



***Strategic  
Minerals  
Corporation N.L.***

ACN 008 901 380  
ABN 35 008 901 380  
58 Jersey Street  
Jolimont, Western Australia 6014

P.O. Box 66  
Floreat Forum WA 6014

Email: [wally@stratmin.com.au](mailto:wally@stratmin.com.au)  
Website: [www.stratmin.com.au](http://www.stratmin.com.au)

Telephone (08) 9284 1255  
Facsimile (08) 9387 7331

**ASX Code: SMC**

**28th October 2014**

**ASX Release**

**QUARTERLY ACTIVITY REPORT  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED  
30<sup>th</sup> September 2014**

***WOOLGAR GOLD PROJECT QUEENSLAND***  
**(Strategic Minerals Corporation NL (Strategic) 100%)**

**2014 Exploration Program Update**

The third quarter was dedicated to drilling and geophysics in the Lower Camp of the Woolgar Project. Two phases of Reverse Circulation drilling totalling 7,867 metres in 29 holes were successfully completed on the Big Vein South and Big Vein Central targets.

Additionally, a Ground Magnetometry survey was completed over the Lower Camp.

Of the 29 holes successfully completed, SMC has released through various announcements information on 14 drill holes. SMC can now release information pertaining to a further 6 drill holes completed as part of the second phase of exploration:

- **LR0252** 11m at 1.18 g/t gold from 103 to 114m
- **LR0253** **33m at 5.23 g/t gold from 160 to 193m**  
including 12m at 11.00 g/t gold from 160m
- **LR0254** 22m at 0.91 g/t gold from 211 to 233m
- **LR0255** **13m at 4.41 g/t gold from 125 to 138m**
- **LR0256** **59m at 2.02 g/t gold from 218 to 277m**  
including 9m at 4.19 g/t gold from 219m  
and 5m at 3.97 g/t gold from 250m  
and **4m at 8.12 g/t gold from 286m**
- **LR0257** **11m at 3.31 g/t gold from 232 to 243m**  
including 2m at 9.54 g/t gold from 241m

The results from the remaining 9 holes will be published when they become available.

Significant mineralisation was identified in both the Big Vein Central and Big Vein South prospects and the results will be incorporated in the updated resource calculation. 2014 Drilling Program

## Program Summary

Drilling was conducted in two phases during 2014. Both phases were Reverse Circulation (RC) only. Diamond drilling was carried out for infill and check holes during 2013, but RC was considered appropriate for the exploratory nature of the 2014 campaigns.

- The first phase was completed during July and August:
  - 14 holes for 3,942 metres.
  - Wholly focussed on extensional drilling in Big Vein South.
  - The final results for phase 1 drilling were published on the 13<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> August 2014 and 4<sup>th</sup> September 2014.
- The second phase was completed during September and October:
  - 15 holes completed for 3,925 metres.
  - The drilling focussed on a split between extensional drilling in Big Vein Central and follow-up holes in Big Vein South.
  - All samples have been submitted for analysis. SMC has received results from the first 6 holes.
  - The remaining results from the additional 9 holes will be published when they are received.

**Table 1: Summary of drilling meterages in 2014**

Prospect	Drill Program	Number of Holes	Metres Drilled
Big Vein South	Phase 1	14	3942
	Phase 2	5	1478
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5420</b>
Big Vein Central	Phase 1	0	0
	Phase 2	10	2447
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2447</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3942</b>
	<b>Phase 2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3925</b>
	<b>Combined</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7867</b>

### Phase 1

Phase 1 was focussed on depth and strike extensions in Big Vein South (BVS) where the geometry and occurrence of the mineralisation is reasonably well understood. Phase 1 drilling was designed with the objective of extending the known high grade mineralisation to depth, and along strike, both to the north and south of, and between the zones of high grade mineralisation identified in 2013.

The drilling was generally very successful with the higher grade mineralisation being encountered throughout the central portion of the prospect and being extended to depth a further 100 metres on average. The southern extensional drilling was less successful with the mineralisation pinching out sooner than expected, but the northern extension maintained a moderate grade and width, better than expected. These targets were both followed up during the Phase 2 drilling.

## Phase 2

Phase 2 was a combination of extensional drilling in Big Vein Central (BVC), similar to that in BVS in Phase 1, and additional follow-up drilling in BVS based on the results of Phase 1. A range of priority targets were identified for Phase 2 drilling based on the recent ground magnetometry survey, historical drilling and geological assessment and interpretation. The program was designed to be flexible to accommodate for the more complicated geology and was continually revised and refined based on the real time results of the interpreted visible samples. Preparations at the start of the program, including the clearing of multiple sites, allowed for program changes in order to maximise the results from the drilling program.

The results were varied with visible intercepts observed and followed-up in the south of BVC and north of BVS, however weaker results in the central and northern sectors of BVC, appear to relate to local changes in the geology, as discussed below.

Overall, the phase 1 and phase 2 drilling campaigns are considered to have been successful and preparations are underway to incorporate these results in an updated JORC 2012 compatible resource statement.

## Summary of Significant Intercepts<sup>1</sup>

Results have been previously published for all fourteen drill holes of the Phase 1, (LR0237 to LR0251<sup>2</sup>) drilling. The results for the first 6 holes of Phase 2 (LR 0252 to LR0257) are reported here for the first time. The remaining 9 holes will be published when they become available.

The results are presented below by prospect and sector: Plan views of the prospects are presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Cross sections of the newly released results are presented in Figure 5 to Figure 7.

## Big Vein South

This is the southernmost prospect of the mesothermal gold mineralisation that occurs along and adjacent to the Woolgar Fault Zone (WFZ), a northerly trending regional-scale structure located approximately 8 kilometres to the west of the existing resources in the Sandy Creek epithermal vein system.

The Big Vein South drilling focussed on three main target sectors:

1. Depth extensions beneath the high-grade mineralisation in the centre of BVS;
2. The mid to deep levels stepping north from the centre; and
3. The mid-levels stepping south from the centre.

In general the results in the northern and central sectors of BVS were very positive, successfully intercepting mineralisation similar to that identified in 2013 in most drill holes. The southern sector was only drilled to moderate depths, but the mineralisation was found to truncate abruptly, and was not followed up.

<sup>1</sup> **Note:** All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Normally low-grade zones up to two metres width were included in the overall intersections, although locally low grade zones up to six metres width were included in the overall intersections where these were considered sufficiently wide as to justify their incorporation, as and are noted as such in Appendix Two: Summary of RC drill intersections for 2104, as at 18th October 2014. No upper cut-off was applied. Details of intersections and higher-grade lens are included in the Appendix Two below.

<sup>2</sup> **Note:** Drillhole LR0244 was abandoned at 18 metres and not sampled. LR0221 from 2013 was extended from 83 to 202 metres based on improved geological understanding.

- **LR0237 92 metres at 2.28 g/t gold from 136 to 228 metres;**  
 including 6m at 7.3 g/t gold from 143m  
 and 14m at 3.5 g/t gold from 188  
 and 11m at 5.05 g/t gold from 209
- **LR0238 83 metres at 2.92 g/t gold from 164 to 247 metres;**  
 including 45 metres at 4.2 g/t gold from 189 to 234 metres  
     including 4m at 11.92 g/t gold from 198m  
     and 6m at 9.47 g/t gold from 212m
- **LR0239 87 metres at 1.99 g/t gold from 162 to 248 metres;**  
 including 43m at 3.04 g/t gold from 199 to 242m  
     including 3m at 10.5 g/t gold from 199m  
     and 8m at 6.19 g/t gold from 234m
- **LR0240 50 metres at 3.77 g/t gold from 188 to 238 metres.**  
 including 24m at 5.43 g/t gold from 198 to 222m  
     including 3m at 10.25 g/t gold from 198m  
     and 3m at 10.69 g/t gold from 219m
- **LR0241 3 metres at 1.99 g/t gold from 241 metres**
- **LR0242 2 metres at 0.76 g/t gold from 213 metres**
- **LR0243 2 metres at 0.95 g/t gold from 184 metres**  
 and 3 metres at 0.68 g/t gold from 206 metres
- **LR0244 Hole abandoned at 18 metres**
- **LR0245 4 metres 2.17 g/t gold from 73 metres**  
 and 2 metres at 2.82 g/t gold from 182 metres  
 and **97 metres at 1.78 g/t gold from 261 to 358 metres**
- **LR0246 16 metres at 2.16 g/t gold from 168 to 184 metres**  
 including **7 metres at 3.53 g/t gold from 174 metres**
- **LR0247 2 metres at 3.48 g/t gold from 136 metres**  
 and **60 metres at 1.89 g/t gold from 240 to 300 metres**  
 including 8 metres at 7.54 g/t gold from 256 metres
- **LR0248 104 metres at 1.17 g/t gold from 264 to 368 metres**  
 including 11 metres at 2.79 g/t gold from 270 metres  
 and 10 metres at 2.28 g/t gold from 341 metres
- **LR0249 2 metres at 4.45 g/t gold from 98 metres**  
 and **20 metres at 1.47 g/t gold from 298 to 318 metres**
- **LR0250 11 metres at 3.73 g/t gold from 125 metres**
- **LR0251 9 metres at 3.39 g/t gold from 175 metres**
- **LR0256 59m at 2.02 g/t gold from 218 to 277m**  
 including 9m at 4.19 g/t gold from 219m  
 and 5m at 3.97 g/t gold from 250m  
 and **4m at 8.12 g/t gold from 286m**
- **LR0257 11m at 3.31 g/t gold from 232 to 243m**  
 including 2m at 9.54 g/t gold from 241m

### *Central Target - BVS*

- Infilling and stepping back on the main mineralisation around LR0185 returned strong widths and grades of mineralisation.
- The deepest intercepts show a more homogeneous gold distribution over broader widths than above, but average a similar grade thickness.
- The hanging and footwalls of the main mineralisation continue to diverge at depth, forming a sub-vertical wedge within the Woolgar Fault shear zone.

### *Northern Target - BVS*

- The moderate to deep mineralisation in the north of BVS is stronger, more extensive and more continuous than was expected. It remains open and may be improving at depth.
- Although narrower intercepts compared to central BVS, these confirm that moderate mineralisation continues to the north and is not truncated nor offset by a fault.
- The mineralisation now appears to extend very close to BVC, 400 metres to the north. It remains possible that there is a linking structure between the two apparently discrete trends.

### *Southern Target - BVS*

- These holes all cut minor mineralisation only, confirming the location of the structure, but with no economic potential. The termination of the mineralisation locally had been expected, but as a gradational change, not so abruptly.
- This area has now been drilled to moderate depth with all results returned.
- The depth extension in the south has yet to be tested beneath LR0257 and LR0241 extending southwards.

### *Southern Extension Target*

No drilling was carried out on the far southern target at BVS. It remains possible that the moderate intersections to the south of BVS in 2013 indicate the presence of a further lens, and it remains a valid exploration target.

### *Big Vein Central*

Big Vein Central is located approximately 500 metres northeast of Big Vein South on an apparently discrete sub-parallel trend within the overall Woolgar Fault Zone.

The holes in this sector were designed to extend the mineralisation identified in RC and diamond holes in 2013, which appeared to be similar in style and occurrence to that in BVS.

Results remain pending for six drill holes in this prospect, including all four in the southern sector.

- **LR0252** 11m at 1.18 g/t gold from 103 to 114m
- **LR0253** **33m at 5.23 g/t gold from 160 to 193m**  
including 12m at 11.00 g/t gold from 160m
- **LR0254** 22m at 0.91 g/t gold from 211 to 233m
- **LR0255** **13m at 4.41 g/t gold from 125 to 138m**



### Southern Sector - BVC

- The two holes, LR0253 and LR0255, testing the moderate depths, around the known mineralisation in LRD0217 returned successful intersections that extend the mineralisation at this level.
- LR0254 is a stepback testing 50 metres beneath LR0253. A moderate width intersection was cut, but it was both weaker and narrower than expected.
- It is possible that this is due to lithological controls related to mafic intrusions that are present in several of the relatively poor holes, but not in the better RC and DDH holes.

Results are pending for a further two infill holes in the central-northern sector of Big Vein Central, but neither are expected to have significant high-grade intersections.

Results are pending for four holes from the southern sector of Big Vein Central. These form a 3 x 100m drill fence with a further hole 100m SW to test the gap between BVC and BVS.

### Preliminary Analysis

Overall the program has been successful and appears to have delineated a significant volume of mineralisation, in the Big Vein South prospect in particular.

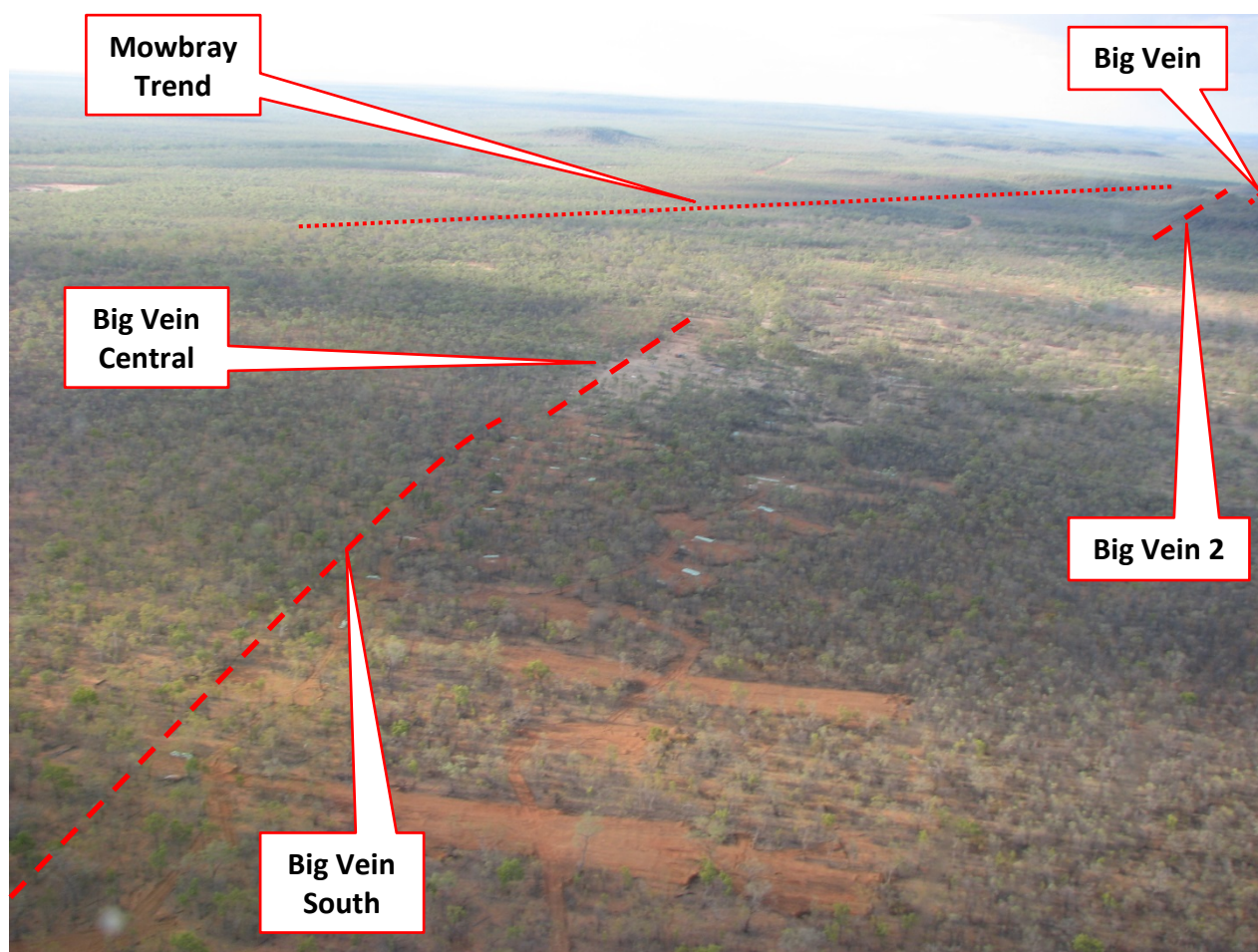


Figure 1: Aerial view of the Lower Camp in Woolgar, looking north, showing the principle prospects.

## Geophysics

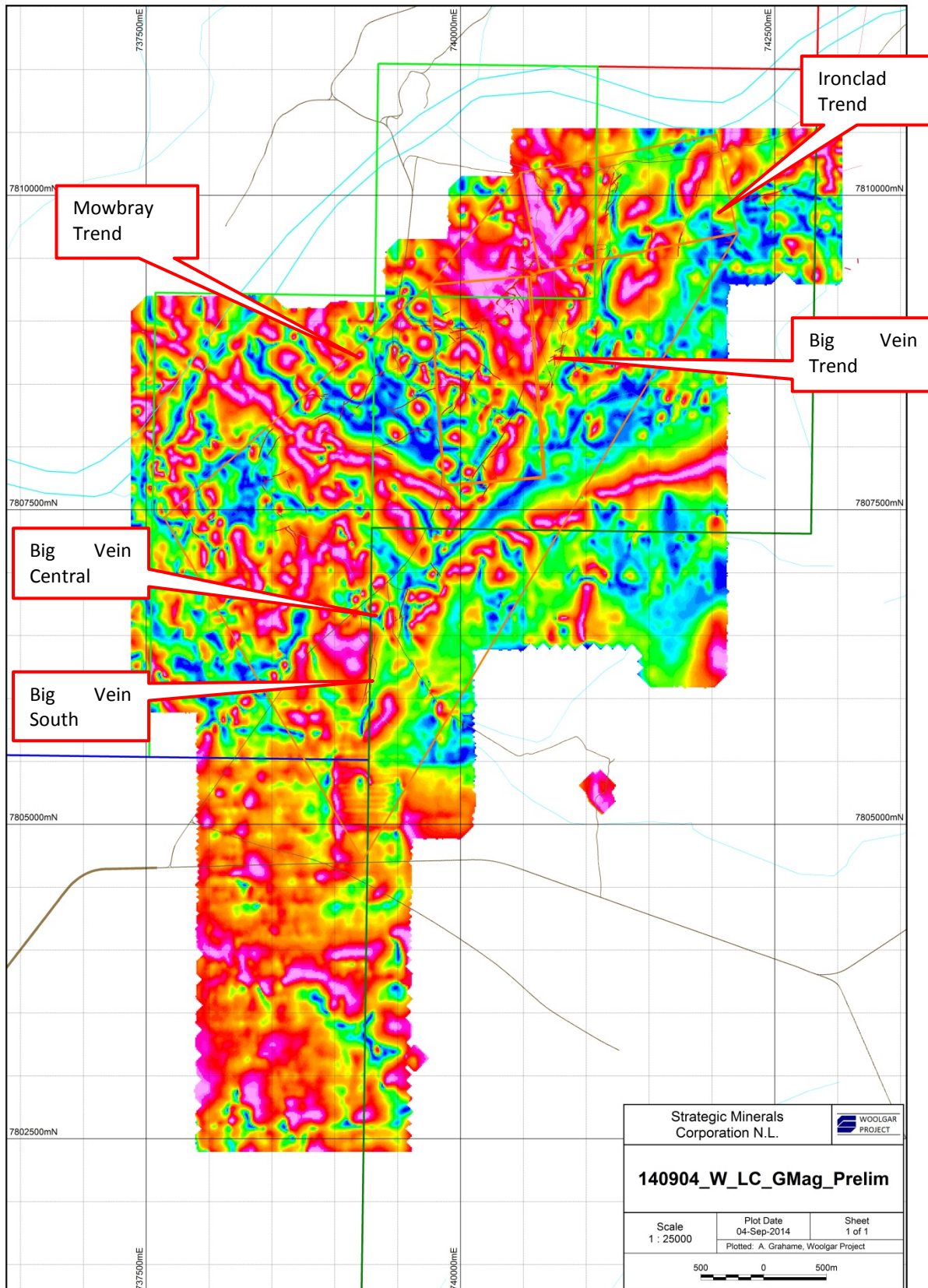
During September, a Ground Magnetometry survey was completed over the Lower Camp. This comprised 352.5 linear kilometres of survey adding to the 177.5 linear kilometres surveyed during 2013.

The aim of the survey was to cover:

- Along-strike extensions of the known mineralised Woolgar Fault Zone (WFZ);
- Off-axis, tangential and perpendicular structures to the WFZ; and
- Infill on the previous survey with higher density or perpendicular orientated survey lines.

The program was to extend the previous test survey over numerous prospective prospects to the south, east and west, within the Lower Camp. The program involved techniques to improve resolution of features in all orientations in order to better visualise the easterly and north-easterly trending structures as well as the main north-trending Woolgar Fault Zone. Initial results indicated that this has been highly successful and two extensions to the program were implemented in order to capitalise on this.

The final data is currently being processed and will help form the framework for the on-going target generation program. A preliminary image is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2: Preliminary ground magnetometry TLD image over the Lower Camp, Woolgar Project. Significantly more east-west orientated lineations can be identified from the new data set compared to the 2013 data.**



## Current Exploration Activities

### Resource Preparation

Several programs are underway to prepare for updating the resource calculation over the Big Vein South and Central prospects.

The Company's geological personnel are currently concentrating on better understanding the geology and alteration of the deposit. This is necessary to better model the mineralisation and the controls on it. This includes relogging of the diamond core from 2013, the ongoing relogging of the RC chips from 2011 to 2013 and selecting of core and RC chip samples for petrographic analysis. This would include both thin sections of the wallrocks and polished and thin sections of mineralised material to study the form and occurrence of the gold within it.

A preliminary metallurgical study of the prospects has also been commissioned.

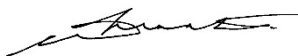
### Target Generation and Definition

A program of geological mapping and sampling is planned to help develop further drill targets in to expand the focus to other areas within the extensive project area.

The program includes a rapid reconnaissance level mapping, principally within the Lower Camp in order to follow-up on the numerous known vein and mineralised occurrences, to better understand these and prioritise them for drilling purposes. This would then be followed by targeted detailed mapping and fieldwork in order to develop exploration drill targets.

This program may also be extended to the Upper Camp, where there is a large area with numerous known prospects and dozens of lesser sites with veining, old workings, and related gold and base metal anomalies in soil and outcrop.

The Upper Camp exploration program may also include a ground magnetometry survey to help develop an underlying structural framework to help in this large and complicated sector.



**Wally Martin**  
**MANAGING DIRECTOR**

#### COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

*The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to exploration targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Alistair Grahame, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grahame is a full-time employee of Strategic Mineral Corporation NL. Mr Grahame 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 Grahame consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

## Appendix One: Graphic Sections, Plans and Location Maps

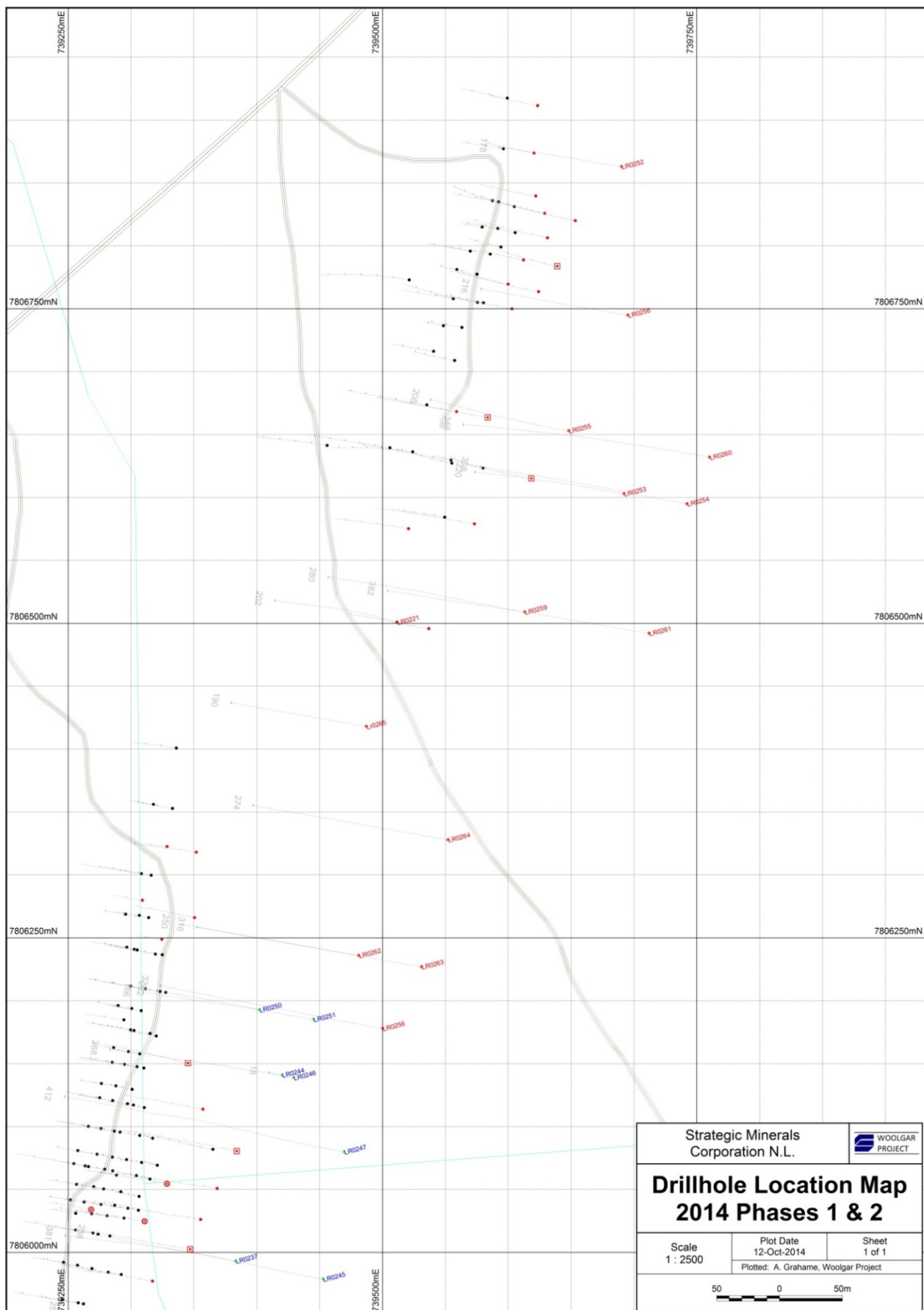
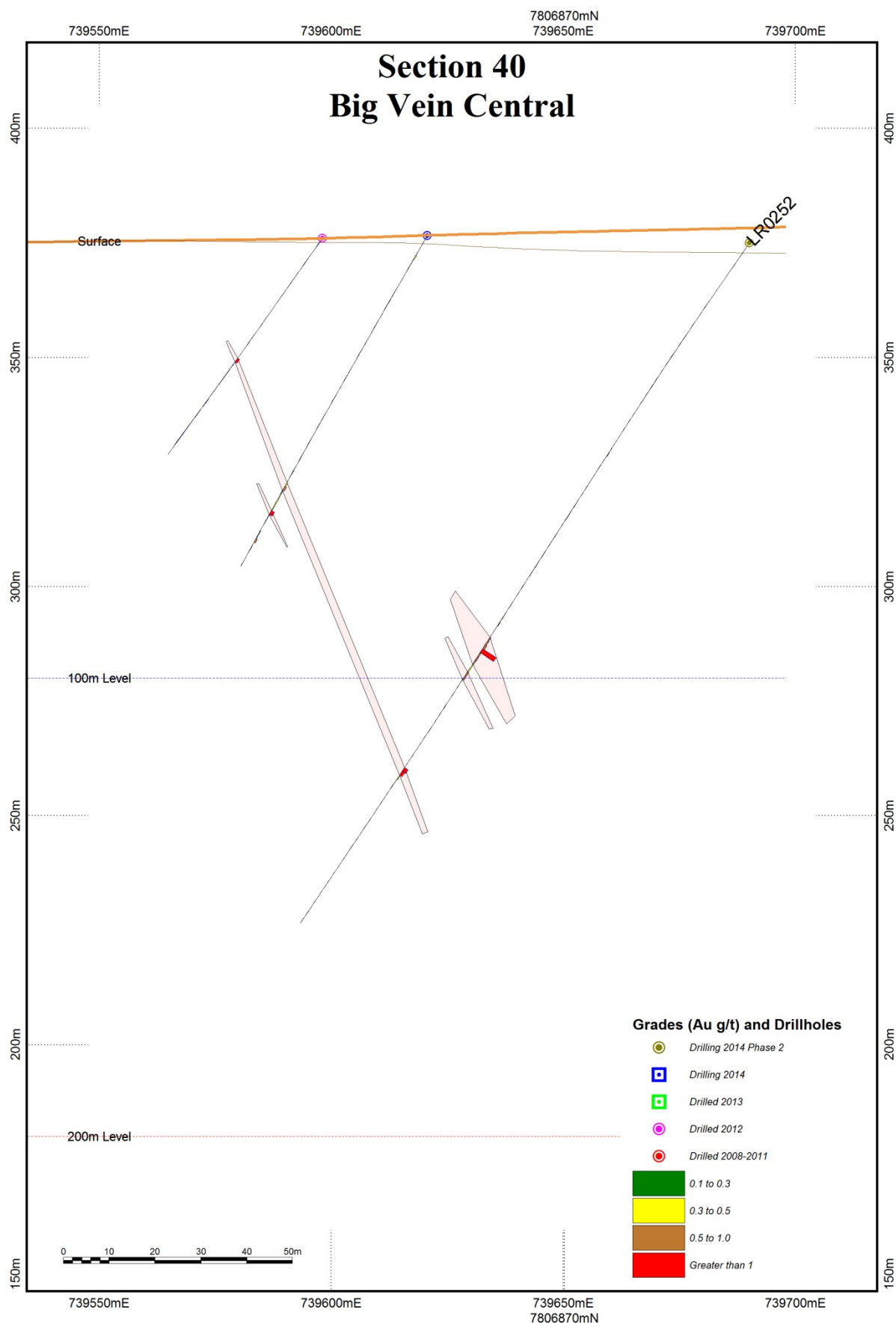
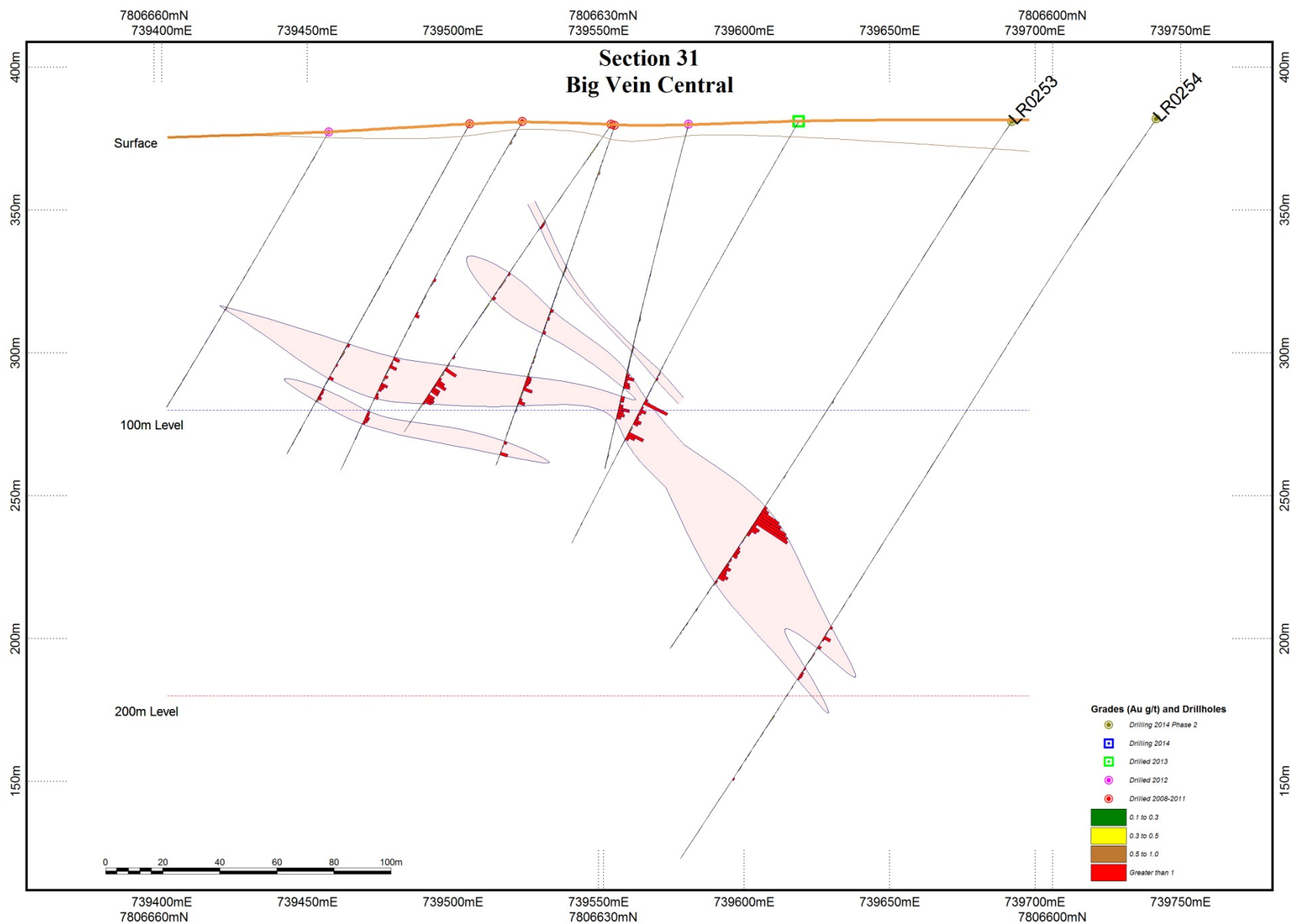


Figure 3: Plan of Big Vein Central showing the 2014 Phase 1 and 2 collars in blue and red respectively. Note the proximity to Big Vein South in the lower left corner. Drill holes are now 150m apart.



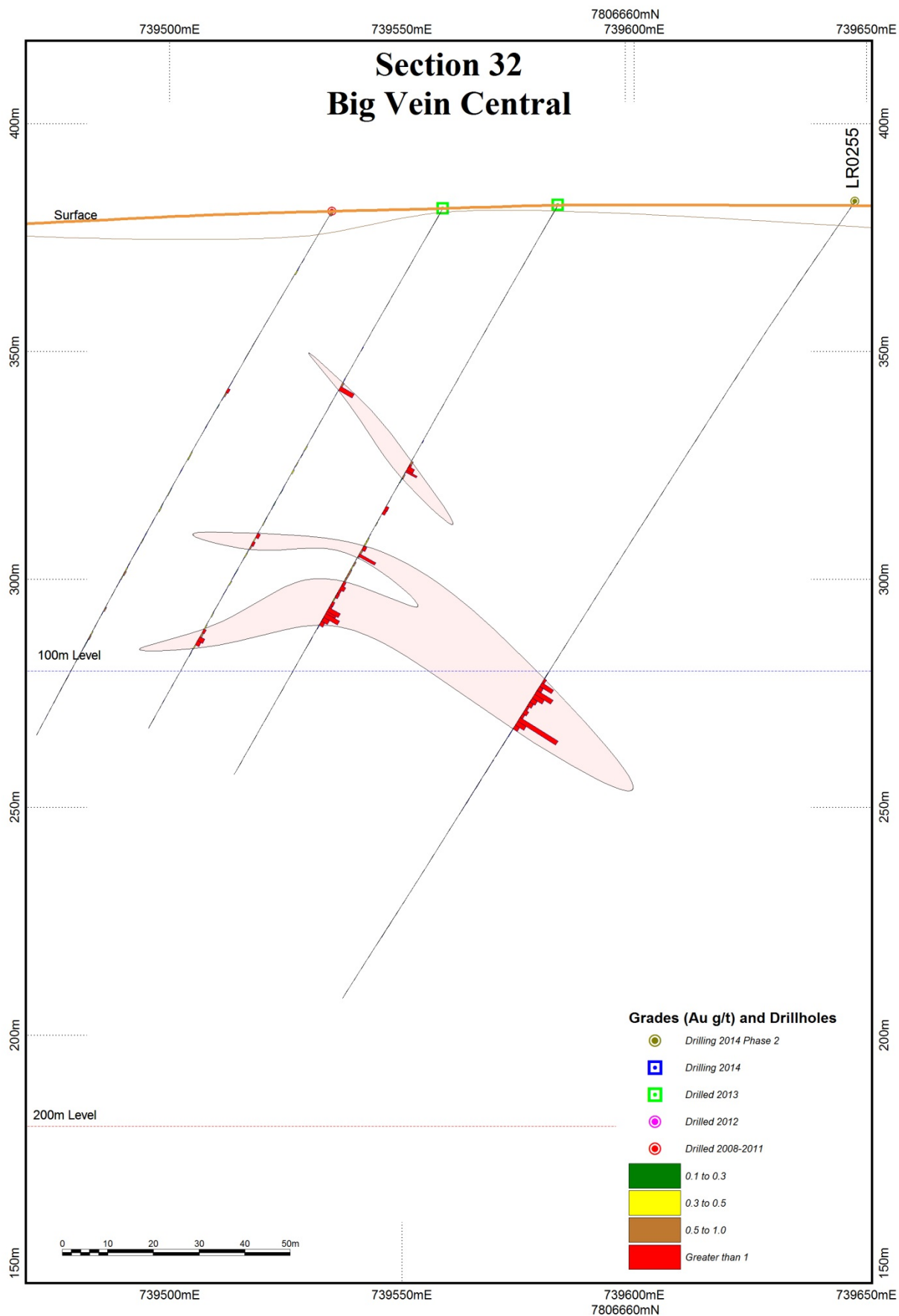


**Figure 5: Cross section showing LR0252 in the north of Big Vein Central with the interpreted mineralisation envelope.**

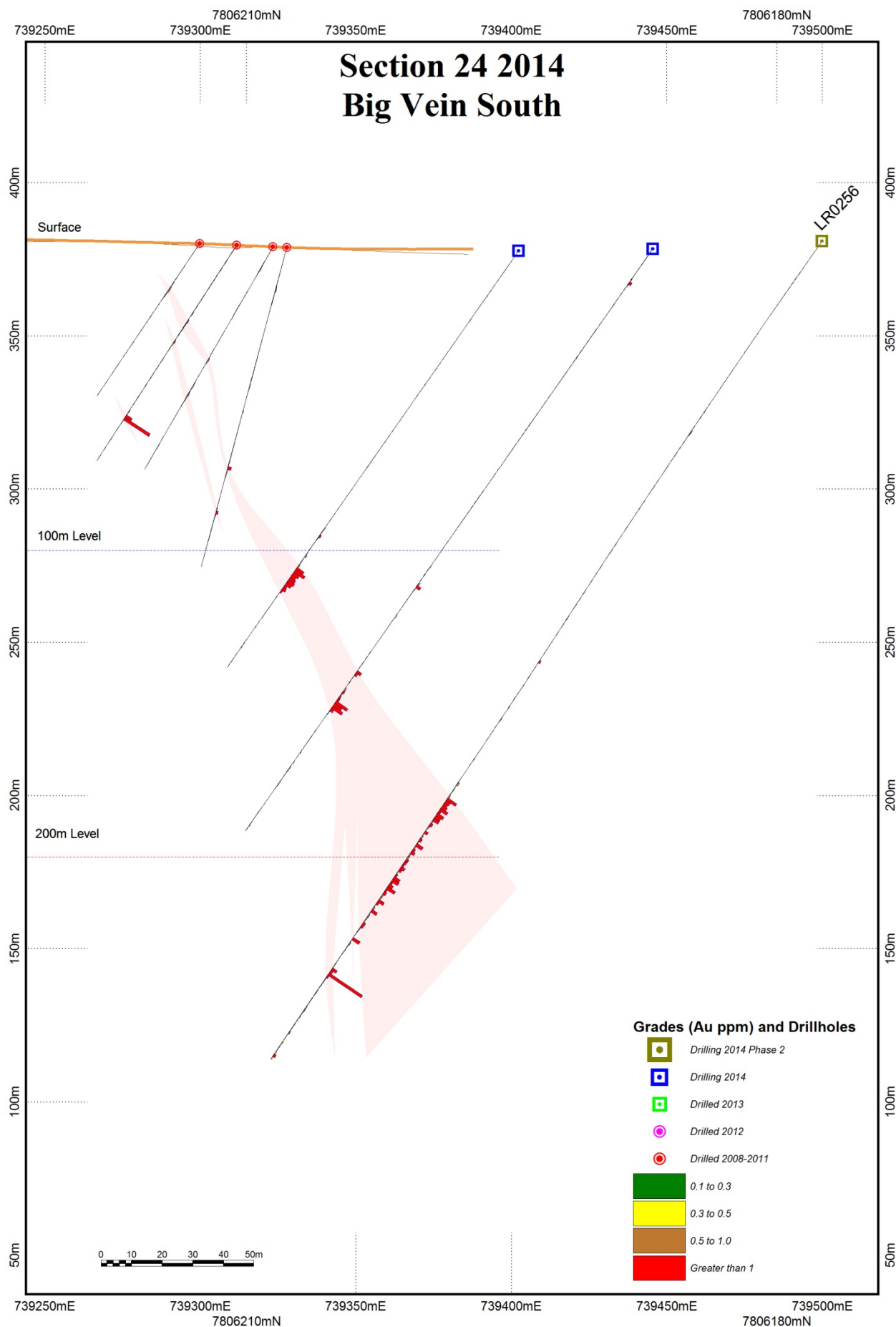


**Figure 6: Cross section showing LR0253 and LR0254 in the centre of Big Vein Central with the interpreted mineralisation envelope.**





**Figure 7: Cross section showing LR0255 in the north of Big Vein Central with the interpreted mineralisation envelope.**



**Figure 8: Cross section showing LR0256 in the north of Big Vein South with the interpreted mineralisation envelope.**

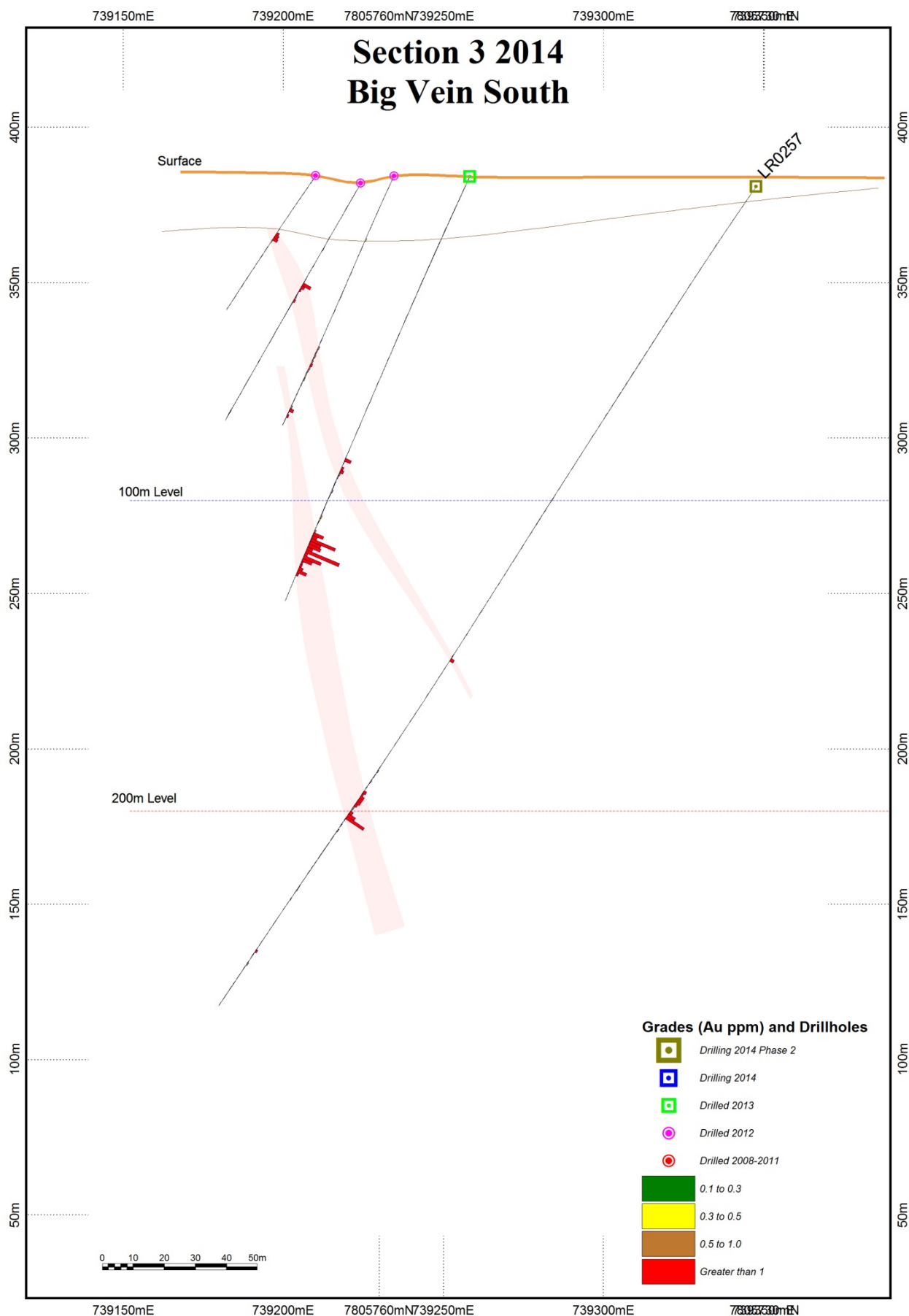


Figure 9: Cross section showing LR0257 in the south of Big Vein South with the interpreted mineralisation envelope.

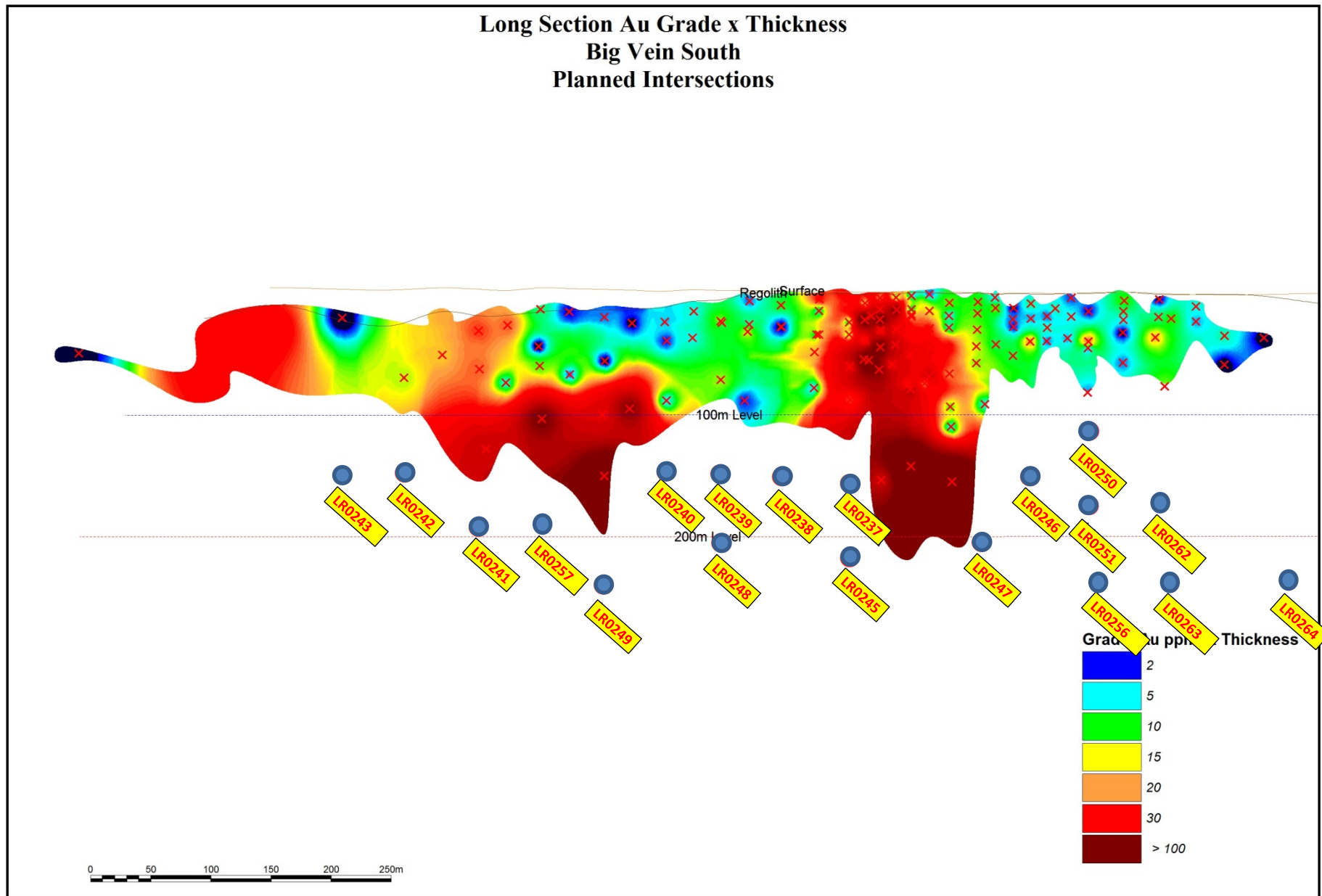


Figure 10: Grade-thickness long-section prior to the 2014 Phase 1 campaign showing the current, completed and proposed drillhole pierce-points. Compare this to the intermediate long section in Figure 11.

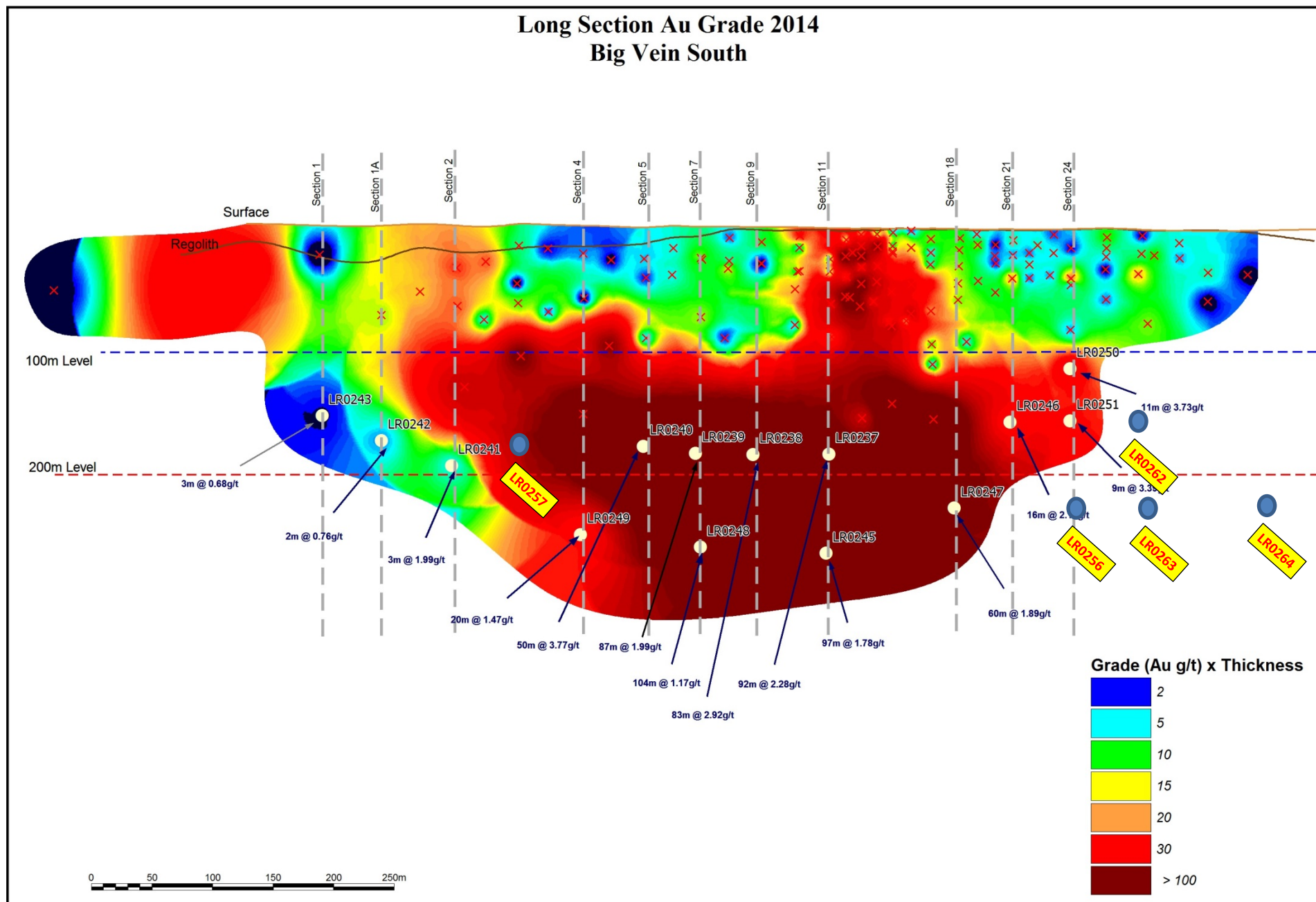
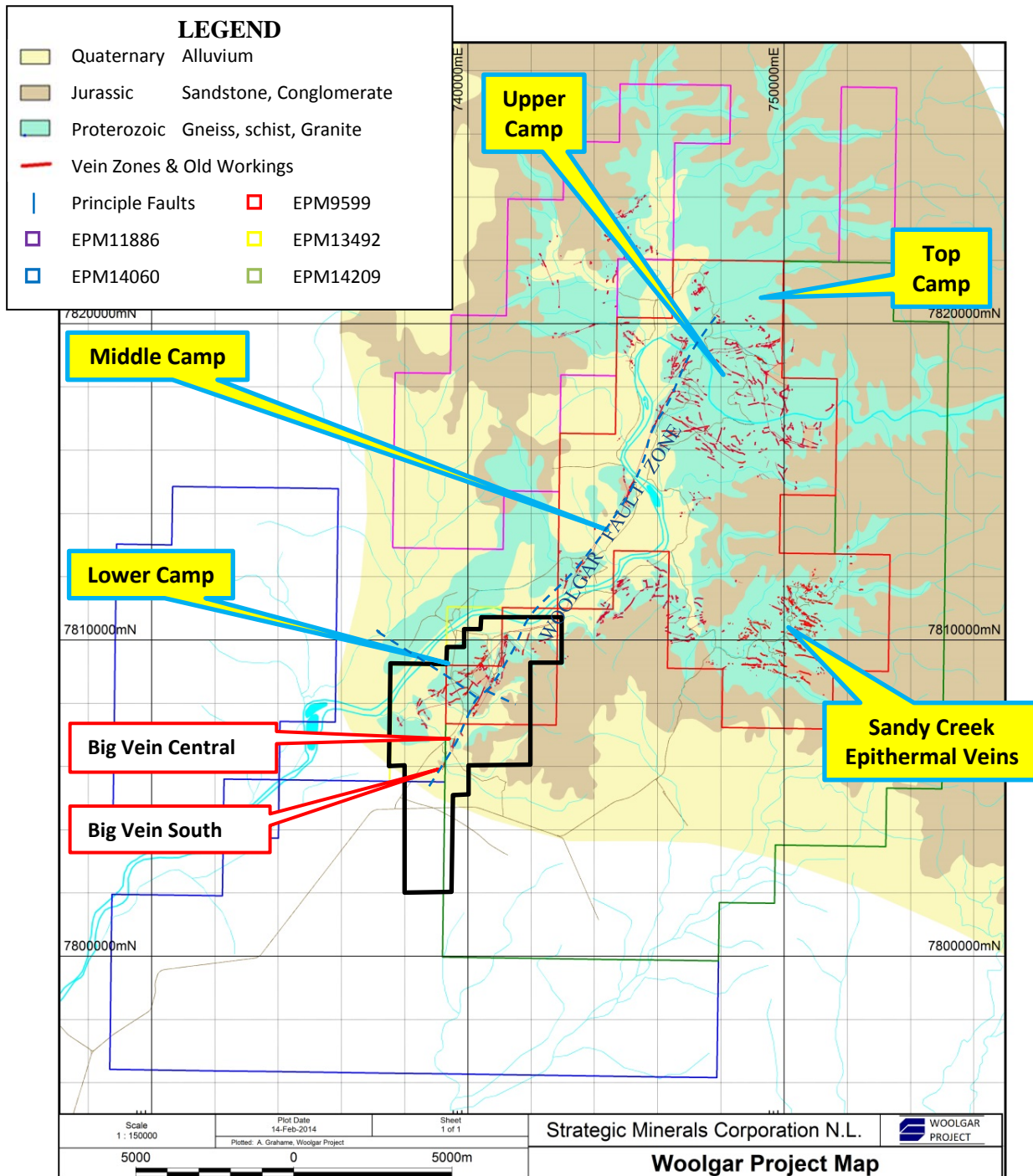


Figure 11: Grade-thickness long-section prior to the 2014 Phase 2 campaign showing the completed and approximate drillhole pierce-points.





**Figure 12: Simplified geological map of the Woolgar Project, highlighting the five main sectors (camps) and the Big Vein South and Central prospects drilled in the 2014 campaign. The combined area of the 2013 and 2014 Ground Magnetometry surveys is highlighted in black.**

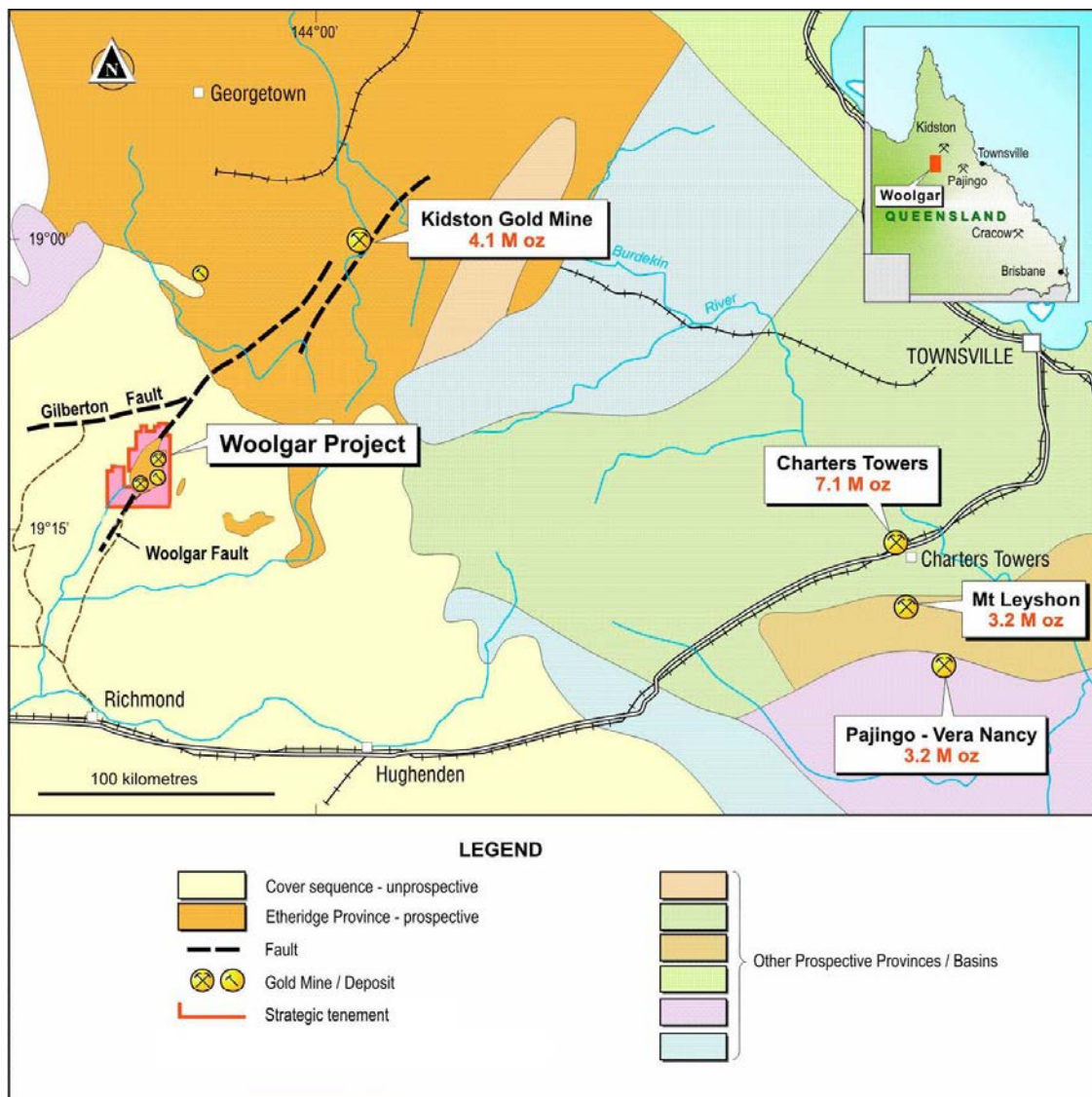


Figure 13: Location map of Woolgar, showing the regional provinces of northeast Queensland and significant gold deposits. As can be seen, the Woolgar Goldfield corresponds to an inlier (erosional window) of the highly prospective and historically productive Etheridge Province exposed within the overlying generally unprospective sedimentary cover sequences.

## Appendix Two: Summary of RC drill intersections for 2104, as at 18<sup>th</sup> October 2014.

Table 2: Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade												
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth <sup>1</sup>	Easting <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Northing <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Altitude <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Sample <sup>3</sup> Method	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width <sup>4</sup> (metres)	Gold Grade <sup>5</sup> ppm
Phase 1												
LR0237	BVS	238	-60	273	739383	7805993	380	RC	136	228	92	2.280
including								RC	143	149	6	7.300
and								RC	176	228	52	2.809
including								RC	188	202	14	3.579
and								RC	209	220	11	5.051
LR0238	BVS	253	-55	273	739383	7805933	380	RC	164	247	83	2.920
including								RC	189	234	45	4.220
including								RC	198	202	4	11.920
and								RC	212	218	6	9.470
LR0239	BVS	260	-55	273	739371	7805885	381	RC	161	248	87	1.990
including								RC	199	242	43	3.040
including								RC	199	202	3	10.500
and								RC	234	242	8	6.190
LR0240	BVS	250	-55	273	739353	7805846	382	RC	188	238	50	3.770
including								RC	188	233	45	3.832
including								RC	198	201	3	10.250
and								RC	219	222	3	10.690
LR0241	BVS	274	-55	273	739346	7805683	385	RC	241	244	3	1.990
LR0242	BVS	237	-55	273	739316	7805628	385	RC	213	215	2	0.760
LR0243	BVS	249	-55	273	739309	7805579	385	RC	184	186	2	0.945
and								RC	206	209	3.000	0.677
LR0244	Hole Abandoned											
LR0245	BVS	381	-55	273	739453	7805979	379	RC	73	77	4	2.165
and								RC	182	184	2	2.815
and								RC	261	358	97	1.778
Phase 1												

Table 2: Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade												
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth <sup>1</sup>	Easting <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Northing <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Altitude <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Sample <sup>3</sup> Method	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width <sup>4</sup> (metres)	Gold Grade <sup>5</sup> ppm
LR0246	BVS	268	-55	273	739429	7806139	378	RC	168	184	16	2.159
including								RC	174	181	7	3.530
LR0247	BVS	412	-55	273	739469	7806080	379	RC	136	138	2	3.480
and								RC	240	300	60	1.889
including								RC	256	264	8	7.536
LR0248	BVS	376	-55	273	739423	7805879	380	RC	264	368	104	1.171
including								RC	270	281	11	2.792
including								RC	270	273	3	6.163
and								RC	280	283	3	3.003
and								RC	321	326	5	3.380
and								RC	341	351	10	2.283
LR0249	BVS	328	-55	273	739421	7805779	382	RC	98	100	2	4.445
and								RC	298	318	20	1.471
LR0250	BVS	166	-55	273	739402	7806193	378	RC	125	136	11	3.735
LR0251	BVS	232	-55	273	739445	7806185	378	RC	175	184	9	3.390
including								RC	180	184	4	6.323
Phase 2												
LR0252	BVC	178	-55	273	739690	7806863	375	RC	103	114	11	1.179
LR0253	BVC	220	-55	273	739692	7806603	381	RC	160	193	33	5.226
including									160	172	12	10.996
LR0254	BVC	308	-55	273	739742	7806595	382	RC	211	233	22	0.914
LR0255	BVC	208	-55	273	739648	7806653	383	RC	125	138	13	4.423
LR0256	BVS	322	-55	273	739500	7806178	381	RC	218	277	59	2.021
including									219	228	9	4.188
and									250	255	5	3.968
and									286	290	4	8.115
LR0257	BVS	316	-55	273	739350	7805740	381	RC	232	243	11	3.310
including									241	243	2	9.535
Phase 2												

Table 2:	Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade											
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth <sup>1</sup>	Easting <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Northing <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Altitude <sup>2</sup> (metres)	Sample <sup>3</sup> Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width <sup>4</sup> (metres)	Gold Grade <sup>5</sup> ppm
LR0258	BVC	216	-55	273	739695	7806745	378	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0221 <sup>5</sup>	BVC	202	-60	273	739512	7806501	378	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0259	BVC	280	-55	273	739613	7806509	379	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0260	BVC	346	-55	273	739760	7806632	380	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0261	BVC	382	-55	273	739712	7806492	379	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0262	BVS	250	-55	273	739481	7806236	379	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0263	BVS	316	-55	273	739531	7806227	379	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0264	BVS	274	-55	273	739552	7806328	391	RC	Assays Pending			
LR0265	BVC	190	-55	273	739487	7806418	389	RC	Assays Pending			

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> All Azimuths are reported in degrees relative to the project grid (GDA94). Orientation data presented in Appendix 1 represents collar data.

<sup>2</sup> All coordinates are reported in GDA94 and were sited prior to drilling using Differential GPS. These will be resurveyed and updated when the final results are presented.

<sup>3</sup> All intersection widths are length weighted averages. All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation.

<sup>4</sup> Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones up to 6 metres are included in overall intercepts (bold). Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the secondary intersections as per 2013 announcements for comparative purposes. No upper cut-off was applied.

<sup>5</sup> LR0221 was drilled in 2013 to 83 metres. It was extended to 202 metres as part of Phase 2, 2014.



## Appendix Three

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse circulation drilling with face hammer. Sample intervals were 1.0m.</li> <li>RC sampling was carried out by the drilling contractor using a cone-splitter integral with the recovery cyclone.</li> <li>3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay and 35 element ICP.</li> <li>Some variation in field duplicates may be due to resampling techniques or coarse gold "nugget effect". Screen fire assaying of higher grade samples is underway as standard to determine this. The original (rig-sampled) assay is reported for all instances of duplicates, rather than a selective system.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only sample weight was recorded since all samples were a fixed proportion of the total recovery. Any anomalies were brought to the driller's attention. Samples collected in the integral recovery cyclone and cone splitter. Duplicates were taken manually using a riffle splitter and selected on geological criteria.</li> <li>Total sample weighing, including coarse reject, was not possible during drilling, so check weighing of a representative selection of holes is underway.</li> <li>At this stage, there is no obvious relationship between recovery and grade.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of RC chips were logged on site using a qualitative system logged by a competent geologist with sufficient experience.</li> <li>All RC chips are photographed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>intersections logged.</i>	
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC was cone split integrally to the cyclone. Duplicates were selected on geological criteria and taken manually using a riffle splitter.</li> <li>• All sample preparation and methods were appropriate for exploration purposes.</li> <li>• 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse blanks and field duplicates were used throughout the program.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were prepared and assayed at the ALS Minerals Division - Geochemistry ("ALS") laboratory in Townsville; an ISO-9001:2013 certified facility. Methods used were: gold by fire assay, AA finish (50 gram charge); and other elements by aqua regia ICP-AES (35 elements). Samples returning greater than 100 g/t gold were automatically re-assayed using a dilution analyses.</li> <li>• 3 grades of pulp standards plus coarse banks and riffle-split field duplicates were used throughout the program. All standard and blank results appear acceptable. The field duplicates show minor variation which may be due to coarse gold or the different splitting method. Gravimetric re-analysis of selected higher-grade values is underway to assess this.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No independent verification has been conducted at this stage.</li> <li>• This is prospective not definition work.</li> <li>• Logging data entry in real time on site by employee logging.</li> <li>• Sample control data recorded on paper in the field and entered digitally daily.</li> <li>• All data backed up daily and stored in separate locations. Senior geologist verifies data entry.</li> <li>• No adjustments made to assay data.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collars were sited prior to drilling using a Differential GPS. These will be checked and updated when final results released.</li> <li>• Downhole surveys were conducted using a Reflex single-shot camera at 18m and subsequent 50 metre intervals.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned intercept spacings were approximately 50m where stepping back. Width between sections was 50m at shallower levels and 100m where deeper. This is considered suitable for the exploratory</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and classifications applied.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nature of this program.</li> <li>No compositing was used.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging between 50° and 70° near surface and approximately vertical at depth.</li> <li>There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples are collected in calico bags, sealed in sacks of five and loaded into pallet containers for transport to Townsville by a private courier.</li> <li>A paper trail, including the contents of individual sacks was maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample technique is reviewed frequently. The use of standards and blanks was optimized for this program. On-site weighing of samples suffered from defective equipment and is being reviewed prior to further drilling.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Woolgar project is comprised of 5 EPMs, 8 MLs and an ML application. These are wholly owned by Strategic Minerals.</li><li>There is no known impediment to operations in the area.</li></ul>				
		License No	Date Granted	Area	Interest	Comments
		ML 2728	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2729	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2739	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2642	01/02/89	405 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 2793	08/08/91	146.4 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 90044	27/04/95	29.2 Ha	100%	Granted
		EPM 9599	01/09/93	145 sq km	100%	Granted
		ML 90122	02/09/04	350.90 Ha	100%	Granted
		ML 90123	18/11/04	124.70 Ha	100%	Granted
		MLA 90238		883.5 Ha	100%	Application
		EPM 11886	21/04/04	316 sq km	100%	Granted
		EPM 14060	21/04/04	489 sq km	100%	Granted
		EPM 14209	21/04/04	307 sq km	100%	Granted
EPM 13942	09/11/06	15 sq km	100%	Granted		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little recent work has been carried out in the Lower Camp area prior to the previous three RC programs by SMC. The new project management reviewed these and found them acceptable as a basis for exploration.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lower Camp is a mesothermal style of mineralisation.</li> <li>It is shear hosted within the regional-scale Woolgar Fault Zone.</li> <li>It consists of quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, mineralised tectonic breccias, stockworks and veinlets.</li> <li>Gold mineralisation is associated with disseminated pyrite, and lesser galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite, that occur within strongly phyllic altered, sheared and brecciated schists, silicified breccias and veins.</li> <li>The mineralisation is strongly associated with a phyllic alteration frequently overprinting an intense potassic alteration event.</li> <li>The hostrocks are a strongly deformed schist with granitic layers locally. These are intruded by granodiorite and minor dolerites, and is postulated to be overlying bind plutons of the granite batholiths exposed in the district.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For drilling data, see Table 1: Summary of drilling meterages in 2014 of this report.</li> <li>None of this information has been excluded.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All intersection widths are length weighted averages. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Normally low-grade zones up to two metres width were included in the overall intersections, although locally low grade zones up to six metres width were included in the overall intersections where these were considered sufficiently wide as to justify their incorporation, and are noted as such in Appendix Two: Summary of RC drill intersections for 2104, as at 18th October 2014. In the secondary intersections, low-grade zones less than two metres width were included as per 2013 announcements for comparative purposes. No upper cut-off was applied. Details of intersections and higher-grade lens are included and shown in graphic sections, see Appendices One and Two.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sections in Appendix One with histogram graphics representing gold grades show the true spread of grades through the aggregate intercepts.</li> <li>The mesothermal mineralisation is gold dominated and no metal equivalents are used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralisation is thought to be plunging between 50 and 70° near surface and approximately vertical at depth.</li> <li>LR0237 and LR0221 have a dip of -60°. All other drillholes dip -55°.</li> <li>All holes are drilled 273° GDA94, which is perpendicular to the estimated average strike of the mineralisation.</li> <li>There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location and prospect maps, cross-sections for all six drillholes, and a long-section showing pierce points compared to the existing grade-thickness plot are included in the main body of the text.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summary intercepts of all six holes from 2014 Phase 2 returned to date are included, including those with minimal intercepts.</li> <li>All nine remaining holes will be published once received and checked.</li> <li>The fourteen drillholes from 2014 Phase 1 have already been announced and details of these are included here since this Quarterly report covers the period of all drilling and sample return to date.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recent geophysical and soil surveys have been reported previously. Detailed analysis and interpretation of these results is underway.</li> <li>RC sample reject material has been set aside for potential metallurgical work. Work has started on planning a comprehensive metallurgic program.</li> <li>No appraisal has been made of the geotechnical data.</li> <li>Both positive and negative interpretations of these results have been discussed openly. No further deleterious technical, statutory or social issues are known.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No further drilling is planned for 2014. Further drilling is expected in 2015 and would include continued stepbacks where possible and extension drilling to continue assessing the overall potential. This may be extended to exploratory drilling on some of the numerous targets in the project. Diamond and infill RC drilling may be conducted if considered justified.</li> <li>Further geophysical work is also under consideration. This may include a Ground Magnetometry survey in the upper Camp and possibly some electrical techniques if considered suitable.</li> </ul>



# Appendix 5B

## Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

**STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION NL (SMC)**

ABN

**35 008 901 380**

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

**30 September 2014**

### Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 Months) \$A'000
<b>Cash flows related to operating activities</b>		
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for: (a) exploration & evaluation	(869)	(1,138)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(481)	(957)
(e) project development costs	-	-
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	1	16
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other	-	-
<b>Net Operating Cash Flows</b>	<b>(1,349)</b>	<b>(2,079)</b>
<b>Cash flows related to investing activities</b>		
1.8 Payment for purchases of: (a)prospects	-	-
(b)equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.9 Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10 Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12 Other (provide details if material)	-	18
<b>Net Investing Cash Flows</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	<b>(1,349)</b>	<b>(2,061)</b>

**Appendix 5B**  
**Mining exploration entity quarterly report**

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(1,349)	(2,061)
	<b>Cash flows related to financing activities</b>		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc. net of costs	-	3,730
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	<b>Net financing cash flows</b>	-	3,730
	<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>	(1,349)	1,669
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	3,974	956
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	<b>Cash at end of quarter</b>	2,625	2,625

**Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors**

**Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities**

	Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Directors payments, corporate management fees paid to associated company

**Non-cash financing and investing activities**

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

Nil

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Nil

**Financing facilities available**

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1	Loan facilities	-
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	-

### Estimated cash outflows for next quarter















	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	633
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	438
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,071</b>

### Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	268	173
5.2 Deposits at call	2,357	3801
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other: Refundable Guarantees	-	-
<b>Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>3,974</b>

### Interests in Mining Tenements

*Disclosure in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3*

Project / Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
 Woolgar Gold Project  EPM 11886 Woolgar W  EPM 9599 Woolgar C  EPM 14209 Woolgar S  EPM 14060 Woolgar E  EPM 13942 Steam Engine  ML 2642 Soapspar 1  ML 2793 Soapspar 2  ML 2729 Mowbray 3  ML 2739 Mowbray	Australia	100%	0%	0%
 Woolgar Uranium Project  ML 2728 Perseverance  ML 90044 Sandy Creek Dam  ML 90122 Sandy Creek Plant	Australia	100% <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	0%

<sup>(1)</sup> Owned through control of Alpha Uranium Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Strategic)

Farm-in Agreements / Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
Nil				

**Appendix 5B**  
**Mining exploration entity quarterly report**

<b>Farm-out Agreements / Tenements</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Held at end of quarter</b>	<b>Acquired during the quarter</b>	<b>Disposed during the quarter</b>
Nil				

**Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter**

*Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.*

	<b>Total number</b>	<b>Number quoted</b>	<b>Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)</b>	<b>Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)</b>
7.1 <b>Preference *securities</b> <i>(description)</i>	-	-		
7.2 Changes during quarter	-	-		
(a) Increases through issues				
(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3 <b>*Ordinary securities</b>	825,173,272	825,173,272		
7.4 Changes during quarter	-	-		
(a) Increases through issues				
(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5 <b>*Convertible debt securities</b> <i>(description)</i>	-	-		
7.6 Changes during quarter	-	-		
(a) Increases through issues				
(b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 <b>Options</b> <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	Nil		<u>Exercise price \$</u>	<u>Expiry date</u>
7.8 Issued during quarter	Nil			
7.9 Exercised during quarter	-	-		
7.10 Expired during quarter	-	-		
7.11 <b>Debentures</b> <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		
7.12 <b>Unsecured notes</b> <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		

## **Compliance statement**

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Signed:

Dated: Tuesday, 28 October 2014

Company Secretary

Print name: JAY STEPHENSON

## **Notes**

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 Issued and quoted securities. The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report.
- 5 Accounting Standards ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

== == == == =