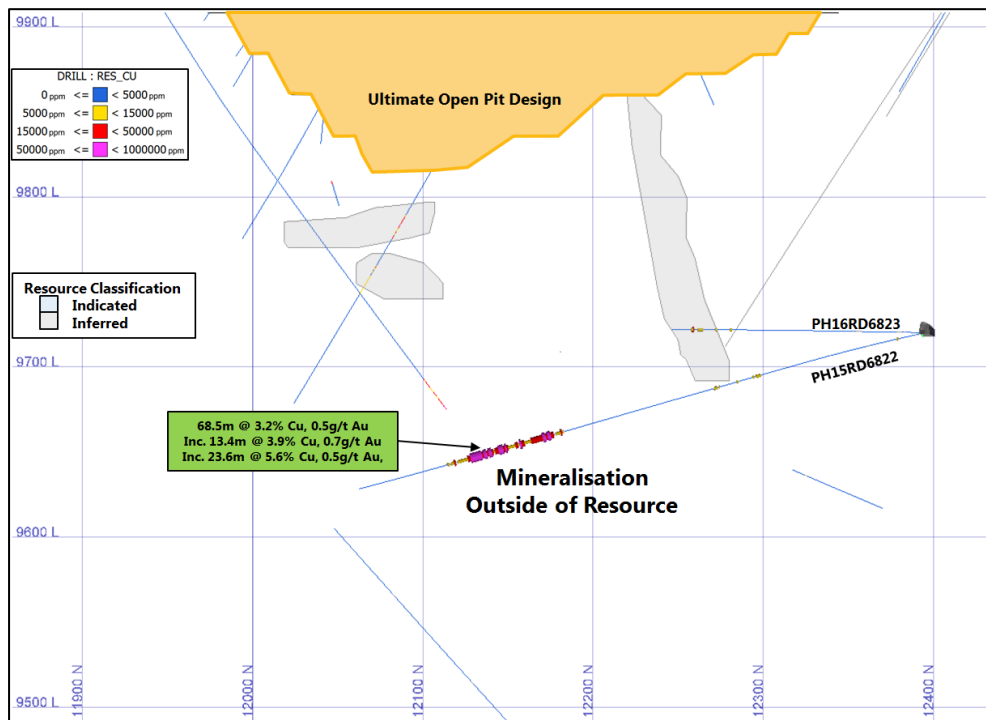


Cross Section 56025 East (capture window  $\pm 25\text{m}$ ) showing recent drill holes and the position of the 2015 Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>.





Cross Section 56075 East (capture window  $\pm 25\text{m}$ ) showing recent drill holes and the position of the 2015 Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>.



**JORC 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1****Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p>Sampling was completed on HQ and NQ2 sized diamond drill core which was cut in half longitudinally.</p> <p>Sampling was completed on nominal one metre intervals. Sample lengths between 0.3 and 1.3 metres were permitted. There was no sampling across obvious geological boundaries. Sample masses ranged from one to five kilograms dependent upon both sample interval length and material density.</p> <p>All diamond core samples were completely crushed and pulverised to produce sample charges for analysis by 40g fire assay and ICP methods.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p>Drilling was by diamond coring. The core hole size typically started with 70mm of HQ before being reduced to NQ2 for the remainder of the hole. Down hole orientations were completed using a "Reflex<sup>®</sup> ACT" tool.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p>Diamond drilling core recovery was recorded for all core processed. This was recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core versus drilled run length. Total core recovery was 98.4 percent.</p> <p>The diamond drilling contractors utilised appropriate drilling techniques, including the use of specialised drilling fluids, bit selection to match ground conditions and where necessary over reaming of casing to ensure drill hole integrity was maintained and core recovery maximised.</p> <p>The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been investigated. This is due to good core recoveries within mineralisation host lithologies.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<p>All drill holes were geologically logged for their entire length to a level of detail to support the definition of geological domains appropriate to support Mineral Resource estimation and classification. Basic geotechnical logging was also completed on the drilled holes by geologists and geology technicians, primarily as RQD/Rock Mass recordings and orientated structural measurements.</p> <p>Geotechnical engineers have also undertaken geotechnical logging of selected diamond holes in areas of direct relevance to underground infrastructure and operations.</p> <p>Geological logging completed has generally been qualitative in nature. Core photography was undertaken on all diamond drill holes.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p>Sampling was completed on HQ and NQ2 sized diamond drill core which was cut in half longitudinally. No non-core samples were generated that required alternate sampling methods.</p> <p>Sampling was completed on nominal one metre intervals. Sample lengths between 0.3 and 1.3 metres were permitted. There was no sampling across obvious geological boundaries. Sample masses ranged from one to five kilograms dependent upon both sample interval length and material density.</p> <p>Core sample preparation was undertaken at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide and was completed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weigh</li> <li>• Drying at 110 degrees Celsius</li> <li>• Oven dry weigh</li> </ul>

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crush to minus two millimetres</li> <li>• Riffle split into two samples (ten millimetre aperture)</li> <li>• Quartz wash</li> <li>• Pulverise both split samples separately (multi-pass re-homogenise as required) to 90 percent at minus 75 micron</li> <li>• Collect two 250 gram pulps from each sample, bag remaining rejects separately.</li> </ul> <p>A program of regular laboratory coarse duplicate sample submission at a rate of two samples per 40 to 60 samples is undertaken. Monitoring conducted of percentage of pulverisation particle sizes passing 75 microns.</p> <p>All diamond core samples were completely crushed and pulverised to produce sample charges.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style/texture of copper-gold mineralisation at Prominent Hill. Periodic programs of half core field duplicates are completed through mineralised zones to confirm sample representivity. No issues of a material nature have been identified.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p>All laboratory procedures and analytical methods used are considered to be of appropriate quality and suitable to the nature of the Prominent Hill mineralisation. All analytical methods used are considered to be total methods, through four acid digests, sample fusions or fire assay.</p> <p>Core sample pulps were assayed using Aqua Regia Digest, 40 gram Fire Assay, Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry/ Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry, Modified Aqua Regia and Alkali Fusion. These samples were assayed for a suite of 55 elements.</p> <p>Laboratory coarse duplicates were inserted approximately two in every 30 to 40 samples. A split occurred at Bureau Veritas laboratory after sample crush with two pulps analysed from each pulverised split giving rise to four results from the one sample interval.</p> <p>Laboratory pulp duplicates/replicates during this period were completed (on an approximate frequency depending on the analytical techniques) as shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire Assays: one in every 25 Samples</li> <li>• IC4: one in every 20 Samples</li> <li>• MET1: one in every 14 Samples</li> </ul> <p>Matrix matched certified reference materials (Prominent Hill sourced), commercial certified reference materials and blanks were inserted into the sample run at a frequency of approximately one in 25 samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coarse Blank</li> <li>• Certified reference material</li> <li>• Pulp Blank</li> </ul> <p>QAQC samples were monitored on a batch-by-batch basis and samples in any failed batch were re-assayed.</p> <p>The assay data pass/fail criteria was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A batch was said to 'fail' if a standard sat outside three standard deviations from the expected grade. If a batch failed, the laboratory was contacted for batch re-assay.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and</b>	<p>The Prominent Hill orebody generally lends itself to excellent grade continuity and consistency both along strike and down dip. QAQC procedures are in place and audited</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<b>assaying</b>	<p>frequently by OZ Minerals personnel at Prominent Hill.</p> <p>Significant and/or unexpected intersections are reviewed by alternate company personnel through review of geological logging data, core photography, physical examination of remaining core samples (in instances of half core sampling) and review of digital geological interpretations.</p> <p>No twinned drill holes have been completed as part of this drilling program.</p> <p>Data importation into the resource database is documented through standard operating procedures and is guided by on import validations to prevent incorrect data capture/importation.</p> <p>Geological, structural and density determination data is directly captured in the resource database through a validation controlled interface using Toughbook computers.</p> <p>Primary data is stored in its source electronic form. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form, where available, and the text files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the section on database integrity below.</p> <p>No adjustments were made to the analytical data.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<p>Underground diamond drill hole collars were surveyed by the Underground Survey Department using Leica Total Stations. Co-ordinates are calculated from a traverse surveyed down the Ankata/Malu declines from the surface. All co-ordinates are provided in Prominent Hill Planar Mine Grid. Underground Survey equipment is serviced and maintained on a regular basis and the Underground Survey network is checked by regular re-surveys to ensure its integrity.</p> <p>All underground drill holes were down hole surveyed using a Reflex® GYRO plus Reflex® TN14 Gyrocompass.</p> <p>The Reflex® GYRO plus Reflex® TN14 Gyrocompass tool combination has a measurement accuracy of <math>\pm 0.2</math> degrees in azimuth and <math>\pm 0.5</math> degrees in dip. Surveys were completed at the hole collar and at subsequent intervals between 3 and 10 metres down the hole path.</p> <p>All down hole surveys are recorded and entered into the GBIS™ database as magnetic bearing. GBIS™ transforms this primary data to a Prominent Hill Planar Mine Grid bearing. All camera units were calibrated weekly on site survey test beds.</p> <p>A topographic survey was conducted in January 2005 by Engineering Surveys using differential GPS which provided <math>\pm 100</math> millimetre accuracy on surface elevation.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<p>Underground diamond drill holes were generally designed to intersect mineralisation close to perpendicular. Drill spacing within the area varies at greater than 25 metres.</p> <p>The data spacing and distribution in the resource areas has been sufficient to support geological and grade continuities for the purposes of generating Mineral Resource estimates and their classification.</p> <p>No compositing has been applied, though generally drill hole assay data is broken down into geological and mineralised domains as defined by wireframe boundaries with sample compositing applied during resource grade interpolation.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological</b>	<p>Underground diamond drilling was completed in fans from the available drilling platforms adjacent to the orebody. Drilling was generally designed to intersect the orebody at steep angles and as close to perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted mineralisation as possible to prevent the generation of sampling bias.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<b>structure</b>	
<b>Sample security</b>	<p>Access to the Prominent Hill site is secured with a manned security gatehouse. No external access to the Prominent Hill site is possible without direct authorisation from the site management.</p> <p>Diamond core is drilled by the drilling contractor and brought to the Prominent Hill core processing facilities by a diamond driller or collected from the drill rig by a geology technician. Core is measured, geotechnically and geologically logged and cut and sampled by employees of OZ Minerals at the same facility.</p> <p>Samples were dispatched from Prominent Hill site to Bureau Veritas Adelaide (also formally known as Amdel) through a contracted transport and logistics operator. Sample documentation is delivered digitally to Bureau Veritas where samples are physically verified against the documentation to confirm sample receipt.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	No external audits or reviews have been completed on the current drilling programs.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p>Prominent Hill has an endorsed Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) and additional addenda supporting ML6228 and numerous Miscellaneous Purpose Licences and numerous Extractive Mineral Licences.</p> <p>ML 6288, MPLs and EMLs are held by OZ Minerals Prominent Hill Operations Pty Ltd which is a wholly owned subsidiary of OZ Minerals Limited.</p> <p>Mining tenements expire in 2021 and it is expected that extensions to these tenements will be granted as per conditions of the Mining Act 1971.</p> <p>Access to the Woomera Prohibited Area is secured through a Deed of Access with the Department of Defence and Pastoral Agreements have been met with the Pastoral Lease Holders of Leases 2315, 2341, 2415, 2340, 2153, 2339 and 2527 ensuring access arrangements are secure.</p> <p>In accordance with Part 9B of the Mining Act 1971 an appropriate Native Title Mining Agreement has been negotiated with the Antakarinja Land Management Aboriginal Corporate which will stand until such time as OZ Minerals and its subsidiaries relinquish the Prominent Hill mining leases.</p> <p>Royalties currently run at five percent of revenue less all costs (including transport) of converting concentrate into metals.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<p>Pre-2001 minor exploration work had been completed by various parties.</p> <p>October 2001, Minotaur Resources Limited intersected 20 metres at 3.2 grams per tonne gold 107 metres at 1.9 percent copper, 0.65 grams per tonne gold and 152 metres at 1.1 percent copper, 0.6 grams per tonne gold. This initial hole was followed up with drilling of 14 diamond drill holes, confirming high grade copper-gold mineralisation and identified gold only mineralisation.</p> <p>OZ Minerals Limited joint ventured into the property in September, 2003 and funded the mineralisation drill out to Inferred Resource status. Following completion of a global Inferred Resource estimate for Prominent Hill, OZ Minerals assumed management of the Project in October 2004.</p> <p>Waste pre-strip on the Prominent Hill Malu Open Pit open pit started in October 2006.</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>From the known Prominent Hill deposit step out surface drilling occurred along strike, with Ankata (formerly known as Western Copper) to the west releasing results in 2007 and the first resource of the deposit released in June 2008.</p> <p>Significant surface drilling from 2009 to 2011 from both hanging wall and footwall locations within the Malu active mining area, targeting along strike and down dip extensions of the Malu and Ankata deposits subsequently identified the Kalaya mineralisation between the two deposits.</p> <p>Development to access the Ankata orebody from underground began in 2010, with underground drilling to further refine the resource definition and complete grade control resolution in 2011. Development access to the Malu underground area began in 2011 with the commencement of underground drilling late in that same year.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	The Prominent Hill iron-oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposit is located in the Mount Woods Inlier, in the north-eastern portion of the Archaean to Mesoproterozoic Gawler Craton, South Australia. Copper-gold-silver (-U-REE) mineralisation at Prominent Hill is hosted within haematitic breccias of felsic volcanic, sandstone, shale, and dolomite.
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<p>A summary of drill hole information can be found in Appendix 1.</p> <p>No holes have been excluded from this report.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>No assay results have been capped or cut.</p> <p>For the purposes of reporting intersections, copper intercepts are length weighted downhole at grades of <math>\geq 0.5\%</math> Cu with <math>\leq 2\text{m}</math> consecutive downhole internal dilution. Gold intercepts are length weighted downhole at grades <math>\geq 1.0\text{g/t}</math> Au with <math>\leq 2\text{m}</math> consecutive downhole internal dilution. Gold intercepts are exclusive of copper intercepts, and where crossover may occur, the gold intercept is terminated and a copper intercept reported in its place. All reported intersections were required to meet a minimum true width of four metres</p> <p>No metal equivalent values have been used in this report.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>Underground diamond drilling was completed in fans from the available drilling platforms adjacent to the orebody. Drilling was generally designed to intersect the orebody at steep angles and as close to perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation as possible to prevent the generation of sampling bias.</p> <p>Mineralised intercept widths in Appendix 1 include both down hole and true width lengths.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>A tabulation of drill hole information is supplied in Appendix 1.</p> <p>A plan of drill collars and holes traces as well as cross sections and a longsectional view of the mineralisation pierce points has been supplied in Appendix 2.</p>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	All mineralised intercepts meeting the parameters outlined in the "Data aggregation methods" above have been reported and clearly documented in Appendix 1.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	No other substantive exploration data has been collected or generated as a result of this drilling program.
<b>Further work</b>	Drilling of areas of lower confidence Mineral Resources across the Prominent Hill Underground are continuing through 2016 and into 2017. These activities will generally focus on known areas for infill, however extensional drilling targets may evolve as new

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>data is accumulated. Approximately \$4M will be spent in 2016 on Mineral Resource related drilling, analytical and labour services.</p> <p>Cross sectional and long sectional views of possible extensions and future drilling areas is provided in Appendix 2 and Figure 3.</p>